

21. History

B.A. History-II

Total Mark: 100

Appendix 'A'

(Outlines of Tests)

B.A. History-II syllabus shall consist of one paper, of 100 marks. Students shall be asked to choose any one option from the following three groups. There will be objective type questions of 20 marks.

- (i) History of Pakistan (1947-1998).
- (ii) International Relations (1871-1945).
- (iii) Modern Muslim (Arab World) 1919-1970

Appendix 'B'

(Syllabi and Courses of Reading)

(i) History of Pakistan (1947-1998)

Early Period.

Introduction and Background of Pakistan.

Early difficulties and Problems : Kashmir and the Canal.

Water disputes.

Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General.

Political and Constitutional Development.

The Objective Resolution 1949, Basic Principles Committee's Report. Muhammad AH Bogra's Formula, Dissolution of the First Constituent Assembly, Formation of one Unit. Constitution of 1956. Main features. The Basic Democracy, The Constitution of 1962, its working and failure. The Constitution of 1973, Amendments in the Constitution, 8th Amendment. Parliamentary Democracy in Pakistan, its failure. Ayub Regime : growth of Industrialization, Indo-Pak War 1965. Legal Frame-work order under Yahya's regime. The Election of 1970. Awami League's six points programme. The Political Crisis, Indo-Pak War 1971. Fall of Dacca, Bhutto's regime, and circumstances leading to Martial Law in 1977. Zia ulHaq's policies and Islamization of Laws. Re-establishment of Parliamentary system Referendum. Elections of 1985. Junejo's ministry. Dissolution of the Assembly, Caretaker Government and the elections of 1988 Political Parties, Pakistan Muslim League, Awami League. KhudaeKhidmatgar. Jamat-e-Islami. Jamiat-ul-Ulema-ul-Islam. Jamiat-ul-UIama e-Pakistan, National Awami Party, Pakistan People's Party. *Economic Development*: Land Reforma, Industrial development and Nationalizations. *Foreign Policy*, Relations with immediate neighbors India, Afghanistan, Iran and China. Relations with

Muslim World: Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iraq and Indonesia, Relations with Super Powers; U.S.A USSR. Defense Pacts. Seato, Baghdad Pact, Cento. Economic Pacts. RCD. ECO.

Recommended Books:

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|-----|----------------------|---|
| 1. | I.H. Qureshi. | A Short History of Pakistan. |
| 2. | Khalid Bin Saeed., | The Political System of Pakistan. |
| 3. | ذات سد کاپ روپظ | یہ لع دمحم یہ ردهوچ |
| 4. | یہ دہلا ضایر
دمحا | تاریخ پاکستتان 7491-7081
سیاست و تاریخ 7400-7491 |
| 5. | دومحم ردف ص | ذات سد کاپ تہ موداک گیل
ملاس |
| 6. | قہ یہ فر دمحم
خیش | تاریخ پاکستتان 7440-7491 |
| 7. | Muhammad Ayub Khan | Friends Not Masters |
| 8. | S.M. Bukre. | Foreign Policy of Pakistan |
| 9. | G.W. Chaudhry | Constitutional Development in Pakistan |
| 10. | Inayatullah | Economic Problems of Pakistan. |

(ii): International Relations (1871-1945)

Bismark's foreign policy after 1871. System of alliances, William II's accession. Personal rule, militarism and foreign policy. Third Republic in France, difficulties and work. Eastern Question, Russo-Turkish War (1877) Congress of Berlin, importance and effects. Partition of Africa. European intervention in China, Boxer Revolt. Russo-Japanese war (1902). Balkan Wars. Causes of World War I Important events and results. Russian Revolution (1917). Peace Treaties, (1919), provisions estimate and effects. League of Nations, Wilson's Fourteen Points, Covenant and organization, peace, keeping activities, limitations and failure. Disarmament Conference and their results Occupation and mandate System in Middle East. Weimar Republic difficulties, Work Rise of Nazism, Economic Depression (1929), Era of dictatorship- Hitler Pan Germanism. Mussolini in Italy. Russia under Lenin and Stalin Foreign policy of West European Powers. Britain, France and U.S.A. World War II, important events and immediate result

Recommended Books:

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| 1. | Malik Ikram Ali | A Text-Book on History Modern Europe 1789-1919 |
| 2. | Derry, T.K. | Europe 1815-1914 |
| 3. | Derry, T.K. and
Jarman, T.L. | The European World 1870-1945 |
| 4. | Taylor, A.J.P. | From Napoleon to Stalin |

5. Carr, E.H. International Relations between the two World Wars.
6. Leeds, C.A. European History 1789-1914
7. Lowe, N. Mastering Modern World History
8. Palmer, N.D. and International Relations
Parking, H-C-
9. Armstrong, D. The Rise of International Organizations.
10. Western, J.R. The End of European Primacy. 1871-1945
11. Thomson, Ian Rise of Modern Asia.

(iii): Modern Muslim (Arab World) 1919-1970.

The State of ARAB WORLD immediately after World War *Egypt*: Saad Zaghloul and the rise of the *Wafd* parts. Struggle for freedom, British Declaration of 1922 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936. Egypt in World War II. Anglo-Egyptian differences on *Sudan* and *Suez*: Military revolution-Najeeb as President. *AkhwanulMuslimeen* AND its role. *Jamal Abd-un-Nasir* and his policies (Pan Arabism).

Independence of *Sudan*, *Aswan Dam* project. *Suez* Crisis (1956) Relations with Western Countries and U.S.S.R. *Arab Israel* WAR of 1967. Evaluation of Nasir's achievements and policies, *Anwar us Saadat*, War with Israel (1973) and Camp David Agreement.

Saudi Arabia: *Hussain Sharif* of MECCA and his revolt against Turkey during *World War-I*. Partition of *Arabia* into British and French protectorates Hussain's rule in Hejaz ; Saudi Dynasty background and conflict with Hussain government. *Abdul Aziz*, *Conquest of Hejaz*: achievements, internal and external policies Discovery of oil and its impact. Relations with the West specially with U.S.A. Role in World War, II. King Sand, internal reforms, relations with Britain, and Arab States.

King Faisal, his policies, interest in Muslim World, Policy towards Israel's aggression.

Palestine: The land and its historical importance. Zoinist Movement Balfour Declaration. Jew Settlements. Creation of Israel State Arab-Israel Wars of 1948, 1956, 1967 and 1973.

Syria: French Protectorate. Revolt of 1925. The Constitutional Assembly, Political Activities. Agreement of 1936. Freedom movement during World War. II, Independence of Syria. Politics after World War, II, Military Coups, Restoration of Constitutional Government. Formation of U.A.R. and separation from it. *Ba'ath Party's* role and its relations with USSR.

Iraq: King Faisal. Anglo-Iraq Treaty (1922) and reaction against it Protocol of 1232, Constitution of 1924 Kurd Revolt, Musal problem. Independence of Iraq. Estimate of King

Faisal. Ghazi-bin Faisal and General Siddiqi: Iraq during World War-II Anglo Iraq Treaty of 1946, King Faisal II, Noori-us-Saeed ; Beghdad Pact Anglo Iraq Treaty of 1955, Military Revolution (1958) Abdul Karim Qasim, Abd-us-Salam Arifand Abdul RehmanArif. Saddam Hussain's rise.

Jordan: Establishment as a separate state. King Abdullah, Anglo-Jordan Treaty of 1941. Indepcandccc (1246). War with Israel 1947. Shah Hussian IT. Shah Talal. War against Israel (1967). Jordan's relations with Western power.

Lebanon: French Protectorate, Struggle for Independence, emcrgncccc as an independent state, relations with the West and Arab World. Internal problems: Religious divisions and Civil War.

Recommended Books:

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| 1. | Lanezowski, George | Middle East in World Affairs. |
| 2. | Kirk, G.E. | A Short History of Middle East. |
| 3. | ای ندب رع | ذیدلازء لاجن |
| 4. | مسعود عو دعال من دوی | عربون کی قومیت حرکی |
| 5. | شیخ محمد در فسیق، چودھری نثار احمد | جدی ددنیا کے اسالم |
| 6. | شیخ محمد مدحیات | بہرے یدوء سخیرات |
| 7. | محمی الدین | عرب ددنیا |