

STANDARD
SOCIAL STUDIES

Class-7

TEACHER GUIDE

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DISTRIBUTION OF SYLLABUS

There are Ten (10) Chapters in the Standard Social Studies for Class 07. These chapters are suitable for the Class seventh students. The further detail is given below:

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01	CHAPTER-01	Muslim Countries of the World.
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		MODEL PAPERS

Syllabus wise these chapters are divided into terms:

- (1) FIRST TERM'S SYLLABUS
- (2) SECOND TERM'S SYLLABUS.
- (3) FINAL TERM'S SYLLABUS.

DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST TERM'S SYLLABUS

There are four chapters in First term's syllabus. These chapters are suitable for the level of class seventh students. The further detail is:

S.#	CHAPTER #	CHAPTER'S NAME
01	CHAPTER-01	Muslim Countries of the World.
02	CHAPTER-02	The Contemporary Muslim Society.
03	CHAPTER-03	The Medieval Period.
04	CHAPTER-04	The Muslim World Colonialism.

DISTRIBUTION OF SECOND TERM'S SYLLABUS

There are three chapters in second term's syllabus. These chapters are suitable for the level of class seventh students. The further detail is:

S.#	CHAPTER #	CHAPTER'S NAME
05	CHAPTER-05	Land and People of the Muslim World
06	CHAPTER-06	Climate of the Muslim World.
07	CHAPTER-07	Trade in Muslim Countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF FINAL TERM'S SYLLABUS

There are three chapters in final term's syllabus. These chapters are suitable for the level of class seventh students. The further detail is:

S.#	CHAPTER #	CHAPTER'S NAME
08	CHAPTER-08	Natural Resources of the Muslim World
09	CHAPTER-09	Muslim Awakening
10	CHAPTER-10	Struggle for Pakistan (1937-47)

NOTES FOR TEACHERS

CHAPTER-01 MUSLIM COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Read the chapter once. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the location, population and importance of Muslim countries in the world. Arrange the group discussions activities in the class.

CHAPTER-02

THE CONTEMPORARY MUSLIM SOCIETY

Read the chapter once. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the early life, character and life of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W). Arrange the presentation activities in the class.

CHAPTER-03

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Read the chapter once. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the important Islamic historical events. Demonstrate them Umayyad and Abbasids periods. Arrange group discussion in the class about the conquests and defeats of these periods.

CHAPTER-04

THE MUSLIM WORLD COLONIALISM

Read the chapter once. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the meaning of colonialism. Demonstrate the importance of south East Asian, South west Asian, Central Asian and African countries. Discuss the present day Muslim freedom movements with students.

CHAPTER-05

LAND AND PEOPLE OF THE MUSLIM WORLD

Read the chapter once. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the population of the world. Demonstrate them the physical features of the area covered by the Muslim countries.

CHAPTER-06 CLIMATE OF THE MUSLIM WORLD

Read the chapter once. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the Climate of the different countries of the world. Demonstrate them the different climatic region of the world. Arrange the groups discussion of the students about climate of the world.

CHAPTER-07

TRADE IN MUSLIM COUNTRIES

Read the chapter once. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the importance of trade in Muslim countries. Demonstrate them important exports and imports of Muslim countries. Arrange the presentation competition of the students about important trade of Muslim countries.

CHAPTER-08

NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE MUSLIM WORLD

Read the chapter once. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the meaning and importance of natural resources. Demonstrate them the natural resources of the Muslim World. Demonstrate them the strategic importance of natural resources among the Muslim countries.

CHAPTER-09

MUSLIM AWAKENING

Read the chapter once. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Demonstrate them the need the causes of Muslim awakening. Demonstrate them the various world war. Describe them the importance of Muslim awakening.

CHAPTER-10

STRUGGLE FOR PAKISTAN (1937-47)

Read the chapter once. Tell the main points of this chapter to the students. Tell them the ideology of Pakistan. Demonstrate them the Two Nation Theory. Demonstrate the causes of creation of Pakistan. Arrange the presentation competition of students about the various historical events in the struggle for Pakistan.

CHAPTER
ONEMUSLIM COUNTRIES
OF THE WORLDMCQ's
(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)**A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- (1) Every _____ person in the world is a muslim.
(A) Fourth (B) Fifth (C) Sixth
- (2) Pakistan and Bangladesh are two important Muslim countries in _____.
(A) South Asia (B) Europe (C) Africa
- (3) India is located in _____ of Pakistan.
(A) East (B) West (C) South
- (4) In the _____ there is the red Sea.
(A) East (B) West (C) South
- (5) In the _____ there are caspian sea and black sea.
(A) North (B) South (C) West
- (6) Indonesia comprises _____ thousand island.
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four
- (7) _____ is the capital of Pakistan.
(A) Lahore (B) Karachi (C) Islamabad
- (8) _____ ranks second in oil production among Muslim countries.
(A) Iraq (B) Iran (C) Turkey
- (9) _____ is the currency of Turkey.
(A) Dinar (B) Pound (C) Lira
- (10) Its area is 10400 sq km and the population is 4.1 million.
(A) Iran (B) Turkey (C) Lebanon
- (11) It is oil richest country of the Muslim world.
(A) Iran (B) Iraq (C) Saudi Arabia
- (12) Aden is the sea port of _____.
(A) Libya (B) Yemen (C) Lebanon
- (13) _____ has special significance due to Suez Canal.

- (A) Egypt (B) Libya (C) Algeria
- (14) _____ is situated on the coast of Red sea in the East Africa.
(A) Morocco (B) Sudan (C) Eritrea
- (15) The republic of _____ is located approximately at the centre of central Asia.
(A) Azerbaijan (B) Uzbekistan (C) Sudan

ANSWER KEY					
01	B	02	A	03	A
04	B	05	B	06	B
07	C	08	B	09	C
10	C	11	C	12	
13	A	14	C	15	A

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.**Q1: Name any ten countries of the world.****Ans: TEN COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD:**

- (1) India (2) China (3) Pakistan
- (4) Bangladesh (5) Afghanistan (6) Iran
- (7) Turkey (8) Malaysia (9) Indonesia
- (10) Saudi Arabia

Q2: Name any five countries of South Asia.**Ans: FIVE COUNTRIES OF SOUTH ASIA:**

- (1) India (2) Pakistan (3) Bangladesh
- (4) Srilanka (5) Nepal

Q3: Name any five countries of Africa.**Ans: FIVE COUNTRIES OF AFRICA:**

- (1) Egypt (2) Libya (3) Tunisia
- (4) Algeria (5) Sudan

Q4: Name the capital of the following countries.

Ans:

S.#	COUNTRIES	CAPITALS
01	Pakistan	Islamabad
02	Bangladesh	Dhaka
03	India	New Dehli
04	Malaysia	Kualalumpur
05	Indonesia	Jakarta
06	Afghanistan	Kabul
07	Iran	Tehran
08	Iraq	Baghdad

Q5: Name the Neighbouring countries of Pakistan.

Ans: NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES OF PAKISTAN:

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q1: Write a detailed note on the Muslim Countries of South Asia.

Ans: MUSLIM COUNTRIES OF SOUTH ASIA:

Independent Muslim countries are located in a wide region of the Asian continent. Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei are located in South Asia. These three countries consist on different islands. They are bounded by pacific ocean in the East. Indian ocean in the west, to the North there are china, philippines, Myanmar (burma and other countries, and to south, is located in continent of Australia.

Pakistan and Bangladesh are two important Muslim countries in South Asia. Bharat (India) is located in the east of Pakistan and in the west of Bangladesh. In the North, there is China and in south, the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Maldives (Maldives) is a Muslim country comprising small islands in the Indian Ocean.

the Indian Ocean is located in the south of Pakistan. In the North West and South west of Pakistan there are the muslim countries of Afghanistan. Iran, Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (U.A.E), Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain. The recently freed Muslim states of central Asia. Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan Kazakstan and Tajkistan are located in the north of Pakistan. In the south east of these countries, there are the Arabian sea and the persian Gulf. In the south, there is the Red Sea, in the North there are caspian sea and black sea, in the west there are the mediterranean sea and the continent of Africa. These Muslim countries are inter linked.

Q2: Describe a detailed note on the Muslim countries of Africa.

Ans: MUSLIM COUNTRIES OF AFRICA:

Several Muslim countries are situated in the continental of Africa. About three fourth region is ruled by Muslims. These Muslim countries of Africa are Mostly situated in the Northern and eastern part of continent. In this continent area wise the biggest Muslim country Sudan is also, located here. The Muslim countries located in African continent include the usnited Arab Republic Egypt. Libya, Tunisia. Sudan, Chad, Niger, Mauritania. Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Burkina, Senegal, Sierra Leone Somalia, Guinea, Guinea bissau, Gambia, Mali Morocco, Djibouli, Comoros and other. Mostly these muslim countries have common borders. In the North of these countries. There is the Mediterranean sea, in the south. South African, in east the Indian ocean and in the west, the Atlantic ocean.

Q3: Describe the strategic importance of the Muslim Countries in the world.

Ans: THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE MUSLIM WORLD:

In modern times, the location of a country is very important to it. A country is important according to the number of its important sea, land and air routes, which other countries also use. Likewise, a country is important according to its reserves of natural resources which are in much demand in other countries, and according to its important strategic locations.

The Muslim countries of Asia and Africa are very important for economic, trade, political and strategical purposes, to their location. This importance of these countries existed in ancient times, and it still intact. The main causes of their importance are as under.

- (1) The Muslim countries are rich in mineral deposits. Oil is the first among this wealth. It is too important in modern times. Among the Muslim countries, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Egypt, Libya and the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E) are well known in the world for their oil production. Many developed and developing countries of the world are dependent on these Muslim countries, therefore, other countries desire to maintain close relations with them.
- (2) Majority of Muslim countries are located in the proximity of such oceans that remains open for trade and transport for the whole year. The most important trade related sea routes lying near the Muslim countries are the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Eden, the Gulf of Basporus and the Strait of Malacca. The Suez Canal, controlled by Egypt, is very important for trade. Most of the maritime trade between the Eastern and the Western countries flow through this sea route. If this Muslim country closes this route, the Western countries will have to transport their cargo sailing around the vast continent of Africa.

THE CONTEMPORARY MUSLIM SOCIETY

MCQ's

(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- (1) Islam is followed by nearly _____ of the humanity today.
(A) One third (B) One fourth (C) One fifth
- (2) Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.W), the Holy Prophet, was born in Makkah in _____.
(A) 569 AD (B) 570 AD (C) 571 AD
- (3) Hazrat _____, was the chief of the Bani Hashim clan.
(A) Abdul Mutallib (B) Hazrat Hamza
(C) Abu Talib
- (4) Towards the age of _____ the Prophet (S.A.W.W) started visiting the cave of Hira.
(A) Twenty-five (B) Thirty-five (C) Forty-five
- (5) The migration to Madina took place in _____ AD.
(A) 621 (B) 622 (C) 623
- (6) _____ years after the conquest of Makkah, the Prophet (S.A.W.W) made the first and the only pilgrimage of his life.
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four
- (7) He addressed them from _____ and delivered a sermon, which is called the Khutbah Hajjatul Widah.
(A) Mount Uhud (B) Mount Arafat
(C) None of these
- (8) The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) passed away in _____ a few months after the last sermon.
(A) 632 A.D (B) 634 A.D (C) 636 AD
- (9) The revelations of God to Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W)

formed the _____.
 (A) Sunnah (B) Hadith (C) Quran

(10) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A) was the _____ caliph of Islam.
 (A) First (B) Second (C) Third

(11) Hazrat Umar (R.A) ruled for about _____ years.
 (A) Eight (B) Ten (C) Twelve

(12) He was a strict ruler and an able administrator.
 (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) (B) Hazrat Umar (R.A)
 (C) Hazrat Ali (R.A)

(13) _____ was known for his generosity and leniency.
 (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) (B) Hazrat Umar (R.A)
 (C) Hazrat Usman (R.A)

(14) Hazrat Ali (R.A) popularly known as _____.
 (A) Asadullah (B) Kaleemullah
 (C) Khalilullah

ANSWER KEY					
01	C	02	C	03	A
04	B	05	B	06	A
07	B	08	A	09	C
10	A	11	B	12	B
13	C	14	A		

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q.1: Write a short introduction of Islam.

Ans: Islam is followed by nearly one fifth of the humanity today, and it is the largest religion in the world after Christianity. This religion started as a small movement for purification of hearts in Arabia at the beginning of 7th century AD, and soon expanded into a world power.

Q2: Define the early life of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.W).

Ans.EARLY LIFE: Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.W), the Holy prophet was born in Makkah in 571 AD. He belonged to the Bani Hashim, a clan of the Quaraish tribe. By the time of his birth, his father Hazrat Abduallah was already dead, and his mother died when he was six years old. The prophet (S.A.W.W) spent the first four years of his life with the nomadic tribe of the desert, as was the custom of the Quaraish.

Q.3: Write a short note about the conquest of Makkah.

Ans: The conquest of Makkah: The Muslims still had to fight several battles with the non-believers of Makkah. There major battles were Badar, Uhud and Khandaq. In the sixth year after the Hijra, the prophet (S.A.W.W) made a peace treaty with the Quaraish, known as the Treaty of Hudaibya. The Quaraish broke this treaty two years later, but Islam had spread to many tribes in Arabia at that time. In the eighth year after the Hijra, the prophet (S.A.W.W) marched upon Makkah with a large army and captured the city.

Q.4: Define the last sermon of the Holy prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.W).

Ans: The last Sermon: Two years after the conquest of Makkah, the prophet (S.A.W.W) made the first and the only pilgrimage of his life. On this occasion, he was attended by thousands of men and women from all over Arabia, who had by now accepted Islam. He addressed them from Mount Arafat and delivered a sermon which is called the Khutbah Hajjatul wida.

"O People"! The prophet (S.A.W.W) said, "Indeed your God is one and like wise your father was also the same, from whom the whole human kind has come into being. No Arab, therefore is superior to a darker one except by piety."

Q.5:Write a Short note on the Quran.

Ans. The Quran: The revelations of God to prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) formed the Quran. The whole book was arranged in an order dictated by the prophet (S.A.W.W) on guidance from God, and this order was different from the one in which those verses were revealed. For instance the first revelation now occurs in the surah no 96 not at the beginning. According to the Muslims' faith, this order was also revealed by God, and there is no disagreement about it.

Q.6:Name the pious caliphs of Islam.

Ans.: (1) Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A)
 (2) Hazrat Umar (R.A)
 (3) Hazrat Usman (R.A)
 (4) Hazrat Ali (R.A)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.**Q1: Describe the life sketch of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.W).**

Ans: EARLY LIFE: Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.W), the Holy Prophet, was born in Makkah in 571 AD. He belonged to the Banu Hashim, a clan of the Quraish tribe. By the time of his birth, his father Hazrat Abdullah was already dead, and his mother died when he was six years old.

The prophet (S.A.W.W) spent the first four years of his life with the nomadic tribe of the desert, as was the custom of the Quraish.

Hazrat Abdul Mutallib, the chief of the Banu Hashim clan, and also the Prophet's grandfather, became his guardian at the death of his mother, but he also passed away just after two years. After that, his uncle Abu Talib, brought him up. He lived up to a ripe old age and died when the Prophet (S.A.W.W) himself was fifty years old.

The boyhood of the Prophet (S.A.W) was spent as a

shepherd to his family but he became a trader when he grew up. Travelling in those days was a difficult job, and many wealthy merchants in Arabia would lend their goods to a responsible person who would sell those in far off lands and return with profits to share with the master. One such merchant was Bibi Khadija, a wealthy widow, who was impressed by the Prophet's (S.A.W.W) honesty and sent a marriage proposal to him. The Prophet (S.A.W.W) accepted the proposal. They had four daughters, and one son who died while still a child.

By this time, the Prophet (S.A.W.W) was widely known in Makkah as Al-Saddiq, or the Truthful, and Al Ameen, or the Trustworthy. His judgment was widely respected, and he was known to be the most kind hearted man of his time.

Q2: Describe the Islamic Society and brotherhood of Muslims in the Madina.

Ans: MADINA: Yathrib was renamed Madina tul Nabi, or the City of the Prophet, once the Prophet (S.A.W.W) migrated there. Soon, it was known as Madina and still is to this day.

The migration to Madina took place in 622 AD. It is known in the Islamic History as Hijra, and later it became the starting point for the Muslim Calendar, which is also known as the Hijra Calendar. Uptill now the Muslims had offered prayers facing in the direction of Jerusalem, but now they began facing in the direction of the Holy Kaaba (Makkah). It was here in Madina that most of the practices of Islam were made compulsory by God including the five daily prayers; fasting in the month of Ramadan; zakat or the alms giving; and later, when Makkah was conquered, the hajj, or the pilgrimage.

Soon after migration, the Prophet (S.A.W.W) made a treaty with the Jews of Madinah. This was known as the Treaty of Madina, and contained rules for interaction between the Muslims and the non-Muslims, especially the Jews.

Q3: Describe the Government Period of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A).

Ans: HAZRAT ABU BAKR (632-634): He was a kind-hearted person with a very humble nature. So much so that he was even reluctant to draw a salary for his services. To his followers he said, "I am no better than others among you. Help me as long as I am on the right path, but stop me when I deviate." However, Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) could also be quite firm and strict when the situation required him to be so. He dealt sternly with the Arab tribes who rose in rebels soon after the death of the Prophet (S.A.W.W). He took some effective measures for the preservation of the Quran, and sent his armies to meet the challenge of the Byzantine Empire on the borders of Arabia. He fell ill after two years, and nominated Hazrat Umar (R.A) as his successor before passing away.

Q4: Describe the few habits of Hazrat Usman (R.A)?

Ans: HAZRAT USMAN (644-654): The six people nominated by Hazrat Umar (R.A) included: Ali, Usman, Zubair, Talha, Saad bin Abi Waqas, and Abdur Rahman bin Awf. All of them were companions of the Prophet (S.A.W.W), and distinguished personalities. From amongst them, Hazrat Usman (R.A) became the third caliph. He was seventy years old at that time. Hazrat Usman was known for his generosity and leniency. He also liked to trust his friends. He ruled for a longer period than any of the other Pious Caliphs, and the most remarkable achievement during this period was the propagation of the Holy Quran throughout the lands conquered by the Arabs by that time. In the end, however, some people developed grievances against their Caliph, and a group of rebels assassinated him while he was reading the Quran at home. It is said that he had refused to appoint soldiers for his protection, although he knew that the rebels were about to invade his home. He considered it unfair to risk other people's lives to save his own.

CHAPTER THREE THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

MCQ's

(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- (1) Hazrat Muawiyah (R.A) became caliph after:
(A) Hazrat Ali (R.A) (B) Hazrat Usman (R.A)
(C) Hazrat Umar (R.A)
- (2) Hazrat Muawiyah (R.A) shifted the capital from Kufa to _____.
(A) Egypt (B) Damascus (C) Madina
- (3) _____ found the first navy in Muslim history.
(A) Hazrat Ali (R.A) (B) Hazrat Muawiyah (R.A)
(C) Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz (R.A)
- (4) Hazrat Imam Hussain (R.A) was martyred along with his family members at Karbala in _____.
(A) 680 AD (B) 682 AD (C) 684 AD
- (5) Tariq Bin Ziyad invaded spain in _____.
(A) 710 AD (B) 711 AD (C) 712 AD
- (6) Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered Sindh in _____.
(A) 710 AD (B) 711 AD (C) 712 AD
- (7) The most famous ruler of the Umayyad Dynasty was _____.
(A) Hazrat Umar Bin Abdul Aziz
(B) Hazrat Muawiyah (R.A)
(C) None of these
- (8) The Abbasids, another clan of the Quraish Tribe, ended the Umayyad in _____.
(A) 751 AD (B) 750 AD (C) 749 AD
- (9) The most famous Abbasid ruler was _____.
(A) Al-Mansoor (B) Mamun al Rasheed
(C) Harun al Rasheed
- (10) Spain remained a part of the Muslim world from 711 AD

to _____.
 (A) 1349 AD (B) 1492 AD (C) 1538 AD

(11) _____ was considered to be the greatest doctor of the world in that time.
 (A) Al-Kindi (B) Al-Farabi (C) Al-Razi

(12) _____, one of the greatest Arabic poets lived in those days.
 (A) Al-Beruni (B) Al-Mutannabi (C) Al-Kindi

(13) Sultan Mehmmad ruled over Ghazna from _____ to 1030 AD.
 (A) 997 AD (B) 998 AD (C) 999 AD

(14) Egypt declared its independence in _____.
 (A) 900 AD (B) 877 AD (C) 868 AD

(15) The Fatmid in Egypt established the Al-Azhar University in _____.
 (A) 969 AD (B) 868 AD (C) 867 AD

ANSWER KEY

01	A	02	B	03	B
04	A	05	B	06	C
07	A	08	B	09	C
10	B	11	B	12	B
13	A	14	B	15	A

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.
Q1: Write a salient characteristics of ummeyyad period.
Ans: Salient characteristics of ummeyyad period:

Hazrat Muawiyah (R.A) became the caliph after Hazrat Ali (R.A), and shifted the capital from kufa to Damascus. He found the first Navy in Muslim history, to figth the Byzantine fleet in the Mediterranean sea. The ummeyyad rullers conquered many new lands, after 700 AD, and some of their generals became very famous in history. Tariq Bin Ziyad who

invaded spain in 711 AD. The most famous ruler of the ummeyyad dynasty was Hazrat umar bin Abdul Aziz (R.A).

Q2: Name two famous ruler of ummeyyad period.

Ans. Two famous ruler of ummeyyad period.

- (1) Hazrat Muawiyah (R.A)
- (2) Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz (R.A).

Q3: Write the Salient characteristics of Abbasids period.
Ans. Salient characteristics of Abbasid period:

Abbasids ruled for a long time. They found a new city to make their capital and named it Baghdad. The most famous Abbasid ruler was Haroon-al-Rasheed who strengthened the rule of his family. His son Mamun-al-Rasheed patronized learning and philosophy.

Q4: Name two famous ruler of Abbasid period.

Ans. Two famous ruler of Abbasid Period:

- (1) Haroon-al-Rasheed.
- (2) Mamun-al-Rasheed.

Q5: Name few Scholar of Abbasid Period:

Ans: (1) Al-Kindi (2) Al-Razi
 (3) Al-Beruni (4) Bu-Ali-Sina.

Q6: Who was Al-Beruni.
Ans. Al-Beruni:

Al-Beruni was a great geographer, philosopher and historian, who wrote kitabul-Hind, a remarkable encyclopedia about Ancient India.

Q7: What is Sufism?
Ans: Sufism:

Wars were common in those days, and disliked by some souls who sought peace. They became sufism or the ones who believed in finding God through love.

Q8: Define Crusades.
Ans. Crusades:

Crusades are those wars which were fought between Muslims and christians for Jerusalem.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.**Q1: Write a detailed note on Umayyad Dynasty.****★ UMAYYADS:**

You have read about Hazrat Muawiyah (R.A) who challenged the caliphate of Hazrat Ali (R.A). He became caliph after Hazrat Ali, and shifted the capital from Kufa to Damascus (Damishque in Arabic). He found the first Navy in Muslim history, to fight the Byzantine fleet in the Mediterranean Sea. Towards the end of his life he nominated his son Yazid to become the next caliph, and asked the people to promise legal to Yazid. Muslim historians see this as the beginning of monarchy (or the rule of kings) in the history of Islam a king is always succeeded by his son or some other close member of the family.

The rule of Yazid was strongly opposed by Hazrat Imam Hussain (R.A), the son of Hazrat Ali (R.A). He was martyred along with his family members at Karbala in 680 AD.

Hazrat Muawiyah belonged to the Banu Umayyah, a clan of the Quraish Tribe. Various people of this tribe ruled till 750 AD, and this is called the Umayyid Dynasty. They conquered many new lands after 700 AD, and some of their generals became very famous in history. Tariq Bin Ziyad, who invaded Spain in 711 AD, burnt his boats after crossing the Mediterranean Sea and told his soldiers that they had no other option except death or victory. Uqbah Bin Nafe captured the northern strip of Africa all the way up to the Atlantic, and galloped his horse right into the sea, where he was eventually forced to stop by the mighty ocean. In this way he demonstrated that only the forces of nature could stop him, and not human beings. Muhammad bin Qasim, a 17 years old general, conquered Sindh in 712 AD (as you have read in the previous class). Central Asia was also conquered about the same time by Qutaiba bin Muslim.

The most famous ruler of the Umayyad Dynasty was

Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz (R.A), who tried to follow the examples of the Pious Caliphs. He returned all the property confiscated by the Umayyad family over the many years of their rule, and his justice earned him the title of Umar-e-Sani, or the Second Umar. He died after two years, possibly poisoned by those who did not like justice.

The Abbasids, another clan of the Quraish Tribe, ended the Umayyad rule in 750 AD.

Q2: Write a detailed note on Abbasid dynasty.**Ans: ABBASIDS:**

Abbasids ruled for a long time. They found a new city to make their capital and named it Baghdad. It soon became the most beautiful city in the world, and also the most important.

The most famous Abbasid ruler was Harun al-Rasheed (786 - 809), who strengthened the rule of his family. His son Mamun al-Rasheed (813 - 833) patronized learning and philosophy. His passion for learning was astonishing. He imported thousands of books in Greek and Latin from storehouses of Europe, and hired scholars to translate them into Arabic. These were works of science and philosophy by the greatest scholars of the ancient times. Trade and commerce also expanded in the days of Mamun as the wars were over.

The power of the Abbasids declined after the death of Mamun, but the dynasty continued to rule over Baghdad till 1258 AD.

Q3: Describe the scientific learning of Abbasid dynasty.**Ans: SCIENCE AND LEARNING**

The Muslims made remarkable achievements in science and learning under the Abbasids. Ibne Ishaque (Al-Kindi) was a great philosopher who declared that true knowledge could come from any source. Al-Razi, (AD.925) who was considered to be

the greatest doctor of the world in his own times, also carried out some brilliant research on smallpox. The Arabs also introduced the Hindu numerals to the Western world, which are still known as the Arabian numerals (such as 0, 1, 2, 3...); these replaced the more complicated Roman numerals (such as I, II, III, IV...; there was no concept of zero in the Roman numerals). Al-Farabi was generally believed to be a master of every subject, from medicine to philosophy, music, and occult (magic and mystery). Poetry and literature also flourished under the Abbasids. Al-Mutannabi, one of the greatest Arabic poets lived in those days, and Alf Laila, or Arabian Nights, was also compiled during this time, which includes stories like Aladdin, Ali Baba, Sindbad, and many others that became popular throughout the world.

Q4: Discuss the court of Sultan Mehmoor in detail.**Ans: THE COURT OF SULTAN MEHMOOD:**

Sultan Mehmoor ruled over Ghazna from AD 997 AD to 1030 AD. He was one of the greatest conquerors of the world. He captured a large area in central Asia and added it to his empire. He invaded India seventeen times. He never lost a battle in his life.

The wealth collected from the victories was spent very wisely. He was a generous and cultured person. He built a library, a university and a beautiful mosque in Ghazni. He invited scholars and artists from all corners of the world. Most of them accepted this offer. They came to his court. Among them were poets, musicians, historians, philosophers and scholars.

Firdousi wrote Shahnamah, a long poem in Persian about the famous men and women of Iran (Persia). Unsari and Farrukhi wrote beautiful Persian Poetry. Farrukhi also played music. Baihaqi and Utbi wrote important books about history. Al Farabi wrote books on the philosophy of religion. Al Bairuni was

an expert in astronomy, geography and linguistics. He wrote many books including Kitb ul Hind, or The Book of India. Mehmoor was most famous because he awarded huge sums of money to the learned people.

Mehmoor also invited talented Hindus to come to Ghazni. Thousands of them joined his army.

MCQ's
(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- (1) The slave trade was extended to America by the Portuguese invaders in _____ AD.
 (A) 1392 (B) 1492 (C) 1592
- (2) Vasco da Gama, reached the South Asia sea port calicut in _____.
 (A) 1598 (B) 1498 (C) 1398
- (3) British established East India company in _____.
 (A) 1600 (B) 1700 (C) 1800
- (4) They defeated Nawab Sirajuddaula by deciet and occupied Bengal in _____.
 (A) 1557 (B) 1657 (C) 1757
- (5) Bihar and Qrissa were occupied in _____ AD.
 (A) 1785 (B) 1784 (C) 1783
- (6) In 1843 they conquered _____.
 (A) Sindh (B) Punjab (C) Baluchistan
- (7) In 1849 they captured the _____.
 (A) Sindh (B) Punjab (C) Baluchistan
- (8) Pakistan got Independence in _____.
 (A) 1946 (B) 1947 (C) 1948
- (9) Bangladesh became indpendent state on December in _____.
 (A) 1971 (B) 1972 (C) 1973
- (10) During the second world war Japanese occupied _____.
 (A) Malaysia (B) Indonesia (C) Afghanistan
- (11) The Afghanistan came into existence in _____.
 (A) 1747 (B) 1748 (C) 1749

- (12) The Soviet Union started military intervention in Afghanistan in _____.
 (A) 1979 (B) 1989 (C) 1999
- (13) The capitalists of European countries controlled the oil and tobacco trade of _____ in 1850 AD.
 (A) Iraq (B) Iran (C) Syria
- (14) The CZAR of _____ annexed it to his empire in the 18th century.
 (A) China (B) Russia (C) America
- (15) During the _____ world war, chechnyans openly sided with Germany and opposed Russia.
 (A) First (B) Second (C) Both

ANSWER KEY

01	B	02	B	03	A
04	C	05	B	06	A
07	B	08	B	09	A
10	A	11	A	12	A
13	A	14	B	15	A

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q1: When Baghdad was destroyed by the Mongols?

Ans. In 1258 Baghdad was destroyed by the Mongols.

Q2: When vasco da Gama reached south Asian seaport?

Ans. A portuguese sailor, vasco da Gama reached south Asia in 1498.

Q3: Who followed the suit of the portuguese?

Ans. The British followed the suit of the portuguese.

Q4: Who established a trade factory at Hugli?

Ans. The portuguese established a trade factory at Hugli.

Q5: Which is important country of south East Asia?

Ans. Malaysia (Malaya) is an important country of south East Asia.

Q.6: Where is Indonesia located?

Ans. Indonesia is located in south east Asia.

Q.7: Which countries constitute the south west Asia region?

Ans. Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, the UAE (united Arab Empirates), Kuwait, Oman, Yemen, saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan Constitute the south west Asian region.

Q.8: When Russia became a communist state?

Ans. Russia became a communist state in 1917.

Q.9: Where is caspian sea situated?

Ans. The caspian sea is situated in the west of turkmenistan.

Q.10: Name the important Muslim countries of Africa.

Ans. Important Muslim countries of Africa:

Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea are important Muslim countries of Africa.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.**Q1: Describe the importance of Pakistan and Bangladesh in South Asia.****Ans: PAKISTAN AND BANGLADESH:**

A Portuguese sailor, Vasco da Gama, reached the South Asian sea port, Calicut, in 1498, by making a circuit around the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa. Thereafter, the Portuguese found their way into South Asia for commercial purpose. By and by, they occupied the coastal areas of Goa, Daman and Diu. In Bengal they established a trade factory at Hugli (River-port). It was gradually converted into a fort. They captured the local people and sold them abroad as slaves. The British followed the suit of the Portuguese. They established East India Company in 1600 AD and obtained trade permits from the Mughal emperors, Jehangir and Shah Jehan. They established their trade factories at Surat and the Madras ports. The French, too, established their trade company and started business in India. They occupied Male and Pondicherry along the coastal area, and

established their trade centre at Chandernagar on the banks of the river Hugli in Bengal. They attempted to control South Asia; but the British defeated them and laid their own network of conspiracy to occupy India. They defeated Nawab Sirajuddaula by deceit and occupied Bengal, in 1757 AD. Bihar and Qrissa were occupied in 1784 AD. The southern states were netted next. Fighting with Nawab Hyder Ali and his son Sultan Tipu Shaheed, one after the other, they occupied Mysore. In 1843, they conquered Sindh and captured the Punjab in 1849 also. Their hold on the sub-continent became firm and strong after the un successful attempt of 1857 to drive the British out of South Asia.

The Muslims continued their struggle for independence and ultimately on August 14, 1947, Pakistan emerged as an Islamic state on the map of the world.

Bangladesh was a part and province of Pakistan. Its people had given great sacrifices for achieving Pakistan. Due to many political and economic reasons, this province broke away from Pakistan and became independent state of Bangladesh on December 16, 1971.

Q2: Write the historical and Political importance of Afghanistan.**Ans: AFGHANISTAN:**

Afghanistan is a neighbouring country of Pakistan. The present state of Afghanistan came into existence in 1747 AD, when, after the assassination of Nadir Shah, Ahmed Shah Abdali occupied this country. Ahmed Shah was succeeded by Timur Shah and Zaman Shah. Due to their weakness, the Russians and the British extended their influence in Afghanistan. The British targeted this country with their aggression thrice, but could not achieve their aim. Afghanistan joined the international community of independent states in 1921, when the British Government recognized the Amir of

Afghanistan as an independent sovereign. The Soviet Union started military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979. Due to their atrocities, more than three million Afghan refugees entered Pakistan. The Government and the people of Pakistan helped them wholly on humanitarian and Islamic brotherhood basis.

Q3: Describe the Salient Features of Central Asian Countries.

Ans: THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA:

The Turk and the Tatar Muslims established their states in Central Asia during the Abbaside Caliphate (750-1258 AD). The rulers were called Khan (Mongol name) or Amir (Persian word); and the state was called Khanate. The famous cities, Bukhara, Samarqand, Foqand, Kashgar, Crimea, (Peninsula), Kheva and Kazah (Khazakh) etc. were Khanates. Due to internal rivalry and warfare, these states became weak and dormant. They were isolated from the outside world, therefore remained backward in science and art. On the other hand, in comparison to them, Russia, located in the north, followed the western nations and achieved industrial development. By the passage of time, Russia became an important military and industrial power.

Russia became a communist state in 1917. The communists started converting the Muslim religion culture, civilization, language etc. The mosques, madaris and religious centres were closed and the propagation and spread of Islam was practically banned. The Muslim areas were demarcated on the basis of nationality and language, which formed the present central Asian states; Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kirgizstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan. Later on, the communists turned Russia and the occupied territories into a big empire, called the USSR: (United Soviet Socialist Republics). Thus the separate existence and identity of Muslim states were effected.

The Soviet Union fell victim to mismanagement and despondency, due to its continuous ideological, military and economic confrontation with the developed independent nations of the world. In December 1991, the USSR decided to dismember, leaving the republics to decide their own political and economic future.

Q4: Write a detailed note on any Five of the followings.

Ans: THE COUNTRIES OF AFRICA:

Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea are important Muslim countries of Africa.

EGYPT:

Egypt is located in North Africa. It passed under Turkish rule in the 16th century. It was conquered by the famous French General, Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1798 AD. Muhammd Ali expelled the French and laid the foundations of modern Egypt. The Suez canal was constructed in 1869 AD. In order to defray the cost of construction, and repay the loan, the short-sighted ruler of Egypt (Ismail Pasha) made the British Government a partner in the income accruing from Suez canal. Thus the British influence increased in Egypt. The British ruled over Egypt from 1893 to 1922 AD. The Egyptians were fully exploited during that period. Control over the Suez canal facilitated tightening grip over Asian countries.

A wave of national awakening rose in Egypt in the beginning of the 20th century. The Egyptians launched a freedom movement, which succeeded in 1922, when the British left Egypt. But, they reoccupied it in 1936, on the pretext of an old pact. At the end of the Second World War, Egypt regained its independence.

TUNISIA:

Tunisia is a small country, with Muslim majority, in North Africa. The French extended their influence here in the 19th century. They occupied Tunis in 1881 AD. After the Second

World War, the Tunisians succeeded in achieving freedom from the French rule. Now, it is a republic.

ALGERIA:

Algeria was a province of the great Ottoman caliphate until the end of the 17th century. It became independent in 1695 AD. The Portuguese, the French and the British governments tried to conquer Algeria. The French succeeded in 1830, and occupied Algeria. The days of Algerian Muslims' prosperity ended. The French settled in Algeria in a large number and controlled the oasis and the trade. Algerians launched their freedom movement during the Second World War and succeeded in forming a strong force of armed freedom fighters in 1954. France tried its best to subdue the freedom struggle but was compelled to give up. thus Algeria became an independent country.

MOROCCO:

Moroccan Muslim civilization suffered heavy setback under French domination. Morocco gained independence from France in 1956, after a mass freedom struggle. Morocco's monarchy supports Muslim unity and mutual cooperation among the Arab states.

Q5: Write a detailed note on Kashmir issue.**Ans: KASHMIR:**

Pakistan and Bharat (India) got independence from the British rule in 1947. Muslims were in majority in Kashmir, but the Raja was a Hindu Dogra. Hindu Raja acceded to India. The Kashmiri people rose against that decision. Fighting continued for a year and a quarter. The UN arranged cease-fire in 1949, and deputed UN force to supervise the cease-fire line. It was decided that the Kashmiris will exercise the right of self determination, through a plebiscite, to decide to accede to Pakistan, or Bharat. Pakistan has accepted this decision willingly, but Bharat, due to its intransigence, is denying the

Kashmiris their right of self-determination. It is holding by force three-fourth of Kashmir. In the remaining one-fourth, there is the government of Azad Kashmir. Kashmiris are waiting for the day, when they will be able to form their own government. Being Muslims, Pakistanis have sympathies with their Kashmiris brothers.

CHAPTER
FIVELAND AND PEOPLE OF
THE MUSLIM WORLDMCQ's
(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)**A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

(1) _____ of an area means number of people living in that area.
(A) Population (B) Residence (C) Density

(2) the transfer of population means _____ of people from one place to another.
(A) Culture (B) Migration (C) Replace

(3) The fact is that every _____ person of the world population is a Muslim.
(A) Third (B) Fourth (C) Fifth

(4) Indonesian population exceeds _____ million people.
(A) 210 (B) 211 (C) 212

(5) The population of Morocco is more than _____ million.
(A) 27 (B) 28 (C) 29

(6) _____ conditions have great influence on human life.
(A) Physical (B) Geographical (C) Historical

(7) The _____ of land makes cultivation easy and provides food for the people.
(A) Fertility (B) Salinity (C) Solubility

(8) Pakistan is gradually developing into an _____ country.
(A) Political (B) Secular (C) Industrial

(9) _____ of tons of wheat every year is imported to feed our people.
(A) Hundreds (B) Thousands (C) Millions

(10) _____ is one of the main occupations in those Muslim countries where large rivers or coast areas are available.
(A) Agriculture (B) Fishing (C) Trade

(11) Pakistan and _____ are neighbouring Muslim countries.
(A) Lebanon (B) Egypt (C) Afghanistan

(12) In _____ peoples are hospitable, courageous and brave.
(A) Malaysia (B) Lebanon (C) Saudi Arabia

(13) Their staple food consists of dates and camel milk.
(A) Malaysia (B) Turkey (C) Saudi Arabia

(14) _____ service is generally preferred because the government employees enjoy better financial and social security.
(A) Private (B) Government (C) Foreign

(15) _____ was the first factor that brought a kind of uniformity among these people.
(A) Islam (B) Christianity (C) Hinduism

ANSWER KEY

01	A	02	B	03	B
04	B	05	B	06	A
07	A	08	C	09	B
10	A	11	C	12	C
13	C	14	B	15	A

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.**Q1: What is meant by Population?****Ans: Population:**

Population of an area means the number of people living in that area. The average number of people living in a square kilometer shows the density of population.

Q2: Name any two effects of over population.**Ans: Two effects of over population:**

- (1) The number of illiterate people increases.
- (2) The foreign debt also increases.

Q3: What is occupation?**Ans: Occupation:**

A man works to earn livelihood which is called occupation.

Q4: What is Agriculture?**Ans: Agriculture:**

Agriculture is a very important occupation. It is being improved and developed through use of machinery and chemical fertilisers.

Q5: Define the term fishing.**Ans: Fishing:**

Fishing is one of the main occupations in those Muslim countries where large rivers or coastal areas are available.

Q6: What is flock keeping?**Ans: Flock Keeping:**

Flock Keeping is one of the occupations of the people living in fertile areas, where pastures and fodder are easily available for the cattle.

Q7: Discuss various professions of the people of Pakistan.

Ans. Various Professions of the people of Pakistan:

Pakistan is gradually developing into an industrial country. A considerable number of people are engaged in the factories set up in Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Peshawar and Multan. Other important professions of Pakistan are Agriculture, Fishing, Flock keeping, Mining and Handicraft.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.**Q1: What is population? Describe the population of the Muslim World.****Ans: POPULATION:**

Population of an area means the number of people living in that area. The average number of people living in a square kilometre shows the density of population. The number of children born per one thousand of the population in a year shows the birth rate, and the number of persons died per one thousand of the population per year shows the mortality (death rate). The transfer of population means migration of people

from one place to another.

The fact is that every fourth person of the world population is a Muslim. The Muslim population of the world is over one billion (One thousand million) which mostly belongs to independent Muslim countries. Muslims also live in non-Muslim countries. Population depends on clement climate, fertile land, water facility and other natural resources. Where these resources abound, the population enlarges and where the resources are meager, the population is thin. For example, very few people live in arid mountainous or extreme hot and cold, regions. But, the courageous and hard working people change the inclement surroundings into clement and take full advantage of it. They change river courses, build dams over it and get electricity. They construct canals and irrigate even arid land. They build big cities. With courage and hard work they do anything required for living.

In Asia we find that most densely-populated Muslim countries are located. Population-wise, Indonesia is the biggest Muslim country. Its population exceeds 211 million people. Pakistan and Bangladesh are the second and the third most populated countries, respectively. Iran and Turkey are, respectively, populated with 66.2 million and 65.9 million people. The other most-populated Muslim countries are: Sudan, Uzbekistan, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Kazakhstan.

In the continent of Africa, where many Muslim countries are located, Nigeria is the most populated country. Its population exceeds 113 million people. Egypt is the second most populated country. Its population is more than 66 million people. The population of Morocco is more than 28 million.

Q2: Describe the effects of over population?

Ans: EFFECTS OF OVER POPULATION: There are many disadvantages of over population. The increasing population

creates many problems. The number of illiterate people increases. The foreign debt burden also increases, due to decrease in social services, commodities and resources, like natural resources, forests and cultivated land, housing, basic health facilities, schools and food stuffs. The foreign debt burden on Pakistan and many other developing countries, are increasing day-by-day, due to import of food stuffs. Due to these problems, the economic and social standard of life of every family is declining. Environmental pollution is also causing many problems of health and happiness in life. That is why every government seriously takes steps against over population and wishes to keep it under control.

The Chart would help to understand the figures of the population to area acquired by the Muslim countries.

Q3: Discuss the human resources in detail.

Ans: HUMAN RESOURCES:

Population or Human resources of different Muslim countries depend on local climate conditions, products and natural resources. A man works to earn livelihood which is called occupation. The main occupations in the Muslim World are as under.

LABOUR: A large number of Muslim countries are paying special attention to establish industries. This has created job opportunities for the unemployed. That is why labour is the main occupation of the population of the big cities and the areas around. New refineries are being set up in the Muslim countries of the Middle-East and Africa. These countries are providing employment to millions of the people from other Muslim countries.

Pakistan is gradually developing into an industrial country. A considerable number of people are engaged in the factories set up in Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Peshawar and Multan. Labour is an important profession also in Iraq, Iran,

Turkey, Egypt, Libya, Sudan and Morocco. According to an estimate, nearly 10 percent of the population of the Muslim World works in factories.

FISHERY/ FISHING:

Fishing is one of the main occupations in those Muslim countries where large rivers or coastal areas are available. Fish is caught by means of boats in rivers and big launches in the seas. High quality sea food including fish, prawns, lobsters, crabs, etc is exported to other countries. In Asia Pakistan, Bangladesh and Indonesia; in Africa Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco; and in Middle East the countries located on the Mediterranean coast, fishery is an important occupation of the people. Modern machinery and equipment is also employed in catching, storing and canning offish, according to health standards.

FLOCK-KEEPING / CATTLE BREEDING:

Flock-keeping is one of the occupations of the people living in fertile areas, where pastures and fodder are easily available for the cattle. This profession is common in most of the Muslim countries where milk, ghee, hides and meat are obtained from some cattle while the other cattle are used for riding or in cultivation and other laborious jobs. In sterile and mountainous regions, people keep sheep and goats.

Q: What is life style of the people of Muslim World?

Ans: LIFE STYLE:

The Muslim World is spread on a vast area with very divergent climates and geographical conditions. Lifestyle of different countries of the Muslim World is a reflection of their respective climate and geographical conditions. Some countries like Egypt, Iran, Iraq and Pakistan have centuries-old civilizations of their own. As compared to other countries, the people living in these lands were originally cultured, but their living patterns and lifestyle were just like most of the present

day rural folks. Islam was the first factor that brought a kind of uniformity among these people. Therefore there is very little difference in the lifestyle of Muslims of different countries and their customs and traditions relating to worships, holidays, marriages and burial of the dead.

Many Muslim countries remained under foreign rule, yet the cultural and social values of the Muslims, no matter which part of the world they live in, remained the same. One can see uniformity in their prayers, religious rites, festivals, funeral ceremonies, and traditions of the Muslims all over the world. Differences, however, occur in food, dress, etc due to varying climatic and geographical conditions and agriculture products. For instance people of the equatorial and tropical regions like to wear light and loose clothes whereas those living in temperature and relatively colder regions wear warm and woolen clothes. The people living in deserts and rocky areas of the Muslim World are tall and strong. They are hard working and face hardship with courage. They are also good warriors. Such people live in the sandy and mountainous area of North Africa. In food, the people living along the coastal regions mostly like fish, while people living in fertile lands eat meat and vegetables. Similarly the Muslims of cold regions are fond of eating meat and drinking tea and they like less chillies. The Muslims of hot regions, on the other hand, like to have cold drinks and milk and they take chillies in more quantity. Bangladesh, Indonesia and Malaysia are surrounded by sea and are located in the tropical climatic zone. The lifestyle of the people of these three countries is different from the people living in Afghanistan, Iran and Saudi Arabia. The people of these three countries wear similar types of dress. Men wear lungi and shirt. The women of Bangladesh wear Sari while women of Indonesia and Malaysia are fond of wearing Burmese type of dress. Agriculture is the important occupation of these people while they use rice, fish, pulses and vegetables as staple food.

MCQ's**(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)****A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

- (1) Areas closer to the Equator are _____ and seasons do not change these.
(A) Cold (B) Hot (C) Moderate
- (2) Areas farther from the Equator are _____ and have long winters and long summers.
(A) cold (B) Hot (C) moderate
- (3) Areas in _____ usually have as many four different seasons in a year.
(A) Far (B) close (C) between
- (4) Areas near the sea have a _____ climate.
(A) Hot (B) Cold (C) pleasant
- (5) Areas of high altitude have a _____ climate.
(A) hot (B) cold (C) pleasant
- (6) _____ spread from north to south.
(A) Longitude (B) Latitude (C) None of them
- (7) The _____ is an imaginary line which divides the earth in two equal parts.
(A) Latitude (B) Longitude (C) Equator
- (8) The last point at which the sunlight reaches the earth directly is _____.
(A) 25.27° (B) 23.27° (C) 24.26°
- (9) In the _____ Hemisphere latitude 23.27° called the Tropic of Cancer.
(A) Northern (B) Southern (C) Both
- (10) In the _____ Hemisphere latitude 23.27° called the Tropic of Capricorn.
(A) Northern (B) Southern (C) Both

(11) The Tropical Grasslands stretch from _____ on both sides of the equator.
 (A) 5° to 23.27° (B) 8° to 23.7°
 (C) 9° to 23.7°

(12) The areas lying on the coast of the Mediterranean sea share _____ climate.
 (A) common (B) different (C) None of these

ANSWER KEY					
01	B	02	A	03	C
04	C	05	B	06	B
07	C	08	B	09	A
10	B	11	A	12	A

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q1: What is climate?

Ans. Climate:

The word climate is derived from the Greek word klima, which means the angle of the sun. The climate of a region includes its temperature, rainfall, wind pressure and humidity.

Q2: What is meant by longitude and latitude?

Ans. Longitudes are imaginary vertical lines drawn on the globe. Latitudes spread from East to West.

Q3: Define the term international date line.

Ans. International date line:

An irregular imaginary line, known as international date line, passes near 180°. Places to the east of this line are one day ahead of those in the west.

Q4: What is equator?

Ans. Equator:

Equator is an imaginary line which divides the earth in two equal parts. It is also known as 0° latitude.

Q5: Define Tropic of cancer and tropic of capricorn.

Ans. Tropic of cancer:

In the northern Hemisphere latitude 23.27° is called the Tropic of cancer.

Tropic of Capricorn.

In the southern Hemisphere Latitude 23.27° is called the Tropic of capricorn.

Q6: Name the different climatic regions of the world.

Ans. Different climatic regions of the world:

- (1) Equatorial climatic region
- (2) Tropical grassland region (the arid zone)
- (3) Hot and dry desert climatic region
- (4) Monsoon climatic region
- (5) Mediterranean climatic region
- (6) Tundra (the polar climatic region)

Q.7: Define Monsoon.

Ans. Monsoon:

The word monsoon is derived from the arabic word mausim, which means season. This is the name given to the winds that blow into south Asia on the Seasonal Basis from the sea to the land.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q1: Write a detailed note on Climate?

Ans: CLIMATE:

The climate of a region includes its temperature, rainfall, wind pressure (which usually plays an important role in rainfall), and humidity (or moisture in the air). Weather also includes the same features, but while the weather of a region is about the daily changes in temperature, rainfall, wind pressure and humidity, the climate is a study of weather over a longer period of time at least a year.

(1) DISTANCE FROM THE EQUATOR:

Areas closer to the Equator are hot, and seasons do not change there. Areas farther from the equator are cold, and have long winters and long summers. Areas in between usually have as many as four different seasons in a year spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

(2) DISTANCE FROM THE SEAS:

Areas near the sea have a pleasant climate due to the sea breeze (during the day) and land breeze (during the night).

(3) HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Areas at high altitude usually have a cold climate.

(4) DIRECTION OF WIND

Areas lying on the paths of rainy wind usually get rainfall from those winds.

(5) DIRECTION OF MOUNTAINS

Mountains that lie across the path of the rainy winds cause rain, and the plains lying under such mountains also receive more rainfall. Mountains parallel to the path of the wind usually do not cause rain.

(6) HUMAN ACTIVITIES

It is thought that the cutting down of trees, use of fuel and some gases have increased the temperature of the world in the recent years (global warming).

Q2: Describe the climate region.

Ans: CLIMATE REGION:

Areas that share the same climates are considered as one climatic region, or a climatic zone. However, it is not so easy to decide the boundaries of a climatic zone, and many geographers have their own ideas about how many climatic regions there should be in the world. This is because climate is not just a single factor, but it is a combination of several factors, such as temperature, rainfall, wind pressure, and humidity. It is possible, for instance, that two areas have a similar temperature but receive different amounts of rainfall.

Should they be considered as the same climatic region, or different?

In this book, we have followed a simple scheme of climatic zoning, which divides the world into six climatic zones.

These are:

- A. Equatorial climatic region
- B. Tropical grassland region (the arid zone)
- C. Hot and dry desert climatic region
- D. Monsoon climatic region
- E. Mediterranean climatic region
- F. Tundra (the polar climatic region)

No Islamic country is situated in the Tundra, therefore it will not be covered in this book (you will read about it next year, or you may look into the next book now!). Details about the other five, and the Islamic countries situated in them, are as follows.

Q2: Describe Equatorial Climatic Region.

Ans: EQUATORIAL CLIMATIC REGION:

This region lies within 5° of the Equator on both sides. Islamic countries that share this climate are Guinea and Somalia (only southern parts) in Africa, and Malaysia and Indonesia in Southeast Asia.

Due to its closeness to the equator, this region receives a lot of direct sunlight and heavy rainfall - many houses are built on wooden pedestals to keep the house safe from flooding. Trees grow very tall, which is a characteristic of equatorial rainforest vegetation (which means the thick forests growing near the equator, receive continuous heavy rains). Some of the most famous trees of this region are rubber plant, mahogany and ebony. The wood of the mahogany and ebony has a beautiful dark colour and is used for making furniture, but the cutting down of these trees is now being discouraged. Deforestation is a major problem faced by this region - people

sometimes clear a forest area, only to discover that the land and the climate is not suitable for growing crops. After that, the cleared forest area may even turn into a desert.

In some other parts of these regions, however, agriculture is possible and successful. People there grow coffee, sugarcane, coco, banana and spices, while coconut and mangroves are found in the coastal regions. Mineral wealth of this region includes oil, coal and tin while pearls are also found in this region.

Q4: Describe Mediterranean climatic region.

Ans: MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATIC REGION:

The areas lying on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea share a common climate. They have warm, dry summers but mild and wet winters (which means that the temperature is pleasant rather than too cold during the winters, and rainfall occurs at this time). In fact, the winter rainfall is the most important feature of the Mediterranean climatic region (as opposed to the rainfall in summer in the Monsoon climatic region).

The winter rainfall in this region is due to the Western Winds, which blow from the sea towards the land during the winters. In the summer, however, the region receives the Trade Winds, which come from the warmer tropical regions, and do not carry moisture hence very little, or no rainfall. Mainly due to this factor, the agriculture of this region is different from that in the Monsoon climatic region - crops are also grown here, but fruit trees are more suitable in most areas. The countries whose coastal regions share this type of climate include Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Iraq, Libya, Syria and a very small area in Egypt.

Some of these areas are covered with evergreen forests some scholars think that a great portion of the Sahara desert was also forested long, long ago, but then trees were cut down

and the climate changed from the Mediterranean to Hot and Dry. Most of the plants that grow in the Mediterranean climatic region can survive dry summers but need rainfall during the winters - a perfect life style for this region.

MCQ's
(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- (1) The _____ of a country means the items of trade sold by to another country.
(A) Import (B) Export (C) None of them
- (2) Muslim countries, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Egypt particularly known for their fine quality _____.
(A) Cotton (B) Jute (C) Rice
- (3) _____ produces the biggest quantity of Jute.
(A) Bangladesh (B) Egypt (C) Pakistan
- (4) Pakistan is the only country in the Muslim world which produces high quality _____.
(A) Wheat (B) Pulses (C) Rice
- (5) _____ is cultivated in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Azerbaijan.
(A) Tea (B) Oil (C) Wheat
- (6) The world's biggest rubber production, comes from _____.
(A) Indonesia and Malaysia (B) Pakistan and India
(C) Turkey and Lebanon
- (7) The rubber industry is not developed in Muslim countries, therefore rubber is mostly exported to _____ countries.
(A) American (B) European (C) African
- (8) _____ is also found in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan.
(A) Rubber (B) Oil (C) Coal
- (9) Joint industries of _____ products are being set up by the Muslim countries.
(A) Petroleum (B) Electrical (C) Agricultural

- (10) _____ exports citrus and sweat fruits like, mangoes, kion, lemon and some vegetables to the Muslim countries of Persian Gulf.
(A) Pakistan (B) Bangladesh (C) India
- (11) Krygistan and Azerbaijan exports fruit to _____.
(A) Russia (B) Japan (C) America
- (12) _____ produces coffee.
(A) Pakistan (B) Malaysia (C) Indonesia

ANSWER KEY

01	B	02	A	03	A
04	C	05	C	06	A
07	B	08	C	09	A
10	A	11	A	12	C

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q.1: What is meant by Export?

Ans: Export:

The export of a country means the items of trade sold by to another country.

Q.2: Name some export items of Muslim countries.

Ans. Some export items of Muslim countries are:

- (1) cotton (2) Jute
- (3) Rice (3) Tea
- (5) Rubber (6) Mineral Oil
- (7) Fertilizers (8) Fruits and Vegetables.

Q3: What is meant by import?

Ans: IMPORT:

Import of a country means purchase of commodities and items of domestic demand from a foreign country.

Q4: Name some import items of Muslim countries.

Ans: SOME IMPORT ITEMS OF MUSLIM COUNTRIES:

- (1) Machinery and engineering tools.
- (2) Wall clocks, cameras and computers.
- (3) Agriculture implements.

- (4) Ships and aeroplanes.
- (5) Tractor and railway engines.
- (6) Motorcycles, motors and buses.
- (7) Radio and Television sets.
- (8) Fine quality cloth and Medicines.

Q5: Name important seaports of the world.

Ans: IMPORTANT SEAPORT OF THE WORLD:

(1) Rabat	(2) Algiers
(3) Tunis	(4) Tripoli
(5) Aden	(6) Jeddah
(7) Dubai	(8) Bahrain
(9) Kimari and Port Bin Qasim	
(10) Chalna and Chittagong.	

Q6: What is OIC?

Ans: OIC stands for organization of Islamic conference. Under the OIC, joint trade companies, an investment corporation and joint companies are being established.

Q7: Name some oil producing countries of the world.

Ans: SOME OIL PRODUCING OF THE WORLD:

(1) Saudi Arabia	(2) Kuwait
(3) Iraq	(4) Iran
(5) Bahrain	(6) Libya

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Describe the important exports of Muslim Countries.

Ans: THE IMPORTANT EXPORTS OF MUSLIM COUNTRIES:

The export of a country means the items of trade sold by to another country. The export items of the Muslim countries are as under:

COTTON:

The Muslim countries Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Egypt are particularly known for their fine quality cotton. Iraq and Sudan also produce cotton in excess of domestic demand. They export the surplus produce of cotton to industrial

countries like Russia, United Kingdom (UK), Japan, China, Hong Kong, India, Germany etc.

JUTE:

Bangladesh produces the biggest quantity of Jute. Experiments are also being conducted on its cultivation in Pakistan. Bangladesh exports its jute, mainly to India, United Kingdom (UK), Germany, Holland and Japan.

RICE:

Pakistan is the only country in the Muslim world which produces high quality rice, in surplus. It exports the surplus rice to Bangladesh, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia, and other Asian and European countries. Other Muslim countries produce rice for domestic consumption only.

TEA:

Tea is cultivated in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Azerbaijan. Indonesia also produces coffee. Tea and coffee are exported to the United Kingdom and some Muslim countries, in big quantity.

RUBBER:

The world's biggest rubber production comes from Indonesia and Malaysia. It is exported in big quantity to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Pakistan, Japan and other countries. The rubber industry is not developed in Muslim countries; therefore rubber is mostly exported to European countries.

MINERAL OIL:

The Muslim countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Bahrain, Libya and the United Arab Emirates, are rich in oil producing. Oil is also found in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. The crude oil is exported to European countries, Singapore, Japan and some Muslim countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and Turkey. Joint industries of petroleum products are being set up by the Muslim countries.

FERTILIZERS:

Factories of chemical fertilizers have been set up in Pakistan as a joint-venture of Muslim countries. Thus Pakistan exports chemical fertilizers to other countries.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:

The surplus produce of grapes, apples and dry-fruit is exported in big quantity by Iran and Afghanistan, mostly to Pakistan, Bangladesh and other Muslim countries. Pakistan exports citrus and sweat fruits, like mangoes, kino (orange-like), lemon and some vegetables, to the Muslim countries of Persian Gulf. Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan exports fruit to Russia.

Q2: Describe the important imports of Muslim Countries.**Ans: THE IMPORTANT IMPORTS OF MUSLIM COUNTRIES:**

Import of a country means purchase of commodities and items of domestic demand from a foreign country. The Muslim countries are developing countries, and they are not fully industrialized. The Muslim countries, therefore, import many industrial products, like machinery, engineering tools, agricultural implements, tractors, motor cars, buses, scooters, Radio and television sets, medicines, railway engines, ships and airplanes etc. from the United Kingdom France, Germany, Sweden, Italy, America, Russia, China and Japan.

Shortage of industries compels the Muslim countries to export their raw material to non-Muslim (industrialized) countries. When their raw material is manufactured into finished product, they import those items on payment in foreign exchange. Now, through joint-venture and cooperation, Turkey, Egypt, Iran, Pakistan and Indonesia have set up industries of textile, machinery and tool-making and oil refineries are also being set up. Pakistan and Turkey have started exporting Cotton-yarn, cotton-cloth; and light machinery respectively, to America, the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries.

Q3: Write a detailed note on trade routes between the Muslim Countries.

Ans: Trade flows between the Muslim countries by land. The Central Asian Muslim States are land-locked; therefore, they use the seaports of Pakistan, i.e. Kiamari, Bin Qasim, (Karachi) and Gawadar (Balochistan) to transport their goods through the Arabian Sea.

Pakistan took serious steps to provide other facilities of transport and communication. To meet the requirements of growing trade and economic necessities, the roads, railway, seaports and airports are being widened and modernized in Pakistan. Among the Muslim countries, Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan and Indonesia have their own maritime ships which sail on different sea-routes. The important sea ports of Muslim countries are as under:

CHAPTER
EIGHTNATURAL RESOURCES OF
THE MUSLIM WORLDMCQ's
(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)**A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.**

(1) _____ is called the gift of the Nile.
(A) Lebanon (B) Egypt (C) Turkey

(2) The river travels nearly _____ kilometres before entering Egypt.
(A) 3500 (B) 3600 (C) 3700

(3) Egypt was a _____ land.
(A) Fertile (B) Barren (C) Not

(4) Every _____, the river brought a heavy flood.
(A) week (B) month (C) year

(5) In _____, the Government of Egypt started a dam of Aswan.
(A) 1960 (B) 1970 (C) 1980

(6) _____ is the most important source of money for most Islamic countries.
(A) Industry (B) Agriculture (C) Trade

(7) Crops are sown in winter, called _____.
(A) Rabi (B) Kharif (C) Not

(8) Crops are sown in summer, called _____.
(A) Rabi (B) Kharif (C) Not

(9) _____ are also cultivated in many Islamic countries.
(A) Vegetables (B) Fruits (C) Wheat

(10) _____ exports mangoes, oranges and apples.
(A) Pakistan (B) Bangladesh (C) India

(11) Indonesia and Malaysia are famous for _____.
(A) Apple (B) mango (C) banana

(12) _____ is also extracted in some other countries in a smaller quantity.

(A) Gas (B) Coal (C) Oil

(13) Pakistan has natural gas reserves at _____.
(A) Khewra (B) Sui (C) Kohat

(14) Indonesia and Malaysia are among the largest exporter of _____.
(A) Iron (B) Copper (C) Tin

(15) Rock salt is found in _____.
(A) Pakistan (B) Turkey (C) Indonesia

ANSWER KEY

01	B	02	B	03	A
04	C	05	A	06	B
07	A	08	B	09	B
10	A	11	C	12	C
13	B	14	C	15	A

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.**Q1: Write a short note on Aswan Dam.**

Ans: ASWAN DAM:

In 1960, the Government of Egypt started building a dam at Aswan, a city near the border between Egypt and Sudan. The Aswan high dam was 364 feet high and 12565 feet long. The floods in Egypt suddenly stopped when this dam was completed in 1971.

Q2: Name top ten oil producers in the world.**Ans: TOP TEN OIL PRODUCERS IN THE WORLD:**

The top ten oil producing countries in the world are:

(1) Saudi Arabia	(2) USA
(3) Russia	(4) Iran
(5) Venezuela	(6) China
(7) Norway	(8) Mexico
(9) Britain (U.K)	(10) UAE (the Arab Emirates)

Q3: Name important the five mineral resources.**Ans: FIVE MINERAL RESOURCES:**

Q4: Name important fruit producer countries.

Ans: IMPORTANT FRUIT PRODUCER COUNTRIES:

Q5: What is meant by Equity?

Ans: EQUITY:

Equity means an attitude of equality, where no one is given a preference just because they are different or have an unfair power over the others. The natural resources of the world belong to everyone. They must be divided with fairness and justice, so that everyone feels responsibility to protect them.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q1: Describe the historical and geographical importance of Aswan Dam.

Ans: ASWAN HIGH DAM:

EGYPT IS CALLED THE GIFT OF THE NILE. WHY:

Because the entire country depends upon the Nile river for food, fish, wealth and prosperity. The river travels nearly, 3600 Kilometres before entering Egypt, but the relationship between the Nile and Egypt seems to be a very special one. It is thought that millions of years ago, Egypt was a barren land. Then the Nile river started flowing through it. Every year, the river brought a heavy flood. The flood water brought fertile silt from the tropical forests of Africa, and over many centuries, this fertile silt formed a thick layer of agricultural land. The annual flood of the Nile remained the most important event in the lives of the Egyptian people. It destroyed their lands, but it also brought life to their fields. If floods did not occur in a certain

year, then it was not possible to grow crops that year also. This was true until 1960.

In 1960, the Government of Egypt started building a dam at Aswan, a city near the border between Egypt and Sudan. If we store the water of the river in a huge lake then we can use it whenever we want, the experts thought, that there will be no floods.

The lake they built was about 360 kilometres wide. It could hold double the amount of water that the Nile brings to Egypt every year. It was called Lake Nasser. The Aswan High dam was 364 feet high and 12565 feet long. The floods in Egypt suddenly stopped when this dam was completed in 1971.

Some of these crops are sown in winter (Rabi) while others are sown in summer (Kharif). Agriculture throughout the Muslim World is quite similar to this. Also, modern techniques such as the use of fertilizers for enriching the soil, pesticides for killing the insects, tractors for tilling the land, and tube wells for sucking out underground water, are also spreading rapidly.

Q2: What is importance of Islamic Countries in fruit Production?

Ans: FRUITS:

Fruits are also cultivated in many Islamic countries. Pakistan exports mangoes, oranges and apples. The equatorial countries like Indonesia and Malaysia are famous for bananas, pineapples and coconut are produced in Bangladesh, because of the heavy Monsoon rains). Grapes are grown throughout Southwest Asia, including Afghanistan, Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon while Olives are grown throughout the Mediterranean region. Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco. Date palms are another famous characteristic of the Muslim World, and while this fruit is grown in many countries, such as Pakistan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Algeria, and Morocco, the dates of Iraq are especially famous throughout the world and

exported widely.

Q3: Write a detailed note on oil and natural gas.**Ans: OIL:**

The top ten oil producing countries in the world are: Saudi Arabia, USA, Russia, Iran, Venezuela, China, Norway, Mexico, Britain (U.K.), and UAE (the United Arab Emirates). Other Islamic countries that produce natural oil, or petroleum, in a vast quantity, are: Indonesia, Brunei, Iraq, Kuwait and Libya. Oil is also extracted in some other countries in a smaller quantity. These countries include Egypt, Algeria and Pakistan.

Drilling out the oil from the earth (whether on land or in the sea) is a very difficult and expensive process, as it requires a lot of highly sophisticated equipment. The oil that is drilled out is always mixed with a lot of other substances, including natural gas. This is then treated in a refinery, where all the substances are separated and packed for use separately: petrol, jet fuel, natural gas, and other substances.

Oil, natural gas and coal are called fossil fuels as they are derived from remains of living things, such as, dead animal and plant parts. These remains were deposited under the sea, where they were covered by layers upon layers of sediments. These sediments were finally solidified into rocks over a period of some millions of years. The animal and plant remains ultimately changed into these fuels. Therefore, the reserves of these fuels are limited - they are called the non-renewable resources, as they cannot be replaced once they have been used up. The reserves that are known today, and are possible to exploit, are called the proved reserves. It is estimated that the proved reserves of petroleum in the world will be finished by the year 2045 AD. It is, therefore, very important to use these resources carefully and find other sources of energy - such as solar energy, which is unlikely to finish.

GAS:

Usually, natural gas is also found wherever oil is extracted. Hence most of the countries listed above also produce natural gas. Iran produces it in a sufficient quantity to export it to other countries. Pakistan has natural gas reserves at Sui, which are not enough to export, but fulfils the domestic requirements of a large area in the country.

MCQ's
(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- (1) He wrote in his book, "we must try to understand what that purpose is".
(A) Shah Waliullah (B) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(C) Jamaluddin Afghani
- (2) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in _____.
(A) 1817 (B) 1819 (C) 1839
- (3) _____ opposed the war of Independence.
(A) Shah Waliullah (B) sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(C) Jamaluddin Afghani
- (4) War of Independence was fought in _____.
(A) 1855 (B) 1856 (C) 1857
- (5) Jamal udin Afghani was born in _____.
(A) 1838 (B) 1839 (C) 1840
- (6) _____ believed that Muslims of the world should unite against the colonialists.
(A) Mufti Abduhu (B) Sir Syed
(C) Jamal udin Afghani
- (7) Mufti Abduhu was a _____ of Jamaluddin Afghani.
(A) Teacher (B) Pupil (C) Servant
- (8) Muhammad Bin Ali Sunnusi found a sufi sect in:
(A) 1837 A.D (B) 1838 A.D (C) 1839 A.D
- (9) In _____ first world war was started:
(A) 1904 (B) 1914 (C) 1924
- (10) First world war continued for _____ year.
(A) Three (B) Four (C) Five
- (11) More than _____ million people got killed.
(A) 36 (B) 37 (C) 38

- (12) He edited magazine like Hamdard in urdu.
(A) Muhammad Ali Johar (B) Syed Ahmed Khan
(C) Ataturk
- (13) Second world war continued for _____ years.
(A) Five (B) Six (C) Seven
- (14) The Muslim demanded Pakistan in :
(A) 1939 (B) 1940 (C) 1942
- (15) Pakistan came into being in _____.
(A) 1947 (B) 1948 (C) 1949

ANSWER KEY

01	B	02	A	03	B
04	C	05	A	06	C
07	B	08	A	09	B
10	B	11	B	12	A
13	B	14	B	15	A

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q1: Write few efforts done by Shah Waliullah for the Muslims.

Ans: **EFFORTS OF SHAH WALIULLAH:**

- (1) Shah Waliullah pointed out that the Muslims of South Asia had stopped questioning and the spirit to understand things in life had faded away.
- (2) Through his books and other writings he advised the Muslims to go back to the simplicity of the early days of Islam.
- (3) He believed that it was duty of every Muslim to develop his or her own understanding of religion.

Q2: Write efforts done by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the Muslims.

Ans: **EFFORTS OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN:**

- (1) He opposed the war of Independence in 1857 and advised the Muslims to co-operate with the British in order to acquire western knowledge.
- (2) For this purpose he started a college at Aligarh and founded an educational movement.

(3) He believed that everyone must try to develop their own understanding about religion.

Q3: Write efforts of Jamaluddin Afghani for the Muslims.

Ans: EFFORTS OF JAMALUDDIN AFGHANI:

- (1) Jamaluddin Afghani was a great scholar of religion and Muslim philosophy.
- (2) He believed that Muslims of the world should unite against the colonialists.
- (3) Jamaluddin Afghani thought that instead of asking help from Europe, the Muslims should try to convince their own kings to become better rulers.
- (4) Jamaluddin Afghani was a fearless person, and he sometimes risked his life by criticising the kings in their presence.

Q4: Write a short note on Sufi Sect.

Ans: SUFI SECT: Muhammad Bin Ali Sunnusi was an Algerian religious leader who founded a sufi sect in 1837 A.D. Unlike the other sufis, he believed in fighting wars. His followers founded their training camps in Libya, where they supported the Ottomans in their fight against the Italian.

Q5: Write a short note on Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

Ans: MUHAMMAD ALI JAUHAR: Muhammad Ali Jauhar was a brilliant writer, poet and political leader of South Asia. He edited magazines like Hamdard in Urdu and Comrade in English, in which he criticised the British rule. When the British recruited soldiers from South Asia to fight in the First World War, Jauhar advised the Muslims not to join the British army because it was fighting against the Ottomans.

Q6: Write a short note on Allama Iqbal.

Ans: ALLAMA IQBAL: Allama Iqbal was one of the greatest Muslim poets and thinkers of 20th century. He gave the idea of a Muslim homeland in South Asia. He also thought deeply about the issues of the world prevailing in his times, and tried to work out a combination of the ideas of Muslim unity. He presented his ideas in his poems and also in a series of lectures titled,

"The Reconstruction".

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q1: Describe the need and importance of Muslim awakening in South Asia.

Ans: The need for reawakening of the Muslim World was felt by its leaders and intellectuals from the beginning of the 18th Century. One of the earliest reformers (or someone who tried to bring good changes in the society) was Shah Waliullah of Delhi in South Asia. He pointed out that the Muslims of South Asia had stopped questioning and the spirit to understand things in life had faded away. He thought this was the reason for their downfall. Through his books and other writings he advised the Muslims to go back to the simplicity of the early days of Islam. He believed that it was the duty of every Muslim to develop his or her own understanding of religion. "There is no command in religion that does not have a purpose," he wrote in one of his books. "We must try to understand what that purpose is."

The ideas of Shah Waliullah did not have a great impact during his own times. Perhaps people were not ready for the change that they were still ruling the country, and they were still wealthy and prosperous. The colonialists soon took this wealth and prosperity away, and many more Muslims realized that they must do something in order to be happy again.

Q2: Write a detailed note on the service of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the Muslims.

Ans: SIR SYED AHMED KHAN (1817-1898):

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in Delhi, and joined the service of the East India Company at an early age. He opposed the War of Independence in 1857, and advised the Muslims to cooperate with the British in order to acquire Western knowledge. For this purpose he also started a college at Aligarh, and founded an educational movement. He was a follower of

Shah Waliullah, and believed that everyone must try to develop their own understanding about religion. You have read about him in the previous class too.

Q3: Write a detailed note on First World War.**Ans: FIRST WORLD:**

In 1914 AD, the countries of Europe went to war. This war also spread out to the countries occupied by the European colonialists - in this way, the war was fought almost all over the world. It continued for four years, and more than 37 million people got killed. Austria and Germany started the war and were joined by the Ottomans. They were called the Central Powers. Other countries of Europe decided to help each other in defending their borders, and they were called the Allies. They included Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and the USA. In this war, many of the Islamic countries of Southwest Asia, especially the Arabs, co-operated with the Allies to get rid of the Ottoman rule. The Sunnis, however, still remained faithful to the Ottomans and sided with the Central Powers. However, the Central Powers lost the war in the end, and the Ottoman Empire came to an end.

Q4: Write a detailed note on Second World War.

Ans: SECOND WORLD WAR: After the First World War (1914-1918) the European nations had decided that they would avoid such a great war in future, and formed the League of Nations, an organization to solve the disputes between nations through peaceful means. However, another great war started when Adolf Hitler (1939-1945), the ruler of Germany, propagated the idea that he believed that all Jews must be killed. This thinking was called Nazism, and those who believed in it were called Nazis. The Nazis were joined by Italy, Russia, and Japan, and the world was soon forced to defend itself against them. The Allies this time consisted of Britain, France,

the US, and some other countries. Russia changed sides in the middle of the war, and joined the Allies in 1941.

The Second World War (or World War II) continued for six years (from 1939 to 1945) and more than 53 million people were killed. The Nazis were defeated in the end, but Japan carried on until the US dropped two atomic bombs on its cities. The European powers had grown so weak after the Second World War that it was difficult for them to rule over the colonized countries, especially because the people in those countries were demanding freedom more strongly than before.

Q5: Describe the services of Quaid-e-Azam for the achievement of Pakistan.

Ans: You have studied much about Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the previous classes. He led the Muslims of South Asia to form a separate homeland called Pakistan. He was a great leader, and wanted to combine the idea of Muslim unity with the concept of a modern independent country.

In the beginning he tried to unite the Hindus and the Muslims in a struggle against the British, and even won the title of the Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity. Later he realized that the best option for both the nations is to have a separate homeland, and he adopted this policy in the historic Lahore session of his political party, the All India Muslim League in 1940. The leaders of the Indian National Congress opposed him, as they wanted a United India after the British left the country. However, Quaid-e-Azam succeeded in achieving Pakistan the largest Muslim country at the time. It came into being in 1947.

MCQ's
(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

A: TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

- (1) An _____ persuades its followers to adopt a joint course of action for the accomplishment of their goal.
(A) Sovereignty (B) Publicity (C) Ideology
- (2) _____, therefore is the Ideology of Pakistan.
(A) Islam (B) Colonialism (C) Secularism
- (3) Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to _____.
(A) Allah (B) President (C) Prime Minister
- (4) _____ is the permanent base of Islam.
(A) Quran (B) Bible (C) Torah
- (5) _____ was a great scholar and reformer.
(A) Syed Ahmed Khan (B) Lord Mount Batten
(C) Aurangzeb
- (6) _____ by his revolutionary poems created a new spirit among the Muslims.
(A) Allama Iqbal (B) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(C) Quaid-e-Azam
- (7) Quaid-e-Azam took over the matters of Muslim league in his own hands in _____.
(A) 1939 (B) 1941 (C) 1943
- (8) He declared that the idea of a united Indian nation.
(A) Jamal udin Afghani (B) Sir Syed
(C) Allama Iqbal
- (9) The annual session of the All India Muslim League was held at Allahabad in _____.
(A) 1938 (B) 1939 (C) 1940
- (10) The first elections to the Provincial Assemblies were held

in the year:

(A) 1936 (B) 1937 (C) 1938

(11) The unionist party of Muslims won the election in:
(A) Sindh (B) Punjab (C) Baluchistan

(12) The _____ refused to admit any Muslim in the ministry unless the joined party.
(A) Muslim League (B) Congress
(C) Unionist Party

(13) Quaid-e-Azam called upon the Muslims to observe "Day of Deliverance" all over the sub-continent on 22 December in_____:
(A) 1938 (B) 1939 (C) 1940

(14) _____ was the first Governor General of Pakistan.
(A) Quaid-e-Azam (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Allama Iqbal

(15) _____ was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.
(A) Quaid-e-Azam (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Allama Iqbal

ANSWER KEY

01	A	02	A	03	A
04	A	05	A	06	A
07	A	08	C	09	C
10	B	11	A	12	B
13	B	14	A	15	B

B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q1: What is Ideology?

Ans: IDEOLOGY:

An ideology persuades its followers to adopt a joint course of action for the accomplishment of their goal.

Q2: What is sovereignty?

Ans: SOVEREIGNTY:

The sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty who has

delegated some powers to the Islamic state, through its Muslim citizens, for running the day to day affairs.

Q3: Name some freedom movements.**Ans: FREEDOM MOVEMENTS:**

- (1) The Khilafat Movement.
- (2) Hijrah Movement.
- (3) Aligarh Movement.
- (4) Khaksar Tehrik.

Q4: Define Allahabad address.**Ans: ALLAHABAD ADDRESS:**

The annual session of the All India Muslim League was held at Allahabad in 1930 which was presided over by Allama Iqbal. In his presidential address he discussed the political situation of the subcontinent at large. He said that Muslims of India could not live with the Hindus in united India. Therefore he demanded the formation of a consolidated Muslim state in the best interest of the Muslim of India.

Q5: Write a short note on Pakistan Resolution.**Ans: PAKISTAN RESOLUTION:**

In the historic session of All India Muslim League held at Minto Park, Lahore on 23rd March 1940, the Quaid-e-Azam said, "The Muslims are a nation by every definition of the word "Nation". The main object of the resolution was that Muslim majority provinces, namely the Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, NWFP and Bengal should be separated from rest of India and amalgamated to form an independent state of Pakistan.

Q6: Write a short note on Simla Conference.**Ans: SIMLA CONFERENCE:**

In 1945, the World War II came to an end. Germany was defeated and Japan surrendered. At that time Lord Mountbatten was the viceroy of India. He called a conference of the leaders of different political parties at Simla. He declared that the British government wanted to see India as an independent and

prosperous country. The conference began in Simla on 24th June, 1945 and lasted till 14th July, 1945.

The main issue to be discussed was the numerical strength of the representative of each political party on the Executive council of the viceroy. The conference failed to achieve anything because the Congress and the Muslim League could not agree on the point.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.**Q1: Islam is the basis of ideology of Pakistan. Discuss.****Ans: ISLAM IS THE BASIS OF IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:**

An ideology persuades its followers to adopt a joint course of action for the accomplishment of their goal. The universal ideals of Islamic beliefs form the foundation of Pakistan. Islam, therefore, is the ideology of Pakistan. Islam is a Deen (Complete code of life) and not merely a Mazhab (code of worship). According to the ideology of Pakistan, the sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty alone and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan through its people for running the affairs of the state within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.

Islam, therefore, is the first principle of the ideology of Pakistan. It is the basis of the people's nationalism and patriotism. It is our firm belief that the Muslims all over the world form one nation. The question of specific territory is of secondary consideration and Muslims of one geographical unit are called Muslim community of that area. Therefore it was Islam on which the Indian Muslims, belonging to different racial groups, speaking different languages and having different colours and living in varying climates, united themselves into one community. Non-Muslim citizens of Muslim state, however, have their religious, cultural and social rights protected by the Islamic law.

Q2: Write a detailed note on Cabinet Mission?**Ans: CABINET MISSION OF 1946:**

British Prime Minister Attlee despatched three members of his cabinet to help solve the constitutional issue of the subcontinent after its independence. Later on it was known as Cabinet Mission. The Congress and the English tried hard to keep India united. They proposed a strong centre responsible for foreign affairs, currency and defence of the proposed Union with power to raise funds, i.e. Taxation rights. The Muslim League was neither lured nor intimidated. It stuck hard to its demand for Pakistan comprising the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan in the West and Bengal and Assam in the East.

The mission, after holding consultations with the Congress, the Muslim League and other groups, recommended that immediate arrangements should be made whereby Indians might decide the future constitution of India and an interim government might be set up to carry on the administration of the country. The mission announced a formula for the future set-up. According to the formula, the provinces of India were divided into three groups with two phased constitutional plan, The Viceroy had to form an interim government with or without any political party. The Muslim League accepted both phases of this plan with certain conditions. But the Congress rejected the short-term phase and accepted the long-term part of the plan. This refusal on the part of the Congress made the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy to postpone formation of an interim government. Later on the Muslim League also rejected the plan.

Q3: Write a detailed note on 3rd June Plane.**Ans: MOUNTBATTEN'S PLAN FOR PARTITION OF INDIA (JUNE 3, 1947):**

Prime Minister declared in the British Parliament that India would be freed by 20th February, 1948. He said in the House of Commons, "It is a mission of fulfilment." Lord

Mountbatten was appointed as the last Viceroy of India and was to replace Lord Wavell. Lord Mountbatten was told by Prime Minister Attlee to hand over power to the Indians by 1st June, 1948. But he had to face many problems for a peaceful transfer of power. Muslim League was demanding partition of India but Hindus were pressing hard for the transfer of power to the Hindu dominated Constituent Assembly.

Lord Mountbatten began negotiations with the political leaders of India. After prolonged talks, both the parties accepted the partition plan. Lord Mountbatten went to England to seek approval of the British Government which was duly accorded. The plan was issued on June 3, 1947 and is known as 'June 3 Plan' under which Pakistan came into being.

A Boundary Commission was set up under the chairmanship of Radcliffe, a lawyer of London. His award was unfair to Pakistan because he gave many Muslim majority areas in the Punjab and Bengal to India. The Viceroy announced partition plan on 4th July 1947 on radio.

Q4: Write a detailed note on the Sindh Muslim League Session 1938.**Ans: THE SINDH MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION 1938:**

The annual session of the Sindh Muslim League was held in Karachi, in October 1938 which was presided over by the Quaid-i-Azam. He was warmly received by prominent leaders of Sindh Muslim League, Muhammad Hashim Gazdar, G.M. Syed, Shaikh Abdul Majidi Sindh and Haji Abdullah Haroon; who brought him to the conference hall in a big procession. There the resolution was passed.

This conference considers it absolutely essential, in the interests of an abiding peace of the vast Indian continent, and in the interests of unhampered cultural development, the economic and social betterment, and political self determination of the two nations known as Hindus and Muslims, to

recommend to All-India Muslim League to review and revise the entire question of what should be the suitable constitution for India which will secure honorable and legitimate status due to them, and that this conference, therefore, recommends to the All-India Muslim League to devise a scheme of constitution under which Muslims may attain full independence.

The adoption of the Resolution greatly upset the Hindus. Hindu press and leaders opposed it tooth and nail. Gandhi, Pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other Congress leaders were very much annoyed. Some Muslim parties, like Jami'at-ul-Ulma-Hind, Majlis-e-Ahrar, Tehrik-e-Khaksar etc were also deadly against the Muslim League. But, by the grace of Allah, the Pakistan Resolution laid the foundation of Pakistan as an independent homeland, for the Muslims of South Asia.

GLOSSARY

- ★ Independent Muslim countries are located in a wide region of the Asian Continent.
- ★ Pakistan and Bangladesh are two important Muslim countries in South Asia.
- ★ In South East Asia, Indonesia. Comprises three thousand islands.
- ★ Turkey is mainly situated in Asia, While some part lie in Europe.
- ★ Approximately 200 million Muslims live in various provinces of India.
- ★ In modern times, the location of a country is very important to it.
- ★ Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Egypt, Libya and United Arab Emirates (U.A.E) are well known in the world.
- ★ The Suez canal, controlled by Egypt is very important for trade.
- ★ For Russia, pardanelles is very important, because it is only route for it to enter into the Mediterranean sea.
- ★ The Mediterranean sea is surrounded by many Muslim countries.
- ★ Egypt has special significance due to Suez canal.
- ★ Islam is followed by nearly one-fifth of the humanity today.
- ★ Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.W) the Holy Prophet was born in Makkah in 571 A.D.
- ★ The prophet (S.A.W.W) spent the first four years of his life with the nomadic tribe of the desert, as was the custom of the Quraish.
- ★ The Prophet (S.A.W.W) was widely known in Makkah as Al-Sadiq and Al-Ameen.
- ★ Towards the age of thirty five the prophet (S.A.W.W) started visiting the cave of Hira.

- ★ The early message of Islam was simple, there is no God except Allah and Muhammad (S.A.W.W) is his messenger.
- ★ The word Islam literary means peace in Arabic.
- ★ The migration to Madina took place in 622 A.D.
- ★ Three major battles were Badr, Uhud and Khandaq.
- ★ In the sixth year of Hijra, the Prophet (S.A.W.W) made a peace treaty with the Quraish, known as Treaty of Hudaibya.
- ★ Two years after the Hijra, the prophet (S.A.W.W) made the first and the only pilgrimage of his life.
- ★ The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) passed away in 632 AD a few months after the last sermon.
- ★ Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (R.A) was the first caliph of Islam.
- ★ Hazrat Umar (R.A) ruled for about ten years.
- ★ Hazrat Umar (R.A) was a strict ruler and an able administrator.
- ★ Hazrat Usman (R.A) was known for his generosity and leniency.
- ★ Hazrat Ali (R.A) popularly known as Asadullah.
- ★ By the end of the pious caliphate, the Arabs had become masters of a vast empire.
- ★ Hazrat Muawiyah (R.A) became caliph after Hazrat Ali (R.A).
- ★ He shifted the capital from Kufa to Damascus (Damishque in Arabic).
- ★ He founded the first NAVY in Muslim history, to fight the Byzantine fleet in the Mediterranean sea.
- ★ The rule of Yazid was strongly opposed by Hazrat Imam Hussain (R.A), the son of Hazrat Ali (R.A).
- ★ Tariq Bin Ziyad, who invaded spain in 711 AD.
- ★ Muhammad Bin Qasim a 17 years old general, conquered Sindh in 712 A.D.
- ★ The most famous ruler of the Umayyad Dynasty was Hazrat

- ★ Umar Bin Abdul Aziz.
- ★ Abbasids ruled for a long time.
- ★ They founded a new city to make their capital and named it Baghdad.
- ★ The most famous Abbasid ruler was Harun al-Rasheed who strengthened the rule of his family.
- ★ The Muslims made remarkable achievements in science and learning under the Abbasids.
- ★ Salahuddin Ayyubi belonged to the Kurd tribe, who lived in Mesopotomia.
- ★ Christopher Columbus discovered America, and European nations established their colonies there.
- ★ A Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama, reached the south Asian sea port, Calicut in 1498.
- ★ In Bengal Portuguese established a trade factory at Hugli (River-port).
- ★ The British followed the suit of the Portuguese.
- ★ The British established East India Company in 1600 AD and obtained trade permit from Mughal emperors, Jahangir and Shah Jahan.
- ★ British defeated Nawab Sirajuddaula by deceit and occupied Bengal in 1757 AD.
- ★ In 1843 they conquered Sindh and captured the Punjab in 1849 also.
- ★ Malaya was an important country of South East Asia.
- ★ During the Second World War, Japanese occupied Malaya.
- ★ Russia became a communist state in 1917.
- ★ Our close Northern neighbour Tajikistan is demarcated by a long strip of Afghanistan, called Wakhan.
- ★ Population of an area means the number of people living in that area.
- ★ The average number of people living in a square kilometre shows the density of population.
- ★ The transfer of population means migration of people from

one place to another.

- ★ Population wise Indonesia is the biggest Muslim country.
- ★ Geographical conditions have great influence on human life.
- ★ The climate of a region in particular, affect the growth of population.
- ★ A large number of Muslim countries are playing special attention to establish industries.
- ★ Pakistan is gradually developing into an industrial country.
- ★ According to estimate, nearly 10 percent of the population of Muslim world work in factories.
- ★ In Saudi Arabia, the Islamic law prevails people are hospitable courageous and brave.
- ★ The climate of a region includes its temperature, rainfall, wind pressure and humidity.
- ★ Areas closer to the Equator are hot seasons do not change these.
- ★ Areas in between usually have as many as four different seasons in a year (i.e spring, summer, autumn and winter).
- ★ Mountains parallel to the path of the wind usually do not cause rain.
- ★ Longitude spread from north to south.
- ★ An irregular imaginary line, known as the International deadline, passes near 180° .
- ★ In the Northern Hemisphere latitude 23.70° is called the Tropic of cancer.
- ★ The Equator is an imaginary line which divided the earth in two equal parts.
- ★ The trade was carried out through caravans and sea boats in olden times.
- ★ In modern times, the Muslim countries, mainly produce mineral oil and agricultural commodities like cotton, jute, rice, rubber and tea.
- ★ The exports of a country means the items of trade sold by

it to another country.

- ★ Tea is cultivated in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Azerbaijan.
- ★ The world's biggest rubber produce comes from Indonesia and Malaysia.
- ★ The Muslim countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Bahrain, Libya and United Arab Emirate, are rich in oil.
- ★ Imports of a country means purchase of commodities and items of domestic demand from a foreign country.
- ★ The Muslim countries prefer mutual trade and have concluded trade agreements.
- ★ Egypt is called the gift of the nile.
- ★ In 1960, the government of Egypt started building a dam at Aswan, a city near the border between Egypt and Sudan.
- ★ The Aswan high dam was 364 feet high and 12565 feet long.
- ★ Agriculture is the most important source of money for most Islamic countries.
- ★ Iron is an important mineral in the modern world.
- ★ Indonesia and Malaysia are among the largest exporter of tin.
- ★ The Iran, Iraq war of 1980s and the Iraqs invasion of kuwait in 1990 AD caused damage to the oil wells.
- ★ The need of reawakening of the Muslim world was felt by its leaders and intellectuals from the beginning of the 18th century.
- ★ Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in Dehli and joined the services of the east India company at an early age.
- ★ He was follower of Shah Waliullah and believed that everyone must try to develop their own understanding about religion.
- ★ Mufti Abduhu was a pupil of Jamaluddin Afghani and worked with him on many project.