Topline Secondary
Social Studies
PROGRAMME

Teacher’s Resource Manual
Useful suggestions and additional information for effective teaching.

- Civics
- Geography
- History
- Role Models
- Activities & Projects

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A general discussion on the civil life of the area in which you live is necessary. Traditions and customs in Pakistan differ from place to place. The customs of Punjab may not apply to Balochistan. Therefore, it is very important to discuss this with the students in general.

Reading of the text boxes is very important, as the students will get a clear picture of the topics discussed in the chapter.

Section A:

Answer the following questions.

Q1. What do you understand by the term consensus? Explain briefly.
Answer1: The term consensus means something on which everyone agrees. To explain this consider the following example. Suppose there are thirty students in a class and there is only one playground. Twenty students want to play football while ten want to play cricket. We can say that the majority wants to play football and a minority wants to play cricket, but what do they all want? They all want to play some outdoor game. Hence, it can be said that the consensus is on playing outdoors.

Q2. Why are art and literature important?
Answer2: Usually art and literature is enjoyable and entertaining. A majority of the people like them both. This is very important as good entertainment gives people hope. When people are full of hope and feel happy in their hearts they are satisfied with their lives. This in return reduces the rate of crime in the society. This is why art and literature are important.

Q3. How is Pakistan a work of art? Explain in the words of Iqbal.
Answer3: The idea came from the works of Iqbal, who was a poet and a philosopher. When he presented the concept of a separate nation, he called it “the final destiny.” Only seventeen years later Pakistan came into being. In one of his Urdu books, Zarb-e-Kaleem, Iqbal says, “the secret of destiny is not hidden from someone whose heart is awakened. Such a person sees the picture of a new world in his dream and when the call for prayer wakes him up, he creates the world of his dream.” This is why Pakistan can be considered a work of art.
Q4. What message does Ibne Safi convey through his novels?
Answer4: Ibne Safi always said that, the purpose of writing his novels was to teach respect for the law and to give hope.

Q5. Define formal and informal education.
Answer5: Formal education is received in educational institutions such as schools, colleges and universities. Informal education means everything that one learns outside the school, colleges and universities. It is what one learns from home, place of worship, hospital, market, museum, cinema, art gallery, public gatherings and so on.

Section B:

Complete the following.

1. Five percent of the population of Pakistan follows other religions including Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, and Christianity.

2. Pakistan stands firm. It stands firm because the Muslim majority of its eight million people have an ideology of their own which we call the Islamic way of life.

3. When Iqbal explained his idea of a modern Muslim state, he mentioned that the Quran declares, “O people of the Book! Come let us join together on the word (Unity of God), that is common to us all.

Section C:

Write a summary of the speech of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan made on his visit to America in 1950.

Summary

The Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan said that Pakistan stood firm. The people of Pakistan believe in the Islamic way of life. He made this clear in a few simple words. He said that the people believe in God and His supreme Sovereignty. The people do not believe in priesthood and in the caste system. In Pakistan all men are considered equal. Individual effort and enterprise is the law of life; each man or woman is entitled to the fruits of his or her honest endeavour.
He said that Pakistan believes in democracy, in social and economic justice and in equal opportunities for all citizens of whatever race or creed they may be. The principles he stated are part and parcel of Islam. He said that when Pakistanis say they want to follow the Islamic way of life, what they mean is that they could not possibly do otherwise.

Section D

**Project work:** The students should do it themselves.
Q 1: What is the importance of health and education? Briefly list some of the things you can do to care for your health.

Answer 1: To care for our health we must take regular exercise have a balanced diet and keep away from smoking and taking drugs, which are very harmful to the body. Health and education often related to each other. One is about making the best use of our physique, while the other is about making the best use of our minds and feelings.

Q 2: What is the purpose of education given in the schools and colleges?

Answer 2: Schools are places where education is delivered to students. The purpose of this education is, to help you think about the world and the various things in it; and, to provide a background information about important things.

Q 3: What is meant by local self-government? List the names of the municipal institutions as they are called in different types of localities.

Answer 3: Local self-government is a body of people elected by the people living in a certain area. The local self-government is responsible for many things such as installation of streetlights, hiring sweepers, cleaning roads, maintaining parks and providing water to our homes.

According to the new plan, the local self-government comprises of three levels. These are:
1. Union
2. Tehsil
3. District

Q 4: What are the responsibilities of the municipal institutions?

Answer 4: Responsibilities of the local self-government are to provide education, to give health protection, provision of potable water, cleanliness and drainage of water, construction and maintenance of roads, fire extinguishing, regulating the construction of buildings, maintain records of population and provide public amenities.

Q 5: What are the sources of revenue for the municipal institutions?

Answer 5: The sources of revenue, or income, for the local self-governments include the following:
1. Taxes allowed by the government, such as octroi or toll tax, property tax, motor tax, water tax and various other taxes.
2. Income from sale or lease of municipal land, or from sale of agricultural products from the fields or gardens owned by the local self-governments.
3. Government aid is also granted to local self-governments for special projects or emergencies.
Show the copies of some of the books mentioned in this chapter to the students. This will increase their interest in the topic.

The book report project given in section 'D' of the exercise is very important and positive way of developing reading skills and writing skills. The use of audio-visual help will enhance the book report.

Re-writing the story means making a small booklet in which the student can draw a few pictures illustrating some of the events of the story as well as writing a brief account of the story.

Section A:

Answer the following questions.

Q1. Write a short note on Mantiqu Tayr (The Conference of Birds). Explain shortly the message given in the story.
Answer1: Mantiqu Tayr is a classic written in Persian by Sheikh Fariduddin Attar. The story describes how the birds of the world set out in search of their king, Simorgh; whom they have never seen. To achieve this goal they pass through seven different valleys. At the end of the journey only thirty birds are left. When these birds enter the palace of Simorgh they are surprised. In front of each bird was a mirror and it could see its own reflection. The birds then realise that all of them together are the Simorgh (in Persian si means thirty and Morgh means bird). The message in this story is that unity gives us strength.

Q2. What is a Masnavi? What is the name of the Masnavi written by Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi and what is its central idea?
Answer2: In Persian Masnavi means a special style of poetry. The name of the most famous work by Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi is Masnavi Maanvi, which is usually called the Masnavi. The central idea of the Masnavi is the unity of humankind. At the beginning of the Masnavi he says "Listen to the flute, how it tells its story, complaining about separation: 'Ever since I have been cut off from the field, men and women are weeping on my lament!' . This is an example of how human beings are separated from each other, but according to Rumi, it is the responsibility of Muslims to bring together the scattered humanity.
Q3. Who was Bu Ali Sina? Why was he famous?
**Answer3:** Bu Ali Sina, also known as Avicenna in the West, was a friend of Alberuni. He was one of the greatest Muslim scholars of all times. His name is still regarded as a symbol of the highest knowledge in medicine. Scientist have named a crater on the moon “Avicenna” in his honour. His most famous work was Al Qanun fil Tib or the Law of Medicine, which the Europeans later called the Canon. Bu Ali Sina lived from 980 AD to 1037 AD.

Q4. Who are the seven queens of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai?
**Answer4:** Seven stories told by Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai are about strong heroines, which are known as the “Seven Queens”. Their names are Sohni, Sassi, Leela, Momal, Marvi, Noori and Sorath.

Section B:
**Fill in the blanks.**
1. **Ibne Khuldun** was a historian who wrote a complete history of the world in seven volumes.
2. The most popular fiction of Muslim classical literature is **Alf Layla Wal Layl**.
3. Ferdowsi wrote a long poem about the kings of ancient Persia, called **Shahnameh**.
4. The lines of Saadi are written on the entrance to the **Hall of Nations** of the UN building in New York.
5. **Kitabul Hind** was one of the earliest encyclopaedias about South Asia and its people.

Section C:
**Write whether the following statement are true or false.**

1. False
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True

Section D:
**Project work**
The teacher should encourage the students to complete this project. It is necessary for students to read extra books and classics. This activity will increase their intellect and may develop into a very good hobby.
Q1: Who was Ferdowsi and what do you know about his work?
Answer 1: Ferdowsi was a poet, who wrote the epic poem Shahnameh, in 1020 AD, at Sultan Mehmoood Ghaznavi’s request. This poem is about the kings of ancient Persia. The epic contains several volumes. The most famous characters of this epic are Rustum and Sohrab. The Sultan paid Ferdowsi a gold coin for each couplet of the poem.

Q2: Who was Ibne Sina and why were his works great achievements?
Answer 2: Ibne Sina was a friend of Alberuni, and perhaps the greatest Muslim scholar who ever lived. In the West, he is known as Avicenna, and his name is still regarded as a symbol of the highest knowledge in medicine. His most famous work was Al Qanun fil Tib (or the Law of Medicine). In this book Ibne Sina described most of the known diseases of his times, and listed their cures. The book was so important that it was translated in many different languages around the world. People usually called it by its short name, Qanun, and the European translators wrote it as “Canon”.

Q3: Who were Saadi and Rumi? What do you know about their work?
Answer 3: Saadi of Sheraz and Rumi were both great poets and storytellers. Rumi is also known as a mystic poet. Saadi wrote “Gulistan” which is a book containing many stories with beautiful morals. This book was taught to the children of the Muslim world in schools, for many centuries. Many stories and sayings from this book have become very famous in the East. Rumi wrote the “Masnavi”. This is one of the most popular book in the world. This book consist of seven volumes and contains many stories with profound morals. Many centuries have passed since these books were written but their message is still as fresh and useful as ever.

Q4: What is Alf Layla? Name some of the famous stories from this book.
Answer 4: Alf Layla (or Layla both spelling are correct) is known as Alf Laila in Arabic which means one thousand and one nights. The book was originally written in Arabic. In the west it is known as the Arabian Nights. It is a dastan or a long story written in prose and its author is not known. The book contains many famous stories like Ali Baba and the forty thieves, Sindbad the sailor and Aladdin’s magic lamp.

Q5: Write the names of the classical writers mentioned in this chapter and make a list of their works.
Answer 5: The names of the classical writers and their works are listed below:
Note: Other books are not mentioned here as the authors are unknown.
Display a map of the Muslim World in the class. Point out all the Muslim countries and their geographical situation. Explain how this situation gives importance to the Muslim world overall. Also, discuss the agriculture and mineral wealth of these countries. The students should have clear idea that the Muslim world is a very important part of the world.

Section A:

Q1. What is meant by the Muslim World? Why is it an important part of the world today?

**Answer 1:** The term Muslim World is used to indicate all those areas of the world where Muslims are in majority and the government comprises of Muslims.

The countries comprising the Muslim World are rich in minerals and lie on important routes. Other countries of the world need to use these routes to travel from one country to another. This is why the Muslim World is an important part of the world today.

Q2. What does OIC stand for and what are its objectives?

**Answer 2:** In 1969, the leaders of the Muslim world decided to form an organization for promoting solidarity. The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) meets every three years, and its objective is to develop economic, social, cultural, and scientific cooperation between the Islamic countries of the world.

Q3. Where is the Suez Canal located and what is its significance?

**Answer 3:** In 1869 AD, a French company constructed a canal through the northern part of Egypt with the help of the Egyptian government. It is called the Suez Canal. The canal connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea through the Gulf of Suez. It soon became very important, to ships travelling from Europe to South Asia or the Far East (which includes Southeast Asia), as they could now save thousands of miles on their Journey! This was truly a shortcut for all European ships sailing towards the East.
Q4. What do you know about Saudi Arabia? Why is it an important country?
Answer 4: Arabia was the centre of a vast empire soon after the advent of Islam. In those days, the Arabs ruled over parts of Africa, Asia and Europe. The Arabic language was the most important international language of those days. The country takes its present name from the dynasty that first started ruling a small part of this land in the 15th Century. In 1932, King Abdul Aziz, a powerful leader of the Saudi family, conquered the whole country and renamed it after his family. Riyadh became the capital city.

Saudi Arabia is a constitutional monarchy. It is one of the largest producers of petroleum in the world since 1938. Its total population is over 27 million, all of which is Muslim. The official language is Arabic. In the Islamic world, the country has a special significance due to the sacred cities of Makkah and Madina.

Q5. Write a short note on these cities; Makkah, Samarkand and Cairo.
Answer 5: Makkah: Makkah is the religious centre of the Muslim World. It is the city of the Holy Kaaba, believed by the Muslims to be the house of God. Traditionally, the prophet Hazrat Ismail (peace be upon him), founded the city, and later he helped his father the prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) to raise the Holy Kaaba. Since then, the sacred building has been reconstructed many times, but the foundations have remained the same. The Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.) was also born in this city, which is visited by almost 3 million Muslims every year in the month of Zil-Hajj.

Samarkand: Samarkand is an ancient city, which probably existed as far back as 2000 BC. It became one of the most beautiful cities of the world when the Central Asian conqueror Tamerlane (or Ameer Taimur) made it the capital of his empire. Now it is a part of Uzbekistan.

Cairo: Cairo is the capital of Egypt. It became an important city when the Fatimid dynasty made it their capital in 969 AD. They named it Al Qahira, Cairo is one of the most important cities for tourists around the world. Its museum houses amazing treasures of the ancient Egyptian civilization, including mummified bodies of the pharaohs and their queens.

Q6. Name the countries of Southwest Asia and write a brief note on the region.
Answer 6: The region from Afghanistan to Yemen is Southwest Asia. It includes Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman and Yemen. Some information of a few of these countries is as follows.
Afghanistan:
The capital of Afghanistan is Kabul. It is a hilly country with no railway or seaport. Some parts of the land in the south are fertile and vegetation is possible. More than 99% of the population is Muslim; small colonies of Parsees, Hindus and Jews are also present in the country.

Iran:
The capital of Iran is Tehran. The official language is Persian. The most important natural resources of Iran are petroleum and natural gas. The population is mostly Muslim.

Turkey:
The capital of Turkey is Ankara. Almost 99% of the population is Muslim. Some Christians and Jews also live in the country. The official language is Turkish. The country is mainly agricultural, but also produces important minerals.

Saudi Arabia:
The capital city is Riyadh. The official language is Arabic. The total population is Muslim. It is the largest producer of petroleum in the world. In the Islamic world the country has a special significance due to the sacred cities of Makkah and Madina.

Q7. What do we mean by central Asia?
Answer 7: Central Asia is the name given to the five states that were a part of the Soviet Union (USSR) until 1990. These are Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. They are all Islamic countries. They are very close to the Northern Areas of Pakistan, and a small Afghan territory separates Pakistan from Tajikistan, the nearest Central Asian state. Another Islamic country that is sometimes included in Central Asian is Azerbaijan.

Q8. Give names of all the Muslim countries of Africa.
Answer 8: The majority of Islamic countries are situated in Africa-more than half of this continent is governed by Islamic states. The Islamic countries of Africa include Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco in the north, Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali and Upper Volta in the west; Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon and Central and Africa right in the heart of Africa; and Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia and Tanzania on the eastern coast.

Q9. Name the Muslim countries of Southeast Europe.
Answer 9: There are only two Muslim countries in Southeast Europe; they are Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Section B:

Section C:
1. Egypt  2. Saudi Arabia  3. Turkey

Section D:
The project in exercise 'D' should be a joint effort, that is, a class project. The whole class can contribute some information about the Islamic Countries. Information is easily available on the internet as well as in an encyclopaedia.
Q1: What do we mean by the term Muslim world. Explain briefly.
A1: A country having a majority of Muslims is known as a Muslim country. All these countries combined to make a single unit known as the Muslim world. For example, Pakistan is a Muslim country. It has very special relations with other Muslim countries. A place becomes important for other countries if it has important natural resources, or lies on an important route. The Muslim world comprises of many regions that are important to the rest of the world for these reasons.

Q2: Write a short note on CENTO?
A2: In 1955 AD, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Iraq and the United Kingdom (UK) signed an agreement for helping each other in social and economic development and, more importantly, to defend the region together in case of a foreign invasion. The treaty was called the Baghdad Pact, as it was signed in Baghdad, the capital of Iraq. The United States (US) did not sign the contract but supported it actively.

A major problem occurred for the Muslim members of the Pact when the UK invaded Egypt in 1956 AD. According to the UK, the Government of Egypt was an enemy of peace in the region, but the Egyptian policies were very popular with the Muslim people in the member countries. Later, in 1959 AD, Iraq withdrew from the Pact and it was renamed the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). CENTO ended when Iran announced, after the Islamic Revolution in 1979 AD, that it would leave the organization, therefore, Pakistan also withdrew.

Q3: Write a short note on (i) Albania, (ii) Bosnia and Herzegovina.
A3: (i) Albania: The Ottoman rulers of Turkey conquered Albania in the 15th Century. Most of the population accepted Islam after that, but the local culture was suppressed by the conquerors. Albania became independent from the Turks conquerors. Albania became independent from the Turks in 1912, and converted to communism in 1946 (communism is a system of living in which the government owns all industry). Religious institutions were abolished in 1967 as part of the communist reforms, and were only restored in 1990.

The total population of Albania is around 3.5 millions, and most of it was Muslim in 1967. The official language is Albanian, and the capital is Tirana. The economy of Albania depends on agriculture, mining and industry.
(ii) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Bosnia and Herzegovina declared its independence from Yugoslavia in March 1992, and faced a long period of war as a result. Peace was restored in 1995, after which the country has started developing. The total population is over 3.5 million, 44% of which is Muslim. Other religions include Christianity and traditional beliefs.

Q4: What is meant by Muslim minorities?
A4: A large number of Muslims also live in countries where non-Muslims are in majority - this means that the Muslims there are in minority. In this manner, Muslims are spread over all continents. A large Muslim population is living in India, China, Britain, Australia, the United States, and other countries of the world.

Q5: Name the countries of Southeast Asia. How many of these are Muslim countries?
A5: The countries included in the region of Southeast Asia are Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, and Philippines. Of these, three are Islamic countries. This region comprises of several small and large islands of these, Borneo is one of the most important. It is one of the largest islands in the area and is divided into three Muslim countries. Most of Borneo is occupied by Indonesia, but a big part is also ruled by Malaysia. A small but rich area on this island forms the independent state of Brunei Darussalam.
Physical Features of the Muslim World

It is once again important to read the text boxes. They contain interesting facts and information, which enhances the text.

A large physical feature map of the world should be used while teaching this chapter. The physical features described in this chapter then can be pointed out to the students and a better understanding of their locations can be made.

Section A:

Q1. What are the physical features of the world?
Answer 1: The physical features of the world include mountains, river, plateaus, deserts, seas and oceans. The Muslim World, stretching from the tip of Africa in the west to the waters of the Pacific in the east, contains many interesting physical features.

Q2. What do you know about the mountains of Central, Southwest and South Asia?
Answer 2: The mountains of Central, Southwest and South Asia are low-lying mountains and run along the Middle East, through Syria, Iraq and Turkey. Turkey also contains Mount Ararat, the peak mentioned in the Bible as the place where Noah’s Ark came to rest. Another series of mountain ranges spans across parts of Iran, stretching from the Persian Gulf to the northern regions. The most famous of these are Damavand and Alburz. Close to Iran lies the hilly country of Afghanistan, which shares the Hindu Kush Range with Pakistan and the Central Asian states; these mountains together with the Karakorum and Himalayas, form a wall on the north side of South Asia, protecting this region from the cold winds of the Arctic Circle.

Q3. How are rivers important for human life? Which rivers are known for their centuries-old civilizations?
Answer 3: Rivers are very important for life, as they provide water for irrigation as well as for drinking. The earliest civilizations all started on the banks of rivers. Some of the most famous rivers of the Muslim World known for their centuries-old civilizations are the Nile, the Tigris, the Euphrates and the Indus.
Q4. Where is the Sahara Desert and why is it famous?
Answer 4: The Sahara desert is famous for being the largest desert of the world. It covers more than 25% of the total area of Africa. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan and some other countries share this vast desert. The great Nile River also runs through it.

Q5. What are the factors changing the physical features of the world? Describe briefly.
Answer 5: Physical features also change like other things in the world. However, this change is usually very slow, and therefore it is sometimes difficult to notice it. A number of factors contribute to the changes of physical features, such as wind, water, volcanoes, earthquake and human activities.

(i) Wind: Wind travels at a fast speed, and erodes (or cuts away) rocks.

(ii) Water: Water can change the physical features of a region in many ways. Rivers can cut through the mountains, forming valleys and passes. In the same way, seas can change the shape of the coastal lands.

(iii) Volcanoes: Whenever magma finds a crack in the surface of the earth, it spurts upwards and comes out in the form of huge fountains. Magma that has come out to the surface of the earth is called lava. The lava is so hot that it burns down everything it touches - even water is evaporated at its touch. Later, the lava cools down and forms very fertile soil.

(iv) Human activities: It was commonly thought that humans could not change the physical features of the earth. That is now proven wrong, as human activities, especially during the last two hundred years, have changed many physical features, and even the climate. Such human activities include irrigation, clearing away the forests, and nuclear activities.

Q6. What are the causes of earthquakes and how are the earthquakes measured?
Answer 6: Sometimes, magma does not find a crack to come out on the surface, but its movement under the crust (or the surface of the earth), creates tremors. This is how earthquakes occur: the land above shakes, and sometimes buildings may fall or the ground may crack up from places. There are a number of causes for earthquakes. Some of these are discussed below.

(i) Wave action: The dashing and crashing of waves along the seashores, or running water falling down in the form of waterfalls upon valley floors, cause the earth to vibrate.
(ii) **Volcanic activity:** During volcanic outbursts the surface of the earth trembles. Most of these shocks are not severe, but a few of them may locally be strong enough to cause large-scale damage.

(iii) **Tectonic activity:** The most disastrous earthquakes, affecting large areas are caused by the movement of the layers of the Earth's crust. This movement is called tectonic activity and the resulting vibrations are known as tectonic earthquakes. Earthquakes are usually measured on the Richter scale.

Q7. **Why are mountains important?**

**Answer 7:** Mountains are important because they usually protect a region from strong winds, and are the place of origin of important rivers. If there is enough rainfall then they also provide fertile soil, and thick forests.

**Section B:**

1. False  
2. False  
3. True  
4. True  
5. True  
6. False

**Section C:**

1. Mount Sinai in Egypt  
2. Cleopatra  
3. 6,671  
4. Ship of the desert, 120  
5. Israel, Jordan.

**Section D:**

Pictures may be collected from travel guides magazines and newspapers. Also in the form of Photostats from books.
**Q1: How many oceans are there in the world? Describe briefly, which Islamic countries touch these oceans?**

**A1:** There are five oceans in the world: the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic. Out of these, the last two are mostly frozen, while the Pacific is the largest. Islamic countries are spread on the shores of the first three of these oceans.

Atlantic Ocean: The Atlantic was known as Bahre Zulmat or the “Ocean of Darkness.” It lies to the west of Africa, and washes the shores of the Islamic countries found in western Africa such as Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, and the Ivory Coast.

Indian Ocean: The Indian Ocean stretches between Africa, Asia and Australia. Tanzania is an Islamic country of Africa that lies on the western coasts of this ocean, while the islands of Maldives and Indonesia are completely situated in this Ocean on the eastern side.

**Q2: When was nuclear energy discovered and what are its effects?**

**A2:** Nuclear energy was discovered in the 20th century AD as a source of electricity and for producing disastrous weapons. The effects of these tests can seriously pollute the land, air and water and affect living things (including human beings) even thousands of miles away. It is estimated that the amount of nuclear testing which has taken place in the 20th century will cause damages to the atmosphere for thousands of years to come. An accident at Chernobyl in Russia in 1986 AD forced more than 2 million people to migrate from their homes.

**Q3: What is a plateau? Write a brief description of the Northern plateau of Africa and Anatolia.**

**A3:** A plateau is a flat surface situated at a height, usually rocky, so that large rivers do not pass through. Plateaus are seldom fertile, but very often contain mineral resources.

The Northern Plateau: The continent of Africa can be divided into three geographical regions. On the east is a highland, or a mountainous region. The rest of the continent is divided into two large plateaus, one in the north and the other covering the centre and the south.

The Northern Plateau stretches across the north of Africa, and covers countries such as Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia and Egypt. The upper part of this plateau is the largest desert in the world, known as the Sahara.

Anatolia: This plateau is surrounded by mountains. It covers a large part of Turkey. Only a small portion of this plateau is under cultivation.
The climate of an area affects a number of aspects of life in that area. The vegetation of a region is dependent on the climate. The type of animals living in a region depends on the climate. The type of clothes people wear, the food they eat and even the type of jobs they do all depends on the climate of that area. The physical features of a region are, to a certain extent, a result of the climate of the area. These are some of the reasons why studying the climate of a region is important.

The teacher can create an interest for this topic by asking the students to read the daily weather report in the local newspapers.

In questions number two all the climatic regions are marked as the student can choose any one of them and the teacher should be able to mark the answer correctly.

Section A:

Q1. What is meant by climate? Write briefly about the factors, which affect the climate of the world.

Answer 1: The climate of a region includes its temperature, rainfall, wind pressure (which usually plays an important part 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 study of weather over a longer period of time at least a year.

Factors that affect the climate of the world are listed below.

1. **Distance from the equator:** Areas closer to the Equator are hot, and seasons do not change there. Areas far 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 Sea:** 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 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, and use of fuel and some gases has increased the temperature of the world in the recent years (global warming).

**Q2. What are the major climatic regions of the world? Write in detail about any one of them with focus on the Islamic countries situated in it.**

**Answer 2:** Areas that share the same climate are considered as one climatic region, or a climatic zone. A simple scheme 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 found in this zone.

**Equatorial climatic region:** This region lies within 5 degrees 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 from flooding. Trees grow very tall, which is a characteristic of equatorial rainforest vegetation. In some parts of these regions, agriculture is possible and successful. People 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. Pearls are usually found in the lagoons of this region.
Tropical grassland region: The Tropical Grasslands stretch from 5 degrees to 23.27 degrees (the Tropics) on the both sides of the Equator. The climate here is divided mainly in two seasons, which are, summer and winter. Rain falls for a brief period in summer, and it is followed by a long dry spell. However, some areas situated in this belt may have a different climate due to Monsoons or other factors. This type of climate is suitable for growing cotton, sugarcane, maize, spiked-millet, great-millet, groundnuts and coffee. Mineral wealth includes oil, lead, lime and limestone. The Muslim countries that share this climate include Sudan, Somalia, Chad, Nigeria, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Tanzania, Oman, and Yemen.

Hot and dry desert climatic region: Areas that do not receive sufficient rainfall usually turn into deserts; they remain dry most of the time, sometimes for years, and the temperature remains hot in the daytime. Some of the famous deserts in the Muslims world, such as the Sahara, Hijaz, Dasht-e-Lut, and Thar, are typical examples of this climate. Countries, which share this climate, include Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and Pakistan (only the desert areas in Balochistan and Sindh). It is important to remember that only certain parts of these countries experience this climate. Agriculture is usually difficult in these areas. The land may be fertile but water is scarce. The countries in this climatic region are major producers of oil. A large quantity of coal was discovered in the Thar desert of Sindh.

Monsoon climatic region: Monsoon winds that blow from the Indian Ocean and affect the climate in many parts of South Asia. The Muslims countries that receive the Monsoons include, mainly, Maldives, Pakistan (only certain parts) and Bangladesh. These winds bring rainfall during the summers, and help a great variety of agriculture—wheat, rice, cotton, barley, maize, etc.

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 (that is, 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. 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 occurs. Mainly due to this factor, the agriculture of this region is different from that in 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.
Q3. Do you know in which climatic zone Pakistan is situated?
Answer 3: Pakistan has two climatic zones. The greater part of Pakistan has a monsoon climatic region, while a very small part is touched by the hot and dry desert climatic region.

Q4. What is the International Date Line?
Answer 4: An irregular imaginary line, known as the International Date Line, passes near 180 degrees. Places to the east of this line are one day ahead of those in the west. Each time a traveller crosses this line, she or he has to change the date in her or his watch!

Q5. How is time calculated with the help of longitudes?
Answer 5: Longitudes spread from north to south. Places lying on the same longitude usually have the same time, so it is possible to calculate the time of a place if we know its longitude. Internationally, time is often counted from the Greenwich Observatory, which was accepted as 0 degree Longitude in 1885. Hence, the official time in Pakistan is GMT + 5 (which means 5 hours ahead of the official time at Greenwich, or Greenwich Mean Time plus 5 hours). This is because time difference between each longitude is about 4 minutes.

Q6. List the factors affecting the climate.
Answer 6: The factors affecting the climate are as follows.
1. Distance from the equator
2. Distance from the sea
3. Height above sea level
4. Direction of wind
5. Direction of mountains
6. Human activities

Section B:
1. Cold, winters, summers
2. Pleasant
3. The angle of the sun
4. Deserts
5. Tundra climatic region

Section C:
1. It is situated on the coast of the Arabian sea.
2. They are situated in the equatorial climatic region.
3. They are situated in the hot and dry desert climatic region.

Section D:
This is a very easy project. All the student can easily complete this project. Maps are available at all bookshops.
Natural resources of a country determine the well being of the nation in general. If the country has a good network of rivers then the country has a vast potential in agriculture. Similarly, a country rich in minerals can export these and in return import the things it needs. The Muslim countries have a great wealth of natural resources. The teacher can explain the importance of this to the students while teaching this chapter.

Some answers have been given in full detail as described in the book. It is for the teachers to judge how long the answer should be according to the given time. More information about the topics in this chapter is available on the internet. Students may be given individual or group projects to find more details about these.

Section A:

Q1. Why is Egypt called the gift of the Nile? Why was the Aswan High Dam constructed?
Answer 1: Egypt is called the Gift of the Nile. Because the entire country depends upon the Nile River for food, fish, wealth and prosperity. The river travels nearly, 3,600 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 floodwater brought fertile silt from the tropical forest of Africa, and over many centuries, this fertile silt formed a thick layer of agricultural land. In 1960, the government of Egypt started building a dam at Aswan, a city near the border between Egypt and Sudan. 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 12,565 feet long.

Q2. What are the important minerals of the Muslim World and where are these minerals found.
Answer 2: Natural oil (petroleum) is the most important mineral resource of the Muslim World. Other minerals extracted on a commercial level include gas, coal, iron, tin, rock salt, and chemical raw materials such as sulphur, phosphate, chromites and manganese.
**Oil:** The Muslim countries included among the top ten producers of oil are Saudi Arabia, Iran and UAE (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.

**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.

**Coal:** Coal has not been exploited fully in the Muslim World. Turkey, however, produces it in a large quantity. There are reserves of this fuel in other countries too including Pakistan.

**Iron, copper and lead:** Iron is an important mineral in the modern world. In the Muslim World, it is mined on a large scale in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. Some deposits are also found in Pakistan.

**Tin:** Indonesia and Malaysia are among the largest exporters of tin. It is also found in Nigeria and Sudan.

**Rock salt:** Rock salt is found in Pakistan, and we are among the largest producers of this mineral in the Muslim World.

**Chemical raw material:** Some minerals are used in making chemicals. Such minerals include sulphur, phosphate, chromite, and manganese. These minerals are found in most of the countries of Southwest Asia, and North Africa.

**Q3. Write the names of the top ten countries of the world, which produce and consume most of the petroleum?**

**Answer 3:** The following is a list of the top 10 oil-producing countries of the world. Saudi Arabia, United States of America (USA), Russia, Iran, Venezuela, China, Norway, Mexico, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The following is a list of the 10 countries, which consume oil (use) the most. United States (US), Japan, China, Germany, Russia, South Korea, Italy, France, Mexico, United Kingdom.
Q4. What do you understand by the concept of sustainable development?
Answer 4: Human activities may have a negative effect on the physical features of the climate. Human activities can also have a very bad effect on the natural resources of the world, and in order to avoid that we must understand and respect the concept of “sustainable development”. Sustainable development means that we should use our resources in such a manner that they last (or “sustain”) for the future as well.

Q5. Explain briefly what we should do to save our resources for the future.
Answer 5: If we want to save our resources for the future then we must adopt the following values in our lives.

Think of the environment. We must think in terms of protecting the environment. We must do whatever we can, to achieve this goal. Even small steps help. The problems of today have occurred due to our ignorance. In the past, people often neglected the environment while using the resources for their personal pleasure or profit. Activities, such as cutting down of trees for timber or for cleaning the ground for agriculture, killing too many animals, too much mining without thinking about its effect on the environment, and various activities have led us to a sad state of affairs.

By the end of the 20th century, the world had finally realized that such activities were having a very bad effect on the environment and the natural resources. Since the end of the 20th century, attitudes have started to change, but still a lot needs to be done. Today, we realize that it is very important to put something back into the environment when you take something out of it. The natural resources are in abundance, but they can also end if we do not think of preserving the natural environment that gives worth to these natural resources in the first place.

Think of the future: The world does not belong to us only. It also belongs to those who will be born in the future. The most important things to understand is that some natural resources take a very long time to develop. If these natural resources are used up without leaving something for the future, then it might take several million years before anyone has these natural resources again. What will the people live on in the mean time?

Q6. Where are the best areas for agriculture found in the Muslim World?
Answer 6: The best areas for agriculture are parts of Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh, those parts of Pakistan that are irrigated by the Indus River, the areas around Tigris and Euphrates in Turkey, Iraq, and Syria, and the Nile Valley in Egypt and Sudan.
Section B:
1. False  2. True  3. True

Section C:
1. 360
2. Iraq
3. Saudi Arabia, U.S.A., Russia
4. Indonesia, Malaysia
5. Equality

Section D:
This project is based on a general discussion in the class. The teacher should encourage the whole class to participate.

Additional Questions

Q1: What was the greatest fear caused by Lake Nasser?
A1: The greatest fears were caused by Lake Nasser itself. Mysterious earthquakes were experienced in nearby areas. Some scientists suspected that the huge weight of the lake was exerting too much pressure on the tectonic plates.

Q2: Write a short note on the fruits produced in the Muslim countries around the world.
A2: Fruits are 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; all these fruits are also 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 the most famous characteristics 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.
This chapter is specially designed for the children. Usually children have a general idea of the events in the history of Islam but the order in which these events occurred is not clear.

The text boxes should be read carefully as they contain some interesting information connected to the text of the chapter.

Section A:

Q1. Why did the Prophet (p.b.u.h.) leave Makkah in 622 AD? How is this event remembered by Muslims?

Answer 1: The non-believers of Makkah cruelly persecuted the followers of Islam, including the Prophet (p.b.u.h) himself. The leaders of this early persecution were Abu Jahl, Abu Lahab (one of the Prophet's own uncle), Umme Jameel (Abu Lahab's wife), and Abu Sufyan's wife Hindah (who also accepted Islam later on). Many Muslims sought refuge from this persecution in Abyssinia, which was ruled by a just and merciful Christian king. Later, the people of Yathrib, some 200 miles north of Makkah, invited the Prophet (p.b.u.h). This 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.

Q2. When did the Prophet (p.b.u.h.) deliver the last sermon and what did he say in it?

Answer 2: Two years after the conquest of Makkah, the Prophet (p.b.u.h) 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 now accepted Islam. He addressed them from Mount Arafat, and delivered a sermon, which is called the Khutbah Hajjatul Widah, or the Sermon of the Farewell Pilgrimage or, simply, the Last Sermon. “O People!” The Prophet (p.b.u.h) said, “Indeed your God is one, and likewise your father was also the same, from whom the whole humankind has come into being. No Arab, therefore, is superior to a non-Arab, nor a reddish complexion superior to a darker one, except by piety. All of you are progeny of Adam, and Adam was made of dust.” He also advised his followers to treat the weaker people with kindness, fear God at all times, and follow the Quran. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) passed away in 632 AD, a few months after the Last Sermon.
Q3. What is the Quran and what is its significance for the Muslims?

Answer 3: The revelations of God to Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him) formed the Quran. The whole book was arranged in an order dictated by the Prophet (peace be upon him) 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 Alaq (or Chapter 96), not at the beginning. According to the Muslim faith, this order was also revealed by God, and there is no disagreement about it. An astonishing miracle of the Quran is that this book has remained unchanged through centuries - there is no difference between the millions of copies of the Holy Quran, from various periods, that exist in the world today.

The Quran forms the basis of the religion of Islam, together with the sayings of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him), which are collected separately as hadith.

Q4. Who were the first four Caliphs of Islam? Write short notes on any two of them.

Answer 4: The first four caliphs of Islam were Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (r.a), Hazrat Umar (r.a), Hazrat Usman (r.a) and Hazrat Ali (r.a).

Hazrat Abu Bakar (r.a){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 Bakar 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 (peace be upon him). 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 Umer (Razi Allah Anhu) as his successor before passing away.

Hazrat Umar (r.a){634-644}: Hazrat Umar ruled for about ten years. He was a strict ruler, and an able administrator. He conquered vast territories in his times, including Persia, Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor (Turkey). Mekran, presently in Pakistan, also came under the rule of Hazrat Umar as the frontier province of the fallen Persian Empire. The fall of Persia was an astonishing event. It was one of the most powerful empires in the world, and nobody could have thought that the nomadic tribes of Arabia could defeat such a strong enemy. Perhaps that is why the Persian Emperor had started a quarrel with the Arabs. The Byzantine governors of Southwest Asia and North Africa did the same. Once these enemies were defeated, Hazrat Umar stopped the Muslims from fighting any more wars, because Islam is a religion of peace, and war is allowed only in self-defence.
The administration of Hazrat Umar was rooted in the simplicity of Arabian living and the Islamic principles of justice. This magnificent ruler was assassinated by a Persian slave while leading a morning prayer. Before dying, however, he chose six people as possible successors and advised them to choose the next rulers amongst themselves.

**Hazrat Usman (r.a) (644 - 656):** The six people nominated by Hazrat Umar included: Ali, Usman, Zubair, Talha, Saad bin Abi Waqas, and Abdur Rahman bin Awf. All of them were companions of the Prophet (peace be upon him), and distinguished personalities. Amongst them, Hazrat Usman (Razi Allah Anhu) 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 longer than 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.

**Hazrat Ali (r.a) (656 -661):** Hazrat Ali became caliph after the death of Hazrat Usman in Madina. However, Hazrat Muawiya (Razi Allah Anhu), a son of Abu Sufiyan, and another companion of the Prophet (peace be upon him), did not accept his rule. This led to two battles between the Muslims themselves - the Battle of the Camel, in which Hazrat Ali had to fight against Bibi Ayesha (Razi Allah Anha), a wife of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him), and the Battle of Sufiyan, which was fought between the armies of Hazrat Ali and Hazrat Muawiya. A very important step taken by Hazrat Ali was to shift the capital from Madina to Kufa, a city in Mesopotamia. By taking this action, he was able to keep the City of the Prophet safe from all political unrest that had already started by that time.

Hazrat Ali, popularly known as Asadullah, or the Lion of God, was an outstanding genius. He was a great scholar as well as a fearless soldier, whose name itself stands as a symbol of bravery in the minds of Muslims, from his own times and throughout the centuries. Hazrat Ali was assassinated by a Khariji, or a member of a fanatic sect who claimed to be Muslim, but believed that any other Muslim who disagreed with them should be killed.

* **Note:** All four caliphs have been mentioned in the short notes. The student is required to write only two.
Q5. Explain how Islam is a living religion.
Answer 5: Islam is a living religion. As such, its history is never ending. Belief in one God is called monotheism. Many religions have started with this message, but possibly no other religion has managed to keep this issue as clear as Islam has. The word of the Prophet was kept separate from the word of God, although the same person spoke both; similarly, the Muslims love their Prophet (peace be upon him) with unfailing passion, but they never consider him as equal to God, who alone retains all the power in the universe. The unpolluted, clear monotheism (or belief in one god) of Islam came as a breeze of fresh air in the ancient world, and it was much simpler than the religious philosophies of those days. This concept is true even today and Islam is the simplest way of life for now and in the future.

Q6. Why was Hazrat Umar Bin Abdul Aziz called Umar-i-Sani?
Answer 6: Hazrat Umar Bin Abdul Aziz tried to follow the examples of the pious caliphs. His justice earned him the title of umar-i-Sani, or the second Umar.

Section B:
1. Bibi Khadija (r.a)
2. Hazrat Ali (r.a)
3. Hazrat Umar (r.a)
4. Constantinople

Section C:
1. Makkah, 570
2. Yathrib
3. 622
4. 632
5. Hazrat Usman (r.a)
6. Byzantine

Section D:
This is a group project. A few groups can be formed and a competition setup among them. Information on the topic is available in various books on life of the Prophet (p.b.u.h).
Q1: Who was Nowsherwan? Write a short note.
A1: The most famous Persian Emperor was Nowsherwan. His title was Khusrow (Kisra in Arabic and Cosroe in Latin). He fought many battles against the Justinian and recovered the Persian territories captured by the Byzantines. Nowsherwan was also famous for his love of justice, and was popularly known as Nowsherwan the Just. The religion of the Persian Emperors was Zoroastrianism.

Q2: Write a note on Byzantine Empire.
A2: In 395 AD, the Roman Empire split into two. The Eastern Part became known as the Byzantine Empire. The capital was Constantinople, a city founded by the great Roman Emperor Constantine nearly seventy years before the formation of the Byzantine Empire.

The Byzantine Empire was an important centre of trade and learning in the ancient world. Travellers coming to Constantinople used to be surprised at the wealth and glory of the city. “Wealth like that of Constantinople is not to be found in the whole world,” wrote a traveller in his diary.

“Here also are men learned in all the books of the Greeks and they eat and drink with every man under his vine and fig tree”.

A very famous Byzantine Emperor was Justinian, who ruled from 527AD to 565AD with his Queen Theodora. They organized the Roman law into systematic form. It seems as the basic of modern law in many civilized countries even today.
This chapter focuses on the glorious days of Muslim rule. It was a time when the Muslims were most powerful and they contributed their wealth, wisdom and knowledge to all levels of the society. Since Islam does not believe in the caste system, or in degrading anyone because of their race everyone benefited during their rule. Art, culture and education flourished throughout their domain and in general the people were happy.

Section A:

Q1. What was Baghdad like during the Abbasid rule?
Answer 1: Baghdad was the capital of the Abbasids who ruled from 750 to 1258. During their rule the world listened to people talking about a new city with wonder and amazement. It was built on the banks of a river. It was full of palaces, gardens, markets, schools, colleges and grand libraries where people from all over the world came to trade, learn, enjoy and meet freely.

Q2. Who was Sultan Mahmood?
Answer 2: Sultan Mahmood ruled over Ghazna from 997 to 1030 AD. He was one of the greatest conquerors of the world. He captured large areas of Central Asia and added it to his empire. He invaded India seventeen times. He never lost a battle in his life.

Q3. Who was Salahuddin Ayyubi and what was his greatest accomplishment?
Answer 3: Salahuddin Ayyubi belonged to the Kurd tribe, who lived in Mesopotamia. In 1163 AD, he became the ruler of Egypt, and captured Jerusalem in 1187 AD. He granted peace to the city, and those Christians who had not participated in fighting against the Ayyubi armies were allowed to leave the city peacefully. Europeans who fought against Ayyubi developed great respect for this brave and generous Kurdish ruler. He is called Saladin in Western literature and his name stands for bravery and good manners.
Q4. How did the fall of Baghdad occur?
Answer 4: The fall of Baghdad occurred when Halaku Khan, the grandson of Genghis Khan invaded Baghdad in 1258 AD. He destroyed the city completely including the books collected by the Abbasids during the last 500 years. He killed about 1.6 million people and threw the books into the river. The last Abbasid Caliph was also put to death.

Q5. Write a short note on the Muslim culture of Spain.
Answer 5: Spain remained a part of the Muslim World from 711 to 1492 AD. The Umayyad Dynasty continued its rule in this country even after it was overthrown by the Abbasids elsewhere. The Muslims of Spain developed a very sophisticated culture. This later influenced the way of life in Europe. The Muslims of Spain introduced forks and knives for eating, cuffed sleeves in shirts and belted trousers. They built great buildings, including the Mosque of Cordoba and the Palace of Alhamra, which are very famous throughout the world.

Section B:

Fill in the blanks.

1. Haroon al Rasheed, Mamoon al Rasheed
2. 711 to 1492 AD
3. Christians
4. Nuruddin Zungi
5. Algebra, Arithmetic

Section C:

Choose the correct answer.

1. Gobi desert
2. British king
3. 750 to 1258 AD
4. Egypt
5. Shahnameh

Section D:

Project work: the students should complete it themselves. The teacher can help by giving the names of the different Muslim Dynasties that have ruled over different parts of the world throughout history.
**Q1. Write a short note on the two most famous Abbasid rulers.**

**A1:** The Abbasids ended the Umayyad rule in 750. Abbasids ruled for a long time. They founded a new city to make their capital and named it Baghdad. It soon became the most beautiful city in the world, and the most important. The most famous Abbasid ruler was Haroon al-Rasheed (786 - 809), who strengthened the rule of his family. His son Mamoon al-Rasheed (813 - 833) patronized learning and philosophy. His passion for learning was astonishing: he imported thousands of books in Greek and Latin from storehouse 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 Mamoon as the war were over.

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

**Q2. Write a short note on the crusades.**

**A2:** The crusades started when Pope Urban II, the religious leader of the Christians, declared in 1095 AD that the Christians must capture Jerusalem from the Muslims. Thousands of Christians from all over Europe formed an army, and this army marched through Anatolia and other Muslim lands, defeating the local rulers and finally capturing Jerusalem in 1099 AD. They massacred all the Jews and Muslims living there, and the news of their cruelty shocked the entire Muslim world.

Salahuddin Ayyubi belonged to the Kurd tribe, who lived in Mesopotamia. In 1163 AD, he became the ruler of Egypt, and captured Jerusalem in 1187 AD. He granted peace to the city, and those Christians who had not participated in fighting against the Ayyubi armies were allowed to leave the city peacefully. The Christians of Europe launched another crusade (the Third Crusade), led by the British king Richard the Lion heart, who defeated Ayyubi in some of the battles. Finally, he was forced to return without success. He and the other Europeans who fought against Ayyubi developed great respect for this brave and generous Kurdish ruler. In Western Literature, he is called Saladin, and his name stands for bravery and good manners.
Section A:

Q1. Name the three new empires of the Muslim World. How long did each last?
Answer 1: The three new empires of the Muslim World included the Ottomans, the Timurids (also called Mughals) and the Safavids.
1. The Ottomans ruled Turkey and Southwest Asia from 1300 to 1922 AD.
2. The Timurids (Mughals), who were descended from Taimur, ruled over Central Asia from 1370 to 1500 AD and South Asia from 1526 to 1857 AD.
3. The Safavids ruled Persia from 1501 to 1722 AD.

Q2. How did the Renaissance occur?
Answer 2: When the Turks captured Constantinople in 1453 AD, the Christians of that city moved to Europe. They took their books with them. This started a new period in the history of Europe. It was called Renaissance, which means rebirth.

Q3. When did the fall of Spain occur?
Answer 3: Queen Isabella ruled a Christian state in Spain from 1474 to 1504 AD along with her husband Ferdinand. In 1492 AD, she defeated the last Muslim ruler of Spain at Granada. The Muslim rule in Spain ended. The Christian rulers were not very tolerant. They forced the entire Muslim population to convert to Christianity or leave the country.

Q4. Explain how colonialism started.
Answer 4: The European nations of Portugal, Spain, Great Britain, France and Netherlands began trade and business with the Eastern and African nations. When the Europeans found those countries to be weak they fought battles with the local government and won. The countries were turned to “colonies” or slave territories. As a result, a new system of empire came into being that was called colonialism.
Q5. What is the importance of Rumi's writings?
Answer 5: The importance of Rumi's writings is that they summarize the message of Islam as well as the learning of the previous 500 years of the Muslim World, in the form of simple and interesting stories. Most of the Muslim poets and writers during the Age of the Empire were influenced by Rumi. Such poets and writers often contributed to the development of languages spoken by the common people.

Q6. What was the impact of Shakespeare's plays?
Answer 6: England was a small country when Shakespeare started writing. It was surrounded by enemies. Slowly over the next 200 years, England increased its power and became the largest empire of that time. It can be said that this happened because Shakespeare had provided an opportunity for beggars and rulers to have the same dreams. Shakespeare's influence was far and wide. He impressed writers and people of other countries as well. His plays were translated into German, French, Dutch and many other languages.

Section B:

Fill in the blanks.
1. Marco Polo
2. China
3. Vasco de Gama
4. Suleiman
5. Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani

Section C:

Choose the correct answer.
1. An Italian sailor
2. Constantinople
3. Human life
4. Kublai Khan
5. 1520

Section D:
This project work will give the students a general knowledge about the accomplishment of the Muslims in the field of architecture and fine art.
**Q1. What does Renaissance mean and what happened during this period?**

**A1:** Renaissance means Rebirth. This is the name given to the period in European history from 1453 AD to around 1600 AD. During this period, the Europeans developed their art and literature on the models of the ancient Greek and Latin writers, which were now rediscovered. They also benefited from the writings of the great Muslim writers: Latin, Greek and Arabic were the important languages in Europe during this period, but regional languages such as French, Spanish, Italian, German and English also developed a rich literature. Shakespeare was perhaps the greatest writer of this period, who wrote many plays and poems in English.

**Q2. Who is Martin Luther? What did he do in the Renaissance Period?**

**A2:** Reformation was a movement that took place in the Renaissance Period. A Christian priest Martin Luther started it by challenging the power of the Pope, or the leader of the Christian Church. Reformation gave more power to the regional king, and also to the people of Europe. Those who believed in Reformation were called the Protestants (because they protested against the Church), while the other Christians were usually called the Roman Catholics.

**Q3. Who discovered America? Find out about some other explorers of the same period and write about their achievements.**

**A3:** One of the greatest explorers of his times was Christopher Columbus. He was an Italian, but the Spanish queen Isabella gave him a navy to cross the Atlantic Ocean in 1492 AD. He hoped to reach India, but discovered America instead.

A Portuguese sailor Vasco de Gama discovered a new sea route to India in 1498 AD. These discoveries made it possible for the Europeans to trade with the Eastern countries, such as India, without restrictions from the Turks and the Persians.

**Q4. Describe Colonialism and write about the countries which became colonial powers?**

**Answer 4:** The European countries became masters of other countries. This is called Colonialism. Some of the countries that became great colonial powers were Britain, France, and the Netherlands (Holland).

**Great Britain:** The British East India Company was formed in London in 1600 AD. Its purpose was to trade with the people of India, but it soon developed
conflicts with the French, the Dutch (of the Netherlands), and the local Indian rulers including, both Hindus and Muslims. By 1803 AD, the British East Indian Company had power over most of South Asia, but the British Government took over the rule of this land from the Company in 1857 AD. Apart from South Asia, the British also had power in other countries such as Burma in Southeast Asia. While in Southwest Asia, the Ottoman Emperors had conquered most of the countries like Syria, Arabia, Egypt and Sudan, but the people there were not happy with them. The British helped these countries to get rid of the Ottoman rulers. In most of the countries they allowed the local people to rule their own countries, but kept them under their control, so that the British were always making money through trade and taxes. Such a country was called a British protectorate, which meant that it had its own government but was controlled by the British. Great Britain also conquered a large territory in North America, which was originally discovered by the Spanish. The British ruled this area until 1787 when thirteen American states declared independence, and defeated the British armies.

**France:** France fought many battles against Britain, including some in India. By 1763, however, the French had given up any hopes of conquering India, which they now left to the British. The French still took some interest in the affairs of India, for instance they helped Sultan Hyder Ali and his brave son Sultan Tipu against the British colonialists. In the 19th Century, the French came back to the idea of colonialism. They mostly occupied countries in Africa, such as Algeria, Tunisia, Senegal, Ivory Coast, and some others. However, they also established French protectorates there, allowing the local people to rule under their control.

**The Netherlands:** Netherlands is a country in Northwest Europe, with Amsterdam as its capital. At one time it was ruled by Spain, but it became a strong naval power after gaining independence in 1581 AD. In 1600 AD, they reached Southeast Asia, and two years later formed the Dutch East India Company. It slowly captured many islands of Southeast Asia, and named them Netherlands Indies (they are now called Indonesia).
**Q5. What was the impact of Colonialism on the people of South Asia?**

**A5:** There are many opinions about the impact of colonialism. Some people think that it had a good effect on the people of the countries who were ruled by the colonial powers, while some think that the impact was bad. The good thing about colonialism was that many of the Europeans were motivated by spirit to share modern knowledge and life styles with other countries. European countries developed such institutions as democracy, modern courts and schools. The Europeans also introduced these systems to the countries they ruled or controlled. That is why many people in these countries cooperated with them in the beginning.

On the other hand, the worst thing about colonialism was that the ruling countries were too far away, and the wealth of the conquered countries was carried away to the countries of the colonial masters. This developed great dissatisfaction amongst local people. The situation finally led the locals to think for themselves.
As with the previous chapter, this chapter is also very important as basis for the Pakistan Studies course taught in the higher classes. The students should be encouraged to take keen interest.

There are many documentaries available on video tapes and CDs about the World Wars. They may be used as visual aids.

Section A:

Q1. Who was the young scholar studying in Makkah, and what did he dream about?
Answer 1: Sometime around 1732 AD, a young Muslim scholar from South Asia was sleeping in Makkah, where he had gone for advanced studies of Islam. In his dream, he saw the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.) telling him that he had been selected for some great services to the Muslims back home. The young scholar woke up and returned to South Asia. This young scholar was Shah Waliullah.

Q2. Explain the third battle of Panipat briefly.
Answer 2: In 1747 AD, Ahmed Shah Abdali became the king of Afghanistan. Abdali invaded Punjab many times in order to increase the revenue of his country. However, when he heard that the Marhattas planned to put an end to Islam in India, he came to defend the Mughal emperor of Delhi. This resulted in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761. Abdali won the battle against the Marhattas army.

Q3. Who presented the idea of separate electorates in South Asia? What does this mean in simple words?
Answer 3: Syed Mahmood, the son of Sir Syed, presented the idea of separate electorates in South Asia. In simple words this meant that the Muslims should choose Muslim leaders for such government bodies as the provincial and central assemblies, and the local self-government. Since Muslims were in minority it would mean that Muslim members in these ruling bodies would be fewer than the Hindus, but at least it would be ensured that some Muslim leaders were included in the decisions made by the government.

Q4. Who constructed the Suez Canal and why was it made?
Answer 4: In 1869 AD, a French company created a canal from Port Said in the Mediterranean Sea to Suez in the Red Sea along the border of Egypt. It was called the Suez Canal and it offered a shortcut for ships travelling from Europe to Asia or the other way round.
Q5. Write a short note on Mustafa Kamal Ataturk.

**Answer 5:** Mustafa Kamal was a soldier who defended Turkey against the Allied invasion during the First World War. People called him Ghazi Pasha, or the saviour. After the war, the Allied Forces decided to occupy Turkey and the last Ottoman Caliph agreed with them because they had promised him a pension. Mustafa Kamal rose once again to defend Turkey. After many sacrifices the people of Turkey defeated European powers and threw them out after the battle of Smyrna in September 1922. Turkey became a republic and the last Ottoman Caliph was asked to leave two years later. The people of Turkey called Mustafa Kamal Ataturk, or the father of the Turks.

Mustafa Kamal had realized that the people of Islamic countries like Syria, Arabia and Egypt were unhappy under the Turkish rule, and that is why they had even joined the British to fight the Turks. He believed that every country should be independent. “We declare our right to remain independent with our own boundaries,” he declared. “Not and inch more, but not an inch less!”

**Section B:**

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. Battle of Plassey  
2. Europe  
3. Steam engine  
4. Pious Caliphs  
5. Marhattas

**Section C:**

**Guess the personality.**

1. Goethe  
2. Mustafa Kamal Ataturk  
3. Napoleon Bonaparte  
4. Allama Muhammad Iqbal  
5. Ibne Safi

**Section D:**

The students should be encouraged to complete this project. The project may be done as a group activity.

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**Additional Questions**

**Q1:** Who was Shah Waliullah?

**A1:** One of the earliest reformers was Shah Waliullah of Delhi. 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 purpose is.”