Topline Secondary
Social Studies
PROGRAMME

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

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

TOPLINE PUBLISHERS
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Discuss the reasons for the cause of war in the world. Let the students express their thoughts on this subject. This will enable them to understand the world around them. Guide them where necessary on the topic.

Section A:

Answer the following questions.

Q1. When and why was the United Nations formed?
A1. The League of Nations failed to keep peace in the world. Twenty years after the First World War the Second World War started, killing more than 53 million people. When the war ended the nations of the world decided to make an organization with more powers than the League of Nations. Thus the United Nations was formed with the aim at keeping world peace.

Q2. What do you know about Cyrus the Great?
A2. Cyrus the Great ruled over Persia from 559 BC till his death. He laid down the foundations of international law. The famous “Cyrus Cylinder” on which he wrote some of his principles can still be seen in the British Museum. Most scholars of the Quran believe that Cyrus is the same king who is mentioned in the Quran as Zulqarnayn.

Q3. How many organs does the U.N. have? Write their names and describe each in one line.
A3. The U.N. has six principle organs. These are as follows.
1. General Assembly
   The General Assembly consists of all member states of the U.N.
2. Security Council
   The Security Council is responsible for maintaining peace in the world.
3. Economic and Social Council
   This council is established to eradicate poverty from the world and promote economic development.
4. World Court
   The world Court decides on disputes between nations of the world.
5. Secretariat
   This is the administrative office of the U.N. and the Secretary General looks after it.
6. Trusteeship Committee
This organ does not exist anymore, it stopped functioning after it completed its duties.

Q4. List the names of the special agencies of the U.N.
A4. The United Nations has a number of special agencies to perform different special duties. They are as follows.
2. UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
3. FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
4. WHO: World Health Organization
5. ILO: International Labour Organization
6. World Bank: International Bank of Reconstruction and Development

Q5. Write a note on the Kashmir issue.
A5. In 1947, it was decided that the princely states would have the right to join either India or Pakistan according to the wishes of the people. Kashmir, one of the largest states, and the most important as many major rivers originated here, had a Hindu Raja; while the majority of the people living there were Muslims. The Raja's army started harassing people soon after independence. In reaction to this violence many tribal warriors from Pakistan entered the state of Kashmir to over throw the Raja. However, before they could reach the capital, Srinagar, Indian armies entered the valley on an invitation from the Raja. This started the dispute between India and Pakistan. The United Nations Security Council ordered a referendum so that the people of Kashmir could decide whether they wanted to be a part of India or Pakistan. India never conducted this referendum. In 1965, the tension over Kashmir led to a full scale war between India and Pakistan.
The Kashmir issue is one of the problems the United Nations has failed to solve since 1947 to this day.

Q6. Describe briefly how UNICEF is changing the world of children.
A6. UNICEF helps children all around the world. It provides the care and stimulation they need in their early years and encourages families to educate girls and boys equally. It strives to reduce childhood deaths and illness. It works to protect children in the midst of war and natural disaster. UNICEF supports young people in making decisions about their own lives.
Section B:

Fill in the blanks.

1. The First World War
2. First charter of human rights
3. Second World War
4. General Assembly
5. UNESCO

Section C:

Write whether the following statements are true or false.

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

Section D:

Debating is a healthy activity. It provides a platform to express one’s thoughts on a particular topic. The teacher is requested to organize this debate in the class.
Q1. Write a few lines on the United Nations.
Answer 1: The United Nations came into being on October 10, 1945. Its headquarters were situated in New York. Two years later, Geneva was declared the European centre of the UN and some UN agencies have their headquarters there.

There are six principle organs of the UN:
General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, World Court, Secretariat, Trusteeship Committee.

Q2. Write notes on any two of the special agencies of the U.N.
Answer 2: The two special agencies of the U.N. are as follows.

1. UNICEF: This is the abbreviation for the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund. It was organized by the General Assembly, about which you have already read. The main aim of UNICEF, as you may have guessed from its name, is to provide all types of welfare to the children of the world. Obviously, most of the focus is on children in the developing parts of the world, because they are very often without the basic health and educational facilities. UNICEF works in association with the governments of these countries and involves people from all sections of the society in its work. UNICEF received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965. UNICEF was created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946 to help children after World War II in Europe. It was first known as the United Nations system in 1953, its task being to help children living in poverty in developing countries. UNICEF helps children get the care and stimulation they need in their early years and encourage families to educate girls as well as boys. It strives to reduce childhood death and illness and to protect children in the midst of war and natural disaster. UNICEF supports young people, wherever they are, in making decisions about their own lives.

2. World Bank: This is the short name given to the International Bank for Reconstructions and Development. The Bank offers loans to poor countries and helps in their development. It is a very important organization of the world and it has carried out many successful projects. In 1947 Pakistan and India developed a serious dispute over the waters of the eastern rivers of Punjab and the dispute was carried on for more than a decade. It might have erupted in another war between the two countries, but the efforts of the World Bank changed the whole situation. In 1960, India and Pakistan both agreed to sign a treaty with the World Bank, which is called the Indus Basin Water Treaty. The World Bank also provided money to Pakistan for building dams at Tarbela and Mangla. The headquarters of the, World Bank are situated in Washington, DC (U.S.A).
Q3. Write short notes on WHO and ILO.

**Answer 3: WHO:** This is the abbreviation of the World Health Organization. It was also organized by the Economic and Social Council and its headquarters are situated in Geneva (Switzerland). It provides medical help to the developing countries and suggests ways of preventing the spread of disease.

**ILO:** This is the abbreviation of the International Labour Organization, and its aim is to improve work. It was also organized by the Economic and Social Council, but it is different from other specialized agencies of the UN in many ways. First of all it was established in 1919 as a specialized agency of the League of Nations, but it became a member of the UN in 1946 when the League of Nations came to an end. Secondly, its member states have to send representatives from the government as well as employers and workers. While the other organs and agencies of the UN only deal with the governments, the ILO deals with the workers' organizations and employer's organizations as well. Its headquarters are in Geneva (Switzerland). ILO received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969.

Q4. What is the function of UNESCO?

**Answer 4:** This is the abbreviation for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It was organized by the Economic and Social Council. Its headquarters are in Paris. The main aim of UNESCO is to help the countries of the world in obtaining modern education as well as preserving their cultural heritage. In the previous class, you read that huge ancient historical monuments were shifted from their places in order to protect them when the Aswan High Dam was built on the River Nile. UNESCO played an important role in that massive project. Important heritage sites all over the world are listed as World Heritage Sites, and the native governments receive helped to preserve them. Moen jo Daro, Lahore Fort, and many other historical places in Pakistan are also listed as World Heritage Sites.
How to Become a Responsible Citizen

Section A:

Answer the following questions.

Q1. Why was Rashid Minhas awarded Nishan-e-Haider?
Answer 1: Rashid Minhas died offering the supreme sacrifice beyond the call of duty. He was awarded the highest military award of Pakistan, the Nishan-e-Haider for his great courage and bravery.

Q2. What message was Rashid Minhas trying to give his brothers when he talked about the eternal quest for truth?
Answer 2: Rashid Minhas was trying to tell his brothers to be alert at all times; to keep their minds open to all possibilities. He told them always to find out what was happening around them. Think over the events and come to their own conclusions. To search for and find the truth is every person's right.

Q3. How can we increase our reading speed?
Answer 3: We can increase our reading speed by carrying out a simple exercise. Pick up a newspaper and select a column from it. Draw a line in the middle of the column. Now try to read only the word touched by the line. That means you will not move your eyes across the page from left to right along each line. Instead you will move your glance vertically. When you read like this for the first time you will not be able to see either the words or the line. But when you go through the same motions several times you will begin to get the gist of the news. Within a few weeks of practice you will notice that you are comprehending around 70% of the text.

Q4. What do you think your purpose in life is?
Answer 4: The answer to this question will vary from student to student. The students should answer this question on their own. They can express their words.

Q5. What did Allama Iqbal say about the respect of humanity in his Allahabad address?
Answer 5: When Allama Iqbal explained the idea of Pakistan in the Allahabad address, he said, “A community which is inspired by feeling of ill-will towards other communities is low and ignoble. I entertain the highest respect for the
customs, laws, religious and social institutions of other communities. Nay, it is my duty, according to the teachings of the Quran, even to defend their places of worship if need be.”

Section B:

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. Freedom of speech
2. August 20, 1971
3. Mean, selfish or tricky
4. Work
5. Insult

Section C:

**Project work:** to be done by the students themselves.
The maximum to minimum temperatures given in the text boxes of this chapter are as follows:

1. Mercury   180° C to 420° C
2. Venus    450° C average
3. Earth   -89° C to 58° C
4. Mars   -120° C to 30° C
5. Jupiter   -140° C average
6. Saturn   -170° C average
7. Uranus  -210° C average
8. Neptune  -220° C average

Diagrams of the solar and lunar eclipses should be made by the student to clear their concepts of these.

Section A:

Q1. What is the solar system and what is it comprised of?
Answer 1: The solar system is the name given to the sun and the nine planets (including our Earth) that move around it. Some of the planets have their own satellites (or moons), and they are included in the solar system. There are also some free moving asteroids (or tiny particles) that form a ring between Mars and Jupiter, they too are a part of the solar system. Apart from these heavenly bodies (objects existing in space), there are also gases and comets (shooting stars). Scientists usually believe that the solar system came into being around 4.7 billion years ago.

The eight planets of the solar system according to their distance from the sun are as follows:

1. Mercury   2. Venus   3. Earth
7. Uranus   8. Neptune
Out of these planets, Earth is the only one where life is known to exist - in fact Earth is the only planet in the universe with known life. Other planets have very different conditions from Earth and at least the kind of life that exists on Earth is very difficult to imagine there.

**Q2. Define the orbit and axis of the Earth. Is the same definition true for other planets?**  
**Answer 1:** The path covered by the Earth while revolving around the sun is its orbit.  
The imaginary line around which the Earth rotates is its axis.  
This is true for all planets of the solar system.

**Q3. Make a table of average temperatures and the distance from the sun for all the planets of the solar system.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Average temp</th>
<th>Average distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>-1800°C to 4200°C</td>
<td>58 million km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venus</td>
<td>4500°C</td>
<td>108 million km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>-890°C to 580°C</td>
<td>150 million km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mars</td>
<td>-1200°C to 300°C</td>
<td>228 million km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jupiter</td>
<td>-1400°C</td>
<td>778 million km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturn</td>
<td>-1700°C</td>
<td>1425 million km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranus</td>
<td>-1840°C</td>
<td>2867 million km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune</td>
<td>-1840°C</td>
<td>4486 million km.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Q4. What is the difference between a solar eclipse and a lunar eclipse?**  
**Answer 4:** A solar eclipse occurs when the moon comes in between the Earth and the sun. This causes the shadow of the moon to fall on the sun and a solar eclipse takes place. If the moon is right between the sun and the Earth, then the eclipse can be total and the sun darkens.

A Lunar eclipse or the eclipse of the moon occurs when the Earth comes in between the moon and the sun. If the Earth is exactly in the centre, then there is a total lunar eclipse, otherwise only a partial lunar eclipse occurs.
Q5. How many artificial satellites are there and what are their purposes?

Answer 5: When a spacecraft is placed in orbit around a planet, it is called an artificial satellite. Men has launched more than two thousand artificial satellites to date, for a number of purposes. For example, military satellites, which are used to spy, or guide missiles, and they can even be weapons themselves. Communication satellites, which are used to relay television, radio and telephone transmissions. The weather satellites help us study the weather and forecast it, and give warnings of cyclones. The scientific satellites help us to study the earth and its environment, or observe other objects in space.

Section B:

Fill in the blanks.

1. Universe  
2. 72,000  
3. 29.5 days  
4. 150 million  
5. Yuri Gagarin

Section C:

Choose the correct answer.

1. 248  
2. Hydrogen  
3. 16  
4. The First Men on the Moon  
5. 20 July,1969

Section D:

This is a creative project. The students will have fun using their imagination.
Q1. **What is the moon and what do you know about it?**
*Answer 1:* A satellite is a heavenly body that revolves around another heavenly body. Hence, the moon is a satellite of the Earth. Scientists have always wondered about how the moon came into being and the most popular theory (published in 1975) states that the moon might have come out of the Earth more than 4 billion years ago. When the Earth was still in its early stages and was in the form of gas or liquid.

The moon revolves around the Earth and completes one circle in 29.5 days. It does not have a light of its own, but glows due to the reflection of the sunlight. From the surface of the moon, the Earth also appears glowing in the night from the same reflection of the sun, and wanes and waxes just like the moon.

Waning and waxing is the name given to the increase and decrease in the size of the moon. Actually, the moon remains the same, but as it moves round the Earth, we can see only a small part of it at the beginning of its revolution (or the beginning of each new month of the lunar calendar). This is called a crescent. The crescent keeps waning (or growing), until one side of the moon is completely visible around the middle of a lunar month. This is called a full moon. Then the moon starts waxing (or thinning) and by the end of the lunar month is not visible at all.

Q2. **Why does the sun shine so brightly?**
*Answer 2:* The sun mainly consists of gases. The most important of these is hydrogen, which is used in nuclear reactions that happen on the sun all the time. Around 6 million tonnes of hydrogen are burnt up every second, but the sun is so huge that it can continue to shine at its present brightness for another 6 billion years.

Q3. **Write a short note on the planet Earth.**
*Answer 3:* The Earth is the planet we live on. It is the third planet of the solar system and so far it is the only planet known to support life. It also started around 4.7 billion years ago as a ball of different gases, but the gases gradually condensed to form liquids and solids. The core of the Earth still consists of hot material that sometimes comes out as lava through the volcanoes. Three-fourths of the Earth consists of water. After the sun, water is the most important requirement for life and it is a general belief that the earliest form of life started in water.
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 was the main reason for America’s war of independence?**
**Answer 1:** The Western colonialists established nearly thirteen states on the north-eastern side of the North American continent, which were ruled by Britain in the 18th century. The residence of these thirteen colonies demanded that the British government should not tax them unless they had representation in the British Parliament too. This demand became popular through the slogan “no taxation without representation”. The thirteen states of America declared their independence on 4 July 1776, and won their freedom after a war of independence against the British.

**Q2. What does Nippon mean? What do you know about this country?**
**Answer 2:** Nippon is the Japanese name for Japan. In the local language, the name Nippon means the “Land of the Rising Sun”, but it is known as Japan by the world. It has a long history of civilization, beginning around the 9th century BC. However, the Japanese were extremely suspicious of the outside world. There was a ban on European ideas as well as travellers in the country until 1720 AD.

Japan started interacting with the outside world after they signed a trade treaty with the United States in 1853 AD. After that, Japan wanted to become a world power. Japan conquered many of the neighbouring lands, and built an empire by 1942 AD. It supported Adolf Hitler during the Second World War. On 7 December 1941 AD, it attacked Pearl Harbour, an American port, without warning and killed around 7000 people. This move forced the US to participate in the war.
Eventually Japan was pushed out of most of the areas it had occupied in the previous decades. It did not give up fighting even after the defeat of Germany, and only accepted peace after the US dropped the atomic bomb on two of its most important cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 AD. After that, Japan became an American protectorate. The United Nations placed restrictions on Japan never to build up an army again. Japan made a remarkable progress after the Second World War. The people of Japan accepted the change and focused all their attention on industrial growth. Soon, their country became one of the greatest industrial nations in the world, and today is a leader in world trade.

The capital of Japan is Tokyo and its population is around 127 million. The official language is Japanese.

Q3. How can you divide the world into two parts, and what type of occupations have the people adopted?

Answer 3: We can divide the world into two parts, that is, a “North” and a “South”. In this division, we see that the North consists mostly of developed countries, where occupations reflect the life styles of a rich society. People mostly employ themselves in specialized services, while trade and industry follow next and only a small number of people take up agriculture, livestock or fisheries as an occupation. In the South however, most people take up agriculture as an occupation, and fewer people are required in specialized services while trade and industry are also lagging behind.

Q4. What do you know about the Great Wall of China? Write a short note.

Answer 4: To the north of China lies the Gobi Desert, home of the barbarian tribes in the old days. They often invaded the Chinese towns, killing the people and plundering their properties. In order to stop these invasions the Chinese Emperors started building a great wall to protect its borders. The construction of this wall started around 210 BC. Later other emperors added to the wall. The defence value of this huge structure no longer exists, but it is a unique structure of the world. It is the only man made structure visible even from the moon. Today it is a great tourist attraction and an architectural heritage.

Q5. Where is London situated, and what is it famous for?

Answer 5: London is the capital of Great Britain. The city was built on the River Thames by the Roman conquerors during the 1st century AD, who called it Londinium. Today, its most famous landmark is the elegant looking Parliament House on the banks of the River Thames.
London is one of the greatest tourist attractions of the world because of its well-preserved museums and monuments. Some of these museums belong to the history of kings and queens; like the Tower of London, where one can also see the famous Koh-i-Noor diamond. Many other places of interest have a relation with English literature and authors. Such as the streets the dramatist William Shakespeare used to walk through on his way to work, and the Globe Theatre where many of his famous plays were first staged; or Baker Street which was the residence of the imaginary detective Sherlock Holmes. The British Museum, also situated in London, is an important place for anyone who is researching about the past. One strange place that interests almost everybody is Madame Tussauds Museum, which houses wax statues of famous people of all sorts, from kings, queens and serial killers to well-known film stars of today. London is also one of the largest cities in the world, but the increase in population has been checked a little more than 7 million, which is small as compared to what is used to be 50 years ago.

Section B:

1. George Washington
2. Abraham Lincoln
3. 146
4. Mao Zedong
5. Hiroshima, Nagasaki.

Section C:

1. New York
2. Tokyo
3. Moscow
4. Istanbul
5. London

Section D:

Collect information from internet as well as brochures available at travel agencies or perhaps airline booking offices.
Q1: What is the city of New York famous for?
A1: New York City is the capital of New York State in the US. It is one of the most important commercial, financial, and cultural centres of the world. It is divided into five boroughs, or divisions, which developed irregularly during the early days of European settlement in the continent. The most famous of these boroughs is Manhattan, which is the smallest in area but remains the business centre of the city. It was here that the Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre were situated two of the tallest buildings in the world, which were destroyed by suicide bombers on 11 September 2001, killing nearly 10,000 people. Other boroughs include Queens, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Bronx. The ships entering the New York harbour, one of the most important in the world, have a panoramic view of the Statue of Liberty. The city is famous for its financial institutions and educational institutions, such as Columbia University and New York University and Museums, such as the Museum of Modern Arts. It attracts many tourists, immigrants, students and business travellers every year. It is one of the largest cities in the world with a population of nearly 19 million.

Q2: Write a short note on the modern day Tokyo.
A2: Today, Tokyo is one of the largest cities in the world with a population of over 12 million people. Up to 1.3 million people commute everyday in this city, which is the financial, educational and cultural centre of the country. It has more than a 100 universities in addition to many parks, shrines, museums and industries. The theatres and museums of Tokyo offer traditional as well as modern art; traditional kabuki theatre being one of the major attractions. It is said that work never stops in Tokyo; some areas remain busy round the clock.

Q3: Write a note on the history of Moscow.
A3: Moscow is the capital of Russia. Its history dates back to the 12th century, when it was a small settlement. It became the capital of the Russia Orthodox Church, an important Christian sect in 1325 AD, and the capital of the empire sometime later. The armies of Napoleon occupied it during his invasion of Russia, and the patriots (of Russia) burnt the city to force them out of their homeland. Moscow was rebuilt many times, and developed into a modern city during the Soviet Period (1917 - 1989, when the Communist Party ruled over Russia). Its population is more than 10 million. The most interesting place in Moscow is the Kremlin, which was originally a fortified complex developed by the Czars. Within it are the Kremlin Palace, of the Congresses, which was used or the meetings of the Communist Party during the Soviet period, and is now used for theatre and music performances. It is more
than 50 meters long, 20 meters high, and has a seating capacity for 6000 people with 7000 concealed loudspeakers.

**Q4: Paris is considered the cultural centre of Europe. Comment on the statement.**

**A4:** Paris is the capital of France, with a population of around 12 million people. It started as a fortified settlement by the ancient Parisii Tribe on the banks of the River Seine in the 3rd century BC. The Romans named it Paris, and it remained an unimportant city until the 9th century AD when the French rulers made it their capital. Many magnificent buildings were added later on, including the Notre Dame, Place de la Concorde, and the Victory Arch. Eiffel Tower, the huge wrought iron tower built in 1889, was a powerful display of modern technology.

Today, Paris is one of the most important cultural centres of the world due to its museums, historic monuments and theatres. Louvre, one of the biggest art museums is in Paris. The museum is famous for such masterpieces as the original of Mona Lisa, the famous painting by Leonardo da Vinci. Paris is also the leader in world fashion.

**Q5: Sydney and Buenos Aires are two very important cities of the Southern Hemisphere write short notes on both.**

**A5: Sydney**

Sydney is the biggest city of Australia (but not its capital, which is Canberra). It started as a colony of convicts in 1788 AD (see the entry on Australia). Situated near the Hawkesbury River, the city became an important industrial and commercial centre of the region. Today, Sydney has a population of around 4.5 million people, and its Port Jackson harbour is one of the largest harbours in the world. The Sydney Harbour Bridge, built in 1932, is one of the largest single arch suspension bridges in the world. Opera House, built in 1973, is one of the most easily recognizable buildings of the world.

**Buenos Aires**

Buenos Aires is the largest city and the capital of Argentina, with a population of around 3 million people. The Spanish colonialists founded it on the western bank of the River Plate. It became the capital city when Argentina declared its independence in 1810 AD. Since then, the city has grown as the financial and industrial centre of the country, as well as a major seaport in South America. Famous places include Plaza de Mayo at the heart of the city, House of Congress.
Additional Questions

(the parliament house of Argentina), and La Boca Quarters, which are famous for their painted houses.

Q6: Which city is the financial and cultural centre of the Middle East?
A6: Beirut is the capital of Lebanon, with a population of over 1 million. It is situated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea and is surrounded by the Lebanese Mountains, and offers a very scenic view. In the 20th century it became an important financial and cultural centre of the Middle East but its beauty was destroyed due to the civil war after 1975 AD. Trade, banking and other economic activities also suffered, and the golden days of this city are perhaps over now.

Q7: Write short note on the history of Istanbul.
A7: Istanbul is the largest city of Turkey (but not its capital, which is Ankara). It used to be known in the old times as Byzantium and later Constantinople. Situated on the Bosphorus (a strait, or a small strip of sea, which separates Europe from Asia), it used to be an important centre of Christianity until the Ottoman Turks captured it in 1453 AD, and made it the capital of their empire. The population of Istanbul is over 13 million. Istanbul offers many places of historical and cultural interest, including the remains of the walls that used to protect the city in the old times, St Sophia Museum, and Sultan Salim Mosque and the statue of Kemal Ataturk. Istanbul is also a major port and provides refueling for ships.

Q8: Write a short note on China.
A8: One of the oldest civilizations in the world started in China around 3500 BC the same time as the other River Valley Civilizations (about which you studied in Class VI). For a very long time this country was ruled by kings and queens, until the Western colonial powers, especially Britain, developed an influence there. They did not rule the country but had enormous control, especially over trade and economy. China became a communist country in 1949 AD under the leadership of Mao Zedong (1893 - 1976), but developed major differences with the USSR. It also developed boundary conflicts with India, which later developed into a war. For this reason, China has remained a very good friend of Pakistan since the 1950s.

Beijing is the capital of China. It has remained a place of human settlement since prehistoric times, but became the capital of the empire in days of Kublai Khan, the grandson of Genghis Khan, who was one of the greatest emperors of China. He named the capital Da Du (the great capital). The name was later changed to Beijing (Northern Capital) and also Beiping (Northern Peace) for some time.
Use world maps showing the different physical features as well as the ocean currents and their directions of flow while teaching this chapter. This will help the student understand the topic of the chapter.

**Section A:**

**Q1. Make a table showing the different physical features of Asia.**

**A1.** Asia is the largest continent of the world. It covers one third of the world's total land area. There are numerous physical features of Asia. Only a few major features are listed below.

**Mountains**
Some major mountains ranges and mountains are the Hindukush, Karakorum, Himalayas, which include Mount Everest and K2, the Elburz, Caucasus, and the Pontic Mountains of Turkey.

**Plains and Rivers**
Some major rivers and the plains around them are the Indus, Jhelum, Ravi, Chenab, Sutlej, Beas, Ganges, Jamuna, Brahmaputra Kabul, Tigris, Euphrates, and the Yellow River.

**Plateaus**
Two of the most famous plateaus of the world are the Pamir Plateau and the Siberian Plateau. Some other are the Potwar and the Deccan plateaus.

**Deserts**
Asia has many deserts. Among them the deserts of Saudi Arabia are the largest. Some other famous deserts are the Gobi, Dasht-e-Lut, Thar and Rajasthan.

**Seas and Lakes**
Asia touches the Mediterranean, and Arabian seas. Some lakes include the Baikal and Caspian, and the Black sea. The Dead Sea is also in Asia.

**Oceans**
The continent of Asia touches the Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
Island
A number of islands are a part of Asia; some major islands are Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Sri Lanka.

Note: the question asks for a table but the teacher can change the question. It will be easier for the students to make a list of some of the major physical features of Asia.

Q2. What are the general physical features of Africa?
A2. Africa is the second largest continent of the world. The continent has mountains on both sides; the higher western mountains in the west, the Atlas Mountains, and the lower mountains in the east. The vast middle portion consists of two plateaus, one of which is in the north and includes the Sahara, the largest desert in the world. Just below the northern plateau starts another plateau, which occupies the centre and the south of the continent. The famous jungles of Africa mostly form a belt across the middle of the continent. In the southwest is another desert, known as the Kalahari Desert.
The eastern part of the continent has many lakes, including the famous Lake Victoria, which is also the starting point for the Nile, the longest river of the world. Other famous rivers include the Niger, the Congo, and Zambezi. The Zambezi forms the world's longest falls, the Victoria Falls, on the borders of Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Q3. Write a note on the situation of the mountains and rivers of Europe.
A3. Most of the mountains of Europe lie in the northwestern part, mostly in the U.K., Norway and Sweden. The Alps, which are the highest mountains, are in the south.
Most of the rivers of Europe start from the centre of the continent and spread outward like the spokes of a wheel. The longest river is the Volga, which starts from a small lake in Russia and flows into the Caspian Sea. Other major rivers are the Thames, Rhine, Seine, Somme and Danube.

Q4. How many oceans are there in the world? Give details of any two of them.
A4. There are five oceans in the world. In order of size, from the largest to the smallest, they are the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and the Antarctic Ocean.

The Pacific Ocean
This is the largest ocean of the world. The ocean is oval, or egg-shaped. The Pacific Ocean washes the eastern coasts of Asia and Australia, while the western coasts of North America and South America touch the Pacific on the other side. The Arctic lies in its north and the Antarctic in the south. The deepest known point in the Pacific Ocean is near the Philippines. This is also the deepest point in
any ocean of the world. The Pacific does not have many seaports because of the shape of its coast, but most sea routes between the east and the west pass through the Hawaiian Islands, which are located in this ocean. Famous harbours around the ocean include Sydney (Australia), Tokyo (Japan), Shanghai (China), Manila (Philippines) and Honolulu (Hawaiian Islands).

The Atlantic Ocean
This is the second-largest ocean of the world. The ocean is oval, or egg-shaped. It washes the eastern coasts of North America and South America on one side and the western coasts of Europe and Africa on the other side. The Arctic lies in its north and the Antarctic in the south. This ocean has well cut shores, unlike the rough shores of the Pacific and therefore, establishing a port on this ocean is easier. Famous harbours around the ocean include Dakar (Senegal), Lagos (Nigeria), Lisbon (Portugal), Kardez (Spain), and South Hampton (UK) in the east (of the ocean) and New York (USA), Boston (USA) and Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) on the west (of the ocean).

The Indian Ocean
This is the third-largest ocean of the world. It touches the eastern border of Africa and the Atlantic Ocean. On the other side, it meets the Pacific Ocean. Its largest island is Australia, which lies to the south. The Arabian Sea, which washes the coasts of Pakistan, India and many countries of North Africa, is also a part of this ocean. The shores of the Indian Ocean are not well cut, and it is not easy to make a harbour here However, the most famous harbours include Nairobi (Kenya), Darussalam (Tanzania), Aden (Yemen), Karachi (Pakistan), Mumbai (India), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Rangoon (Burma), and Bangkok (Thailand).

The Arctic Ocean
The Arctic Ocean is a great mass of water around the North Pole and remains frozen for most of the year. Ordinary ships cannot navigate it. Towards the south three continents, touch it; these are Asia, Europe and North America. The most interesting thing about the Arctic Ocean is that the North Pole is located here.

The Antarctic Ocean
The Atlantic, Pacific and the Indian Oceans meet in the Antarctic Region, near the South Pole. The junction of these three oceans forms the Antarctic Ocean. It forms a kind of circle that surrounds the Antarctic continent, and remains frozen for most parts of the year. A very interesting feature of this ocean is the Current Wheel, also called the Antarctic Gyre. This is a clockwise movement of water caused by the water rushing in from the three great oceans.
Q5. **What are the major causes of ocean currents?**

A5. Ocean currents are like rivers of water flowing inside the oceans. This means that if the rest of the ocean is standing still a narrow strip inside it, or a current, will still be moving at a great speed, like a river.

**There are five major causes of ocean currents:**

1. **Permanent winds:** Winds move with far greater speed in the oceans than on land. The water also starts moving with these winds. When the winds are permanent then the water moves permanently hence forming an ocean current.

2. **Difference of temperature:**
   The waters near the Equator are warm and light, but very cold and heavy near the Poles. As the light water near the Equator rises, heavy water from the icy regions around the Poles rushes in and takes its place. Since water always maintains its level, the light water from the Equator also starts moving towards the Poles. This activity forms ocean currents.

3. **Difference of salinity:** Salinity means the quantity of salt in the water. Some seas are more saline than the others. Since saline water is always heavier, the difference in salinity also moves water from one area to another. An example is the underwater current moving from the low-salinity Atlantic Ocean into the high-salinity Mediterranean Sea.

4. **Obstruction in the sea beds:**
   The shape of the continents does not form a new current, but it can change the direction of a current. For example, when the South Equatorial Current of the Atlantic reaches Mexico, the shape of the continent obstructs the current and forces it to move north.

5. **Rotation of the earth:** All bodies tend to move clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and anticlockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. This is because of the rotation of the Earth. Therefore, all ocean currents of the north move clockwise, and those of the south move anticlockwise, except for the Current Wheel called the Antarctic Gyre. It moves clockwise because many anticlockwise currents from the other oceans push it into the opposite direction.
Q6. **Write one to two lines on the different effects of ocean currents.**

A6. Ocean currents have great impact on climate and trade of countries.

1. Ocean currents affect the temperatures of the coasts they pass by.

2. Mixture of cold and warm water produces fog, thus when cold and warm currents join each other at certain places they also produce fog.

3. Ocean currents also affect rainfall, winds blowing over warm currents lift water vapours and cause rainfall when they reach land.

4. Glaciers also move in the ocean currents coming from the Polar Region.

5. Cold currents do not just carry glaciers they also bring valuable fish.

6. Ships can gain speed by sailing down an ocean current although their speed is slowed down when sailing against the current.

7. In the cold regions, some harbours are closed during the winters when the waters starts freezing. However, the harbours situated on the path of a warm current remain open throughout the year as the current prevents the waters from freezing.

8. Ocean currents also prevent the water from stagnating (or becoming stale).

Section B:

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

Section C:

1. Pamir Knot  
2. Lake Superior  
3. Andes, Atlantic  
4. Atlantic  
5. Robert Edwin Peary

Section D:

This is an easy project. Students can use sheets of the world map (available in all stationary shops) to locate and mark the position of these countries.
Q1: Where does the name Europe come from and what do you know about this continent?

A1: The name Europe probably comes from Europe, a legendary princess of the ancient world, or erob, an ancient word for sunset. Although Europe is considered a continent, actually Asia and Europe both are parts of a single huge landmass that is called Eurasia. Europe is the second smallest continent (Australia is the smallest).

Most of the mountains of Europe lie in the northwestern part (mostly in the UK, Norway and Sweden) but the Alps, the highest mountains, are in the south. Just below the north-western mountains is the Finnish Plateau. Another plateau lies in Spain.

Most of the rivers of Europe start from the centre of the continent and spread outward like the spokes of a wheel. The longest is the Volga, which starts from a small lake in Russia and flows into the Caspian Sea. Other major rivers include Thames, Rhine, Seine, Somme, and Danube. Lakes are also found throughout Europe, and some countries are especially famous for their lakes such as Scotland and Switzerland.

Q2: Write a note on Antarctica.

A2: Antarctica is the fifth-largest continent, but it was the last to be discovered. The first known landing on this continent was made in 1822 AD by a Russian ship. The continent then gained attention from many nations of the world, and in 1911 a Norwegian explorer reached the South Pole. The British explorer Robert Scott also reached the South Pole 35 days later, but his party perished on their way back. Antarctica is entirely covered with snow and does not have human population. The most famous residents of the continent are the penguins and seals, which can survive the extreme cold. Many minerals have been discovered on this continent, especially petroleum and natural gas.
Section A:

Q1. What do the words 'flora' and 'fauna' mean? What type of flora and fauna can be found in the tundra climatic region?

A1. Flora
Flora means vegetation or plants. The Tundra region is a frozen desert, that is, it is barren. Vegetation is very rare due to the extreme cold there is no proper rainfall, only snowfall! However, some evergreen plants, some thorny bushes and small plants grow in the summer.

A2. Fauna
Fauna means animal life. Reindeer is the most famous animal of the Tundra region. It is useful for pulling sledges, and its meat provides food. The hide is used to make dresses; the bones and horns are used for making tools, such as hooks for catching fish. Dogs, foxes and seals are also common in the region.

Q2. What is meant by the equatorial climatic region? Write about the flora and fauna of this region.

A2. The equatorial climatic region includes the land areas up to 5° north and 5° south of the equator. This area receives direct sunlight all year round. It also receives rainfall almost daily. This means there are no seasons. The days are always summer and the nights are winter.

Flora of the equatorial region
For millions of years the excessive rainfall has supported the growth of plants here. There are thick forests, known as rainforests, covering extensive areas of this region. The main flora are evergreen trees. The equatorial rainforests support 60% of all plant species. These plants are not found anywhere else in the world.

Fauna of the equatorial region
Over 30 million different species of insects live in this region. Almost 90% of all species of primates, that is monkeys, gorillas and chimpanzees are found in these forests. In addition, a great variety of other animals such as elephants,
hippopotamus, crocodiles and serpents make their homes in these forests. Besides these animals, varieties of birds also live here. We can say that the equatorial climatic region is a paradise for all wildlife.

Q3. Write a brief note about the minerals, agriculture and climate of the monsoon climatic region.
A3. The monsoon areas are situated between 5° and 30° on both sides of the equator. These areas have two major seasons; hot wet summers and dry mild winters. Rain falls during the summer because the winds blowing from the sea towards the land are heavy with water vapours. Winters are dry because the winds blow from the land towards the sea and therefore, do not carry any water vapours.

Agriculture of the monsoon climatic region
This region is highly suitable for agriculture. Agriculture has remained the main occupation of the people of the region for thousands of years. The major crops cultivated here are rice, jute, sugarcane, cotton, oil seeds and pulses. The main fruits grown in the region are banana, coconut, guava, mango and pineapple.

Minerals of the monsoon climatic region
These areas are rich in mineral resources. The major minerals produced here are silver, iron, lead, rock salt, coal, tin, mica and petroleum.

Q4. What do you know about the hot and dry climatic region? Name some countries which belong to this region.
A4. Most of these regions lie from 20° to 30° on both sides of the equator. The summers are very hot, the temperature may rise up to 51° Centigrade! In fact, at a place called Azizia in Africa, the temperature can rise to 58°C. However, temperatures usually fall at night. The winters are not so cold. Rainfall is very low less than 250 mm per year, while some areas may not receive any rainfall for as many as 3 or 4 years.

The areas belonging to this climatic region include the Sahara desert, Arabian desert and the Thar (Rajasthan) desert. Southern California, Colorado, Arizona and north-western Mexico in North America; Southern Peru in South America; Kalahari in Africa; and the Western Desert in Australia.

Q5. Describe the terms “habitat” and “biome”.
A5. Habitat means the environment of an animal or plant. Various kinds of animals need different habitats in order to survive. For example, a polar bear can live very well in the ice-cold regions of the Tundra where it feeds on fish and other small animals even during the winters when the surface of the water is frozen. On
the other hand, an African rhinoceros needs the savannah climate in order to survive, because that is its habitat. When a habitat is destroyed the animals living in it also die.

Biomes are animal and plant communities grouped together based on similar habitats. Usually, areas of similar climate and vegetation form a biome. A biome is just like a climatic region, except that it is defined by the animal and plant life instead of the climate alone. Our planet is divided into 12 biomes, these are as follows.


Section B:

1. Equatorial
2. Season
3. Mediterranean
4. Hot and dry
5. Inuit, human being

Section C:

1. Equatorial
2. Mediterranean
3. Tundra

Section D:

This project will further clear the concept of climatic regions and give the student a general idea about different regions and countries of the world and how the people there live; climate plays a large role in the way people dress and the food they eat also on the occupation they chose.
Section A:

Q1. How did the European Renaissance occur?
A1. The Ottoman Emperor, Muhammad the Conqueror, captured Constantinople in 1453. The people of the city fled to other parts of Europe save their lives. They took their books with them. Most of these books were works of ancient Greek and Roman authors. This started a new interest in the classical culture of ancient Greece and Rome among the Europeans. This awakening is called 'Renaissance' or the 'Rebirth' as it gave Europe a new life after the loss of Constantinople.

Q2. What does colonialism mean, and when did it start?
A2. Colonialism means the long distance rule or control of one country over another. In this system the ruling country imports the wealth of the ruled country for its own benefits. This form of government started in 1492, when the Italian explorer Christopher Columbus discovered America for the Spanish queen Isabella.

Q3. Who united Afghanistan into a single nation? What did Allama Iqbal say about Afghanistan?
A3. After the Persian emperor Nadir Shah Durrani's assassination in 1747, a young Afghan chief Ahmed Shah Abdali became the king of Afghanistan. He unified the scattered tribes of Afghanistan into a single nation.

Allama Iqbal realized the importance of Afghanistan. This is very clear from the statement he made in later years. He said “Asia is a single organism and Afghanistan is the heart in it. The whole organism falls ill if the heart is diseased”.

Q4. How did the Industrial Revolution occur?
A4. The age of Enlightenment witnessed inventors who introduced new machines for performing tasks with greater ease. Scottish engineer James Watt improved the steam engine, English scientist Michael Faraday founded the electric motor technology and the American painter Samuel Morse perfected the single-wire telegram system. The period of these changes is the Industrial Revolution.

Q5. Write a short note on political awakening in the Muslim world.
A5. In independent countries like Iran, Turkey and Egypt the people demanded restrictions on the powers of their rulers, mainly due to the teachings of such reformers as Syed Jamaluddin Afghani. In 1906 the people of Iran forced their king to introduce constitution and elections in the country. Gradually some form of democracy developed in most Muslim states.
Q6. How was Israel created? Do you think the creation of Israel was fair to the Muslims of Palestine?
A6. The Ottoman Caliphate ruled Jerusalem, one of the most sacred places for Muslims, at the beginning of the twentieth century. During the First World War, the Arabs revolted against the Turks and helped the European armies capture Jerusalem. They did so because the European powers had promised them an independent state of Palestine. However, unknown to the Arabs Britain and France had already signed a secret agreement to create a Jewish state in that region. Majority of the people in the region were Muslims, and they all opposed to the creation of such a state. None the less, on May 14, 1948 the state of Israel was established, against the consent of the Palestinians. The creation of Israel is one of the most deceitful acts carried out by the Western Powers. To this day the issue is unresolved and hundreds of Muslims are injured and killed on a daily basis. The mistake the Arabs made was that they trusted their enemy.

Q7. What were the drawbacks of socialism in the Soviet Union?
A7. Socialism was practiced in the Soviet Union as a totalitarian system, which meant that the common person was without any personal freedom. Difference of opinion was not tolerated by the ruling party. People who criticized their government were put to death or harshly punished. One form of punishment was a special type of labour camp known as “Gulag”. These were located mostly in the northern and eastern regions of Siberia. The weather in this region is intolerably cold. Prisoners sent here had to perform hard labour while living in poor conditions and having inadequate food. People who preformed their religious duties or disagreed with the government were also sent to these camps. The Soviet Union aimed at eliminating religion. Schools and media all preached atheism. Most of the churches and mosques were destroyed by the government. Such oppression of the people was a very depressing situation and the common person could not live a happy and satisfied life under these conditions.

Section B:
Fill in the blanks
1. War against terror, September 11, 2001
2. Ottoman Caliphate
3. Egypt
4. Culture of decadence
5. European colonialism
6. Iran
7. Information age
8. Galileo
9. Oliver Cromwell
10. Ethnic identities

Section C:
Project work to be done by students.
Section A:

Q1. State the reasons that make Pakistan a unique country.
A1. Pakistan is a unique country for three reasons.
   1. It is the only country in the world, conceived by a poet.
   2. It came into being through vote of the people.
   3. It was born as a union of two parts, which were 1600 km apart, because another country was situated in-between them.

Q2. Give a summary of the conquest of South Asia by the British, after their victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757.
A2. The British won their first major victory in South Asia in the Battle of Plassey in 1757. In 1865, they signed a treaty with the Mughal king to gain control of a large part of South Asia. Sultan Hyder Ali of Mysore and his son Sultan Tipu tried to stop them, but Sultan Tipu was martyred in 1799. In 1876, the British established their authority over Khan of Kalat, one of the rulers of Balochistan. In 1843, the British captured Sindh. In 1849, they captured Punjab and Kashmir. Soon afterwards, they started annexing territories of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

Q3. How did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan explain that love was boundless?
A3. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan explained that love was boundless. It had different levels, which he described as follows.
   1. Love of friends, family and personal relationships
   2. Love of one’s own community
   3. Love of all humankind
   4. Love of nature
   5. Love of the entire universe
Sir Syed explained that a nation was based on loving one's own community. This is where one must begin even if one wanted to progress to other levels such as love of humanity, nature or universe. Ten years later he presented the same concept in a story 'Guzra Hua Zamana'.

Q4. **What is the concept of separate electorates, and who introduced it?**

**A4.** Syed Mahmood, the son of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, suggested in 1896 that some of the seats in the councils should be reserved for Muslim representatives who should be elected by Muslims only. This method was called separate electorates and it was important because Muslims of South Asia believed that they were a separate nation.

Q5. **What were the events that lead to the birth of the All-India Muslim League?**

**A5.** Bengal was a large province. Most of its population was Hindu, but Muslims also lived there in great numbers. In 1905, the British divided the province into West Bengal and East Bengal. Since Muslims were living in greater numbers in the eastern parts, East Bengal became a Muslim majority province. The Congress did not like it, because Muslim leaders in East Bengal became almost as powerful as Hindu leaders in West Bengal. The Hindu extremists started militant movements to force the British government to cancel the partition.

In October 1906, a deputation of Muslims led by Aga Khan III met the British Viceroy at Simla. The deputation told the Viceroy that Muslims of South Asia were a separate nation and this nation wanted the partition of Bengal to be maintained.

Soon after the deputation, the leaders decided that time had come when Muslims should have a political party of their own. On 30 December 1906, in the annual session of the Mohammedan Educational Conference in Dacca almost 3,000 delegates passed the resolution presented by Nawab Salimullah Khan of Dacca. It called for the creation of a political party by the name of All-India Muslim League.

Q6. **Why was Muhammad Ali Jinnah known as the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity?**

**A6.** Jinnah was able to convince the League as well as the Congress to hold their sessions in Lucknow at the same time in December 1916. On this occasion, the Congress agreed to support the Muslim demand of separate electorates. Jinnah became widely known as 'the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity'.
Q7. What events led to the state of the Khilafat Movement? What was the impact of this movement on the Muslims of South Asia?

A7. The Ottoman Emperor, who ruled over Turkey, Middle East and parts of Africa, was considered the caliph by the majority of Muslims. Turkey sided with Germany during the First World War, against Britain and lost the war. The British and their allies entered Istanbul, the capital of Turkey. The Caliph handed over the control of the empire to them. This was unacceptable to the Muslims of South Asia. They launched a movement against the British government, which was led by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar and his brother Maulana Shaukat Ali. This movement was called the Khilafat Movement. This was the greatest agitation against the British since the War of Independence in 1857.

Q8. What did Iqbal suggest in the Allahabad Address?

A8. In December 1930, Iqbal presided over the annual session of the All India Muslim League at Allahabad. He suggested that the provinces with Muslim majority in the northwest of South Asia should be grouped together to form an amalgamated Muslim state. He also predicted that this might be the 'final destiny' of Muslims at least of Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and N.W.F.P. now known as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Section B:

1. Nehru
2. Fourteen points
3. Three Round Table Conferences
4. All-India Muslim League
5. Quit India
6. June 1948
7. Lord Louis Mountbatten
8. The Conclusive Argument of God
9. Sachal Sarmast
10. Mir Amman

Section C:

This is a very important project. The students will learn a great deal about the history of South Asia and the fight for freedom by doing this project.
**Q1: When and why was the Muslim League formed?**

**A1:** Bengal was a large province. Most of its population was Hindu, but Muslims also lived in great numbers there, especially in the eastern regions of this province. According to the new laws introduced by the British, the people were to elect their own representatives to rule the country under the Viceroy. Usually, Muslims elected Muslim representatives while Hindus elected the Hindus. Therefore, the total majority of any one community in a province was now becoming important: if the majority of the people in a province were Muslims, then there would be more chances of Muslims getting elected from that province. In 1905, the British divided the province of Bengal into West Bengal. Since Muslims were living in great numbers in the eastern parts, East Bengal became a Muslim majority province. Congress did not like the partition of Bengal, and opposed it. A delegation of leaders from the Mohammedan Educational Conference met the Viceroy in Calcutta in West Bengal, and requested him not to cancel the partition. From this meeting the Muslims realized that they must have a political party of their own to compete with the Congress on such issues. In the following year, All India Muslim League was founded at Dacca.

**Q2: What is the Lucknow Pact?**

**A2:** Jinnah sincerely hoped that the Hindus and the Muslims could work together to modernize their country and obtain freedom from the British. He joined the Muslim League on the condition that he would not give up the membership of the Congress. Within a few years, he was able to convince both the parties to hold a joint session at Lucknow. This was a great event, as the Muslim Educational Conference as well as the Muslim League had a long tradition of pulling away the Muslims from the annual sessions of the Congress before this occasion. Now at last, the two had come together. In this session, the Congress agreed to propose “separate electorate” to the British. This meant that the Hindu and Muslim leaders would be elected separately from each province, whether it was a Hindu majority area or a Muslim majority area. This agreement was called the Lucknow Pact, and it was a direct result of the efforts of Jinnah, now thirty years old. He was popularly known as the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity after this incidence.

**Q3: What do you know about the Khilafat Movement?**

**A3:** In 1914, a great war started between the nations of Europe. It was also fought in almost all other parts of the world. Germany and Britain were on opposite sides in this war and Turkey decided to join the Germans. This created a very strange situation for the Muslims of India. They were considered the best soldiers
of the British Army, but now they were asked to fight against Turkey, a Muslim country, whose king claimed to be the caliph (khalifa) of the Muslim World. Some Muslim leaders in South Asia started a movement to stop the Muslims of their country from fighting against the Turks. The British imprisoned them, including the famous Ali Brothers (Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Shaukat Ali).

Jinnah stayed away from the Khilafat Movement. Allama Iqbal, who had not joined Jinnah by that time, was also against the Khilafat Movement. Both these leaders believed that politics should be based on logic instead of reason. They were, in fact, following the approach of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Iqbal believed that the Khilafat Movement would spoil all the work done by Sir Syed. However, the Movement became extremely popular among the Muslims. There was at least one advantage: the Muslims started participating in politics.
Section A:

Q1. **Name all the areas that are controlled by Pakistan.**
A1. Pakistan consists of four provinces. These are Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; in addition there is the province-like territory of Gilgit-Baltistan, which was formed recently. Besides the provinces there are some other areas also which are governed federally, these are the capital territory of Islamabad and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas known as FATA. Azad Jammu and Kashmir is also under the control of Pakistan, but has its own legislature and courts.

Q2. **How did Sindh change after it was conquered by the Arabs?**
A2. The conquest of Sindh by the Arabs brought many changes to this province. It became a part of the Arab Empire and many people accepted Islam. The local language Sindhi changed its script; the people adopted the Arabic script to write Sindhi. The people of Sindh provided invaluable knowledge about medicine and arithmetic to the Arabs, who spread it to Europe at a later stage.

Q3. **Write a short note on the Sammas (Sammas dynasty).**
A3. The Sammas came to power after the Soomras. They established Thatta as their capital, and developed it into a great city. Their most famous rulers were Jam Tamachi and Jam Nizamuddin. The Sammas claimed their descent from Persian kings. A very important event of the Sammas period was that the rulers and nobles started burying their dead in the graveyard of Makli instead of Thatta. The later dynasties continued the practice and eventually Makli became the fourth largest graveyard in the world. It is still known for its beautiful tombstones.

Q4. **Write a note on the history of Punjab.**
A4. Punjab is a historical province. We can trace its history as far back as the Indus Valley Civilization. The builders of this civilization settled here, and built the city whose remains are found today at Harappa, near Sahiwal. Later, this province became a colony of the Aryans and it is said that some of the ancient sacred texts of Hinduism were written here. The Persians annexed Punjab to their empire around 500 BC. Later, when Alexander The Great invaded this region in 327 B.C., Rajah Porus of Jhelum put up a brave resistance against the Greek conqueror. Porus was defeated, but Alexander was so impressed by his bravery that he restored his kingdom.
Punjab was ruled by Hindu Rajahs until the 11th century AD. Afterwards, when Mahmood of Ghazna spread the message of Islam, many natives converted to the new religion, and Punjab became a mainly Muslim province within a few centuries. Its Eastern parts, however, remained predominantly Hindu. Many of those Hindus later converted to Sikhism, a new religion that started during, the 15th century AD.

In 1799 AD, an ambitious Sikh general Ranjit Singh became the first Sikh Maharajah of Punjab and established a Sikh Empire. He was a capable ruler who successfully maintained the freedom of Punjab against all enemies, including the British who had long captured Bengal. His successors, however, did not turn out as efficient and Punjab was taken over by the British in 1849 AD.

Q5. Explain the ancient history of Balochistan in brief terms.
A5. Historically, the province of Balochistan remained a part of Persia (Iran) for a very long time. The other part of the Pakistani Balochistan lies in Iran. It too is called “Baluchistan”, or Seistan. The Balochi share many customs and folklore with the people of Iran and Persian is commonly spoken in Balochistan.

It is usually thought that most of the Baloch tribes once used to live in Syria. Around 2100 BC, they started migrating towards the East, and after settling down in Persia for many centuries, they finally arrived in Balochistan around 100 BC. Life was difficult in the deserts and barren mountains of Balochistan, so the tribes had to survive by following a rigid code. Hence, tradition became very important and the chiefs became responsible for providing protection and guidance to the people. With passage of time, powers of the chiefs became tremendous. The people were helpless before them. The province came to be called Balochistan in the 15th century AD. The most powerful dynasty of the time was the Khanate of Kalat founded in 1686 AD.

Q6. Who was Khushhal Khan Khattak?
A6. Khushhal Khan Khattak was a Pathan ruler whose family had served the Mughals since the days of Akbar the Great. However, Khushhal Khan developed differences with Aurangzeb, which led to many battles between the Pathans and the Mughals. He was captured and imprisoned at the fort of Delhi, Ranthamore and other places in South Asia. He wrote fiery poems against the Mughals as well as some beautiful romantic poetry. His verses are among the best masterpieces of Pushto literature.

Q7. What important step did the Pakistan government take towards the 'Tribal Areas' after independence?
A7. The 'Tribal Areas' were allowed to remain under their local chiefs. An important step taken by the new government was the withdrawal of troops from the Tribal Areas. These armies were stationed there during the British period to
prevent the tribes from rebelling against the government. When someone suggested to the Quaid-e-Azam that armies should not be withdrawn, the great leader answered, “If I have to keep them by using guns, I would rather not have them at all”.

Section B:

1. 712 AD
2. Soomras
3. 15th
4. 1969
5. 1686 AD

Section C:

1. Kinjhar Lake
2. Lahore
3. Khanate
4. Ranjit Singh
5. Sir Charles Napier

Section D:

This project is designed to encourage students to find out more about the great country they live in.
A general discussion on the problem that Pakistan and Pakistanis are facing in today's world may enlighten the students about their position in life. It may also force them to think more about their own future and the future of their country.

Section A:

Q1. How does the creation of Pakistan show the strength of respecting the law?
A1. Pakistan is the only country in the world that was created through people's vote. Hence, the birth of Pakistan was the birth of a new idea. It showed that a nation could win independence by respecting the law rather than breaking it.

Q2. What were the major issues that Pakistan had to face at the time of its creation?
A2. Pakistan faced major issues at the time of its creation. Some of these problems were large number of refugees, the dispute over Kashmir, cash problem, the Indus water dispute and a poor understanding of democracy among the intellectuals.

1). Refugees: There were large-scale riots throughout South Asia soon after independence. Hundreds of thousands of people suffered and had to leave their homelands. Muslims from India were forced to move to Pakistan in search of safety. The government did not have enough resources for settling the refugees.

2). Kashmir: Many parts of South Asia were ruled by local princes. They had formally accepted the British rule, but remained in charge of their own territories. Jammu and Kashmir was one of the largest princely states with a majority population of Muslims. However, its ruler was a Hindu. It was obvious that the people of Kashmir would vote for their state to join Pakistan after independence. In order to prevent this India sent its armies to Kashmir. This started a dispute between Pakistan and India, which is unresolved to date.

3). Cash problems: It was decided in December 1947 that Pakistan would receive Rs.750 million cash from the Reserve Bank of India.
Out of this, it had already received Rs.200 millions. India then refused to pay the remaining amount because it thought that Pakistan might use that money in a war against the Indian armies in Kashmir. This created serious problem for Pakistan, and at one point, the government did not have money even to purchase stationery for its offices. Finally, India paid the cash when Gandhi persuaded the authorities to treat Pakistan fairly. In spite of this, Pakistan was a country with few industries and it had to struggle hard in its early years.

4). Indus water dispute: The irrigation in Pakistan depends on five major rivers: Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. All these rivers originate in the mountains of Kashmir. On 1st April 1948, India blocked the waters of these rivers. This created a serious problem for Pakistan, and remained a second major dispute between India and Pakistan until the World Bank of the UN helped the two countries to settle the issue. In September 1960, the Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru signed a treaty with the Pakistani President Ayub Khan and a representative of the World Bank. It is called the Indus Basin Water Treaty. Besides these problems the biggest difficulty Pakistan faced was the problem Allama Iqbal mentioned. He said, “The community is fast losing what is called the herd-instinct”. Herd-instinct means an ability to move together, live together and find common goals and ideals to be achieved together. Unfortunately, for more than ninety years, generations of Muslims had been receiving education designed in the West. This type of education prevented many educated ones from treating their own people as equals. Such attitudes affected the unity of the nation.

Q3. What were Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan's greatest achievements?
A3. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan was the first prime minister of Pakistan. He was called Quaid-e-Millat because the delicate task of leading the new country through difficult times fell entirely on his shoulders, after the death of Quaid-e-Azam.

One of the most important achievements of Liaquat Ali Khan was extending the right of vote to every citizen of age 21 or above. The other landmark achievement was the Objective Resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on March 12, 1949. It proclaimed that God had given power to the people of Pakistan and through them to the state.

Q4. Describe the three constitutions of Pakistan in detail.
A4. The first constitution of Pakistan was implemented on 23 March, 1956. The country was renamed “Islamic Republic of Pakistan”. This constitution could not last, because President Iskandar Mirza abrogated it on 7 October, 1958 and declared martial law.
President Ayub Khan introduced a new constitution in 1962. It was framed by experts who believed that the people of Pakistan were not qualified for democracy and therefore, they should only be given “basic democracy”. It meant the people could not elect the ruler directly. Instead, every thousand people would elect a representative and only they would vote in the elections.

General Yahya Khan handed over power to Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto on 20 December, 1971. A new constitution was adopted by the parliament of Pakistan on 14 August, 1973. It is called the permanent constitution of the country. According to this constitution the country is called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the prime minister is the head of the government and is elected for five years. There is also a president, who is the head of the state. The constitution provides for fundamental rights and a senate in addition to a national assembly. The people elect the national assembly directly, while the members of the provincial assemblies elect the senate.

**Q5. What measures were taken by the government of Pakistan to introduce more Islamic reforms?**

**A5.** Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto introduced a number of religious reforms. Nightclubs were banned, alcohol was prohibited and the weekly holiday, which was on Sunday, shifted to Friday. General Zia continued to introduce more Islamic reforms until his death in a plane crash in August 1988.

**Q6. Write a short note on the Lawyer's Movement.**

**A6.** On 9 March, 2007, Pervez Musharraf sent the Chief Justice of Pakistan on a forced leave. This generated an extraordinary reaction among the people who gathered in large numbers behind lawyers for the restoration of judiciary. This was achieved two years later through a 'long march' on 12 and 13 March 2009. The Lawyer’s Movement is the first movement of the twenty-first century in which the people took the initiative and the leaders had to follow them. The movement is unique, because an entire nation stood up for the sake of law and justice.
Section B:

**Fill in the blanks**
1. 6 September, 1965  
2. Pakistan People's Party  
3. Awami League  
4. General Yahya Khan  
5. 26 March, 1971  
6. 16 December, 1971  
7. Prisoners of war  
8. Islamic Summit Conference  
9. Benazir Bhutto  
10. Nawaz Sharif  

Section C:

**Project work:** Project work to be done by students.

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**Additional Questions**

**Q1:** What do you know about the First Martial Law?

**A1:** In the two years after passing the constitution of Pakistan, the country saw the change of five Prime Ministers within two years! On 7 October 1958, President Iskandar Mirza dissolved the National Assembly, dismissed the Prime Minister and declared martial law in the country. Commander-in-Chief, General Ayub Khan, was invited to impose: (the rule of the military in the Country. A few weeks later) President Mirza appointed Ayub Khan as the new Prime Minister, who took his oath on 27 October. The same night, however, he forced President Mirza to resign and hand over the office of the President to Ayub Khan. As President, Ayub Khan ruled the country for more than ten years. He was forced to resign on 26 March 1969.

**Q2:** What is meant by the term Basic Democracies?

**A2:** Ayub Khan believed that the people of Pakistan were not fit for democracy. In other words, the people were not capable of choosing their own government. He said that Pakistan should have a system of government that is suited to the “genius of our people.” For this purpose he introduced a system of government that did not give complete democracy and was therefore called a system of “Basic Democracies.”

According to the system of Basic Democracies, a representative was elected for every 1000 people in the country. The people had the right to vote for the representative. After that, the representatives elected the National Assembly as well as the President. The people did not play a direct role in the elections of the National Assembly or the President.