

TOPIC # 4

SHAH WALLI ULLAH (1703-1762)

Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi (1786-1831)

Haji Shariat Ullah (1781-1840)

PAST PAPER QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 2000-2021

REVIEW:PAST PAPERS QUESTIONS:

Question No. 1:

Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi conduct a Jihad against the Sikhs in the early 19th century?

(7)

November 2000, Q.1 b

Question No. 2:

How important was the work of Shah Wali Ullah to the revival of Islam in the Sub-Continent? Explain your answer.

(14)

Nov. 2000. Q.1 c

Question No. 3:

Which of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during 17th and 18th centuries.

- a) Shah wali Ullah
- b) Syed Ahemd Shaheed Barailvi
- c) Hai Shariat Ullah?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above.

(14) June 2001 Q.2 c

Questions No. 4:

Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed wish to revive Islam in the Sub-Continent?

(7) November 2002, Q.1 b

Question No. 5:

TOPIC # 3

Why did Shah Wali Ullah wish to revive Islam in the Sub-Continent?

(7) June 2003, Q.1 b

Question No.6:

Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the Sub-Continent?

(7)

November 2003, Q.1 b

Question No. 7:

How important was S.W.U in the spread of Islam in the Sub-Continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov.

2004, Q.1 c

Question No. 8:

Why did S.W.U have such an important influence on the revival of Islam in the Sub-Continent?

(7)

Nov. 2005 Q. I c

Question No. 9:

Was the work of S.W.U the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the Sub-Continent during the 17th and 18th centuries? Give reason for your answer.

(14) Nov. 2006 Q.1 c

Question No. 10:

Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the Sub-Continent during the 18th and early 19th centuries?

(7)

Nov. 2007 Q.1 b

Question No.11:

Was the work of Syed Ahmed Shaheed the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the 17th & 18th centuries? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) June 2008, Q.1 c

Question No.12:

Did SWU contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov. 2009 Q.2 c

Question No.13:

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why did Shah Wali Ullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent?

(7)

June 2010 Q.1 b 0

Question No.14:

By the end of Aurangzeb's reign the authority of the Mughal emperors was declining. Hindus were not happy with his reign and after his death, Muslim power and influence over India, which had been so strong, began to disintegrate. At this time SWU was growing up.

Describe the achievements of SWU in reviving Islam.

(4) June 2011 Q.1 a

QUESTION NO. 15:-

Who was TiTu Mir?

(4) Nov. 2011 Q.1 a

QUESTION NO. 16:-

Did Haji Shariat Ullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov. 2011 Q.2 c

Question No.17:

Who of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:

- (i) Shah Wali Ullah;
- (ii) Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi;
- (iii) Hajji Shariat Ullah?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above.

(14) June 2013 Q.1 c

QUESTION NO.18:

1 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a)

The authority of the Mughal emperors was declining by the end of Aurangzeb's reign in 1707.

The Hindus were unhappy with aspects of his reign and after his death, began to exercise greater control over parts of the sub-continent. As a result Muslim power and influence over India, which had been so strong, began to disintegrate. Many Muslims began to feel strongly about reviving Islam, including Haji Shariat Ullah.

(a) Describe the achievements of Haji Shariat Ullah in reviving Islam

(4) Nov. 2013 Q. 1 a

QUESTION NO. 19:-

Why did Shah Waliullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the subcontinent?

(7)

November 2015 Q.2 (b)

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QUESTION NO. 20:-

Did Shah Waliullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

(14) May June 2016 Q. 2 c

Question No.21:

Who were zamindars?

May June 2017 Question No. 2 A 4 marks

QUESTION NO. 22:-

Did Haji Shariatullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer.

(14)Nov. 2017 Q.NO. 2 C

QUESTION NO. 23:-

Who was TiTu Mir?

(4) June. 2018 Q.2 a

Question No.24:

Did Syed Ahmad Bareilvi contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1840? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2019, Q.2 c

QUESTION NO. 25:-

The work of Shah Waliullah was the main factor contributing to the spread of Islam between 1700 and 1850.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

May/June 2021 Q.NO. 2 C (14 marks)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

QUESTION NO. 1:-

Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi conduct a Jihad against the Sikhs in the early 19th century?

7 marks November 2000, Q.1 b

BEST ANSWER ON JIHAD OF SASB

SASB conducted a Jihad against Sikhs in Punjab in early 19th century because Muslims were leading oppressed lives under their exploitation. They were humiliated and ill-treated. Their properties, lives and dignity were not safe from the hands of Sikh rulers. Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi (SASB) wanted to restore their pride, respect and living conditions. That is why he started Jihad to win freedom for the Muslims so that they could lead lives according to their own wishes. In the Sikh regime under Ranjit Singh in Punjab, Muslims had restrictions in practicing their faith - even the call to prayers was banned in some places. This was not tolerable! Muslim culture, values and religion were in danger. Syed Ahmed believed that an independent state was necessary for having religious liberty. Therefore, he started armed struggle (Jihad) to get rid of the Sikh rulers.

SASB also wanted to restore the supremacy of Islamic ideology and to establish a system that was to be based of Islamic principles. He, therefore, revived the desire of Jihad in the Muslims of India, made an army of volunteers and gave those military training. Jihad is obligatory part of Muslim faith. A martyr has been promised very prestigious position in the Hereafter.

Because of all these reasons SASB started Jihad Movement in 1826. He lived & preached in Delhi but he selected northern India for his jihad movement. He sent about 6000 Mujahedeen by way of Sindh & Baluchistan to NWFP & set up his headquarters at Nowshera. He selected this place because this region had a predominantly Muslim population. He expected help from local Pathan tribes who were loyal Muslims & good fighters .He wanted to liberate Punjab & NWFP from the Sikh rule. The first two encounters against Sikhs forces took place at Akora & Hazro in 1826 and 1827 respectively & the Mujahedeen defeated the Sikh army in both the battles and later on Peshawar was also conquered.

QUESTION NO. 2:-

How important was the work of Shah Wali Ullah to the revival of Islam in the Sub- Continent? Explain your answer.

14 marks November 2000. Q.1(c)

The work of SWU was very important as it was a fore-runner of all revival movements in the sub-continent. In fact all the later movements (of Syed Ahmed Shaheed , Haji Shariat Ullah & Sir Syed Ahmed Khan) were the continuation & off-shoots of the work of SWU . Although apparently SWU was not successful because Muslim society continued to degenerate but his ideas of true Islam & Jihad continued to inspire Muslim thought in later years. Shah wali Ullah thought that the decline of Muslims and Islam was due to the fact that the Muslims had left the true path of Islam which was brought by the Holy

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Prophet PBUH. Therefore he made great effort for the revival of true and pure Islam. SWU also taught in his father's **Madrassa Rahimya** and created a group of Scholars who spread his message in the sub-continent. He advised the Muslims to come to true and pure Islam and give up un-Islamic beliefs and practices.

To teach and preach true Islam, SWU translated the **Holy Quran** into Persian which was the language of educated Muslims in India. He also wrote over 51 books to explain the principles of Islam. SWU advised the Muslims to unite and avoid sectarianism. He brought the Sunni and Shia sects closer & also tried to bridge the gulf between Sufi and Ullmas. He advised the Muslims to give up extravagance and wasteful expenditure on marriages, deaths, births and other occasions. Wealthy Muslims were asked to look after the poor and the needy.

SWU wrote letters to rulers of Muslim states asking them to unite and rise against non-Muslims forces. He invited the afghan ruler **Ahmed Shah Abdali** to deal with Marathas who were threatening Muslims to Delhi and Punjab. Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the battle of Panipat in 1761 so that they were never able to rise again. SWU explained the importance of **jihad** to the Muslims. He gave the concept of social justice and advised that due importance and value should be given to farmers and craftsmen.

Therefore the efforts and services of SWU were of great importance because it inspired the later Muslim reformers to work for betterment of Muslims and revival of Islam. He proved a role model for later reformers. He was the first Muslim thinker to give a serious thought to the decline of Muslim power and Islam and try for its revival. He is important because his preaching and writings played a vital role in teaching Islamic principles. His efforts for the unity of Muslims and organizing opposition to Marathas were of great significance. Also his efforts to purify Muslims society of social evils and un-Islamic practices were followed by later reformers. He prepared his sons who continued his work and following in later years.

QUESTION NO. 3:-

Which of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during 17th and 18th centuries.

- **Shah wali Ullah**
- **Syed Ahemd Shaheed Barailvi**
- **Hai Shariat Ullah?**

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above.

14 marks June 2001 Q.2(c)

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(BEST COMPARATIVE ANSWER)

Islam was widely spread in subcontinent by Shah Wali Ullah Syed Ahmed Shaheed Bareilvi and Haji Shariat Ullah.

Shah Wali Ullah was a religious scholar. He taught Islamic teachings in the Madrassa Rahimya. This produced a number of scholars in the sub-continent and therefore increased spread of Islam. Shah Wali Ullah also translated the Quran in Persian. Arabic was not very much understood in the sub-continent so translating Quran revived Quranic teachings in the subcontinent because Muslims and also other people could understand Quranic teachings. Shah Wali Ullah also wrote to all Muslim leaders in the subcontinent to unite and defeat the Marathas it was partly due to his persuade that Ahmed Durrani came to subcontinent and defeated the Marathas. Thus by writing letters he decreased the non-Muslim influence of Marathas and united Muslim leaders which revived Islam in subcontinent. Shah Wali Ullah wrote several books about 51. These books were extremely popular. These not only converted many people to Islam and increase understanding of religion for Muslims of Islam but also united the different Muslim sectarian such as the Shias and Sunnis.

Although SWU was the great scholar and revivalist but he was not completely successful in bringing Muslim power back to subcontinent and Muslims were still being oppressed by Marathas who prevented them from obeying there religions law.

Besides SWU, Syed Ahmed Shaheed Bareilvi also played an important part in reviving Islam. He started the Jihad Movement. The Jihad Movement was a Movement started by Muslims to defeat the non-Muslim oppressors. The Movement united all the different Muslim against one common enemy (Sikhs). This showed the power of the Muslims and united the Muslim community which spread Islam. He was the man of action rather than scholar.

He defeated Sikhs in many battles but in his last battle because of the treachery of local tribal lords he met with death in his last battle of Balakot in 1831.

Haji Shariat Ullah was another great scholar and decided to start the Faraizi Movement. It indicated that Muslims should return to their religious teaching and perform their religious obligations. This particularly became popular in Bengal and Muslims were revived back to their religious teachings. His movement also united the Muslims of Bengal.

However Faraizi movement also failed.Haji Shariat Ullah could only bring rejuvenation in Bengal and so could not reach the entire subcontinent.

Although every religious thinker was quite successful in spreading the message amongst the people, Shah Wali Ullah through writings, Syed Ahmed Shaheed Bareilvi through his Jihad Movement and Haji Shariat Ullah through his Faraizi movement, yet in my opinion Shah Wali Ullah was most successful as his work was ever lasting and sowed a seed for the later "Pakistan Movement".

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QUESTION NO. 4:-

Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed wish to revive Islam in the Sub-Continent?

7 marks November 2002, Q.1 b

BEST ANSWER ON BELIEF OF SASB:

In the first half of the nineteenth century Punjab was under the rule of Sikhs who were very cruel to the Muslims. They were showing disregard to the Muslim culture, customs and religious places. The Sikh rule which extended from Punjab up to Kabul was harsh on Muslims. Mosques were dishonored & Muslims could not follow their religion freely.

On hearing about these brutalities Syed Ahmed Shaheed decided to launch Jihad against the Sikhs. For this purpose he founded Jihad Movement. The Muslims of India responded to his call and thousands of Muslims got themselves enrolled in the Jihad Movement. Syed Ahmed Shaheed decided to launch Jihad from North West Frontier region of the country. Thus on 17th January 1826 he started his journey along with thousands of Mujahedeen. He reached Sindh via Gwalior, Tonak, Ajmer and Marwar. Then he went to Afghanistan through Baluchistan. From Afghanistan he arrived at Nowshera after nine months journey.

Actually SASB believed that Islamic revival was not only possible but was necessary. He also believed that only preaching of Islam and teaching of Quran will not be effective unless there is political power behind it. SASB was convinced that Muslims should have military power if they wish to regain their lost glory. Therefore he picked up the idea of Jihad from SWU's thoughts. His efforts aimed at both the purification of Muslim society as well as destruction of foreign and non-Muslim forces in the sub-continent.

QUESTION NO. 5:-

Why did Shah Wali Ullah wish to revive Islam in the Sub-Continent?

7 marks June 2003, Q.1 (b)

ANSWER FROM MARKING SCHEME:

Firstly, the fast declining Mughal power & degeneration of Muslim society urged SWU to make an attempt to stop the decline & revive Islam. Many un-Islamic beliefs, customs & practices had crept in Muslim society. SWU thought it necessary to revive Islam & purify Muslim society

Secondly, the rise of non-Muslims powers such as Marathas in Deccan & Sikhs in Punjab made SWU to think that a revival was necessary & was possible.

Thirdly, soon after the death of Aurangzeb (1707) Mughal Empire & Muslim society declined & degenerated rapidly. Muslims not only lost political power but also became economically weak & lost their importance in society.

- you can also discuss the works of SWU

QUESTION NO. 6:-

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Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the Sub-Continent?

7 marks November 2003, Q.1 b

Syed Ahmed Shaheed was one of the reformers who made efforts for the revival of Islam & Muslim power in the Sub Continent. He was born in 1826 & his jihad movement was carried on between 1826 to 1831. He was of the opinion that military & political force was essential for the revival of Islam. He tried to establish an Islamic state enforcing Islamic laws. He created a force of Mujahidin who volunteered for the jihad movement. The idea was to liberate the Muslims from the tyranny of Sikh rule & to establish an Islamic state so that Muslims could regain their lost glory. Many of the followers of Syed Ahmed were learned men, but with little military training.

However it was one of the bravest efforts in Muslim history of the sub-continent. It was a popular movement & the mujahideen thought it to be a collective political duty for the revival of Islam. The Mujahidin had no personal ambition. They were all sincere people whose only objective was the establishment of a Muslim state. Their purpose was not to put a certain ruler on the throne but to liberate the Muslims from tyranny & to re-establish a Muslim kingdom or homeland.

The Jihad movement failed but it left a great impact on Muslims & it continued to inspire them in later years. Several Ulemas declared the 1857 uprising against the British as Jihad. Historians think that the movement of Syed Ahmed was too far ahead of its time & many people were not yet ready for either independence or Islamic government.

QUESTION NO. 7:-

How important was S.W.U in the spread of Islam in the Sub Continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

14 marks November 2004, Q.1 (c)

LEVEL 1

Simplistic statement.

1-2

He was very important to the spread of Islam

LEVEL 2

Description of Shah Wali Ullah's work or that of others

3-6

SWU taught at the Madrassa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and wrote a number of books. SA was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz and founded the Jihad Movement. He attacked Sikh forces capturing Peshawar. HSU established the Faraizi Movement.

LEVEL 3

Explains importance of his work/disagrees explains importance of one other

7-10

LEVEL 4

Explains importance of work of a number of people (to include SWU for maximum marks)

8-13

BEST ANSWER ON SHAH WALI ULLAH

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SWU remained very important in the spread of Islam in the S.C. Before 1850, Islam in the Sub-continent was faced with menacing problems. Sectarian conflict, low moral tone of the society, poor understanding of the Holy Quran and general ignorance of Islam were just some of the issues which gave rise to fear that political collapse would be accompanied by religious disintegration. This did not happen; rather an era of religious regeneration was inaugurated, which was due more than anything else to the activities of one man, Shah Wali Ullah. By the time he returned to Delhi in July 1732, the decline in Mughal fortunes had started and the emergence of Marathas began. The social, political, economic and religious conditions of the Muslims were very poor. On his return to India, **he not only identified the causes for the decline of the Muslims, but also pointed out the remedies.** Shah Wali Ullah believed that the various problems Muslims faced were due to their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He, therefore, personally **trained a number of students** who were entrusted with the task of spreading Islam.

Shah Wali-Ullah rendered many religious services. He completed **the translation of Holy Quran in Persian** in 1738. Later on his sons Shah Rafi-ud-Din and Shah Abdul Qadir translated the Holy Quran in Urdu. Moreover Shah Wali-Ullah termed the Hadith collection by Imam Muttah as the most authentic and wrote **its commentary** in Arabic and Persian. Shah Wali-Ullah also arranged the Hadith in respect of their topics. In addition he worked for the renaissance of Islam and wrote **51 books**. He propagated that Islam was a universal power and thus the Muslims should be the dominant force in the Sub-Continent and elsewhere. Shah Wali-Ullah trained students in different branches of Islamic knowledge and entrusted them with the teaching of students.

He recommended the application of **Ijtihad** against blind Taqlid in his famous work **-al-Ijtihad wa-al-Taqlid**. He studied the writings of each school-of-thought to understand their point of view, and then wrote comprehensive volumes about what is fair and just in light of the teachings of Islam. He adopted an analytical and balanced approach towards four major school-of-thought of mysticism. In order to create a balance between the four schools i.e. **Hanafi, Malaki, Shafii, Hambali** he wrote **Al-Insaf**. He worked out a system of thought, beliefs, and values, on which all but the extremists could agree. He thus provided a spiritual basis or national cohesion

Shah Wali-Ullah possessed a deep political insight. He tried to trace the causes of the decline of Mughal Empire. In the middle of the 18th century **Marathas** had become a great political power. They were threatening to occupy the crown of Delhi. At this critical juncture Shah Wali-Ullah in order to check their advance prepared **Najid-ullah** (Rohilla Chief) and **Shuja-ud-Daulah** (Nawab of Oudh) for **Jihad**. Moreover he wrote a letter to **Ahmed Shah Abdali**. King of Afghanistan requesting him to save the Muslims from the highhandedness of the Marathas. Consequently in the **Third Battle of Panipat**, Ahmed Shah Abdali inflicted a crushing defeat on the Marathas. Marhattas, were a constant threat to the crumbling Mughal Empire. Shah Wali Ullah tried to reconcile the basic differences amongst the different sections of the Muslims and considered the government as an essential means and agency for regeneration of the community. He wrote to Ahmad Shah Abdali; "**...give up the life of ease. Draw the sword and do not to sheath it till the distinction is established between true faith and infidelity...**" In his time **Shias and Sunnis** were aggressively hostile to each other and their rivalry was damaging

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the Muslim unity. Shah wali ullah wrote Izalat-al-Akhifa and Khilafat-al-Khulafa in order to remove misunderstanding between Shias and Sunnis. He refused to denounce Shias as heretics.

Shah Wali-Ullah was strongly opposed to integration of Islamic culture in the cultural cauldron of the sub-continent and wanted the Muslims to ensure their distance from it. Shah Wali-Ullah directed his teachings towards reorienting the Muslim society with the concepts of basic **social justice**, removing social inequalities, and balancing the iniquitous distribution of wealth. He established several branches of his school at Delhi for effective dissemination of his ideas. In his book "Hujjat-ullah-il-Balighah", he pinpointed the causes of chaos and disintegration of Muslim society. He advised the Muslims to give up extravagance and wasteful expenditure on marriages, deaths, births and other occasions. Wealthy Muslims were asked to look after the poor and the needy.

In short, the Muslim Renaissance Movement launched by Shah Wali-Ullah and he was the forerunner of all the future freedom movements of Indo-Pakistan. Maulana Mohammad Qasim founder of Madressah Deoband and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan were among his followers. Later on his son Shah Abdul Aziz founded the Jihad Movement which was carried forward by Syed Ahmed Shaheed.

However he was not the only one who was important in the spread of Islam at this time. SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWFP from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion.

HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

LEVEL 5

As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation.

QUESTION NO. 8:-

Why did S.W.U have such an important influence on the revival of Islam in the Sub Continent?

7 marks November 2005 Q. I (b)

Level 1:

Simplistic statement

[1]

He was well known

Level 2:

Identifies reasons

[2-4]

To halt the decline of Muslims

Level 3:

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Explains reason
[5-7]

BEST ANSWER ON BELIEFS OF SWU:

In the 18th century, Islam in the Sub-continent was faced with menacing problems. Sectarian conflict, low moral tone of the society, poor understanding of the Holy Quran and general ignorance of Islam were just some of the issues which gave rise to fear that political collapse would be accompanied by religious disintegration. This did not happen; rather an era of religious regeneration was inaugurated, which was due more than anything else to the activities of one man, Shah Wali Ullah.

By the time he returned to Delhi in July 1732, the decline in Mughal fortunes had started and the emergence of Marathas began. The social, political, economic and religious conditions of the Muslims were very poor. On his return to India, **he not only identified the causes for the decline of the Muslims, but also pointed out the remedies.** Shah Wali Ullah believed that the various problems Muslims faced were due to their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He, therefore, personally **trained a number of students** who were entrusted with the task of spreading Islam.

Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people to read it.

QUESTION NO. 9:-

Was the work of S.W.U the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the Sub- Continent during the 17th and 18th centuries? Give reason for your answer.

14 marks November 2006 Q.1 (c)

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement, for example: SWU was a great scholar. [1-2]

LEVEL 2:

Description of SWU or other factors, for example: SWU taught at the Madrassa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and wrote a number of books. SA was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz and founded the Jihad Movement. He attacked Sikh forces capturing Peshawar. HSU established the Faraizi Movement. [3-6]

LEVEL 3:

Explains 1 factor. [7-10]

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LEVEL 4:

Explains 2 or more factors (SWU to be included for max marks), for example:

Shah wali Ullah thought that the decline of Muslims and Islam was due to the fact that the Muslims had left the true path of Islam which was brought by the Holy Prophet PBUH. Therefore he made great effort for the revival of true and pure Islam. His main services were like he taught in his father's Madrasa Rahimya and created a group of Scholars who spread his message in the sub continent. He advised the Muslims to come to true and pure Islam and give up un-Islamic beliefs and practices. To teach and preach true Islam, SWU translated the Holy Quran into Persian which was the language of educated Muslims in India. He also wrote over 50 books to explain the principles of Islam. SWU advised the Muslims to unite and avoid sectarianism. He brought the Sunni and Shia sects closer & also tried to bridge the gulf between Sufi and Ullmas.

He advised the Muslims to give up extravagance and wasteful expenditure on marriages, deaths, births and other occasions. Wealthy Muslims were asked to look after the poor and the needy. SWU wrote letters to rulers of Muslim states asking them to unite and rise against non-Muslims forces. He invited the afghan ruler Ahmed Shah Abdali to deal with Marathas who were threatening Muslims to Delhi and Punjab. Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the battle of Panipat in 1761 so that they were never able to rise again. SWU explained the importance of jihad to the Muslims. He gave the concept of social justice and advised that due importance and value should be given to farmers and craftsmen.

Therefore the efforts and services of SWU were of great importance because it inspired the later Muslim reformers to work for betterment of Muslims and revival of Islam. He proved a role model for later reformers. He was the first Muslim thinker to give a serious thought to the decline of Muslim power and Islam and try for its revival. He is important because his preaching and writings played a vital role in teaching Islamic principles. His efforts for the unity of Muslims and organizing opposition to Marathas were of great significance. Also his efforts to purify Muslims society of social evils and unIslamic practices were followed by later reformers. He prepared his sons who continued his work and following in later years.

SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion.

HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

[9-13]

Therefore the work of Shah Wali Ullah was most important in the revival of Islam in the sub continent during the 18th century.

QUESTION NO. 10:-

Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the Sub Continent during the 18th and early 19th centuries?

7 marks November 2007 Q.1 (b)

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There were attempts to revive Islam in the sub continent during the 18th and 19th centuries. There were several reasons for this. Firstly, the fast declining Mughal power & degeneration of Muslim society urged the reformers to make an attempt to stop the decline & revive Islam.

Secondly, the rise of non-Muslims powers such as Marathas in Deccan & Sikhs in Punjab made the reformers think that a revival was necessary & was possible. During the 18th century the Marathas had gained strength in Deccan & started attacking Delhi & Lahore. It was a threat to Muslims and Islam. During the early 19th century Sikhs had become powerful & had gained control over Punjab. They had made the life of Muslims miserable & Muslims could not perform their religious obligations freely.

Thirdly, many un-Islamic beliefs, customs & practices had crept in Muslim society. The reformers thought it necessary to revive Islam & purify Muslim society. Soon after the death of Aurangzeb (1707) Mughal Empire & Muslim society declined & degenerated rapidly. Muslims not only lost political power but also became economically weak & lost their importance in society.

Note: You can briefly discuss the works & services of Shah Wali Ullah, SASB and HSU.

QUESTION NO. 11:-

Was the work of Syed Ahmed Shaheed the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub continent during the 17th & 18th centuries? Give reasons for your answer.

14 marks June 2008, Q.1 c

Syed Ahmad Barelvi (1786–1831) was one of the most important revivalists for the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during 17th and 18th centuries. He was considered as a practical revolutionary Islamic activist in India. His supporters designated him an *Amir al-Mu'minin* ("Commander of the Believers") and *shaheed* ("martyr"). He was the first modern Islamic leader to lead a movement that was "religious, military and political," and to address the common people and rulers with a call for jihad. Syed Ahmad was influenced by Shah Abdul Aziz, son of Shah Waliullah. He toured India preaching Islamic renewal and jihad, and built a highly developed network of personal friends and partisans spread across northern India organized to recruit and dispatch men and financial aid. In 1826 he provided an Islamic challenge to an expanding Sikh empire when he and numerous disciples, supported by his network, arrived in Peshawar, to establish an Islamic state among Pashtun tribes in the area. Syed Ahmad and hundreds of his troops and followers were killed by the Sikh army in Balakot, Mansehra District in 1831, but a number of his followers survived and continued to fight on, taking part in tribal uprisings in the North-west province as late as 1897.

SWU felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims.

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HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed some Hindu landlords who were unhappy that working time was being lost. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

QUESTION NO. 12:-

Did SWU contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

14 marks November 2009 Q.2 (c)

SWU felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. However he was not the only one who was important in the spread of Islam at this time.

SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion.

HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

QUESTION NO. 13:-

Why did Shah Wali Ullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub continent?

7 marks June 2010 Q.1 (b)

Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran.

Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it. Books written influenced the revival of Islam (examples).

QUESTION NO. 14:-

TOPIC # 3

By the end of Aurangzeb's reign the authority of the Mughal emperors was declining. Hindus were not happy with his reign and after his death, Muslim power and influence over India, which had been so strong, began to disintegrate. At this time SWU was growing up.

Describe the achievements of SWU in reviving Islam.

4 marks June 2011 Q.1 a

Promoted his message through writings, translated the Holy Quran into Persian (1) which would enable more people read it(1), emphasised traditional values of their faith, stressed the importance of following teachings of Quran, future developments built upon his teachings.

QUESTION NO.1 5:-

Who was TiTu Mir?

4 marks Nov. 2011 Q.1 a

Titu Mir's education began in his village school, after which he moved to a local Madrassa. By the time he was 18 years of age, he had become a Hafiz of the Qur'an and a scholar of the Hadith and Muslim traditions. He was also accomplished with the Bengali, Arabic, and Persian languages. During this time he came under the influence of several Wahhabi teachers, who preached a mixture of militant Islam and anti-colonial thought and sought both religious and political reform in Bengal. He was a disciple of Syed Ahmad Bareilvi whose teachings of struggle against non-Muslim oppression influenced his thoughts. Who fought against the **Zamindars** and the British colonial authorities in Bengal, British India during the 19th century. Along with his followers, he built a Bamboo. After the storming of the fort by British soldiers, Titu mir died of his wounds on November 19, 1831.

QUESTION NO. 16:-

Did Haji Shariat Ullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

14 marks Nov. 2011 Q.2 c

Haji Shariat Ullah contributed a lot to spread Islam in the Sub-continent before 1850. HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew, who were called 'Faraizis'. Haji Shariatullah also awakened the Muslims of Bengal by initiating ***the strong Faraizi Movement***. He started his movement among the most depressed section of the Muslim society; the farmers and the artisans. He called upon the people ***to discard un-Islamic practices and customs, and to act upon the commandments of faith, the "Faraiz", or duties***. He requested them to ***observe strictly the principles of faith and rules of Shariah, and to refrain from Hindu practices***. This movement was mainly religious and social in character. The growing popularity of the movement amongst the people of Bengal alarmed the Hindu landlords who harassed Haji Shariatullah.

TOPIC # 3

After the **death of Haji Shariatullah in 1840**, his son, **Muhammad Mohsin**, popularly known as **Dadhu Mian**, organized the movement and carried on the work of his father. He also visited Arabia at an early age but was more politically active than his father. **Dadhu Mian** popularized and strengthened the movement by organizing it in a systematic way. He acquired great influence amongst the Muslim peasants and craftsmen of Dhaka, Faridpur and Pabna districts. He **appointed Khalifahs** who kept him informed about everything in their jurisdiction. Dadhu Mian vehemently **opposed the taxes** imposed by the landlords on Muslim peasants for the decoration of the image of *Durgah*. He asked his followers to settle in lands managed by the government. During the revolt of 1857, he was put under arrest for organizing the peasants of Faridpur districts against the British government. He went further to declare a Jihad against British government. The British arrested him & put him in prison. After his death in 1860, the *Fraizi* movement was declined.

Besides HSU, **SWU** also felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian, which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims.

SASB was also one of the important reformers who tried to spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule, largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion.

LEVEL 5: produce a judgement or evaluation.

QUESTION NO. 17:-

Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the Sub Continent during the 18th and early 19th centuries?

7marks June 2013 Q.1 (b)

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement [1]

It was needed

LEVEL 2:

Identifies reasons

[2–4]

To halt the decline of Muslims and spread Islam

LEVEL 3:

Explains reasons [5–7]

Shah Wali Ullah believed that Muslims were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it.

Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi wanted a jihad (Holy War) to restore the Muslim faith. The Punjab was under Sikh rule and the Punjabi Muslims found it difficult to practise their religion and were humiliated by the Sikhs.

TOPIC # 3

Haji Shariat Ullah wanted to spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices.

QUESTION NO. 18:-

Who of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

(i) Shah Wali Ullah;

(ii) Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi;

(iii) Hajji Shariat Ullah?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above.

14marks June 2013 Q.1 (c)

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement. [1–2]

Shah Wali Ullah was a great scholar

LEVEL 2:

Description of Shah Wali Ullah and/or others [3–6]

Hajji Shariat Ullah established the Faraizi Movement. Shah Wali Ullah taught at the Madrassa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and wrote a number of books. Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz and founded the Jihad Movement.

LEVEL 3:

Explains the importance of the work of one person [7–10]

LEVEL 4:

Explains the importance of the work of 2 or more people.

All 3 for max marks [9–13]

Shah Wali Ullah felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. Syed

Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion.

Hajji Shariat Ullah spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation.

QUESTION NO. 19:-

TOPIC # 3

The authority of the Mughal emperors was declining by the end of Aurangzeb's reign in 1707. The Hindus were unhappy with aspects of his reign and after his death, began to exercise greater control over parts of the sub-continent. As a result Muslim power and influence over India, which had been so strong, began to disintegrate. Many Muslims began to feel strongly about reviving Islam including Haji Shariat Ullah.

Describe the achievements of Haji Shariat Ullah in reviving Islam.

4 marks June 2014, Q.1 a

Dar-ul-Harb – miserable condition of Muslims had moved away from Islamic practices and so wanted them to observe them again – faraiz. He wanted to restore pride of Muslims, remove Hindu practices in worship, emphasis on praying for past sins, promising to lead a righteous life in future, alarmed Hindus, work carried on by son. Work carried on in East Bengal amongst Muslims who had been oppressed by Hindus and British. Supported jihad.

QUESTION NO. 20:-

Why did Shah Waliullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the subcontinent?

7marks November 2015 Q.2 (b)

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement [1]

He was well known

LEVEL 2:

Identifies reasons [2–4]

He wanted to stop the Muslim decline

LEVEL 3:

Explains reasons [5–7]

Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it. Books written influenced the revival of Islam (examples).

TOPIC # 3

Question No.21:

Who were zamindars?

May June 2017 Question No. 2 A 4 marks

- Landlords/tax collectors.
- Wealthy and influential, some had private armies.
- After death of Aurangzeb they were increasingly unwilling to accept rule of any new emperor or to make payments to government in Delhi.
- Beard tax imposed which annoyed Muslims.
- Muslims were oppressed by zamindars from the 1800's onwards, especially in East Bengal.

QUESTION NO. 22:-

Did Haji Shariatullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer.

Oct Nov. 2017 Q.NO. 2 C 14 marks

- Haji Shariatullah established the Faraizi Movement, which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). The impact on Muslims was significant as Faraizi restored pride and alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with Muslim practices. Centred on Bengal.
- Shah Waliullah felt that many Muslims faced problems because of their ignorance of Islam and the Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings translated the Quran into Persian, the main language of the Muslims at that time, so that they could read it. His books aimed to spread the principles of Islam amongst Muslims and provide inspiration to lead a pure life.
- Syed Ahmad Barelvi founded the Jihad Movement, which later became an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWFP from Sikh rule. His work was a uniting force for Muslims to achieve a life based on Islam.

QUESTION NO.23:-

Who was TiTu Mir?

(4) June. 2018 Q.2 a

Titu Mir was born as *Syed Mir Nisar Ali* on 27 January 1782 in West Bengal, India. His father was Syed Mir Hassan Ali and mother was Abida Ruqayya Khatun.

QUESTION NO. 24:-

TOPIC # 3

Did Syed Ahmad Barelvi contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1840? Explain your answer.

May/June 2019 Q.NO. 2 C (14 marks)

Level 5:

Explains with evaluation 14

(As top of Level 4 plus judgement or evaluation)

Level 4:

Explains the contribution of Syed Ahmad Barelvi AND others 9–13

(Two explanations, one on success and one on less success, are worth nine marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 13 marks)

e.g.

Syed Ahmad Barelvi

- Spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which became an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from non-Muslim oppression and was the first example of a movement to restore Muslim power.
- As at this time the Muslim community was not allowed freedom of worship, the mujahideen fought campaigns to achieve religious and spiritual freedoms.
- His work was a uniting force for Muslim groups and an inspiration.

Haji Shariatullah

- Spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement, which removed Hindu practices from worship and called on Muslim groups to perform their proper observation of Islamic duties (faraiz).
- Aimed to restore the pride of the Muslim community. A huge group of followers grew called 'Faraizis'.
- The movement alarmed the Hindu landlords of East Bengal, as the Faraizis in Bengal united against the treatment they had received.

Shah Waliullah

- Believed the Muslims faced problems because of their incomplete knowledge of Islam and the Holy Quran. To reverse the decline in Muslim power he taught that there needed to be spiritual and moral regeneration based upon the principles of Islam.
- He encouraged the Muslim community to concentrate on Quranic teachings and translated the Holy Quran into Persian, which was the main language of Muslim groups at that time.
- He wrote many books, which were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslim community in order to unite them. He aimed to provide the inspiration for Muslims to lead a pure life.

Level 3:

Explains the contribution of Syed Ahmad Barelvi OR others 7–10

(One explanation is worth seven marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 10 marks)

See exemplars in L4

TOPIC # 3

Level 2:

Identifies / describes the contribution of Syed Ahmad Barelvi AND / OR others 3–6 (One identification / description is worth three marks.

Extra marks are awarded for additional identification / descriptions up to six marks)

- e.g. • Syed Ahmad Barelvi founded the Jihad Movement
- Haji Shariatullah established the Faraizi Movement
- Shah Waliullah's writings in Persian made Islamic teaching available to non-Arabic speakers

Level 1:

Simple statement 1–2 (One simple statement is worth one mark.

An answer with additional simple statements is worth two marks)

- e.g. • Syed Ahmad Barelvi had soldiers
- Shah Waliullah wrote books

QUESTION NO. 25:-

The work of Shah Waliullah was the main factor contributing to the spread of Islam between 1700 and 1850.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

May/June 2021 Q.NO. 2 C (14 marks)

May agree that the work of Shah Waliullah was the main factor contributing to the spread of Islam in the subcontinent between 1700 and 1850 because: • Shah Waliullah wanted to stop the decline of Islam • he promoted Islam through this writings and education • he translated the Quran into Persian • he tried to unite different Muslim sects counter-arguments might include:

- the founding of the Jihad Movement by Syed Ahmad Barelvi to help unite Muslims • he also created an army (the Mujahideen - fighters for the faith)
- the establishment of the Faraizi Movement by Haji Shariatullah • he wanted all Muslims to give up non-Muslim practices

Other relevant responses should also be credited