

**SIR SYED AHMED KHAN 1817-1898 AND ALI GARH MOV'T.
PAST PAPER QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 2000-2021**

REVIEW ON PAST PAPER QUESTIONS:

Question No. 1: Were the educational developments the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in his attempt to improve the relations between the Muslims and the British? Explain your answer.

June 2000 Q.1 (c) 14

Question No.2: Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan try to improve relations between the Muslims and the British?

November 2000 Q.2 (b) 7

Question No.3: Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan develop his *Two Nation Theory*?

June 2001, Q.2 (b)7

Question No.4: Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan made to the Muslim cause during the 19th century? Explain your answer.

June 2005 Q.1 (c) 14

Question No.5: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political beliefs had a greater impact on the Muslims than any of his other beliefs. Do you agree or disagree? Give reason for your answer.

November 2007. Q.2 (c) 14

Question No.6: Why did Sir Syed wish to develop a better understanding with the British following the War of Independence (1857-58)? J

une 2008 Q.2 (b) 7

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Question No.7: was the development of a western education system the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in developing the cause of Muslims during the 19th century? Explain your answer.

June 2009 Q.2 (c)

14

Question No.8: was the religious view of Sir Syed his most important contribution in developing the cause of Muslims during 19th century? Explain your answer.

November 2010. Q.3 (c)

14

Question No.9: Why did Sir Syed found Aligarh Movement?

7

June 2011 Q.2 (b)

Question No.10: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan admired many British ways of doing things. At the same time he had a great faith in the Muslim religion. He was convinced that if the British ever left India the Muslims would be dominated by the overwhelming Hindu majority. He decided to do something about this. He published a pamphlet called 'The Loyal Mohammedans of India.'

(a) What was 'The Loyal Mohammedans of India'?

November 2011 Q.2 (a)

4

Question No.11: Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was determined to improve the status of Muslims. He had a desire to re-establish good relations with the British which, he hoped, would lead to greater opportunities for Muslims. He also believed that Muslims should have good relations with Hindus. However, he was concerned about the 'Hindu-Urdu Controversy.'

(a) Describe the 'Hindu-Urdu Controversy.'

November 2012 Q.1 (a)

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Question No.12: Was the Two Nation Theory the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan? Explain your answer.

June 2013 Q.2 (c)

14

Question No.13: Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan decided to change Muslim attitudes towards receiving British education.

He travelled to England to study the university system there. He believed in setting up a university for Muslims in the sub-continent and was impressed by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. However, on his return home he found that his plans were met with suspicion from some people. Nevertheless he wanted to pursue the idea of providing better education for Muslims.

(a) What was the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental School?

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November 2013 Q.2 (a)

Question No. 14: Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan try to improve relations between the Muslims and the British?

Oct Nov 2014 Q. 1(b)

7

Question No. 15: Was the development of a western education system the greatest achievement of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan? Explain your answer

Oct 2016 Q. 2 (c)

14

Question No. 16: Explain why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan tried to improve relations between the Muslim community and the British.

May June 2018 Q. 2(b) 7

Question No. 17: Was the religious view of Sir Syed his most important contribution in developing the cause of Muslims during 19th century? Explain your answer.

May June 2019 Q.3 (c) 14

QUESTION NO. 18:-

Describe "The Loyal Mohammedans of India".

Nov.2019 Q.2 a(4)

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COMPLETE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

QUESTION NO. 1:-

Were the educational developments the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in his attempt to improve the relations between the Muslims and the British? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2000 Q.1 (c)

LEVEL 1: Simple statement

[1–2]

LEVEL 2: Identifies/describes achievements

[3–6]

He wrote a number of books and opened a school and a university

LEVEL 3: Explains development of a western education system OR other factors

[7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains development of a western education system AND other factors

[9–13]

Western education system

- In 1863, he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore this made scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu.
- He established a Muslim college, which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876 and then the University of Aligarh, which is important in Pakistani history as it educated many of its future leaders.
- In 1886 he set up the Mohammedan Educational Conference with the aim of raising educational standards amongst all Muslims.
- He devoted his time to improving the position of Muslims through education

Other factors

He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better

- He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about Muslims.
- He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam and was offended by a book he read in Britain on the life of the Prophet and, as a result, wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read.
- He believed that relations with the British also could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslims. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, which pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity.
- He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence showing the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there were Muslims who were supporters of the British government.
- He felt that the British should treat the Muslims and Hindus differently since they lived separate and different lives from one another and so were really like separate nations.
- He was the first person to express this point of view and it became known as the Two Nation Theory that gave hope to Muslims of a separate homeland.

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

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QUESTION NO. 2:-

**Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan try to improve relations between the Muslims and the British?
(7) November 2000 Q.2 (b)**

BEST ANSWER on beliefs/LEARN IT/REWRITE IT

Sir Syed tried to improve relations between Muslims and the British for the betterment of Muslims. He judged the situation of the Muslims in the nineteenth century and found that Muslims were backward because of lack of modern education. Muslims were keeping away from modern education because of their hatred for the British.

Both the British and the Muslims had developed an attitude of hatred and mistrust towards one another one another. The British had taken the rule of India from the Muslims. On the other hand, the British thought that the Muslims were responsible for the War of Independence 1857. Therefore, a natural feeling of dislike, mistrust and enmity was created between the Muslims and the British. Sir Syed made every effort to remove the misunderstanding. To the British he explained that Muslims were not the cause of the Revolt of 1857 and they (Muslims) were loyal to British.

Sir Syed wrote the books (Causes of the Revolt of India, and Loyal Muhammadans of India) for this purpose. To the Muslims he advised that Christians and Christianity are not to be hated and that Islam does not stop the Muslims from acquiring modern and English education. He founded the Scientific Society and the M.A.O. College. Sir Syed was successful in his efforts. When Muslims started acquiring modern education, the relations between the British and Muslims improve. one of the important reasons were also to counter Hindu influence that got more importance after war of independence.

QUESTION NO. 3:-

**Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan develop his Two Nation Theory?
(7) June 2001, Q.2 (b)**

Two Nation theory means that the Muslims and Hindus were two separate nations in the Sub-Continent. These two Nations had their distinct religions, culture, civilization, literature, History and special values. Sir Syed was the first man to understand and recognize this.

In 1867 the Hindi Urdu controversy started when Hindus demanded that Urdu should be replaced by Hindi as official language at lower level. Sir Syed strongly opposed it. He also rejected the congress

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demand for a representative government based on a democratic vote as in Europe. Sir Syed realized that under a democratic system the Muslims would always be at the mercy of Hindu majority rule.

Sir Syed was the first person who used the words “My Nation” for Muslims and the words “Two Nation” in the subcontinent. His main idea was the protection and the safeguard of rights of Muslims in the subcontinent.

QUESTION NO. 4:-

Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan made to the Muslim cause during the 19th century? Explain your answer.

(14)June 2005 Q.1 (c)

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement

Sir Syed was a great scholar and helped the Muslims

1-2

LEVEL 2: Description of his career in general terms

He wrote a number of books and opened a school and university

3-6

LEVEL 3: Explains one factor

7-10

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors (better understanding to be included for maximum marks)

He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims. He also attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876.

This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders. In politics he believed that Muslims would never win any election because of the Hindu majority population. He therefore advocated separate seats and a separate electorate which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland

9-13

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation.

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QUESTION NO. 5:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political beliefs had a greater impact on the Muslims than any of his other beliefs. Do you agree or disagree? Give reason for your answer.

(14) November 2007. Q.2 (c)

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political beliefs had a great impact on Muslims. In fact all services of Sir Syed aimed at restoring the prestige, social position, political importance & economic well-being of Muslims. In the beginning Sir Syed believed that all people living in India (Hindus & Muslims) were one nation. But the Hindi – Urdu controversy convinced him that the two communities would not pull on together under one government peacefully. Thus he changed his political belief to **Two Nation Theory**. This theory later became the basis of creation of Pakistan. Sir Syed's other important political services include his advice to Muslim not to join the congress. He realized that Muslim minority will always be dominated by Hindu majority under the modern democratic system which the congress was demanding at that time & the British were trying to introduce in India. Therefore he suggested to the British government that some arrangement should be made to ensure Muslim representation in all assemblies. This later resulted in the rule of separate electorate for Muslims which was introduced in 1909 reforms. Congress also suggested that appointment in the government services should be made through competitive examinations. In this Muslims had no chance because they lagged behind the Hindus in education. Sir Syed suggested to the government that Muslims should be given jobs according to their ratio in population till they reach the same educational standard as the Hindus. Thus Sir Syed's political beliefs had a profound impact on Muslims.

Sir Syed's services in other sectors were not less important. His foremost service after 1857 was the removal of misunderstanding between the British and the Muslims. He came to the conclusion that Muslims were being handicapped because of the misunderstanding & lack of trust between them (Muslim) & the British. The Muslims thought that the British had taken over the rule of India from Muslim rulers. Therefore the Muslims opposed & hated everything associated with the British. The Muslims kept away from English & modern education which the British were introducing in India on the other hand the British held the Muslims responsible for the uprising of 1857 & considered them (Muslims) to be their enemies. The result of this misunderstanding was that Muslims were being crushed in every way. Therefore Sir Syed's foremost task was to remove the misunderstanding by addressing both the British and the Muslims. Sir Syed wrote books and explained to the British that the real cause of the events of 1857 was the wrong policies & attitude of the British themselves. To Muslims Sir Syed explained that Christianity & Christians should not be hated. He specially stressed that Islam does not stop them from learning modern sciences & English language. He clearly emphasized that Muslims should come towards modern education, the lack of which was causing continual set back to the Muslims of India.

In fact Sir Syed gave so much importance to modern education that his efforts & contribution to Muslim education is considered to be the most important service for the betterment of Muslims of India. He established Scientific Society & published Aligarh Institute Gazette in order to introduce modern scientific developments to the Muslims. He visited England in 1869 on his own expenses to study the British educational system and to

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observe the working of British universities. His most important contribution in education sector was the founding of MAO College at Aligarh in 1877. Later he founded the Mohammedan Educational Conference. Its objective was to discuss and solve the educational problems of Muslims in the Sub Continent. His effort for the cause of Muslim education served double purpose. It helped the Muslims in their economic well being & raised status in society. It also helped in removing the mistrust between the British & the Muslims. He also established ***Gulshan School at Muradabad in 1859, Victoria School at Ghazipur in 1863.*** In **1866 Aligarh Institute Gazette was also established.** This imparted information on history; ancient and modern science of agriculture, natural and physical sciences and advanced mathematics. **Muhammadan Social Reformer** of 1870 became a pioneering publication initiated by Sir Syed to promote liberal ideas in Muslim society.

Syed Ahmad Khan's Aligarh Movement played a significant role in bringing about an intellectual revolution among the Indian Muslims. Thus it succeeded in achieving its major objectives, i.e. educational progress and social reform. His efforts earned Sir Syed the title "**Prophet of Education**".

Analysis:

QUESTION NO. 6:-

Why did Sir Syed wish to develop a better understanding with the British following the War of Independence (1857-58)?

(7) June 2008 Q.2 (b)

If they were to improve their poor status then the Muslims had to accept more British ideas and take advantage of British education. He wanted to improve their social and economic conditions by taking up posts in the civil service and the army. If they didn't do these things then they would see others prosper instead.

QUESTION NO. 7:-

Was the development of a western education system the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in developing the cause of Muslims during the 19th century? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2009 Q.2 (c)

He attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. In 1863 he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipur. He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders.

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He also made a contribution in politics. He believed that Muslims would never win any election because of the majority of the population was Hindu. He therefore advocated separate seats Muslim and a separate Muslim electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate Muslim homeland.

He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He explained 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove British misunderstanding of Muslims.

QUESTION NO. 8:-

Was the religious view of Sir Syed his most important contribution in developing the cause of Muslims during 19th century? Explain your answer.

(14) November 2010. Q.2 (c)

BEST ANSWER ON SIR SYED'S CONTRIBUTION/LEARN IT/REWRITE IT:

Religious views of sir syed were of great importance because his views became the basis of his reforms. He believed that there was much similarity in the basic teaching of Islam and Christianity. He said that Christianity was a divine religion and as such Christianity and Christians are not to be hated. He believed that there was no harm in dining with Christians. He further emphasized that Islam does not stop Muslims from learning modern sciences and English language. He wrote books to support and explain his views particularly **essays on the life of Muhammad** which was the great rebuttal of **William Muirs** book Life of Muhammad. Sir Syed also encountered **John Davin Port's** book "An apology to Mohammad and Quran" and **Carlyle's** book "Hero and Hero worship".

Sir Syed's greatest achievement was his **Aligarh Movement**, which was primarily an educational venture. He established **Gulshan School at Muradabad in 1859, Victoria School at Ghazipur in 1863, and a scientific society in 1864**. When Sir Syed was posted at Aligarh in 1867, he started the **Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School** in the city. Sir Syed got the opportunity to visit England in 1869-70. During his stay, he studied the British educational system and appreciated it. On his return home he decided to make **M. A. O. High School** on the pattern of British boarding schools. The School later became a college in 1875. The status of University was given to the college after the death of Sir Syed in 1920. M. A. O. High School, College and University played a big role in the awareness of the Muslims of South Asia.

Unlike other Muslim leaders of his time, Sir Syed was of the view that Muslims should have friendship with the British if they want to take their due rights. To achieve this he did a lot to convince the British that Muslims were not against them. On the other hand, he tried his best to convince the Muslims that if they did not befriend the British, they could not achieve their goals. Sir Syed wrote many books and journals to remove the misunderstandings between Muslims and the British. The most significant of his literary works were his pamphlets "**Loyal Muhammadans of India**" and "**Cause of Indian Revolt**". He also wrote a **commentary on the Bible**, in which he attempted to prove that Islam is the closest religion to Christianity. **Tabyin-ul-Kalam and "A**

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Series of Essays on the Life of Muhammad helped to create cordial relations between the British Government and the Indian Muslims. They also helped to remove misunderstandings about Islam and Christianity.

Sir Syed asked the Muslims of his time not to participate in politics unless and until they got modern education. He was of the view that Muslims could not succeed in the field of western politics without knowing the system. He was invited to attend the first session of the Indian National Congress and to join the organization but he refused to accept the offer. He also asked the Muslims to keep themselves away from the Congress and predicted that the party would prove to be a pure Hindu party in the times to come. By establishing the **Muhammadian Educational Conference**, he provided Muslims with a platform on which he could discuss their political problems. It was from this platform that Syed Ahmad Khan strongly advised the Muslims against joining the Hindu dominated Congress. He was in favor *of reserved seats* for Muslims and also promoted the idea that Hindus and Muslims are two distinct nations. This idea led to the **Two-Nation Theory**.

LEVEL 5: ANALYSIS

QUESTION NO. 9:-

Why did Sir Syed found Aligarh Movement?

(7) June 2011 Q.2 (b)

He wanted to improve relations between the British and Muslims by getting rid of British doubts about Muslim loyalty and Muslim doubts about the British. He also wanted to improve the social and economic position of Muslims by getting them to receive Western education and take up posts in the civil service and army. He also wanted them to increase their political awareness to make them aware of the threat to from the Hindu policy of cooperation with the British.

QUESTION NO. 10:-

What was The Loyal Mohammedans of India?

(4) Nov.2011 Q.2 a

The loyal Mohammedans of India was a pamphlet written by Sir Syed written by sir syed shortly after the 1857. In this he proved that most Muslims were not opposed to the British. He included in it a list of Muslims who had remained loyal to the British. He tried to dissuade them from discriminating against Muslims. This was an important part of Sir Syed's campaign to improve relations between British and Muslims.

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QUESTION NO. 11:-

Read the source below carefully to answer A.

Sir syed was determined to improve the status of the muslims. He had dirse to restablish good relation with birtish which he hope would leed to greater oportuties for muslims. He belevie that Muslims should have good relation with Hindu. How ever he was concerned about Hindi Urdu controversy.

Describe the Urdu Hindi controversy.

(4) Nov. 2012, Q. 1 a

In 1867 the Hindi Urdu controversy started when Hindus demanded that Urdu should be replaced by Hindi as official language at lower level. Sir Syed strongly opposed it. He also rejected the congress demand for a representative government based on a democratic vote as in Europe. Sir Syed realized that under a democratic system the Muslims would always be at the mercy of Hindu majority rule.

Sir Syed was the first person who used the words "My Nation" for Muslims and the words "Two Nation" in the subcontinent .His main idea was the protection and the safeguard of rights of Muslims in the sub-continent.

QUESTION NO. 12:-

Was the Two Nation Theory the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?

Explain your answer.

(14) May June 2013 Q. 2 c

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

He was important to Muslims

LEVEL 2: Description of beliefs/writings

He wrote a number of books and opened a school and university

[3–6]

LEVEL 3: Explains the Two Nation Theory or other contributions [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the Two Nation Theory and other contributions [9–13]

Sir Syed wanted democratic rights in India but believed that this would only disadvantage Muslims since Hindus were in the majority and would win all the elections. He therefore felt that the British should treat the Muslims and Hindus differently since they lived separate and different lives from one another and so were really like separate nations. Sir Syed was the first person to express this point of view and it became known as the Two Nation Theory that gave hope to Muslims of a separate homeland.

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However he contributed many other things. He attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. In 1863 he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore. He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders. He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims. He believed that relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslims. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity. He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam and was offended by a book he read in Britain on the life of the Prophet and as a result he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

QUESTION NO. 13:-

What was the Mohammeden Anglo Oriental School?

(4) Nov.2013 Q.2 a

MAOS was established by sir Syed in 1875.that was to promote Islamic and scientific education for the Indian Muslims.

It also provided a platform for the Muslims to discuss their socio-political problems. The Pakistan movement also began from MAO school which later transformed into college in 1877 and into university in 1920. The famous Pakistani leaders like Liaqat Ali khan and Ayub khan got their education from Aligarh College.

QUESTION NO. 14:-

Was the development of a western education system the greatest achievement of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov.2016 Q.2 c

The educational developments were the most important contribution of sir syed Ahmed khan. Sir syed believed that the main cause of Muslim backwardness was lack of modern education. He opened schools for Muslims children, started **Scientific Society**, printed magazines & journals like **Aligarh Institute Gazette** & above all he opened **MAO College** at Aligarh in 1877.Following his lead many Muslim High Schools & Is lamia College type institutions were opened in many towns of India. He also wrote **Tabeen-ul-kalam & Taam Ahlal-e-Kitab** to bring Muslims & British closer. He established **Mohammedan Educational Conference** to solve the problems of

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Muslim education in India. In fact the propagation of modern education among Muslims also became a big factor in achieving an understanding between the British and Muslims and bringing them closer.

In fact, Sir Syed made a two pronged effect to bring the British & Muslims closer. On one side he advised the Muslims not to think of armed struggle because the British were too strong. He further advised the Muslims to pay attention to modern and English education and also not to hate Christianity, because there were similarities between Christianity and Islam, and that to sit and eat with Christians was not forbidden in Islam. On the other side, Sir Syed explained to the British that Muslims were not responsible for the War of Independence 1857. In the book he wrote for this purpose (causes of the Indian Revolt), Sir Syed explained that wrong British policies were the cause of the uprising. He further explained that the British did not understand the needs and desires of the Indian people while making laws because there were no Indian members in Viceroy's Legislative Council. He also explained that the British Indian army was mismanaged and soldiers rose up against their officers. In another book Sir Syed described at length the loyalty of Muslims to the British. Sir Syed also founded British Indian Association to bring the British and Muslim closer. Sir Syed was successful in his effort & the misunderstanding was greatly removed. Muslims started towards English and Modern education.

Sir Syed's political services were also of great importance for Muslims. Sir Syed asked the Muslims of his time not to participate in politics unless and until they got modern education. He was of the view that Muslims could not succeed in the field of western politics without knowing the system. He was invited to attend the first session of the Indian National Congress and to join the organization but he refused to accept the offer. He also asked the Muslims to keep themselves away from the Congress and predicted that the party would prove to be a pure Hindu party in the times to come. By establishing the **Muhammadan Educational Conference**, he provided Muslims with a platform on which he could discuss their political problems. It was from this platform that Syed Ahmad Khan strongly advised the Muslims against joining the Hindu dominated Congress. He was in favor **of reserved seats** for Muslims and also promoted the idea that Hindus and Muslims are two distinct nations. This idea led to the **Two-Nation Theory**.

LEVEL 5 ANALYSES

Question No. 15:

Explain why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan tried to improve relations between the Muslim community and the British.

May June 2018 Q. 2(b) 7 marks

Level 3:

Explains reasons

(i.e. an understanding of impact / long term benefits)

5-7

(Five marks for one explanation, six marks for two explanations, seven marks for three explanations)

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e.g. • Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to improve their social and economic conditions by taking up posts in the civil service and the army. In order to do this, the Muslim community needed to embrace the British-styled education system, which would open the door to these roles.

- If the Muslim community did not do these things and foster good relations with the British, then they may see the Hindu community prosper at their expense.

- He wrote The Loyal Mohammadens of India to prove to the British that the Muslim community could be trusted after the War of Independence.

Level 2:

Identifies reason(s) 2–4

(One mark for each identification)

e.g. • Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to improve the social and economic conditions of the Muslim community

- He did not wish other communities to prosper at the expense of the Muslim community
- He wrote The Loyal Mohammadens of India

Level 1:

Simple statement(s) 1

(One mark for any simple statement)

e.g.

- It was beneficial to have good relations

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0

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Question No. 16:

was the religious view of Sir Syed his most important contribution in developing the cause of Muslims during 19th century? Explain your answer.

May June 2019 Q.3 (c) 14 marks

Level 5:

Explains with evaluation 14 (As top of Level 4 plus judgement or evaluation)

Level 4:

Explains his religious views AND other contributions

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. **Religious views**

- He believed relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslim groups.

He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity.

- He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam. After reading a book in Britain on the life of the Prophet, he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read.

Education:

- In 1863 he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore.

He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu.

- He established a Muslim college, which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh, which became important as it educated many future leaders.

- Improving the position of the Muslim community in society through encouraging a Western education. Politics

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- He recognised that the Muslim community could not win any election because of the Hindu majority population, so he advocated separate seats and a separate electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland.
- His books following the War of Independence attempted to restore British understanding about the Muslim community. He showed that there were Muslim supporters of the British government. He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' and suggested that the British should try to understand Muslim groups better.

Language:

- Sir Syed was concerned that the Hindu community demanded that Hindi should be made the official language in 1867 in place of Urdu. He became opposed to the way that Congress was working for the interests of Hindus in a way that was detrimental to the Muslim community. This led to the formation of the United Patriotic Alliance.
- Sir Syed emphasized this threat to the Muslim community and developed his Two Nation Theory, as a result many Muslim groups called him the 'Father of the Pakistan Movement'.

Level 3:

Explains his religious views OR other contributions 7–10

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

See exemplars in L4

Level 2:

Identifies / describes his contributions 3–6

(One identification / description is worth three marks. Extra marks are awarded for additional identification / descriptions up to six marks)

e.g. • He wrote a number of books

- He opened a school and a university
- He was interested in science writings
- He believed in the Two Nation Theory
- He was opposed to the Hindi language taking over from Urdu

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Level 1:

Simple statement(s) 1–2 (One simple statement is worth one mark. An answer with additional simple statements is worth two marks)

e.g.

- His religious views were important

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0

QUESTION NO. 17:-

Describe “The Loyal Mohammedans of India”.

(4) Nov.2019 Q.2 a

The loyal Mohammedans of India was a pamphlet written by Sir Syed written by sir syed shortly after the 1857. In this he proved that most Muslims were not opposed to the British. He included in it a list of Muslims who had remained loyal to the British. He tried to dissuade them from discriminating against Muslims. This was an important part of Sir Syed’s campaign to improve relations between British and Muslims.