

SHAH WALIULLAH

Q1) Explain the important beliefs of Shah Waliullah. [4]

Shah Waliullah believed that the empire was in decline because Quranic teachings weren't accessible to many Muslims so the knowledge of Islam was incomplete. He believed that Muslims being divided into sectarian groups, Sunnis and Shias, was a major cause of decline. Muslims didn't follow proper Islamic principles, which were essential to create a good society. He believed Muslims shouldn't indulge in social evils as it incurred the displeasure of God.

Q2) Mention the important achievements / work of Shah Waliullah. [4]

Shah Waliullah translated Quran from Arabic to Persian. He worked at Madrassa Rahimiya. He contributed to the organisation of opposition to Marathas. He wrote fifty-one books.

Q3) Explain the reasons for inviting Ahmed Shah Abdali to come and defeat the Marathas. [4]

Shah Waliullah's most important contribution to the Muslim community was his organisation of opposition to the Marathas, who were attacking from the South. Realizing that Muslims had to unite to deal with them, Shah Waliullah wrote to all Muslim nobles. He was calling them to join together and save the Mughal Empire from ending. It was partly his influence that held Ahmad Shah Abdali of Persia to intervene. He joined forces with local Muslim leaders and defeated the Marathas at the battle of Panipat in 1761.

Q4) Why did Shah Waliullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the subcontinent? [7]

Shah Waliullah's work had a lot of influence. By translating the Quran to Persian, he made Quranic teachings accessible to a large number of Muslims who were unable to understand Arabic. He wrote fifty-one books in Persian, related to Islam. He believed Muslims could only prosper if they followed proper Islamic customs and didn't indulge in social evils.

His work at Madrassa Rahimiya was remarkable and played a vital role in Islamic revival. It taught Islamic principles and researched Islamic thought. The Madrassa continued to flourish even after his death as his sons continued the work and teachings.

Shah Waliullah realized that reform could not come from weak leadership in Delhi and had to come from the Muslim society itself. He wrote an account over the first four caliphs, in a manner that would be acceptable to both groups, Sunnis and Shias. He hoped this would heal the division between them and unite them as one single community.

SYED AHMAD BARELVI

Q1) Why was Syed Ahmed a very suitable person to lead opposition to the British? [3]

As he was a man of action, he was the ideal person to be the leader against British power and to ensure that Muslims were ruled by fellow Muslims. He believed that Muslims could only gain freedom by armed struggle against non-Muslim forces that were oppressing them. He wanted to end the evils in the corrupted society.

Q2) Explain the reasons why he started the Jihad movement.

He started the Jihad movement to overthrow non-Muslim oppression and restore Muslim power. He wanted to revive Islam. He believed Islam could be rescued from the wrong beliefs and customs that climbed in everyday life. They had to defeat the Sikhs who were dominant over Punjab. It was also started for the cause of uniting the Muslims against the non-Muslims.

Q3) Describe the importance of Jihad movement in reference to context of Pakistan movement. [4]

Syed Ahmed's Jihad movement was important for a number of reasons: Jihad movement was the first movement to free Muslims from non-Muslim oppression rather than a movement to place someone in power. It was a movement to unite the Muslims. Syed Ahmed's efforts were an inspiration to all Muslims in defending their religion. Syed Ahmed was an example of a Muslim fighting for Islamic cause, for religious freedom as he also wished to see a state based on Islamic principles.

Q4) Write a short note about the battle of Balakot 1831. [5]

The battle of Balakot marks an extremely important revolution in the Sikh affairs. Syed Ahmed moved to Balakot, because he thought it would be safe as it was protected by mountains on three sides. But once again Syed Ahmed was betrayed, and so the Sikhs made a surprise attack. Although it was a surprise attack and the Mujahideen worked hard by the Sikhs, they still fought bravely but were unable to survive. Six hundred Mujahideen soldiers were killed including Syed Ahmed and his commander Shah Ismail.

Q5) Why did Syed Ahmed call for Jihad to overthrow Sikh rule in the early 19th century? [7]

The Sikhs were dominant over Punjab. It was difficult for Punjabi Muslims to practice their religion. Syed Ahmed wanted to restore Muslim faith, he wanted to achieve spiritual and religious freedom for the Muslim community. The Sikhs were oppressive and Syed Ahmed wanted to end the oppression Islamic society was facing.

Another reason to start the Jihad movement was to unite the Muslims. United the Muslims against a common enemy. For the cause of reviving Islam and ending of oppression towards Muslims by non-Muslim forces.

If the non-Muslim forces will be defeated, Muslims will gain freedom. They will be able to follow their religion without any cruelty towards them. They will also act as an inspiration, a role model to other Muslims that they were ready to die for saving their religion. They will not be afraid of their enemies and were willingly sacrificing their life for their cause.

Q6) Why did Syed Ahmed Bareilvi wish to make Islam in the subcontinent? [7]

Syed Ahmed had great influence in the revival of Islam. He was the first person to fight against the foreign power and rule. He was the first example in Indian history to gain Muslims freedom from the tyranny of foreign rule.

Syed Ahmed's Jihad movement was also aimed at uniting the Muslims. This was a movement to gain freedom spiritually and religiously. It was not aimed to put a particular person in power. Syed Ahmed and his followers were ready to fight for their cause. This was a remarkable inspiration for everyone. This movement is also regarded as a very important move towards achieving an independent and separate state for Muslims, even though this was very ahead of time. He was a tremendous role model to all Muslims in defending their religion and culture.

Muslims who wanted to work for an independent state saw Syed Ahmed as a great example as he was also greatly in favour of a separate Muslim state.

HAJI SHARIATULLAH

Q1) What did Haji Shariatullah mean by Dar-ul-Harb? [3]

He believed that the miserable condition of the Muslims in India led to the country being Dar-ul-Harb. This meant an area where non-Muslims ruled. Haji Shariatullah said that in such areas Friday and Eid prayers shouldn't be offered.

Why did Hindu landlords drive Haji Shariatullah out of East Bengal? [5]

In East Bengal, economic oppression of Muslim peasants was carried by Hindu and British landlords. The landlords did not want any difficulties in their way because of Haji Shariatullah. They were alarmed that Muslim cultivators were united in a desire to improve their lives and purify their religion. They drove Haji Shariatullah out of the region to Nawabganj in Dhaka. There he died in 1840.

Q2) Why was his movement called the Faraizi movement and what did it support? [4]

He believed Muslims had moved away from Islamic practices. He wanted them to return to what he thought was the proper observation of Islamic duties called Faraiz. This is the reason behind his movement being called Faraizi movement. The idea of Jihad against non-Muslims who were undermining true Islamic principles was also supported by this movement.

Q3) Why did British imprison Mohsin-ud-din? [4]

Mohsinuddin's opposition to the payment of taxes led to unrest in East Bengal, but he went even further and threatened to declare Jihad against the British government. The British arrested him and put him in prison. After his death in 1860 the Faraizi movement declined.

Q4) What was the influence of the Faraizi movement for the Muslims? [5]

The Faraizi movement was influential for a number of reasons. It gave encouragement to Muslims when they were demoralised by the oppression of Hindus and British. It brought spiritual revival leading to a revival in Islamic religion in East Bengal. It also had an important political and economic impact. The Bengal peasants became united and more aware of their rights. Some of the seeds of the Pakistan movement were sown by the Faraizi movement.

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Before 1840, there were several scholars of Islam like Shah Waliullah, Hajji Shariatullah and Syed Ahmed Barelvi, who all worked for their religion and oppressed Muslims. However, Shah Waliullah's contributions were more, compared to others.

Shah Waliullah was first Muslim thinker, who believed that decline of Mughals and oppressed position of Muslims was due to neglect of Islamic teachings, as Muslims lacked basic knowledge of Quran and Islam, and believed there should be moral and spiritual regeneration. Thus madrasa Bahmiya was established which played a vital role in spread of Islam. Then he translated the Quran in Persian as it can be available to more people, then his sons translated in Urdu too which meant, now most people gained Islamic knowledge. He also wrote books for people like Hujjat Allah al-Balighah and Izalat Ahkaf, these books made him an influential person in several areas like respect to peasants and craftsmen due to their economic contribution. Lastly, his organization against Marathas was significant as this way he wanted to unite Muslim community to fight against Marathas and Ahmed Shah Abdali from Afghan did come and fought against Marathas and defeated them. Therefore, he worked most and did a lot for Islam.

Next was Syed Ahmed Barelvi, who was more a man of action was against non-Muslims influence and wanted a strong Muslim community. He believed in arm struggle thus before going to Haj in 1821 he toured India and convinced people for jihad. After his return in 1823 he was ready for jihad and found Punjab as his first place for Jihad as there was non-muslim ruler Ranjit Singh. He travelled Punjab and gathered a mujahadeen army, to fight. In 1826, he had headquarters in Peshawar, and alerted Ranjit Singh that whether give Muslim their rights or fight, Sikh Ruler ignored the warning, hence Syed Ahmed attacked Akora on 21 December 1826 then at Hazroth where he was victorious. Later, he had strong army but there were differences amongst them, however in 1827 he became imam and united many Muslims. He was also defeated by Sikhs because traitors in his own army like Yaqub Muhammed Khan. However, his Jihad movement united Muslims and got them their own rights of worshipping.

Lastly, was Haji Shariat Ullah. # Who believed Muslims have diverted from Islam so he established Faraizi Movement, in which obligatory acts of Islam were necessary. Through this he spread the Islam, and also gained

Muslims their rightful strong position such as in East Bengal where they were oppressed by Hindus & ~~Muslim~~ British zamindar. His movement was successful so non-muslims feared him and drove him out to Nawabganj.

Nonetheless his son, Monsur uddin continued the his father's practices but when he declared jihad against British, he was arrested and Faraizi movement ended.

However, Shah Waliullah's work encouraged and Syed Ahmed's work encouraged muslims, and brought spiritual revival to Islam.

And made them understood of importance of strong political and united community.

Nevertheless, all contributions were important but Shah Waliullah's contribution was great as he was first who stood for muslims and took initiative to spread Islam in subcontinent.