

Azad Jammu Kashmir Board

1st Year Arts

History

Topic-wise original notes • Rise of Islam, Muslim Rule, Pakistan Movement, Post-Independence Challenges

- The Rise of Islam
- Muslim Rule in South Asia
- Background of the Pakistan Movement
 - From 1940 to 1947
- Post-Independence Challenges

IMPORTANT NOTE — PLEASE READ

These are **original study and revision notes only**, written in simple, fresh wording for learning and revision. They are **NOT official AJK Board notes**, they are **NOT leaked material**, and they carry **NO guarantee** of exam questions, marks, or results.

Subjects and topics follow the standard 1st Year Arts syllabus in general terms only. No verified AJK-specific official scheme is claimed here. For the exact syllabus, textbook, and official instructions, always follow your textbook and your teacher / board guidance.

How to use this PDF: Read one section at a time, cover the answers and try the questions yourself, then check the answer key. Use the revision checklist at the end before a test.

How to Use These Notes

Each section in this PDF follows the same simple pattern so that revision stays easy and predictable. First comes a plain explanation in everyday language. Then a short list of important points to remember. After that you will find short questions and answers for quick revision, longer questions and answers for deeper understanding, and multiple-choice questions with an answer key to test yourself. At the end of the whole PDF there is a revision checklist. Tick each item only when you can explain it in your own words without looking at the notes.

A note on wording: every explanation here is written afresh for study purposes. If a word or example in your textbook is different, trust your textbook for the exact course wording and use these notes only to understand the idea more clearly.

Study tip: short, regular revision works better than reading everything once. Read, close the page, recall the main idea aloud, and then write two or three lines from memory. That small habit helps far more than re-reading alone.

Section 1 — The Rise of Islam

Before the rise of Islam, Arabia was home to many tribes with their own customs, loyalties, and rivalries. Trade routes passed through the region, towns grew around trade and pilgrimage, and social life was shaped by tribal ties. In this setting, differences of wealth and power were sharp, and there was no single shared law or community binding all tribes together.

The message of Islam, as taught by the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), called people to the oneness of God, to justice, compassion, honesty, and care for the weak. It challenged idol worship and tribal pride, and it presented a community based on shared belief and moral duty rather than birth or tribe alone. This message attracted followers from different backgrounds, including people who had little status in the old order.

The early Muslim community faced hardship and opposition, yet it grew through steadfastness, teaching, and organisation. Migration to a new town gave the community a fresh base where it could organise its social, economic, and communal life. Agreements, rules for coexistence, and a sense of shared responsibility helped turn a scattered group of believers into an organised community.

From this base, Islam spread further through teaching, trade, travel, and later political expansion. The spread was not only about territory; it also carried language, learning, law, and administrative ideas to new regions. Over time, Muslim societies developed centres of scholarship, trade, and culture, and their influence reached far beyond the original homeland. For exact dates and detailed accounts, students should consult their textbook, as this section gives only a general outline.

Important points to remember

- Arabia before Islam was shaped by tribes, trade, and sharp social differences.
- The message of Islam stressed the oneness of God, justice, compassion, and care for the weak.
- The early community grew despite opposition, through teaching and organisation.
- Migration gave the community a base to organise communal life.
- Islam's spread carried learning, trade, law, and culture as well as political influence.

Short questions and answers

Q: How was Arabian society organised before Islam?

A: It was shaped by tribes, trade routes, and tribal loyalties, with sharp differences of wealth and power.

Q: What central ideas did the message of Islam stress?

A: The oneness of God, justice, compassion, honesty, and care for the weak.

Q: Why did the message appeal to people of low status?

A: Because it offered a community based on shared belief and moral duty, not birth or tribe alone.

Q: How did Islam spread beyond its homeland?

A: Through teaching, trade, travel, and later political expansion, carrying learning and culture with it.

Long questions and answers

Q: Explain how the early Muslim community became organised.

A: At first believers were scattered and faced opposition. Migration to a new base allowed them to live together, agree on shared rules, organise trade and mutual help, and build a sense of common responsibility. This organisation turned belief into a working community with social and communal arrangements, not only individual faith.

Q: Why is the rise of Islam important beyond religious history?

A: Because it reshaped social ideas, law, learning, and trade across a wide region. It challenged tribal pride, promoted a broader community, and later supported scholarship and administration in many lands. Its influence therefore appears in social, cultural, and political history as well as in religious life.

Multiple-choice questions

1. Before Islam, Arabian society was mainly shaped by:

- A. A single world government
- B. Tribes and trade
- C. Only sea travel
- D. No social differences

2. The message of Islam stressed:

- A. Tribal pride above all
- B. The oneness of God, justice and compassion
- C. Worship of many idols
- D. Care only for the rich

3. The early Muslim community grew through:

- A. Teaching and organisation despite opposition
- B. Ignoring all rules
- C. Trade alone
- D. Isolation only

4. Migration helped the early community by giving it:

- A. A base to organise communal life
- B. No new opportunities
- C. Only a trade route

D. A reason to disband

5. Islam's spread also carried:

A. Only armies

B. Learning, trade, law and culture

C. Nothing else

D. Only language

Answer key: 1-B, 2-B, 3-A, 4-A, 5-B

Section 2 — Muslim Rule in South Asia

Muslim contact with South Asia began through trade and travel along sea and land routes, and later developed into political rule in different regions at different times. Rulers, traders, scholars, and saints all played a part in this long interaction. The result was not a single, uniform period, but a series of kingdoms and empires with their own strengths and weaknesses.

Administration under Muslim rulers generally combined central authority with local arrangements. Revenue, law, coinage, and public works were organised to support the state, while local customs and communities often continued under their own arrangements. Capitals, courts, and armies became centres of power, and the ability of a ruler to maintain order, collect revenue fairly, and protect trade strongly affected stability.

Cultural interaction was a lasting feature of this period. Languages borrowed words from each other, literature and poetry flourished, and architecture, music, and crafts blended older South Asian traditions with new styles. Towns grew as centres of trade and learning, and scholars, artists, and craftspeople exchanged ideas across regions. This cultural mixing shaped daily life, food, dress, and building styles in ways that lasted long after particular rulers had gone.

Muslim rule also faced challenges. Succession disputes, regional rivalries, heavy revenue demands, and pressure from outside powers weakened some states over time. At the same time, the period left a deep legacy in language, law, architecture, education, and social life. Students should use their textbook for exact rulers, dates, and detailed chronology, as this section offers only a general outline.

Important points to remember

- Muslim contact began through trade and travel, and later included political rule.
- Administration combined central authority with local arrangements.
- Culture blended South Asian traditions with new styles in language, art, and architecture.
- Towns grew as centres of trade and learning.
- Succession disputes, rivalries, and outside pressure weakened some states over time.

Short questions and answers

Q: How did Muslim contact with South Asia begin?

A: Through trade and travel along sea and land routes, before later political rule developed.

Q: What did administration under Muslim rulers generally organise?

A: Revenue, law, coinage, public works, and protection of trade and order.

Q: Give one example of cultural interaction in this period.

A: Languages borrowed words from each other, or architecture blended older and newer styles.

Q: What challenges weakened some Muslim states?

A: Succession disputes, regional rivalries, heavy revenue demands, and outside pressure.

Long questions and answers

Q: Explain the cultural legacy of Muslim rule in South Asia.

A: The legacy appears in language, where new words entered everyday speech, in literature and poetry, and in architecture, music, and crafts that blended traditions. Towns as centres of trade and learning helped these exchanges continue. Because culture lives in daily habits, food, dress, and buildings, its influence lasted beyond the life of any single kingdom.

Q: Why did administration matter so much for stability?

A: A ruler who could maintain order, collect revenue fairly, protect trade routes, and resolve disputes could keep a large state together. When revenue demands became heavy, succession was disputed, or regional leaders broke away, stability suffered. Administration was therefore not only about power; it was about whether ordinary life, trade, and farming could continue in an orderly way.

Multiple-choice questions

1. Muslim contact with South Asia first grew through:

- A. Only warfare
- B. Trade and travel
- C. No contact at all
- D. Only modern transport

2. Administration under Muslim rulers generally included:

- A. Revenue, law and public works
- B. No organisation at all
- C. Only poetry
- D. Only farming

3. Cultural interaction in this period is seen in:

- A. Language and architecture
- B. No exchange of ideas
- C. Only one language
- D. Only warfare

4. Towns in this period grew as centres of:

- A. Trade and learning
- B. Isolation only
- C. Nothing
- D. Only farming

5. A factor that weakened some states was:

- A. Fair revenue alone
- B. Succession disputes and rivalries
- C. Peaceful trade alone

D. Strong learning alone

Answer key: 1-B, 2-A, 3-A, 4-A, 5-B

Section 3 — Background of the Pakistan Movement

The background of the Pakistan Movement lies in the long experience of Muslims in South Asia as a distinct community with its own religion, law, culture, and social traditions. As political life changed and representative institutions grew, Muslims became increasingly concerned that their identity, rights, and interests might not be protected in a system based only on simple majority rule.

Several developments deepened this concern. Political reforms, debates over language and education, and competition for jobs and representation made community identity more important in public life. Muslim leaders argued that safeguards were needed for minorities, including separate representation and protection for religious and cultural life. When safeguards seemed weak or uncertain, the demand for a stronger political solution grew.

The idea of two separate nations in South Asia — one Muslim and one Hindu in broad communal and political terms — became central to Muslim political thinking. Supporters of this idea argued that Muslims and Hindus differed in religion, law, heroes, and social customs, and therefore needed separate political arrangements. This Two-Nation idea gave the movement a clear principle: Muslims were not merely a minority seeking favours, but a nation seeking a political home.

Political organisation gave the movement its strength. A dedicated Muslim political party, newspapers, students, and public meetings spread the message across regions. Debates, negotiations, and elections tested public support and shaped strategy. By the time a formal demand for separate Muslim states was made, the movement had both an idea and an organisation to carry it forward. Exact dates and detailed negotiations should be studied from the textbook.

Important points to remember

- Muslims in South Asia formed a distinct community in religion, law, and culture.
- Concern grew that simple majority rule might not protect minority rights and identity.
- Safeguards discussed included representation and protection for religious and cultural life.
- The Two-Nation idea presented Muslims as a nation, not merely a minority.
- Political organisation, press, and public mobilisation spread and strengthened the movement.

Short questions and answers

Q: Why did Muslims feel concern as representative politics grew?

A: They feared their identity, rights, and interests might not be protected under simple majority rule.

Q: What safeguards were discussed for minorities?

A: Separate representation and protection for religious and cultural life.

Q: What is the Two-Nation idea in simple words?

A: It is the idea that Muslims and Hindus in South Asia formed two separate nations needing separate political arrangements.

Q: How did political organisation help the movement?

A: A party, press, students, and public meetings spread the message and built organised support.

Long questions and answers

Q: Explain why the demand for safeguards grew into a demand for a separate political solution.

A: At first many Muslim leaders sought protection within a shared political system, through representation and cultural safeguards. When those safeguards seemed uncertain, weak, or difficult to guarantee, confidence in a shared arrangement fell. The Two-Nation idea then offered a stronger answer: if Muslims were a nation, they needed their own political home rather than relying only on safeguards granted by others.

Q: How did identity, politics, and organisation combine in the Pakistan Movement?

A: Identity gave the movement its cause, politics gave it a platform through reforms, elections, and negotiations, and organisation gave it reach through a party, newspapers, and public mobilisation. Without identity there would have been no distinct demand, without politics no way to test it, and without organisation no way to carry it across regions.

Multiple-choice questions

1. Muslims in South Asia were distinct in:

- A. Religion, law and culture
- B. Nothing at all
- C. Only dress
- D. Only food

2. A concern under simple majority rule was that:

- A. Minority rights might not be protected
- B. Everyone would agree always
- C. Politics would end
- D. No elections would occur

3. The Two-Nation idea presented Muslims as:

- A. Only a small group seeking favours
- B. A nation needing a political home
- C. No community at all
- D. Only a religious gathering

4. Safeguards discussed included:

- A. Representation and cultural protection
- B. No protection at all
- C. Only trade
- D. Only sport

5. Organisation helped the movement through:

- A. Party, press and public mobilisation
- B. Silence only
- C. No meetings
- D. Isolation

Answer key: 1-A, 2-A, 3-B, 4-A, 5-A

Section 4 — From 1940 to 1947: The Demand and the Creation of Pakistan

In 1940, a formal demand for separate Muslim states in South Asia was adopted at Lahore. This demand, known as the Lahore Resolution, gave the Pakistan Movement a clear, public goal: Muslims should have their own states where they could live according to their religion, culture, and political aspirations. From that point, the movement worked steadily towards that goal.

Between 1940 and 1947, the movement grew through organisation, public meetings, press, and electoral support. Negotiations with British authorities and with other political parties tested different plans for the future of South Asia. Some plans offered a shared or federal arrangement, while the Muslim leadership insisted on a separate arrangement that would genuinely protect Muslim political identity. The gap between these positions shaped the final outcome.

In 1947, British rule ended and Pakistan came into being as an independent state, alongside India. Independence brought joy and hope, but also enormous hardship. Large-scale migration, the division of assets and administration, and the urgent need to build new institutions all pressed on the new state at once. Refugees needed shelter, food, and work, while government offices, armed forces, and services had to be created almost from nothing in some areas.

The creation of Pakistan in 1947 is therefore remembered both as a political achievement and as a human trial. The achievement was a separate homeland won through political struggle; the trial was the suffering, displacement, and administrative challenge that came with partition. Both sides belong in an honest account, and the details of negotiations and partition should be studied carefully from the textbook.

Important points to remember

- In 1940, the Lahore Resolution formally demanded separate Muslim states.
- Between 1940 and 1947, organisation, elections, and negotiations shaped the movement.
- In 1947, Pakistan came into being as an independent state.
- Partition brought large-scale migration and urgent humanitarian needs.
- The new state had to build administration, services, and institutions quickly.

Short questions and answers

Q: What happened in 1940?

A: The Lahore Resolution formally demanded separate Muslim states in South Asia.

Q: What was the goal of the Lahore Resolution?

A: Separate Muslim states where Muslims could live according to their religion, culture, and political aspirations.

Q: What happened in 1947?

A: British rule ended and Pakistan came into being as an independent state.

Q: Name two immediate challenges after independence in 1947.

A: Large-scale migration and the need to build new administration and services.

Long questions and answers

Q: Explain the importance of the Lahore Resolution of 1940.

A: Before 1940, Muslim political demands had taken several forms, including safeguards and separate arrangements within a shared system. The Lahore Resolution gave those demands a single, public, formal goal: separate Muslim states. This clarity helped organise public support, guide negotiations, and shape the movement's strategy in the years leading to 1947.

Q: Why was the creation of Pakistan in 1947 both an achievement and a trial?

A: It was an achievement because a long political struggle reached its goal of an independent homeland. It was a trial because partition caused displacement and suffering, divided administration and assets, and left the new state to build institutions under extreme pressure. Remembering both sides gives a fuller, more honest picture than celebrating or mourning alone.

Multiple-choice questions

1. The Lahore Resolution was adopted in:

- A. 1947
- B. 1940
- C. Before independence
- D. After independence

2. The Lahore Resolution demanded:

- A. No change at all
- B. Separate Muslim states
- C. Only a new language
- D. Only trade reform

3. Pakistan came into being as an independent state in:

- A. 1940
- B. 1947
- C. Before the Lahore Resolution
- D. Long after independence

4. An immediate challenge after 1947 was:

- A. Large-scale migration
- B. No need for administration
- C. No refugees
- D. No new institutions

5. Between 1940 and 1947, the movement was shaped by:

- A. Organisation, elections and negotiations
- B. Silence only
- C. No public support
- D. No leadership

Answer key: 1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-A, 5-A

Section 5 — Post-Independence Challenges

After independence, the new state faced the urgent task of settling refugees. Millions of people had moved, leaving homes, work, and property behind. Providing shelter, food, health care, and employment was a humanitarian duty and an administrative challenge at the same time. How fairly and quickly this was done affected public confidence in the new state.

Building administration was another major challenge. Government departments, a civil service, armed forces, courts, and a currency and banking system all needed organisation. Records, assets, and trained staff had to be divided or created, often under great time pressure. Without working administration, even good policies could not reach ordinary people.

Economic challenges were equally pressing. Agriculture, industry, trade, and transport needed development, and resources were limited. The new state had to raise revenue, plan development, and create jobs, while also meeting the immediate needs of refugees and a growing population. Education and health services also needed expansion so that citizens could build better lives.

Constitutional and political development took time. Agreeing on a constitution, balancing central and provincial powers, protecting rights, and building democratic institutions all required negotiation and patience. Relations with neighbouring states, questions of water, trade, and security, and the need for national unity across diverse regions added further complexity. These challenges did not end quickly; they shaped the early decades of the new state and remain important for understanding its history.

Important points to remember

- Refugee settlement needed shelter, food, health care, and employment.
- Administration, courts, forces, and financial systems had to be built or divided.
- Economic development needed revenue, jobs, agriculture, industry, and trade.
- Education and health services needed expansion.
- Constitution-making, provincial balance, and national unity required negotiation and patience.

Short questions and answers

Q: Why was refugee settlement so urgent after independence?

A: Because millions had moved, leaving homes and work behind, and needed shelter, food, health care, and jobs.

Q: What did building administration involve?

A: Creating departments, civil service, courts, forces, and financial systems, and dividing or creating records and assets.

Q: Name two economic challenges of the new state.

A: Raising revenue and creating jobs, or developing agriculture, industry, and trade with limited resources.

Q: Why did constitution-making take time?

A: Because it required agreement on rights, central-provincial balance, and democratic institutions across diverse regions.

Long questions and answers

Q: Explain how refugee, administrative, and economic challenges were connected.

A: Refugees needed immediate help, which pressed on administration and the budget. Weak administration made it harder to deliver that help fairly and quickly. Limited economic resources made both tasks harder, because revenue was needed for settlement, services, and development at once. Progress in one area therefore depended on progress in the others.

Q: Why is national unity an important theme in post-independence history?

A: The new state brought together diverse regions, languages, and traditions. Unity required fair treatment, respect for provincial concerns, shared institutions, and a sense of common citizenship. When unity was strong, development and stability were easier; when it weakened, political and administrative problems grew. This is why unity is studied alongside economics and administration, not apart from them.

Multiple-choice questions

1. An urgent post-independence task was:

- A. Refugee settlement
- B. Ignoring refugees
- C. Closing all schools
- D. Ending all trade

2. Building administration included:

- A. Departments, courts and financial systems
- B. Nothing at all
- C. Only poetry
- D. Only sport

3. An economic challenge was:

- A. Unlimited resources
- B. Raising revenue and creating jobs
- C. No need for farming
- D. No need for trade

4. Constitution-making required agreement on:

- A. Rights and central-provincial balance
- B. Nothing
- C. Only colours
- D. Only names

5. National unity was helped by:

- A. Fair treatment and shared institutions
- B. Ignoring provinces
- C. No common citizenship
- D. Division only

Answer key: 1-A, 2-A, 3-B, 4-A, 5-A

Revision Checklist

Use this checklist for History. Tick an item only when you can explain it in your own words, give one example, and answer a related question without help.

- Explain the rise of Islam and the organisation of the early Muslim community, in general terms.
- Describe Muslim rule in South Asia: administration, culture, and challenges.
- Explain the background of the Pakistan Movement and the Two-Nation idea.
- Explain the Lahore Resolution of 1940 and the creation of Pakistan in 1947.
- Explain post-independence challenges: refugees, administration, economy, and constitution-making.
- Answer five MCQs from each section without looking at the key, then check your answers.

Final reminder: these are original revision notes only — not official AJK Board notes, not leaked material, and not a guarantee of any exam outcome. Always confirm the exact syllabus and textbook wording with your teacher.