** Pakistan School, Kingdom of Bahrain**

**E-Support and Learning Material/ Session 2020-2021**

**Subject: Social Studies Grade: 7th**

**Book: Oxford sec S.st for Pakistan -2 First Term**

**Ch. 13: The Decline and the Reawakening of the Muslims Page: 60 to 64**

**Q1: What were the factors that led to decline of Muslim states in the 17th & 18th centuries?**

Ans: The factors are given below:

1. Weak, incompetent or aggressively ambitious ruler
2. Decline in education
3. Corruption in many Muslim states
4. Pursuit of worldly power and wealth
5. The industrial revolution gave the Europeans great wealth and technical superiority.

**Q2: What is meant by Maktab?**

Ans: A Maktab is a place of learning. The Word Maktab comes from the word “Kitab” meaning book. The Maktabs as the basic Centres of Islamic Learning played a major role in the revival of Muslims.

**Q.3: What is meant by Colonization**?

Ans: The colonization is the act of one nation, controlling another for economic growth. An example of colonialism was England’s control over India.

**Q4: Why were the Subcontinent and the South-east Asian Muslim states important to the colonial powers?**

Ans: This region was important for colonial powers because

1. They formed a guaranteed market for European goods.
2. The colonies were also a source of raw material of all kinds like textile, gold, and gem stones.
3. India was flooded with cheap cotton goods, it had a long-established hand weaving industry of its own but it could not compete with the machinery of the west.

**Q5: How could the countries of the Muslim world have retained their independent status?**

Ans: Muslims might have maintained independence by adhering to the laws of Islam especially regarding equality and just treatment. The rulers had spent more time and efforts in the social development. As a result of strong economies, education and industry, they would have been able to retain their independence.

**Q6: Find out and list some of the natural resources of the Muslim countries that came under western domination in the 17th and 18th centuries?**

Ans: The Muslim countries in Asia were rich in natural resources—spices, minerals, precious metals and stones, ivory, and timber. North African Muslim countries were colonized after the 19th century. The population of all these Muslim and other colonized countries was a source of cheap labour for the West.

**Q7: In what ways can the idea of Shah Waliullah and Syed Ahmed Shaheed be called progressive?**

Ans: Shah Waliullah and Syed Ahmed Shaheed were religious thinker and leaders who promoted and believed in a fair and just system.

Shah Waliullah translated the Holy Quran into Persian, which was understood by most educated people at the time. He was very practical man. He realized the difference between rich and poor. He urged that the poorer people must be given a decent income. They would then become a very strong part of a fair society. He showed the people the way to return to the purity of their faith.

 Syed Ahmed Shaheed started the Jihad movement. He was a man of action. He toured the different parts of the subcontinent and infused the spirit of Jihad among the people to free the country from the foreign rule. He tried to put many ideas for liberation from oppressive rulers and a movement towards the spirit of Islam.

**Q8: How did the European get domination over the Muslim countries?**

Ans: The 19th century was a time of the rise of European powers and the decline of the Muslims throughout the Asia and Europe. In Eastern Europe, the Ottoman Empire was solely losing ground. Persia and Egypt too came under western domination India was already under British control and France had gained control of the Maghreb states: Morocco, Algeria and The Muslim countries on the East African Coast, South East Asia and Arabian Peninsula were also under European rule.