**Pakistan School , Kingdom of Bahrain**

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

**Subject: Social Studies Grade : 8th**

**Book: Secondary Social Studies for Pakistan -3 FIRST TERM**

**Chapter 11:The Concept of the Two-Nation State (Pg. No: 87)**

**Q1: How much period did British rule over India?**

**Ans: Although Britain directly ruled less than half of India by the 20th century, she had "advisers" in the many states which were nominally independent.**

**Q2: How many independent states were there in India before partition?**

**Ans: By 1911, there were more than 560 of these "independent" states,ranging from an area of a few square km, to huge Hyderabad in the Deccan, with 212,000 square km.**

**Q3: What do you know about Sir Syed Ahmed Khan?**

**Ans: Sir Syed was a brilliant man who did much to resolve the differences between the British and the Muslims after the War of Independence.He convinced the Muslims eventually that education was vital for them.**

**Q4: When did Allama Iqbal attend the Round Table Conferences?**

**Ans: Allama Iqbal attended the Round Table Conferences in London, in 1931**

**and 1932.**

**Q5: What do you know about Chaudhri Rahmat Ali ?**

**Ans: He was a lawyer, trained in Lahore and then at Cambridge University in England. During his stay in England in the 1930s, he met the Muslim leaders from the subcontinent at the Round Table Conferences.**

**Q6: Define "Ideology".**

**Ans: "Ideology" is the name given to a set of ideas, ideals, and beliefs that are**

**particular to a group of people, and also guide them.**

**Q7: Why, do you think, was all of the Subcontinent not untied under any past**

**native ruler or government?**

**Ans: The entire Subcontinent was not untied under any native ruler because:**

1. **It was a vast territory with a diverse population, so a single ruler could not govern it.**
2. **There were communication and economic problems.**
3. **There were conflicts among rulers of smaller states who all wanted independent**

**Kingdom and were constantly at war.**

**Q8: What role did Sir Syed and Allama Iqbal play in uplifting the Muslims of India?**

**Ans: Allama Iqbal:**

**He was a great Philosopher as well as poet of the 20th century. He was a great**

**exponent of two-nation theory. He expressed his thoughts in forceful poetry to**

**awaken the Muslim spirit. He proved to be a guide and support to Mr. Jinnah. He**

**attended the Round Table Conferences in London, in 1931 and 1932.**

**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:**

**He was the greatest Muslim reformer and political leader. He tried to establish**

**friendly relationship between the Muslims and British. He was strongly in favour of**

**modern education. He set up M.A.O School in Alighar. He wanted to enable the**

**Muslims to struggle for their justified rights.**

**Q 9: Describe the contribution of Mr. Jinnah and Chaudhri Rehmat**

**Ali to the Muslim freedom movement.**

**Ans: Mr Mohammad Ali Jinnah:**

**He will be remembered as one of the great Muslim leaders of the 20th century. He**

**materialized Allama Iqbal's dream of Pakistan. He believed in one state for the Indian**

**Subcontinent with a kind of Federal Government. So, at the meeting of the Muslim**

**League at Lahore in 1940, he put forward the goal of an Islamic State.**

**Chaudri Rehmat Ali:**

**He believed that the Muslims are a nation that is different from other nations living in**

**India. He tried to convince Muslim leaders to press for an independent Muslim**

**State at the first Round Table Conference. He proposed the name Pakistan.**

**Q10: Explain what is meant by an ideology. What are the main features**

**of Pakistan's ideology?**

**Ans: According to the definition given in the world Encyclopedia, "Ideology” is a set of**

**political and cultural principles on which a nation or civilization is based". Pakistan is**

**an ideological state. The ideology of Pakistan means ideology of Islam. Islam is not**

**merely the state of rituals and worship but it is a complete code of life.**

**WORKSHEET**

**1. Complete the following statements:**

**a) The concept of Muslim identity had been formulated by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as early as the 18th century.**

**b) Sir Sayed told the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that Muslims should be given\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when political reform and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**came to the subcontinent.**

**c) Quaid-e-Azam believed that Pakistan should be guided by principles of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for all.**

**d) Quaid-e-Azam stated that all the people of Pakistan were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**citizens of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_state.**

**e) The Pakistan National Movement was formed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**2. Answer the following**

**a) What is the significance of the Minar-e-Pakistan?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**b) When was the first constitution of Pakistan framed?**

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**c)List the dates and names of the leaders during whose government changes were made to the constitution.**

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**3. Name the authors.**

**a. ‘Now or Never’**

**b. ‘The Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam’**