History Of Subcontinent From 712 To 1947 In Urdu Pdf 105

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The largest and primary city of Pakistan is Karachi, with over 25 million people. Pakistan, a country in South Asia, currently Hindus have a population of more than 90% of the total population of Punjab, Baluchistan and Sindh. the Islamic faith did not seek to subvert or replace the Hindu faith, and it was from this point in time that the Muslims of the subcontinent were not a conquered and converted people, as was the case with the Muslims of Iraq, Iran, Syria, Libya, Algeria, Somalia and Afghanistan. Faced with the threat of a Hindu revival, the Arab rulers of Indian Muslims were forced to move their capital from Delhi to Multan in the History of Sindh in the Islamic period. THE CONQUEST OF THE INDIAN SUB CONTINENT BY THE ARABS IN 712 AD. 712 AD was a memorable day in the history of the Indian subcontinent. India was defeated in 712 AD when Arab Muslim general Muhammad bin Qasim conquered Sindh and Punjab, including the . Sikh Gurus had their first meeting in Anandpur Sahib after the reign of Guru Nanak. Muslim rule in India from the 7th to the 11th century: a. It was definitely the Arabs who consolidated the Indian Muslim power base. It was a well-planned revenge attack by Muhammad bin Qasim led by his son Hasan (Hasan-i-Sayyid) against . The Muslim conquest of Sindh and Punjab occurred in the year 712 AD under the reign of Caliph Hisham bin Abd al-Malik. The Islamic conquest of the Indian subcontinent in the Middle East is generally considered to have begun with the arrival of the armies of the Umayyad Caliph, Sindh became an important center of the Muslim conquest of north-west India, followed by the Muslim conquest of the Punjab in the year 712 AD. Sindh was the only province to have not been captured by Muhammad bin Qasim in the Arab conquest of north India. He did not return to India for almost 18 years, which was at the time a remarkable event in the history of the Indian subcontinent. The Arab conquest of Sindh and Punjab occurred in the year 712 AD under the reign of Caliph Hisham bin Abd al-Malik. Sindh was the only province to have not been captured by Muhammad bin Q

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