

HABIBIA ISLAMICUS

(The International Journal of Arabic & Islamic Research) (Quarterly) Trilingual (Arabic, English, Urdu) ISSN:2664-4916 (P) 2664-4924 (E)
Home Page: <http://habibiaislamicus.com>

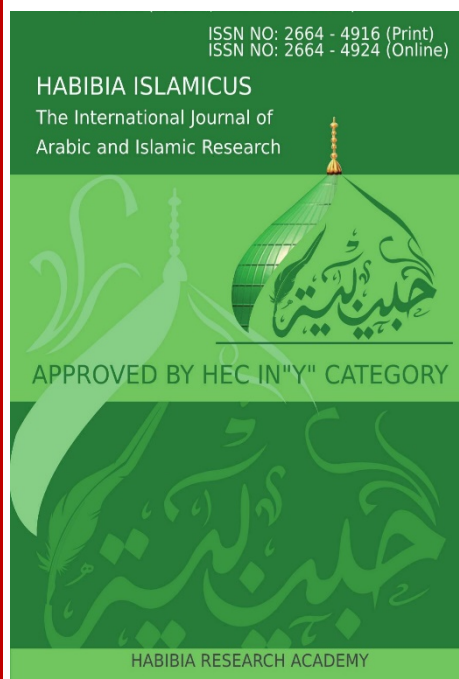
Approved by HEC in Y Category

Indexed with: IRI (AIU), Australian Islamic Library, ARI, ISI, SIS, Euro pub.

PUBLISHER HABIBIA RESEARCH ACADEMY
Project of JAMIA HABIBIA INTERNATIONAL,
Reg. No: KAR No. 2287 Societies Registration
Act XXI of 1860 Govt. of Sindh, Pakistan.

Website: www.habibia.edu.pk

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TOPIC:

ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDYING HISTORY AS SUBJECT IN 21ST CENTURY

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How to Cite: Akhtar, Sohail, Mamnoon Ahmed Khan, and Rizwana Jabeen. 2022. "ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDYING HISTORY AS SUBJECT IN 21ST CENTURY". *Habibia Islamicus (The International Journal of Arabic and Islamic Research)* 6 (2):115-30.

<https://doi.org/10.47720/hi.2022.0602e08>

URL: <https://habibiaislamicus.com/index.php/hirj/article/view/261>

Vol. 6, No.2 || April –June 2022 || P. 115-130

Published online: 2022-06-30

QR. Code



ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDYING HISTORY AS SUBJECT IN 21ST CENTURY

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ABSTRACT:

The paper primarily deals with the subject of History and its study in this modern era of science and technology. There are lots of theories about the study of history as few one of the modern society state it is fruitless subject. Many philosophers explored it as a science of all sciences in the world. History is considered an important subject of human progress it only not related the past or myth of human life. History is also the philosophical study of human progress and achievements. It explores the reasoning in occurrence of events and that's why it is called as the study of causes. History is not only a theoretical subject it is a research of human activities in the past. Study of history is as compulsory as other modern science to learn from the past because it is history which provides a moral lesson in the light of past. It also presents the contribution of it defines the study of the biography of greatmen. Therefore, history is defines as the past record of mankind, biography of greatmen, a lesson of past and study of society. This paper highlights and explores the subject of history and the need of its study, its importance, its nature scope, as biography and lesson of the past.

KEYWORDS: History, Mankind, Progress, Biography, Record, Society, Lesson etc.

INTRODUCTION: The Paper primarily deals the significance of the subject of history in this era of Science and Technology. Everyone is in the search of employment through scientific based subjects. History is considered a spare subject in the modern time. Science students always raised a question that why people are studying history? What is the scope and value of this subject as compared to physics-. Literally the word history means day and night, month or the appearance of something. Understand that when they describe or narrate past situations and events in a certain period, the details are called diary. History is a word in Arabic. Where history is used, the word is derived from the English word history and hysteria, which is a Greek word, and in Persian it is a matter of daily life, and it also means that we regularly associate an event with the word history.¹ The Subject of History is considered very important and according to Collingwood, History is a succession of self-contained individual units while every time and every phase of culture automatically turns into the next when its time is ripe.² M.C Lemon defined history in his book as "History is they study of the human progress"³ History is record of social change as everyone knows that there is a conflict between two class of the society the upper and lower class. Therefore the main point of the social change is wealth. social change and will convince to be so until his followers are wicts, rious after which people will be living happily ever after at the end of the fairy tale Marx himself is not concerned with justice, but only with resentment it is inevitable, so he says, that the under privileged should be resentful and should be a majority hence

insanity, revolutions, class war, etc. The nature of the whole process in the system is not any principle of justice but the purely neglected principle of hatred Similarly, the dignity of a nation's society and institution is a wall to record with health reasons, which means gaining insight and understanding about an event, that is, if a minister is present at an event, while investigating the facts. The search is on and what is known is based on facts. History informs human beings of the past in the light of facts" ⁴

It was explained for more cogently if we noticed that one aspect of social life, namely the economic aspect, was of such importance that it tended to be reflected in all the rest, so that it was in economic terms that all states of affairs must finally be understood"⁵ Marx has given great importance to his interpretation of history which has become the corner stone of Marxism. It has affected not only the general political thought of our age, but also the outlook, feelings and beliefs of individual men and woman". Marx borrowed his material from many others who had treated the same path, and filled his philosophy into the mould suggested by Hegalian dialectic. But he found Hegel on his head and therefore set him the right. ⁶

Research Methodology: This is an analytical study of the significance of studying History as a subject in this modern era of science and technology the subject like History are considered less important as per the needs of the market. For this analytical research topic the historic method has used with the help of qualitative approach based on the documentary sources i.e. books, articles essays, newspaper etc.

Review of Literature: Literature review is also considered an integral part of any research because it does not only make the entire research valuable but also provides a conceptual and theoretical background to research. For this theoretical type of qualitative research topic literature review is very important and based some documentary sources with the definition, meaning and interpretation of the subject of history, its nature, scope and significance through ages. For this research topic the most relevant work of the historian has been consulted to make the research valuable and authentic. In this context several historical books i.e. What is History?, History of History, Idea of History, Studying History, Philosophy of History, History and Historians of The 19th Century, Interpretation of History, Historiography, Muslim Historians, History Today, Tareekh Nigari, Tareekh-e-Islam and many other secondary sources articles and essays etc. has consulted to compile this work.

Discussion: Thomas Carlyle said history always remembers the great people and their contribution in the society as he mentioned six classes of great man. According to him, "the history of the world is but the biography of great man."⁷

Unlike other conventional sciences, the science of history is an effective science that introduces the evolution of all. History is the source of the Arabic language which

literally means to determine an event in writing. In the literal sense, history refers to the written description of past situations, events and accidents.⁸ According to Shibli, the combination of the events of nature which have brought about changes in the objective conditions of the human world and the effect that man has had on the world of nature is called history. Thus, it is the science of history to examine all the past events and to find out the reasons for the occurrence of events.⁹ Allama Iqbal also considers the memory of the past as a stepping stone for the progress of the nation. In his view, nations remain attached to the past. And those who forget the past are degraded. He also interpreted that no nation can live without its history.¹⁰ Maulana Akbar Shah Khan thinks that there are generally two types of history in general and special. General history refers to a history that is being written in a global context and is specific to a specific country, region, nation or family. Similarly, in terms of condition, there are two types, traditional and non-traditional.¹¹

One of the sciences mentioned in the Qur'an is history. In which the situation and events of the nations of the past have been discussed and it has been ordered to study them and create thoughts within oneself and learn lessons from the instructive stories of the past. So that they can take practical guidance for the present and the future by taking guidance from the past. He said, "We have sent down to you good stories so that you may learn a lesson from them." And you were heedless."¹² History as subject considered the oldest subject among all subjects of Arts and Sciences. It is one of the important sources of human knowledge. History began with birth of man and the oral history is as old as speech while written history is as old as script. Basically the term history is used for the record of the human past that what had happened. When we explore the word history it is generally it is derived from a Latin word of Historia and it was used for investigation or research of any event. It was considered in the context of the written or oral statement based on factual evidence. The famous historian Allama Ibn Khaldun beautifully praising "history" in his Muqadimma, said that history is the source of all sciences and arts of the world and a mirror of the past in which The style of rulers and kings where the founding of reasoning, style of world civilization and public information can be seen. According to the beginning and evolution of a society in the past, the beginning and evolution of a nation, progress and decline, and the knowledge of detailed information is called the knowledge of history, which informs about its beginning, end and evolution while passing through the paths. There is a mirror which not only reflects the civilization of the past but also if the history of a nation is lost then the greatness of its past is lost. History can also mean the economic and political activities of human beings. Awareness from the past can be a guide to desires and deeds, that is why it is considered as one of the most important knowledge of history. Because the study of the history of oppression

is like the study of the ideas of the times and like a mirror against each and every time from which the pictures of the people of that time can be seen.¹³ In the present age of science, History and geography are the most neglected subjects. What to talk about general history and world geography, most of the students and young people do not know the history and geographical details about their own country and their co-religion exists. People of indifferent to their own culture, past traditions and environments cannot be proud of their achievements, nor do they care to live and die for their nation. Whatsmathy! What sheer Ignorance". To be conscious of one's past is to be alive for present le a continuation of the past. Moreover, history deals with our own ancestors and their achievements, their common interests and sufferings services and sacrifices, as such we cannot be indifferent to the past records. History is not merely a pass time of politicians. It is the record of 'all' that Man has thought and done, dared and suffered, felt and cherished. The whole of his work and achievements must be known and appreciated.¹⁴ Pakistani Historian K.K. Aziz defined history in his context as, "History is considered as the fount from which our soul takes its glows; History supplies the nervous system of the nation's physical frame."¹⁵

R. G. Collingwood calls history a kind of research or inquiry. In other words History is a science for all science begins from the knowledge of our own ignorance again; according to him the object of history is to find out 'res gesta', actions of the human beings that had been done in the past. History proceeds by the interpretation of evidence-things that are singly called documents and answer the questions about the past events- Historical method essentially consists in interpreting the evidence. Anyhow history does not rule out the fallacies of testimony.¹⁶

History is the biography of great man and it is that the true and real historian are those who educated the nation and generation and preserve them but if they do not produce so they are same as the bats which also considered in the birds.¹⁷ Thus history returns philosophy of history everything else but the thinking.¹⁸ History is very important for everybody who is very important reflection on history is if our country's capital and divided into different parts it means the history of this Nation and this country is incomplete therefore it is very important to know about the philosophy of history.¹⁹ History is a succession of self-contained individual units which are culture; each culture has special character of its own.²⁰ It was explained for more technically if we noticed that one aspect of social life namely the economic aspect was of such importance that it tended to be reflected in all the rest so that it was in economic terms that all states of Africa must finally be understood.²¹ social change and well known lines to be so until his followers are rious after which people will be living happily Ever After and the end of the Fairy tale marks himself is not concerned with justice but only with resentment,

it is investable which so he says that the under privileged should be resentful and should be a majority hence insanity, class, war, etc. the matine of the whole process in this system is not any principle of justice but to the purely neglected principle of hatred.²² Then comes the most important question i.e. what is history for; what is the purpose of history? History is for human self-knowledge. History teaches us what man has done; and thus what man is. In other words history is made by deeds of man. Man is great not by what he is but by what he does. We can know only about what is or what is happening around us; but there is a immense store- house of experience that is accessible only through history. It supplements first hand knowledge by making the past alive for us. History is not like dry bones as some people argue. It is the study of human struggles and achievements. In the words of Lord Bacon, "History makes man wise". History with Archeology is certainly one of the many sources of wisdom. This wonderful is replete with the precious treasurers that humanity has amassed during five centuries or more. They are all ours for we are the heirs of all the ages. As an individual man is punny and feeble, but knowledge of history Add to our stature History magnifies and expends our personality. Further, we cannot understand our own life without knowledge of History. The present has its Pools in the past. Each generation has borrowed freely from its predecessors and lent generously to Rs successors. "do each new man strikes root into far fore time".²³

Civilization, as we see it today, le like the stem and branches and leaves of an umbrageous oak; but the wide branching roots are hidden underground. History shows us the roots without uprooting the tree and sends mind-rays through the solid earth. History preserves racial memory. History also throws light on human nature and is an esteemed ally of psychology. In history truth is often stronger than fiction. A person unacquainted with the vast and wondrous panorama unfolded by history can have no idea of potentialities of human nature, of the Empyrean lights to which it can soar and the Tartarian depths to which it can sink. Love and hale, mercy and cruelty, greed and unworldliness, ambition and humanity, cowardice and heroism, these and other qualities are disclosed on the curves of maxima and minima in the far ranging calculus of history. And then we feel that Man is, in truth, fearfully and wonderfully made. "The glory jest and riddle of the world', History makes us aware of the undulations, the ups and downs in life of man or the nation and thus helps us to act wisely in situations. It warns us about the pit-falls and saves us from treading in wrong or thorny path. It is possible only when we read not the history of particular period or peoples but history of human race-general history. Some say: "There is nothing new under the sun", and "History repeats itself".²⁴

As a matter of fact, every day, every hour, man every minute creates something new under the sun, and history never repeats itself. Different Only conditions may be repeated. As Lowell sings:

New occasion teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward;
Who would keep abreast of truth;
Lo, before us glean her camp-fire!
We ourselves must pilgrims be;
Nor attempt the future's portal with;
The past's blood-rusted key".

Thus fact and circumstances are never the same. As Professor .H. Robinson²⁵ says: "Cultivate Historical mindedness"; but let us be careful not to overdo it. Lastly, History is supremely valuable in providing one indispensable requisite of social health and vitality, viz Moral inspiration. American poet Wordsworth Longfellow as rightly said;

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can also make our lives sublime".

The records of the past, interpreted in practical life by noble men and women, supply the moral tone, which must be administered to each generation, lest it perish of ethical inanition and debility. History is paeon of triumph of great movements in religion, politics arts and science. History preserves the names and words and deeds of the most remarkable representatives of the small elite of martyrs, apostles, heroes as the mountains keep and conceal ruby, jade and amethyst. They pass away but the good they do, lives after them.²⁶ Truly does Goethe say: "The best that History has to give us, is the enthusiasm that it arouses". The historians are the high priests of this immortal and eves lasting cult. History keeps alive the Mind and Soul of every great benefactor of human race is the fascinating quest of the "Foot prints" left by great men and women on the 'sands of time'. Historical Biography is our guide and leader. In fact progress is the gift bestowed on us by all eager, active's devoted and forward looking people who have lived and died during five hundred centuries or more. What is right method of studying history? History is like a sharp razor, if handled carefully it helps us to look clean and attractive, but it may also cut the skin or throat otherwise. It has a tremendous power to make or mar personality and character, 1 may be a blessing or according to the method of presentation. History should be regarded as the record of the origin and development of civilization as a whole. The whole of mankind and nothing less, should be envisaged as the theme of history. Do read national history, history of Islam, but do not neglect the world or Human History, for History is a universal epic or it is nothing. History and Humanity are Siamese twins that must never be separated.²⁷

Many scholars have deliberately and cruelly cut up History into National fragments and written learned tomes on history of England, France, India, America, Arabia, China etc. The idea of sectionalism must not invade the domain of History. They all mingle and move in world History-the epic of humanity. Kant's great idea of "Universal History" has been forgotten in the present century. The present bitterness and rivalry among the nations of the world leads to wars which is a curse and a blight on our civilization. The scientific historian gnashes his teeth in rage and cries: "You have murdered History: therefore you shall sleep in peace no more. This shall be your doom, that like the house of Atreus, you shall destroy one another, because you have first destroyed History".²⁸

While National history also fixes our attention on wars and many minor issues. History, thus, is shown to be 'red in tooth and claw' with the blood of the slaughtered patriots of all nations. The patriotic historians generally mislead the readers for they paint only one-sided picture. Beware of such national historians. History is truly like a lustrous diamond with many facets; it loses its value if it is broken into fragments. History is to be studied in scientific and cosmopolitan spirit. Then only we can succeed in abolishing the bogey of war and establish lasting peace in the world. Some great historians like Ranke, Droysen, Maurenbrecher and Freeman have postulated the doctrine that "History is past politics". They teach that history should deal only with the evolution of the state, and not with the development of all factors of civilization like philosophy, literature, art, science, industry, commerce etc. History is much more than politics. Lowell has rightly warned: "Man is more than constitutions". History is not merely a pastime of politicians. It is record of all that men have thought, done and achieved the sum total of human achievements. History, if rightly written, free from the fallacies of testimony; and then read with unprejudiced mind, can teach some good, necessary and statutory lessons.²⁹

The reader will become a convinced cosmopolitan and the unity of mankind will shine in his mind. The hope expressed by Tennyson in the unity of mankind- "The Parliament of Man, the Federation of World", shall be fulfilled. Study of world history will cure him of the intellectual myopia from which some squinting patriots and race-philosophers suffer. The reader shall become tolerant and humane in his judgment of the dead. History judges all persons by standard of their age and environments and not by their advanced ideas. Moreover, he will become an ardent but discriminating reformer. It will teach that every institution handed down, is an amalgam of good and bad. He should take the good and shun the bad. He will not act as a thoughtless root-and-branch iconoclast. He will recognize the necessity of reforming and overhauling all institutions at frequent intervals. Let one good custom corrupt the world. "What is history?" asked Napoleon. "It is but a fable agreed upon", was the famous answer. We know how different it is to arrive at a truth even about events that have taken place during last two decades. Affirmation is followed by contradictions; rumors by denials; denials are refuted; lies are nailed as the current cant has it, only to be repeated, and later declared to be the whole truth. There are but rare chances for truth as history has to be constantly rewritten and interpreted afresh. Those who have done something really noble and grand for the society, for the country or the humanity at large, find a place in the pages of history. They have become immortal by their deeds and their

names are permanently carved on the niche of time. Time writes no wrinkles on their faces. The historian assembles facts about their lives; collates them; emphasizes their contributions, and then interprets them for the readers. Deyden translated 'Plutarch's Lives' into English defining the term as the history of particular men's lives. Plutarch's Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans is the greatest example of collective biography. While recording the deeds and actions of the great men, women, historian also writes their biography and throws light on the environments that had shaped and influenced their lives and deeds. According to the scientific views of History, historical phenomena is result of environments .It is a one sided view. Actually History is the product of two forces environment and personality. Personality is the father and environment is the mother. The mind and not its creations are at the helm of history. The goes to prove that Man is the pivot of while history rotates. Indeed, 'Nature is beautiful because of Man'. History tells us what man has done, and what man is. History has Immortalized man's achievements. No man, no history. This is man who changes the environment, the economic structure and the course of history. It is the men and women who bring about all these changes and build up the coral reef of progress. Thus in the last resort all these things proceed from the minds and wills of human beings or personality. History tells us what Man has done. "What" always leads to who' and every "it" points to 'he' or 'she'. Man always licks behind every achievement, as there is spider somewhere in the 'web'. According to economic determinism, as some believe, even if machines and classes determine history, they are created and changed by personality the seed of Biography, which is final arbiter of man's destiny All economic processes and methods, political policies and programmes are the products of ethical theories and adjuncts of human personality which is the active creative power in history. All arts and sciences should pay homage to the mind and will of man - the central figure in the colorful panorama of history. Wallpaper says that history is not a general subject but it always leads to rationality. It is their job to find out the reasons that led to the rise and fall of the nation. Historical events of these changes are consequences that occur in different periods of time on the thoughts and ideas of people in different periods. As a matter of fact, the vast majority of people do tend to remain passive slaves of Environment and economic political institutions for a long time, as they lack in free and creative personality. But a minority always takes up the challenge and rises above the conditions and the crises, defies the old order; sweeps the oppositions and shines through their deeds. Personality unites thesis and antitheses into a new synthesis which never be created otherwise. Personality is can responsible for dialectic of history. The equal role of environment personality was clearly indicated by Themistocles long ago. Plutarch relates the incident thus: "Once an ordinary citizen of the small city of Seriphos said to Themistocles: "You owe your glory, not to yourself; but to your great city of Athens'. He replied: "Very true: I should not have become famous if I had been born at Seriphos: but you would not have become great and powerful, even if you had been an Athenian".³⁰ History has very wide canvas. It covers individuals, groups nations and the humanity at large. It is a product of many natural, human, moral and personal forces. It never stands still. History is a medley; it reveals a mixed patch work of progress and retrogression in

different countries and different epochs. coueism is not applicable to history. The march of humanity has been irregular, disorderly and haphazard. It has never been in a straight line or a circle or indefinite shape. It has been an up and down, down and up, forward and backward, lawless and chaotic movement according as men and women have been virtuous or wicked,, active or lethargic, wise or foolish, creative and conservative. Then comes the galaxy of the Heroes, the man who have done something good and great for their country or nation and for humanity at large. The powerful procession is presented by great sages and saints, national heroes and heroines, scientists and soldiers, reformers and restorers, poets and philosophers, artists and writers. Biographers find their material in the eventful and interesting careers of these great men and women, their services rendered to the people and the human race. We admire and honour them and remember their services and sacrifices. In this sense Biography (record of life and deeds) is the perennial fountain of Moral Elixir for us. The beginning and evolution of a nation in a society of the past, progress and decline, and the knowledge of detailed information is called the knowledge of history, passing through the paths, informing about its beginning, end and evolution. History is a mirror from which the past Not only is the reflection of civilization visible, but if the history of a nation is lost, then the greatness of its past is lost. History can also mean the economic and political activities of human beings. That is why it is considered as one of the most important knowledge of history. Because the study of the history of oppression is like a study of the ideas of the times and like a mirror against each and every time from which the pictures of the people of that time can be seen.³¹

History also records the deeds and the disaster' wrought by the cruel tyrants, bloody conquerors, traitors and quislings, selfish and senseless politicians, war mongers and heartless warriors, destroyers of culture and civilization, anarchists and misanthropes. They have reaped as they have. shown thistles and weeds. We are naturally repulsed from them. Unlike the pioneers of progress, they are responsible for Retrogression in History. What is History for? My answer is: "History is for human self-knowledge...Knowing yourself means knowing what you can do; and since nobody knows what he can do unless he tries, the only clue what man can do, is what man has done. The value of history, then, is that it teaches us what man has done and thus what man is". (R.G. Collingwood) The above conclusion of Collingwood, goes to prove that history is made by deeds of man. A man is great not by what he is but by what he does. One may be born in great and noble family: he may take his stream of life from worthy parents; he may be born with a silver spoon in his mouth; he may boast of great pomp and show, still he cannot be called great man unless he has done some noble and outstanding and daring deeds. It is a famous saying: Noble is he who noble does. It is equally worthy of notice that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. This brings us to creed of hero and heroism, hero and hero-worship. It is the force of personality and pride of performance that earn for a person a permanent place in the pages of history. He may be a man of distinguished bravery, and illustrious person, person revered and idealized. Bravery, fearlessness, chivalry, power of endurance, spirit of sacrifice and defiance of danger are all signs and proof of physical courage. But physical courage without being tempered by mercy and kindness turns into barbarism, cruelty and

tyranny. We read and sing about war heroes, about defenders of faith-the great crusaders, about the builders of empires, about unflinching soldiers and great heroes.³² The Islamic History is full of achievements crusaders and martyrs. Hazrat Omar, the builder of the Islamic empire, Hazrat Ali the sword of God, Khalid Bin Walid, Tariq Bin Ziyad, Hazrat Imam Hussain the great Martyr of Islam, Salahuddin Ayubi, the terror of the Christian world and others are, the Heroes of Islam. Their greatness of character, acts of bravery unwavering courage, patience, burning zeal; their historical victories combined with sense of justice, kindness moral courage, great source of encouragement and moral exhale faithful. Equally great and illustrious had been the achievements and accomplishments of the great Heroes of History Mohammad Bin Qasim the carrier of Islamic standard into India, Mahmood Ghaznavi the famous Iconoclast and Tipu Sultan the lion-hearted. The history of Islam is replete with the brave deeds and daring of the soldiers of Islam. The pages of History are also adorned with the military, social and economic achievements and reforms of the Muslim rulers of India. Among the Hindus the two greatest Epics-Ramayan and Mahabharat celebrate the deeds of their heroes. In the same way, the dignity of a nation's society and institution is a wall to record with health reasons, which means gaining insight and understanding about an event, ie The search is on and what is known is based on facts. History informs man of the past in the light of facts³³

H. G. Wells has recorded the reactions between the settled and nomadic people in his book The Outline of History. "Wherever civilization seems to be choking amid its weeds of wealth and debt and servitude; when its faith seems rotten into cynicism and its powers to further growth are hopelessly entangled in effete formulae, the nomad drives like a plough to break up the festering stagnation and release the world to new beginnings."³⁴

History is a wise teacher, and the curious learn the great deal , History records one the important events and deeds of the great personages who have left permanent foot prints on the sands of time. By reading and studying history reader, as Macaulay says: "feels his mind enlarged". He may have traveled and seen and met different places and people. But when he plunges into the pages of politically, intellectually and morally unlike any community, Here is a history, learns: other community of which he has the means of forming an opinion. We should study history in order to learn the relevant facts about the past experiences and activities of the human race, and also attempt a philosophical interpretation of them. As individual, our personal life, compared with the long centuries of human history, is like an ephemeral insect that lives and dies in a day. There is a immense store house of experience that is accessible only through history. We feel that we are the 'heroes of all ages ' and preserver of the past treasures. We claim our heritage by commencing the study of History and Archaeology-one of the many sources of wisdom. As individuals we are indeed puny and feeble, but when we have enlarged our experience through history, we are like a dwarf standing on the head of a giant. It extends our mental horizon and range of vision beyond the wildest dreams of clairvoyance. Thus history magnifies and expands our personality. History makes us to understand and evaluate own lives. The present has its roots in the past. Each generation borrows freely from its

predecessors and lends generously to its successors. There is no break in the continuity of biological descent of social evolution Mathew Arnold³⁵ makes Empedocles says:

"Born into life-man grows
Forth from his parent's stem;
And blends their blood, as those
of theirs are blent in them;

Without knowledge of history, one like wayfarer who does not remember the route by which he has travelled. He knows just where he stands but not whence he has come, History prevents such loss of racial memory. We can not be an intelligent citizen without knowing, something about the origin and development of the different phases of contemporary civilization having its roots in the past. History is the basis of true citizenship without which true Ethics is impossible. The past as revealed through documents and supported by testimony also teaches us what are the ambitions and aspirations of man? How man has suffered through human weakness and how he has risen to great heights by conquering the mountains of difficulties, how the constant efforts and perseverance have overcome, all obstacles and made impossible possible? Neopolcan said the word impossible is in the dictionary of fools, and 'Mr. Jinnah is impossible man, said Gandhi. These are the lessons of past.³⁶ "The glory, jest and riddle of the world". Man always learns from experience, for experience is the best teacher. Past experience helps us to act wisely in life. So the experiences of the race may sometimes help and guide us in discovering the solutions of come perplexing. Problems of to days. Mankind has perhaps acquired A small stock of permanently valid principles and precepts by the trial and error method. But beware of the fallacy of always turning to the past for wisdom.

"New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
Nor attempt the Future's portals with
The Past's blood-rusted key".

The records of the past, interpreted in practical life by noble man and women, supply the moral tonic which must be administered to each generation lest it perish of ethical inanition and debility. History sounds the paean of triumph of great movements in religion, politics, arts and science. The self-sacrifice of the earnest lovers of Humanity was the price always paid for progress, for victory. We learn that no progress can be made without sacrifice. No sacrifice is too great for a noble cause. We learn how some brave and bold souls have courted death as martyrs, how the heroes have faced death with smiles on their faces; how the daring pioneers have risked their lives for others? Many have scorned rank and honour, suffered hunger and thirst, despised contumely and calumny, foregone fame, fortune and family life and endured tortures, imprisonment and exiles for some noble cause, truth and service of the suffering multitudes. Their deeds and achievements teach us how we can master sense and conquer self and thereby raise the mass of mankind to ever higher levels of wisdom and virtue. The greatest lesson of history is: Above all idols or race-pride, nationalism and false hero-nations is Humanity. Thus vision demolishes the worships. We learn how all nations and races have striven through sore toil and travail to conquer nature,

eliminate evil, and improve society and the individual as far as they could. History also proves the interdependence of all races and nations. We come to know that modern Europeans owe an enormous debt to Greece, Rome and Islam. We are indebted to Italy for the Renaissance, to France for Revolution and to Germany for Reformation. The Header joyfully joins Terence and says: "I am a Man, and nothing that relates to Man, is alien to me". we learn to love mankind as comrades.³⁷ In the light of lessons learnt from past we can become ardent but discriminating reformers. They convince us that all elements of permanent value in the old institutions must be prescribed and every ancient institution is not altogether rotten. It is an amalgam of good and evil. Wisdom consists in absorbing the good and discarding the evil. The reader than understands that the architect progress must demolish some old dilapidated houses before beautiful modern buildings can be erected on the site. Whittier has wisely said:³⁸

"It was but the ruin of bad;
The wasting of the wrong and ill;
Whatever of the good of old time had was living still".³⁹

If we want to learn lasting lessons of wisdom and seek guidance, we must turn to the Holy scriptures that disclose and discuss all that have been ordained for mankind from the beginning Universe to the Day of Doom and of the Hereafter. "This is Scripture where of no doubt, guidance unto those who ward off evil."⁴⁰ From the words of Aristophanes: "Life is short, art is long and opportunity fleeting, we learn that life is transitory, that what man has created, lasts longer and we must do a work at opportune and appropriate moment, for time and tide wait for none. The lives of the prophets and saints teach us: self-denial, spirit of service and the simple life are necessary for the success of great mission and new movement as demonstrated by Hazrat Issa A.S, Prophet Mohammad, Buddah and others. We learn that greatness and happiness of human race consist in living with love, peace, tolerance and hatred war and intolerance are the greatest curses for mankind. Those standing armies are menace to freedom, peace and future welfare of human race. We learn that oligarchies of the Romans, the feudal Barns, the French bourgeoisie, landlords and Sardar, Chieftains are always selfish and cruel and lead to perpetual internecine strife. The past experience has shown that bondage is hell and freedom is heaven. The mainspring of human progress is personal freedom and civil freedoms have raised nations like Athens, England, America, France, Germany ,Japan etc. to unprecedented material progress and human wellbeing and by reading about the achievements failures of leaders we learn that the secret of leadership is a great man, a great country and a great cause. Nothing great can be achieved without firm determination, perseverance and sacrifices. It is by means of ladder of ambition, one can scale great heights."⁴¹ The lessons of history also warn us that able and energetic men will exploit the people by fraud and force, if they are not trained in high ideals of personal conduct. That every movement tends to produce a 'gang' of Charlatans and parasites, however noble its aims may be at the outset. Trade union office bears and socialists leaders are the examples. We learn that one cannot always succeed in life; and failures are pillars of success. Records show that some-times danger brings out the best in the character of man. That one is not defeated unless on loses courage and

discouraged. History brings home the great lesson that tyranny and oppression, injustice and unrighteousness carry with them an inevitable punishment though it may be delayed. Pharaoh met his ignoble doom. Napoleon, the despotic ruler had to die in exile at St. Helena, Czarism was a victim of public wrath and tyrants like Hitler and Mussolini reaped as they had sown. We also learn greatness is not a family monopoly and most of the great men have risen from humble parents. Napoleon, Abraham Lincoln, Gandhi and Jinnah are model examples.⁴²

In the context of modern history: The weak history of any nation or the weak consciousness of its great history destroys the creativity and destroys the whole system of values and ideas, and only the Muslim nation in the world has the honor of being the brightest history of all nations. And it has a glorious past, and it is an undeniable fact that has been openly acknowledged by others. But it is a pity that even the classes of Muslims who can be said to be awake and vigilant in some degree seem oblivious to their glorious past and indifferent to their glorious history. As a result, Western intellectuals around the world now believe that Muslims have no history of their own, no personal existence on the page of existence, and their status on the chest is not like the wrong letter, their history. The leaflets are about oppression, war and violence and extremism aimed at propagating one's religion and enforcing one's Islam by the sword.

Now, the question arises-what is the scope of our subject history-i.e. what is the breadth, comprehensiveness, variety and extent of learning experiences provided by the study of this subject? An account of the history of history given above has shown how the subject which was once limited to a local saga, has, during the course of centuries, become the universal history of mankind, depicting man's achievements in every field of life-political, economic, social, cultural, scientific, technological religious and artistic etc., and at various levels-local, regional, national and international. Its scope is vast; it is the story of man-a study of the totality of his behavior. Its scope is also wide and long, in fact: as wide as the whole world and as long as the existence of man on this earth. It starts with the past; makes present its sheet-anchors and points to the future. Events like wars, revolutions, rise and fall of empires, fortunes and misfortunes of great empire-builders as well as the masses in general are all the subject-matter of history yet History is a comprehensive subject. Today, we hear of History of Civilization, 'History of Geography', 'History of Art', 'History of Literature', 'History of Mathematics', 'History of Physics', 'History of Chemistry', 'History of Religion'-in fact, history of any and every social, physical and natural science we are interested in. How can we know the present status of any human endeavor without its history? History today has become an all-embracing, comprehensive subject with almost limitless extent in History

Conclusion : The importance and value of history in the life of nations is the same as that of the memory and memory of an individual in his life, just as the memory of a person is based on his thoughts, personality, character, thoughts and ideas In the same way, the most profound effect on the collective life of a nation and its overall practices is its history. This reveals the slips, shortcomings, weaknesses and mistakes of the previous Ummah and its causes and causes. The study of history creates a feeling of remorse and shame in the hearts

and informs the nations The moment their criminal negligence and carelessness can take them to heaven to earth The student of history feels himself at every moment and every moment in the gatherings of prophets, saints, emperors, conquerors and scholars. That is why every living and conscious nation does its best to preserve its history and to propagate it as much as possible. The greatness of history can be gauged from the fact that the Holy Scriptures Is the true standard of the path of truth, the path of truth and the straight path. To sum up the discussion, finally, the perpetual lesson of past is that life is not to be judged by the number of years we live but by the use that we make of them. There introduced a term philosophy of history. Philosophy of history was invented by Voltaire who meant by it no more than critical or scientific history.⁴³ In short, at any time of human development, the importance of knowledge of history is undeniable. It is the story of the performance of nations and the sacrifices of great people without which the preservation of human development is possible.

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قوم روشن از سواد سرگذشت خود شناس آمد زیاد سرگذشت
سلسله روز و شب نقش گر حادثات سلسله روز و شب اصل حیات و ممات

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