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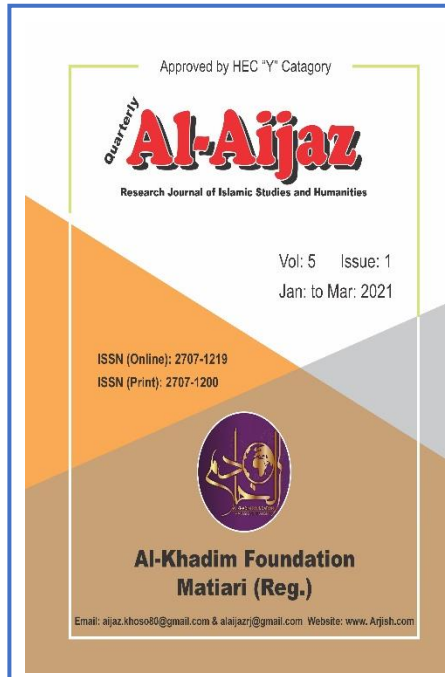
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TOPIC:

The Glorious End of Climax with the Tragic Story of The Decline of Islamic World
In Twentieth Century; A Historical Analysis

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The Glorious End of Climax with the Tragic Story of The Decline of Islamic World In Twentieth Century; A Historical Analysis

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Abstract

Islam is a universal religion and it influenced all over the world with its dispensation. After the migration from Makkah to Madinah, the Holy prophet PBUH constituted a new welfare state. In 8th Hijri after the conquest of Makkah Islam became the dominant religion in Arabia. It provided a great power and Muslims challenged the strong and powerful state of Iran and Rome. Especially, during the pious caliphate from 632-661 A.D Islam spread rapidly and Muslims had become a strong nation of the world. They became powerful ruler of a state which was established in three continents Asia, Europe and Africa during Umayyad, Abbasid and Ottoman time respectively. This strong state was thought indeclinable till 18th century. But the start of 19th century changed this approach as the great Mughal state which was lasting its breath faced debacle in 1857. While the strong Ottoman Empire scattered in to several parts and was occupied by Great Britain, France, Italy and USSR after world War-I. The condition of the Muslim became miserable and they lost all the past glory. This paper highlights the basic causes of Muslim's decline in 20th century.

Keywords: Islamic State, Madinah, caliphate, Climax, Colonialism, Decline, etc.

Introduction

Before the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) was sent, most of the countries of the world were going through a period of disbelief and polytheism, humiliation and misguidance. If there was nothing left, then in these circumstances, Hadi Kamil was sent for the fulfillment of the Hanif religion, whose caste attributes took the lead in guiding humanity.¹

In the history of the world, Islam is a perfect religion which has been declared as a complete code of life. For a period of time since its appearance, its spiritual rays have made the world a beacon of light, while its rays have been the cause of enlightenment to Reiki. The rise of Islam brought the philosophy of Islam, humanity and spirituality to its peak, from the Bedouin settlers of the desert to the deserts of Arabia and to the corners of the world, but its rise was considered only when He reached Europe, trampling Qaisar and Kisra.

After the Righteous Caliphate, the Umayyad, especially Waleed, are considered the golden age of Islamic conquests, when the borders of the Islamic State stretched from Kashgar to Egypt and the flag of Islam was flying over the land of Sindh, then the Banu Abbas rose to prominence. Where the energy increased, we saw the Ottoman Turks extend it to the borders of Sicily and Bulgaria and Rome. The borders of the Islamic nation seemed to extend from Europe to Kashgar. The great empire that shone on the horizons of Asia, Europe and Africa, after its fall in Andalusia, began its journey towards weakness and began to lose its share. The presence of Solomon the Great in Constantinople was rekindling it. But

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in the nineteenth century, where the Mughal luxury brought slavery to the subcontinent, Turkey's weakness was a threat to decline, but a sense of weakness dimmed the flickering lamp and ended in a grim tale of decline. There were many factors behind this tragic end which was not a temporary cause but a long struggle of imperialism which continued using all the prevailing moral and immoral tactics. Rakhi and the First World War became the story of the decline of the Islamic nation and thus the centuries-old Islamic state came to an end. When the British imperialist alliance divided the Ottoman Empire and divided it among themselves and fulfilled its goals by abolishing the Khalifah. The research paper under review seeks to analyze the causes and factors that may have been the main drivers of this tragic fall.

Methodology

The Research Paper is purely deal with the qualitative approach of research based on the historic method of research which compiled on documentary sources including both primary and secondary i.e. books, articles essays on this tragic story of Muslim's glorious climax.

Review of Literature

This research paper on the tragic story of the Islamic decline was prepared with the help of historical material and the available literary material includes both primary and secondary sources. In particular, various basic books on the history of Islam including Tabaqat, Tarikh-e-Masudi, Tarikh-e-Tabari, A Brief History of the Nation of Islam, The Bright Past of Muslims, Rise and Fall of Muslims, Imperialism, Muslim Conquerors, Reasons for Uprising in India, Articles on Newspapers, Magazines Etc. as secondary sources. Similarly, this article has been completed by adopting historical research method.

Discussion On Topic

Mickey's life was full of trials and tribulations, but after the migration to Medina, the strength of the Muslims began to increase. In the Battle of Badar, a small number of the Companions not only broke the back of the infidels of Makkah by defeating the infidels of Makkah in this first battle of truth and falsehood, but also inflicted heavy blows on the forces of falsehood.² While this victory not only increased the strength of the Muslims, it also played a role in accelerating the spread of Islam. Provided an opportunity to move towards Ajam.³ And not only did the Muslims succeed in establishing a strong government in Arabia, but in the time of the Prophet, the battle of Tabuk was against the Romans, and later, Osama bin Zaid, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, suppressed his anti-Islamic activities on the Roman frontiers.⁴ After the Abbasid period, the brutal invasion of the Tartars was the first golden age of Islam until the fall of Baghdad and the rise of Islam. After that, the period of rise began again and the Muslims remained on the rise again for a period of about four hundred and fifty years⁵

Similarly, Andalusia was conquered during the reign of Caliph Walid Bin Abdul Malik during the Umayyad period, but later Andalusia did not remain under the control of the Abbasids. The development of literature was to be seen⁶. With the advent of Islam, Muslims succeeded in establishing their rule and reach over different parts of the world. At the time

of the Righteous Caliphate, the position of the Islamic Empire was unique and it was seen at the height of high moral values. At the time of its establishment, it became a great empire.⁷ In time, his rule spread to three continents: Asia, Africa, and Europe. But as time went on, their political weakness and mutual incompetence gave others a chance to take revenge and they began to lose their legitimacy. In the middle of the thirteenth century, the kingdom of Banu Abbas ended with a tragic fall like Baghdad. Seeing the resurrection of Baghdad at the hands of Hulagu Khan, it seemed that the civilized nations of the world would never be able to rise again. But nature had something else in mind. After the Abbasids, the Ottoman Empire was to rule for centuries. The Ottoman Turks came from Mongolia to the Iranian tribes of Central Asia. Then they entered Asia Minor. The pre-settled Seljuk race met the Turks, where they expelled some and absorbed some.⁸ In fact, Hulagu Khan's army was fighting against Sultan Ala-ud-Din Seljuq of Konya, and Suleiman Khan, a chief of a nearby Turkish tribe, sent his son Ertugrul Khan to help the Muslim sultan. With only 444 cavalry, Ertugrul Khan defeated the Tatar army. Sultan Allaiddin gave a Jagir in his kingdom of Konya as a reward and this Jagir later led to the establishment of the Ottoman Empire as Ertugrul Khan continued to perform military services for Alaiddin and expanded his territory.⁹ After Sultan Ala-ud-Din, in 634 AH, Sultan Ghias-ud-Din succeeded to the throne. Who agreed to pay tribute to the Mughals in 641 AH. Meanwhile, Usman Khan was born to Ertugrul Khan in 657 AH. In 687 AH, when Usman Khan was thirty years old, Ertugrul Khan died. Usman Khan was given his father's estate by Shah Konya and in the same year Ghias-ud-Din Kekhsru made Usman Khan the chief of the army and married his daughter to him. When Sultan Ghias-ud-Din Khikhsru was assassinated in 699 AH, Konya was given to Usman Khan as the husband of his only daughter and this area of Asia Minor became known as the Ottoman Empire. After the Ottoman Sultan, others continued to expand their empire. When the founder of the Sultanate, Usman Khan, died in 1326, the empire was 120 miles long and about 60 miles wide. Under the rule of Sultan Suleiman, the Magnificent, in 1550, the area of the empire had exceeded four million square miles. Meanwhile, another historic event took place when Sultan Muhammad II conquered Constantinople, the capital of the Roman Byzantine Empire, in 1452 and made it his capital. This is known as Sultan Muhammad the Conqueror.¹⁰

The Ottoman sultans had returned to the walls of Vienna. If they had prepared properly for the winter, they could have easily traveled all over Europe, the shores of France, after the conquest of Vienna, and could have avenged the destruction and deportation of the Andalusian Muslims by the oppressive Christians. The first bell of destruction of the Ottoman Empire rang when the Ottomans were defeated by Austria for the first time at St. Gather's. This is the event of 1664. ¹¹ Then, in 1682, the Ottomans suffered another defeat when they turned to Vienna and tried to occupy Vienna, but failed miserably. Now the first glory of the Turks was gone and their weakness came to the fore. At the same time, the European governments also started taking out parts. Under the treaty, the Ottoman Empire recognized European power over several of its occupations. Recognized Poland's authority over Ukraine and Podolia, for example. Momoria was annexed by Venice. Some territories were annexed by Russia and Austria. Externally, the effect of this treaty was that the prestige of the Ottomans was weakened and the Ottomans adopted a defensive stance due to the treaty. Power increased towards a few Islamic countries but the grip of the Ottoman

sultans on the whole occupation weakened and many territories fell out of their hands one after the other. The Ottoman Empire was slowly disintegrating in the 19th century. In 1853, Russia occupied Crimea. France, Italy and Britain began to occupy many Arab and non-Arab territories. Algeria, Tunisia and Libya also fell out of Ottoman power. The British took control of the island of Cyprus in exchange for military aid. In 1878, Turkey was defeated in a very weak war between Russia and Turkey. The Balkan states rebelled and became independent. Greece had already become independent due to the political weaknesses of the Ottomans. Almost southeastern Europe seemed to have slipped out of the hands of the Ottoman Empire, and Turkey was given the title of Europe's sick man. It is called the century. But no one had any illusions that Muslims would decline so fast.¹²

As far as the Greek occupations of Egypt, Syria and Najd and Hijaz are concerned, in the first thirty years of the nineteenth century Egypt was a part of the Ottoman Empire and Muhammad Ali was the governor of Egypt. If we look at the history of Egypt, Egypt was a part of the caliphate of Banu Abbas. In the reign of Harun al-Rashid, the caliph of the Banu Abbas, in 801, Ibrahim Bin Aghlab made Carawan an independent state instead of the governorship of Carawan, and the Banu Aghlab ruled the region from 801 to 909. After Banu Aghlab, Carawan was ruled by Banu Fatima from 909 to 1117. They belonged to the sub-sect of the Shia sect, the Ismailis, and Obaidullah Mehdi formally started the series in 910. Obaidullah Mehdi proclaimed that he was the promised Mahdi and thus conquered Tripoli, Aruba, Sicily and many other cities in Morocco. Abu Tamim, the fourth ruler of Banu Fatima, intervened in Egypt at the request of the Egyptian emperors and sent Commander Johar. Commander Johar founded Cairo, which later became the capital of the Fatimid Sultans. After the expedition to Egypt, Commander Johar annexed Syria and the Hijaz to the Fatimid Empire by 973. Because the Fatimids' beliefs were full of esoteric ideas, these beliefs led to the downfall of this government. With- The administrative ability of Muez and Aziz Ballah certainly strengthened the kingdom of Banu Fatima. But the ruler declared himself a manifestation of the divine essence due to mental disorder and thus baseless claims and atrocities greatly diminished the respect of the Fatimid sultans from the hearts of the people. Over time, the Fatimid Empire split into smaller states due to internal strife, and Syria, Palestine, and other provinces separated from the central government. The Seljuk Turks began to invade the Fatimids, while the Arab tribes invaded. Salahuddin Ayubi finally extinguished the lamp of the Fatimid Empire in 1171. The kingdom of Mamluk rulers lasted from 1250 to 1517 in Egypt. These Mamluks belonged to different races. These Mamluk sultans faced the Ottoman problem in 1481. Then, on January 24, 1516, the Mamluks and the Turkish army clashed near Aleppo. The Ottomans conquered because of modern weapons, and after occupying Syria, the Ottoman army entered Egypt. Egypt was now a province of the Ottoman Empire. In addition, Mecca and Medina automatically became part of the Islamic Empire because they were already under Egyptian rule. In Egypt, under the Ottoman Empire, different women were appointed. From 1516 until the beginning of the nineteenth century, this process continued unabated. In 1831, Muhammad Ali, the governor of Egypt, revolted and the Egyptian army under his son Ibrahim conquered Syria. Turkish Sultan Abdul Majeed Khan made peace with Egypt in 1839 and Syria returned to the Ottoman Empire. On the other hand, Muhammad Ali accepted the supremacy of the Ottoman Sultan over Egypt and Egypt again became a province of the Ottoman Empire. But

now the situation was different: Egypt was almost free, except for a nominal payment and a sultan's sermon. Eventually, after the British occupation of Egypt in 1296 AH, the area fell out of the hands of the Ottoman Empire. At the beginning of the 19th century, the Wahdis ruled Najd in the Hijaz, and at the time of Muhammad Ali's uprising, in 1837, Egypt invaded Amir Najd Faisal and recaptured Najd.

Najd's wives began to be appointed from Egypt. Then in 1871 Saud ascended the throne and revolted against the Turks and established his government in Najd after many massacres. From 1823 to 1891, the Wahhabis ruled over the Najdu Hijaz. After 1916, Sharif Hussein bin Ali (Emir of Mecca) separated from the Ottoman Empire, instilling nationalist sentiment in the Arabs. Under the treaty, the Ottoman Empire recognized European power over several of its occupations. Recognized Poland's authority over Ukraine and Podolia, for example. Morea was annexed by Venice. Some territories were annexed by Russia and Austria. Externally, the effect of this treaty was that the prestige of the Ottomans was weakened and the Ottomans adopted a defensive stance due to the treaty. Power increased towards a few Islamic countries but the grip of the Ottoman sultans on the whole occupation weakened and many territories fell out of their hands one after the other. The Ottoman Empire was slowly disintegrating in the 19th century. In 1853, Russia occupied Crimea. France, Italy and Britain began to occupy many Arab and non-Arab territories. Algeria, Tunisia and Libya also fell out of Ottoman power. The British took control of the island of Cyprus in exchange for military aid. In 1878, Turkey was defeated in a very weak war between Russia and Turkey. The Balkan states rebelled and became independent. Greece had already become independent due to the political weaknesses of the Ottomans. It was as if almost southeastern Europe had slipped out of the hands of the Ottoman Empire, and Turkey had been dubbed the "sick man" in *European countries*.¹³

The beginning of Islamic history from Turkestan in Central Asia began with the conquest of Turkestan by Qutayba bin Muslim in 711 during the reign of Walid, and this chapter was closed by the Russians eleven hundred years later. Turkestan was divided into two parts, East Turkestan and West Turkestan. The pre-Islamic Chinese war with East Turkestan continued. Sometimes China would attack, sometimes the Turks would advance. The Great Wall of China was built to protect the Turks. Outside Turkestan, Seljuk Turks and Ottoman Turks established governments. Mahmud Ghaznavi and the sultans of Delhi's ancestors were also Turks and came from Turkestan. The first Islamic government in Turkestan was that of Qara Khanis. Whose capital was Kashgar. From the Great Wall of China to the whole of Central Asia and Russia to the north of Afghanistan and Iran was the homeland of the Turks. After the Qara Khanis, the Mongols ruled the region, then from 1700 to 1760, the Mongol infidel tribe Qalamuq ruled. In 1760, China defeated the Qalamuqs and occupied East Turkestan. In the 100-year period from 1760 to 1865, the inhabitants of East Turkestan revolted 17 times without success. Finally, the Turkish leader Yakub Bey succeeded in establishing an independent government in 1865. Yaqub Beg's government was recognized by Russia, Britain and the Ottoman Empire. Yaqub Baig was still busy increasing his military power with the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Aziz when China launched a fierce attack and made East Turkestan a province of China. The province was named Shen Chang (New Province), now known as Xinjiang. It seems that in the 19th century, East Turkestan was occupied by China, which still exists.

Russia, meanwhile, built several forts between 1835 and 1837 to consolidate its power, but against this aggression, Chief Kenny Siri drove the Russians out of their territories until 1846, but was killed in a skirmish and Russian troops In 1847, they reached Jiha from the river. The Dagestan region also included Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. These areas were sometimes under the influence of Iran and sometimes the Ottoman Empire. Even Russia's weak position led Russia to occupy Dagestan and northern Azerbaijan. Meanwhile, Georgia and Armenia were occupied by the Ottoman Empire. After 1797, Russia consolidated its hold, and Fateh Ali Shah Qajar relinquished his right to Iran under the Treaty of 1828 and ceded Dagestan and Azerbaijan to Russia. He started fighting with Khukand while Russia had reached the other side of the river. In 1865, Summer Sugar was occupied by the Russians. They did not eliminate it like a swamp, but made the rest of the state a subjugated state after occupying the fertile lands. The only state left in Turkestan was Khiva. Khiva is actually the old name of Khwarizm. This state was under Bukhara. But in 1644, Abu al-Ghazi Bahadur Khan made it an independent state. The Russians also launched an attack on Khiva in the 17th century, but failed. In the 19th century, the Russians invaded in 1834 and 1839, but were unsuccessful. After conquering Bukhara, the Russians occupied Khiva in 1837. At that time Syed Muhammad Rahim Khan was the Khan of Khiva. He sought help from the British government in Iran and India, but refused to do so and accepted the Russians' obedience. The Russians left the rest of the Delta with them. The Russian occupation of Turkestan is the greatest tragedy in the history of Islam because the situation in Andalusia and India was different. There were few Muslims in Andalusia and states like Bangladesh and Pakistan came into existence in India but the thousand year old homeland of Muslims and Turks Turkistan was completely occupied by Russia and China.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the state of Khokand was developing considerably. Russia invaded Tashkent in 1864 and conquered it in 1865, making it its subjugated state. Due to internal disputes, Russia annexed the area directly to the Russian Empire in 1876 and renamed it Fergana. In the 19th century AD, Muslim rulers ruled the state of Bukhara with full satisfaction. Amir Saeed Haider (1800-1826) was a devout and obedient ruler. After that Amir Nasrullah Khan (1826-1860) was a tyrant, greedy and bloodthirsty ruler of Syria who occupied the area. Muslims have long ruled North Africa. North Africa includes Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco. The whole of North Africa, from Egypt to Algeria, became part of the Ottoman Empire in the 16th century. Algeria was occupied by the Turks from 1553 to 1830. Algeria was known as a stronghold of pirates. Their activities frightened European governments as their merchant ships were attacked by pirates. But being an Ottoman-Turkish territory, European governments did not dare to intervene. In 1830, France invaded Algeria after failing to negotiate with Algerian ruler Dai Hussein. And in the next few years, Algeria came under French rule. Amir Abdul Qadir fought against France until 1847, but eventually he too was forced to surrender. Egypt was occupied by the Ottoman Turks in 1517, but the power of the Turks began to weaken in the eighteenth century. The Mamluk Turks made Egypt a semi-independent territory. France, led by Napoleon, occupied Egypt in 1798, but as the area was becoming France's best base to occupy India, the Turks, with the help of British troops, drove French troops out of Egypt in 1801. Due to this cooperation, the Turks could not help Tipu Sultan. Mohammed Ali, an Albanian officer in the war with France, showed significant achievements. After the victory,

Mohammed Ali was made the governor of Egypt, which greatly developed Egypt. Tunisia was part of the Ottoman Empire from 1574 to 1881. In the seventeenth century, 200 Gaz remained the name of Bab al-Aali. In 1710, Hussein Bay founded a new ruling family. During the reign of Ahmed Bay (1839-1855), Western ideas began to spread in Tunisia. Under the supervision of Sadiq Bay (1859-1882), many development works took place which made Tunisia indebted to the Western countries and in 1869 Britain, France and Italy started interfering in the internal affairs of Tunisia. From 1873 to 1877, there was some improvement, but after Pasha's deportation, the situation in Tunisia deteriorated and taxes had to be levied to pay off debts, which worsened internal conditions. Based on these circumstances, France intervened militarily in 1881 and the homeless government in Tunisia was brought under French rule. In the time of Muhammad Ali, Najd, Greece and Syria came under the control of Egypt and with the help of his son Ibrahim Pasha, Muhammad Ali also conquered many parts of Sudan in 1821. In 1841, the Sultan of Turkey returned to Syria and wrote the Wilayah of Egypt in the family of Muhammad Ali. After Muhammad Ali, Ismail Pasha (1863-1879) was the prominent ruler. It also made good progress for Egypt, but with wasteful spending and pointless extravagance it slowly sank into British debt. Eventually, when Ismail Pasha revolted, Britain and France put pressure on Turkey in 1879 to oust Ismail and make his son Tawfiq Pasha a minister. Meanwhile, the Arab Pasha revolted. It was defeated in 1882 and British troops took control of most of Egypt's affairs, leaving only Morocco or the Maghreb in North Africa. In Morocco, the rule of the Falali nobility lasted from 1664 to 1727. He was Hasni Syed and is also called Alavi. The first ruler of this family was Maulvi Sharif and the most powerful ruler was Maulvi Ismail (1672-1727) who was the brother of Maulvi Sharif. After Maulvi Ismail, many talented rulers ascended the throne, but Morocco's decline had begun. The reign of Maulay Suleiman (1795-1822) is called the 200th reign of Moroccan prestige. After that, during the reign of Mawlawi Abdel Rahman (1822-1859), Morocco clashed with France and the border between Algeria and Morocco was demarcated, which showed the weakness of the Moroccan government. France and Spain divided Morocco by secret agreement and began interfering in the distribution of monkeys by European governments in the late 19th century, until in 1912 France and Spain took direct control of their territories. Similar situations occurred in West Africa with the states of Portugal, Nigeria, Borno, Chad and Wadai. In East Africa, the situation is not much different in Oman, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan. The Aryans began to arrive in Iran continuously in 1500 BC and they named it Iran. Before the advent of Islam, Iran was ruled by the Sassanid dynasty and the whole country was Zoroastrian, but when the light of Islam came, the Iranians embraced Islam. During the Safavid and Qachari eras, Russian and British representatives fought among themselves against the Muslims in Iran and did the same thing that Lawrence of Arabia did in the Arab world. After the Afghan occupation of Isfahan in 1722, the Afshar dynasty occupied Iran. Of which Nadir Shah (1732-1746) is of special importance. Nadir Shah, as a general, occupied Afghanistan and India and annexed the area up to the Indus River to Iran. Meanwhile, taking advantage of the Iran-Afghanistan war, Russia occupied the territories of Dagestan, Baku and Gilan, and Turkey occupied Georgia, Tabriz and Hamedan, but Nadir Shah recaptured all these territories. After Nadir Shah, Iran fell victim to anarchy and prostitution. The Zand dynasty ruled from 1750 to 1794 and eventually Iran was occupied by Shahan Qajar whose

reign lasted from 1779 to 1925. The founder of the Qajar dynasty was an eunuch, Sir Muhammad Qajar, who fought with the Zand rulers for ten or twelve years and finally became the ruler of Iran in 1796, making Tehran his capital. Earlier, Shiraz or Isfahan was used as the capital. Muzaffaruddin Shah (1896-1906), the son and successor of Nasiruddin Shah, bankrupted the country by traveling to Europe and taking large loans from Russia. A formal constitutional movement began in 1905, and the demand for the removal of an incompetent minister whom Afghans had blamed for Iran's misery gained momentum. Eventually, Muzaffaruddin surrendered to the protesters and the constitution was adopted in October 1906. In 1813, under the Treaty of Gulistan, Iran withdrew from Georgia, Dagestan and North Azerbaijan, and in 1828, under the Treaty of Turkmenchi, Iran had to withdraw from Armenia. Nasir-ud-Din Shah Qajar (1848-1896) ruled Iran for a long time. Under Nasiruddin, modern ideas first entered Iran, reforms were introduced, and Nasiruddin traveled to Europe three times, from 1873 to 1878 and 1889. Due to these wasteful expenditures and foreign interference and concessions in trade and industrial activities, Iran was burdened with debts and Iran's financial situation deteriorated. This financial misery and monarchical tyranny led to anti-government sentiment in the intelligentsia, which was fostered by Jamaluddin Afghani, and eventually Nasiruddin Shah Qajar was shot by a nationalist youth.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries AD, Afghanistan was divided into three parts. The eastern part which included Kabul. Delhi was part of the Timurid Empire. The western and southern parts include Kandahar and Herat. They were mostly occupied by Iran, and the northern part, which included Badakhshan and Balkh, belonged to the Uzbeks, who sometimes occupied Herat. When Nadir Shah captured Kandahar, etc., the people of the Abdali tribe of Herat were included in his army. Ahmed Khan also played a significant role in the Indian war with Nadir Shah and was considered one of Nadir Shah's loyal allies. When Nadir Shah was assassinated by Shiite chiefs in Iran, Ahmad Khan fled to Kandahar and He also brought with him some treasures, including a large portion of Delhi's treasury, especially the Koh-I-Noor diamond, to Kandahar, and in 1747 he founded his government here and assumed the title of Darduran, due to which he became Ahmad Shah Durrani and Ahmad. Shah Abdali became famous. During his reign Ahmad Shah had conquered Punjab, Multan, NWFP, Kashmir, Balochistan and on the other hand the areas of Herat, Mashhad and Neshapur. Ahmad Shah was succeeded by Timur Shah (1773-1793). During this period Sindh and Balochistan became independent.

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in 1803, there was a revolt against him. But in 1810, Mahmud Shah regained the throne. Meanwhile, Mahmud Shah opposed the Barakzai tribe with his misconduct and a Barakzai Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan captured Kabul in 1826 and ended the Durrani Empire. Dost Muhammad Khan ruled Afghanistan for the first time from 1826 to 1839. Meanwhile, the British and the Sikh Raja of the Punjab, Ranjit Singh, invaded Afghanistan and captured Kabul. The British installed Shah Shuja on the throne and his friend Muhammad Khan left for Bukhara. In 1842, there was a revolt against Shah Shuja and about five thousand British soldiers were killed. In this uprising, Shah Shuja was killed and Kabul was burnt down by the British. After the return of the British, in January 1843, Dost Muhammad Khan again occupied Afghanistan. After Dost Muhammad Khan, his son Sher Ali (1863-1879) ascended the throne. The British tried to increase their influence because at that time Russia had borders with Afghanistan via Turkestan. The British power in India was in grave danger. Sher Ali wanted to increase relations with Russia against the British, so the British captured Kabul in 1878. Amir Sher Ali fled to Turkestan and the British made an agreement with Sher Ali's son Amir Yaqub under which he could not have relations with anyone but the British. Meanwhile, the Hurriyet militants revolted and once again in 1880, the British captured Kabul and handed over power to Abdul Dost Khan, the grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan and his favorite man, who ruled from 1880 to 1901. The borders of present-day Afghanistan were established during this period. It was bordered by Turkestan in the north, Iran in the east, and India in the west and south. The border with Pakistan is called Durand Line.

Conclusion

The nineteenth century proved to be the last century of the political decline of the Muslims, in which a few Muslim empires were able to maintain their physical existence, but despite ruling a separate territory, Save Most of the Ottoman Empire fell out of its hands, and the governments of Iran and Afghanistan began to change so rapidly that it became difficult for them to maintain their own existence. In the Indian subcontinent, first the Company and later the British government exploited Muslims all over the world. Turkish and Russian territories were occupied by Russia and China, and many Muslim lands were decided by non-Muslim countries through lotteries. Despite all these circumstances, the Muslim rulers remained immersed in their luxurious life and internal disturbances weakened the Muslims of these areas so much that they were unable to do anything to prevent non-Muslim intrusion. As is usually the case in a declining society, or in a Muslim society, internal weaknesses have paved the way for external aggressors. Major weaknesses of Muslims include regression, hatred of modern science, vested interests, cowardice, luxury, disunity and non-cooperation. In any area where non-Muslims have been given importance and given administrative positions, the area has started falling out of the hands of Muslims. Freedom movements also took place in some countries, but by that time non-Muslims had become quite strong. With the decline, the condition of the Muslims deteriorated. In different parts of the world, where they became a symbol, their greatness and glory also became a story of the past. This tragic story of the fall is still alive. Whether it was the Mughal rule of the subcontinent or the Safavid rule of Iran and the sun of the great Ottoman Caliphate was shining brightly. They were the jewels in science and literature, civilization,

industry and handicrafts. But suddenly chaos, mutual hypocrisy, economic and moral misery, inequality, nepotism, exploitation and malice set the sun on his power. And they fell. This rise of the Muslims lasted for a thousand years. No other nation in the world has risen so long. The heyday of the Greeks ended in two centuries.- The Romans remained the world's great power for four hundred years. It is less than three hundred years since the rise of present-day Europe that only the Chinese have risen as high as the Muslims. But it was limited to China and its environs. In contrast, Muslims dominated most of the world .¹⁴ However, until the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Islamic empires were politically free from the clutches of the Christian powers of Europe, but then in the middle of the eighteenth century, the condition of the Islamic empires began to deteriorate and in the nineteenth century the Muslim decline reached its peak ¹⁵- Looking at the situation of the Islamic nation and the state, it is very difficult to determine a single date of the political decline of the Muslims in 1682, during the siege of Vienna in the latter part of the seventeenth century, when the Turks failed.¹⁶ Then the writing on the wall appeared. Then in 1678 the Hungarian got out of the hands of the Turks. In the Far East, in 1682, a Dutch government was established. While in the coastal areas of Morocco and East Africa, Muslims have had some success. In Iran, in 1735, Nadir Shah forced the Tsarist government to relinquish its Iranian occupation.¹⁶ Thus the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir in India in 1707 was a great loss. The history of the subcontinent reflected by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is a telling proof of the decline of Muslims in India.¹⁷

Conclusion

The sun of Islam rose from the Arabian Peninsula with the proclamation of Muhammad's prophethood and soon its rays came out of Mecca and began to enlighten the whole of Arabia and Ajam. Suffering from infidelity and darkness, the Arabs became a civilized nation of the world and they became a leader for the people, a preacher of respect for humanity as well as an imam of the world. During the Righteous Caliphate, the spread of Islam and the four borders of the Islamic state expanded, and the Islamic Empire shattered the superpowers of Rome and Iran by force of faith and supernatural power. After the Righteous Caliphate, the Umayyads and the Abbasids raised the Islamic flag and knocked on the doors of Europe.

Despite the devastation of Baghdad, they regained control. And under the leadership of the Turks, Europe played brick by brick. This notion of invincible government became more prevalent after the conquest of Constantinople, but it began to weaken after the sixteenth century. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Turks had to face setbacks in the West. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 and the defeat of Mysore in 1799 announced its downfall. But instead of improving, mutual hypocrisy and palace conspiracies were considered his first duty. And no attention was paid to preparation against the enemy. Similarly, religious hatred, unfamiliarity with modern science, disregard for military skills and incompetence and illiteracy of personal interests were also a major factor in the painful story of the decline. However, the deficit was met by self-interested traitors who, in their greed, sold the nation for a few coins and joined the enemy. This short research paper seeks to examine the nature and causes of the decline, which will open up new avenues of research for future researchers.

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