

## Chapter 1 : Culture of Pakistan - history, people, clothing, traditions, women, beliefs, food, customs, family

*The country's culture is as dynamic as the history. Pakistani culture is an eclectic blend of many other regional cultures and this is evident in the country's music, architecture and even its cuisine.*

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Daily life and social customs Throughout Pakistan, as in most agrarian societies, family organization is strongly patriarchal, and most people live with large extended families, often in the same house or family compound. The eldest male, whether he is the father, grandfather, or paternal uncle, is the family leader and makes all significant decisions regarding the family and its members. In wealthy peasant and landowner households and in urban middle-class families, the practice of keeping women in seclusion purdah is still common; when women leave their houses, they typically cover their heads. Among the rural poor, women have duties on the farm as well as in the house and do not customarily observe purdah. Among the wealthiest Pakistanis, Western education and modes of living have eliminated purdah, but, in general, even among that group, attitudes toward women in society and the family often have been viewed by outsiders as antiquated. Change has occurred most rapidly among the urban middle-income group, inspired by increasing access to the West as well as by the entry of women into the workforce and into government service. An increasing number of middle-class women have stopped observing purdah, and the education of women has been encouraged. In traditional parts of Pakistan, social organization revolves around kinship rather than around the caste system that is used in India. The lineage elders constitute a council that adjudicates disputes within the lineage and acts on behalf of the lineage with the outside world—for example, in determining political allegiances. In contemporary Pakistan, the question of class distinction based on historic patterns of social interaction has become blurred by the tendency to pretend that one has lineage to a nobler ancestor. However, irrespective of the questionable authenticity of a claim to a particular title, the classification of social status persists. Pakistani clothing styles are similar in many ways to those found in India. The shalwar -kamiz combination—a long knee-length shirt kamiz, camise over loose-fitting pants shalwar—is the most common traditional form of attire. As a more formal overgarment, men wear a knee-length coat known as a sherwani ; women frequently wear a light shawl called a dupatta. Among conservative Muslim communities, women sometimes wear the burqa, a full-length garment that may or may not cover the face. In earlier generations, the fez hat was popular among Muslim men, but more often the woolen, boat-shaped Karakul hat popularized by Mohammed Ali Jinnah is associated with Pakistan; however, many other hat styles are worn, especially in tribal areas. Western clothes are popular among the urban young, and combinations of Western and Pakistani styles can be seen in the streets. Pakistani cuisine also has affinities with that of India. Curry dishes are common, as are a variety of vegetables, including potatoes, eggplant, and okra. Each region and, often, each household has its own preferred mixture of spices—the term masala is used to describe such a mixture. In addition to the many spices that are also associated with other countries of South Asia, yogurt is a common ingredient. Favourite meats include chicken, mutton, and lamb. Lentils are a standard dish, and various types of wheat bread are the national staple. The most common breads are chapati unleavened flat bread and naan slightly leavened. Pakistanis drink a great deal of hot tea chai , and lassi a type of yogurt drink , sherbet, and lemonade are popular. As in most Muslim countries, alcoholic beverages are considered culturally inappropriate, but there are several domestic breweries and distilleries. There are a number of other major and minor holidays. However, the emphasis on Islamic ideology has brought about a strong romantic identification with Islamic culture—not only that of the Indian subcontinent but of the broader Islamic world. Literature, notably poetry, is the richest of all Pakistani art forms; music and, especially, modern dance have received less attention. The visual arts too play little part in popular folk culture. Painting and sculpture, however, have made considerable progress as expressions of an increasingly sophisticated urban culture. Pakistan shares with the other parts of South Asia the great Mughal heritage in art, literature , architecture, and manners. Dharmarajika stupa, Taxila, Pakistan. Asher Popular traditional folk dances include the bhangra an explosive dance developed in Punjab and khatak steps. There are a number of traditional dances associated with women; these include a humorous song and

dance called the giddha , a whirling dance performed by girls and young women called the kikli , and a form in which dancers snap their fingers and clap their hands while bounding in a circle. The luddi is a Punjabi dance usually performed by males, typically to celebrate a victory—formerly victory in a military conflict but now in a sports contest. Bhangra, folk dance of the Punjab region of Pakistan and India. Traditional and local styles abound. The ghazal , a type of romantic poem, is often put to music. Ghazal singers such as Mehdi Hassan and Ghulam Ali have developed a broad following at home and abroad. Qawwali , a form of devotional singing associated with Sufism , is also widely practiced and has influenced a number of popular styles. One of its greatest adherents, Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan , became famous in Pakistan and the broader world. Traditional instruments include the sitar , rabab a fiddlelike stringed instrument , and dhol bass drum. Western-style popular music has been slow to develop in Pakistan, although by the early 21st century there were a number of singers, both men and women, who were considered to be pop stars. Among these were the sibling duo Nazia Hassan and Zoheb Hassan, the crooner Alamgir, and the rock bands Vital Signs and Junoon, a group whose music was inspired by Sufism. Pashto, Urdu, and Sindhi poets are regional and national heroes. Traditional Punjabi theatre was generally a venue for lower-class street performers and tended to be of a comic, slapstick variety. Commercial theatre in northern India and Pakistan, however, did not appear until the mid-20th century, and then largely in the Urdu language and among the Parsi community. After partition most professional actors, directors, and writers in the Muslim community gravitated toward the theatre and cinema of India one important exception being the renowned actress and singer Noor Jehan. The cinema is the most popular form of entertainment in Pakistan. Many feature films are produced each year, mostly in the Punjabi and Urdu languages, and Pakistanis have developed a devotion to movies produced in India despite the political differences between the two countries. The songs and music used in Pakistani films have a distinctive character and are often reproduced on records or digital discs and broadcast on the radio. The Lahore Museum has a splendid collection of arts and crafts, jewelry, and sculpture from various historical periods. The National Museum of Pakistan, in Karachi , has a number of galleries, which include displays of objects from the Indus civilization and examples of Gandhara art. There are a number of archaeological museums and several private museums with specialized exhibits. The National College of Arts founded in 1973 as the Mayo School of Industrial Art in Lahore is the only degree-granting institute of fine arts in the country. There are several private art galleries located in larger cities. The Pakistani national team won the World Cup in 1992 and has a number of victories in one-day international competitions. Cricket is governed by the Pakistan Cricket Board. Among team sports, only field hockey compares to cricket in popularity. The country has won World Cup and Olympic championships in field hockey several times. It has not been represented at the Winter Games. Media and publishing Government-owned radio and television traditionally have been used in an attempt to harness folk cultural traditions especially in song, music, and drama for political and nonpolitical purposes. Censorship, particularly of newspapers, is widespread, but Pakistanis have access to a variety of information media via satellite television ownership of dishes is growing rapidly and the Internet as well as newspapers and journals. Newspapers, in particular those published in Urdu, Sindhi, and English, have a wide readership, and many are available in both print and online versions. Pakistan has numerous publishing houses, which print books mostly in English and Urdu.

## Chapter 2 : :: National Institute of Historical & Cultural Research

*Poetry is a highly respected art and profession in Pakistan. The pre-eminent form of poetry in Pakistan almost always originates in Persian, due in part to the long-standing affiliation and heavy admiration the region's rulers once had for certain aspects of foreign Persian culture.*

When the civilisation started to collapse, circa 1,AD, the area became subject to ongoing invasions by groups such as the Arabs, Parthians, Kushans, White Huns, Greeks, Persians and Turks. The modern history of Pakistan was shaped by the British who arrived as traders with the British East India company in the 18th century. This period of imperialism was a time of great violence and gave way to Indian Uprisings against the British oppressors. Demands were made for both independence and the creation of a Muslim state, to which Britain acceded prior to their withdrawal in 1947. The process of departure was not straightforward however and the ensuing bloodshed was greatly due to the poor management of the carving up of the region in to India and Pakistan by a UK based civil servant who had never previously visited the region. Islamabad, located in North-eastern Pakistan National anthem: The music was composed by Ahmad Chagla in and the lyrics were written by Hafeez Jullundhri in 1954. It was adopted as the official national anthem for Pakistan in 1954. Although there are some distinct climatic differences depending on where you are in Pakistan, the climate is generally temperate and consists of three seasons which include Summer, Winter and Monsoon. The extremes of these seasons vary depending on location. If visiting, avoid the Monsoon period as the rain can play havoc with the local infrastructure and prevent you getting around as easily as you might wish. It is typically dry and hot in the south of the country and mild in the northern parts of the country. Pakistan is a federal parliamentary republic. The government serves on a five-year term basis and is headed by the President the official Head of State and the Prime Minister. The four provinces of Pakistan have their own legislative assembly and members are again elected by popular vote. Urdu is closely related to Hindi but is written in an extended Arabic alphabet rather than in Devanagari. Urdu also has more loans from Arabic and Persian than Hindi has. Remember this is only a very basic level introduction to Pakistani culture and the people; it can not account for the diversity within Pakistani society and is not meant in any way to stereotype all Pakistanis you may meet! Among certain obligations for Muslims are to pray five times a day - at dawn, noon, afternoon, sunset, and evening. Friday is the Muslim holy day. During the holy month of Ramadan all Muslims must fast from dawn to dusk and are only permitted to work six hours per day. Fasting includes no eating, drinking, cigarette smoking, or gum chewing. Unfortunately however, this festival has been banned in many areas for the immediate future due to accidents and deaths associated with the festival. It is hoped that the implementation of relevant safety measures will enable this much loved festival to resume. The national Horse and Cattle Show is a five day festival held in Lahore during the third week of November. This is an exciting pageant of Pakistani culture and involves activities such as folk dancing, music, folk games and activities, cattle racing and cattle dancing. With lots to do for children and adults alike, it is a much adored festival. The extended family is the basis of the social structure and individual identity. It includes the nuclear family, immediate relatives, distant relatives, tribe members, friends, and neighbours. Loyalty to the family comes before all other social relationships, even business. Nepotism is viewed positively, since it guarantees hiring people who can be trusted, which is crucial in a country where working with people one knows and trusts is of primary importance. The family is more private than in many other cultures. Female relatives are protected from outside influences. Families are quite large by western standards, often having up to 6 children. Gender Roles Traditional gender roles in Pakistan are fairly marked in that women are far more likely to stay in the home than go out to work. Although women have the right to work in any profession or to manage their own businesses, the majority that do work are typically employed in roles such as nursing or teaching. It is worth noting that women are very well represented in government as demonstrated by the appointment of Benazir Bhutto to prime minister in 1985. Women are also represented as ministers and ambassadors and a number of female judges preside within the high courts. Pakistani women also have the same rights to vote and receive an education as men. Unfortunately, crimes against women appear to be on the increase but government

interventions are being put in place to try and reverse this issue. Islamic understanding, observing Islamic duties such as prayer and ablution, respect for elders and gender roles are imbued from early childhood. Food Although there are many staple dishes in Pakistan, cuisine can vary greatly depending on geography. Meat is halal and has been slaughtered in line with Islamic requirements. Pork is forbidden in Islam and, as such, you are unlikely to come across it during your travels. The majority of Pakistanis eat breakfast, lunch and a large evening meal which is shared as a family. Breakfast usually includes bread, tea, fruits, eggs and other items such as honey and nuts. Lunch is typically rice and a meat based curry. Dinner is very much a family affair and it typically incorporates one or more of the following dishes: Kofte – Meat kebab. Korma – Meat or vegetables, cooked in yoghurt and spices. Biryani – An aromatic rice dish cooked with vegetables or meat and containing a little gravy. Pulao – Very similar to Biryani. Lentils – Lentils are a very important addition to Asian cooking and are prepared in a number of different ways – usually with spices and a gravy. Roti or Naan – Both roti and naan are flatbreads, but naan takes longer to make and is often made with yeast and refined flour, while roti is made with unrefined flour and far thinner and easier to digest. The naan is sometimes flavoured with spices, fruit or nuts. Pakistan is the 24th largest global economic country and GDP places it in 47th position. The Arts Pakistan has a rich culture of arts and crafts which have in some cases been traced back to the artistic culture of the Indus Valley civilization. Some examples of Pakistani love for arts are as follows: Arabic calligraphy – This beautiful art form, which takes years of dedication to learn, has its roots in Islam. Arabic calligraphy can be found adorning most celebrated places such as mosques and important buildings. Most families will have calligraphy displayed in their homes. This art form also extends to calligraphy on copper pieces, which are widely used as ornaments in homes and public buildings. Naqashi artisans are typically use a fine and intricate form of decoration which is said to impact vision in the long term if practiced over too long a time scale. This use of fine detail is also replicated in the crafting of camel skin in lamp shade making. The lamp shades are unique and much sought after. Glass Chooriyan is another popular and much loved art form in Pakistan which involves the use of glass and other materials to produce beautifully adorned bangles. Pottery – The production of handcrafted and artistically decorated pottery is just one of the arts with its roots in the Indus Valley civilization. Blue Pottery is a specialist craft which is particularly influenced by Kashgar in China and celebrated for being a unique and unparalleled art form. The new born child is also swaddled in a piece of clothing that once belonged to the grandfather. Men shake hands with each other. Once a relationship is developed, they may hug as well as shake hands. Women generally hug and kiss. Communication style Third-party introductions are a necessity in this relationship-driven culture. Pakistanis prefer to work with people they know and trust and will spend a great deal of time on the getting-to-know-you part of relationship building. You must not appear frustrated by what may appear to be purely social conversation. Pakistanis are hospitable and enjoy hosting foreign guests. Relationships take time to grow and must be nurtured. This may require several visits. Pakistanis often ask personal questions as a way to get to know you as a person. If possible, it is best to answer these questions. Pakistanis are generally indirect communicators. Always demonstrate deference to the most senior person in the group. In general, Pakistanis speak in a roundabout or circuitous fashion. Direct statements are made only to those with whom they have a long-standing personal relationship. They also use a great deal of hyperbole and similes, and go out of their way to find something to praise. Be prepared to flatter and be flattered. Pakistanis prefer to converse in a non-controversial manner, so they will say they "will try" rather than admit that they cannot or will not be able to do something. Therefore, it is important to ask questions in several ways so you can be certain what was meant by a vague response. Silence is often used as a communication tool. Pakistanis prefer to do business in person. They see the telephone as too impersonal a medium for business communication. Personal Space Pakistanis do not require as much personal space as most western cultures. As such, they will stand close to you while conversing and you may feel as if your personal space has been violated. Do not back away. Men should avoid giving flowers to women. Do not give white flowers as they are used at weddings. If a man must give a gift to a woman, he should say that it is from his wife, mother, sister, or some other female relative. Do not give alcohol. Gifts are not opened when received. Gifts are given with two hands.

## Chapter 3 : History and Culture of Pakistan by Nigel Kelly

*hello culture of pakistan, God Bless You. I am so happy that my country is a great culture, and good things for eating, cold and hot seasons all the year. I love you more. jim.*

With the beginning of the Indus civilization around the middle of the 3rd millennium [2] B. The high point of this era was reached with the culmination of the Gandhara style. During the Mughal era, design elements of Islamic-Persian architecture were fused with, and often produced playful forms of, local art, resulting in the establishment of Mughal Architecture. Lahore, occasional residence of Mughal rulers, exhibits a multiplicity of important buildings from the empire, among them the Badshahi mosque, the fortress of Lahore with the famous Alamgiri Gate, the colourful, still strongly Mughal-influenced Wazir Khan Mosque as well as numerous other mosques and mausoleums. In the British colonial age, the buildings developed were predominantly of the Indo-European style, with a mixture of European and Indian-Islamic components. Post-colonial national identity is expressed in modern structures like the Faisal Mosque, the Minar-e-Pakistan and the Mazar-e-Quaid. Recreation and sports[ edit ] The official national sport of Pakistan is field hockey, but cricket and squash are the most popular sports. The Pakistan national field hockey team has won the Hockey World Cup a record four times. The Pakistan national cricket team won the Cricket World Cup in , were runners-up in , and co-hosted the games in and . The team has also won the Austral-Asia Cup in , , and . At the international level, Pakistan has competed many times at the Summer Olympics in field hockey, boxing, athletics, swimming, and shooting. Hockey is the sport in which Pakistan has been most successful at the Olympics, winning three gold medals, , , and . Pakistan has also won the Hockey World Cup four times, , , , and . A1 Grand Prix racing is also becoming popular with the entry of a Pakistani team in the season. The Tour de Pakistan, modeled on the Tour de France, is an annual cycling competition that covers the length and breadth of Pakistan. Recently, football has grown in popularity across the country, where traditionally it had been played almost exclusively in the western province of Balochistan. FIFA has recently teamed up with the government to bring football closer to the northern areas. Pakistani cuisine Seekh kebab - one of the famous Pakistani food specialities Culinary art in Pakistan mainly a mix of Indian cuisines with some Middle Eastern and Afghan influence. There are variations of cooking practices across the country, mostly from spicy in Punjab and Sindh to steamed and boiled in NWFP now otherwise known as the province of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan and Balochistan. Urban centers of the country offer an amalgamation of recipes from all parts of the country, while food with specific local ingredients and tastes is available in rural areas and villages. Different specialties exist throughout the country mostly different type of rice like Biryani, Pulao or Boiled rice with vegetables and meat are used with Korma and desserts. There are also local forms of grilled meat or kebabs, Kheer desserts, and a variety of hot and cold drinks. Festivals and observances[ edit ] Ramadan[ edit ] Ramadan, the holiest month of the Islamic calendar, is a month of fasting from dawn to sunset. Special foods are cooked in greater quantities, parties are held, and special accommodation is made by workplaces and educational institutes. In the night known as Chand Raat, people celebrate by various means, such as girls putting henna on their hands. People buy gifts and sweets that will be given to friends and families who come over to celebrate the end of Ramadan. The streets, major buildings, and landmarks, even outside of malls and plazas, put on displays of elaborate decorations and colourful light shows. There are large crowds in the city center to celebrate the beginning of Eid, and it is usually a boom time for business. On these days, there are national holidays and many festival events that take place to celebrate Eid. On the night before Eid, people search for the new moon to mark the end of Ramadan and arrival of Eid ul-Fitr. The day starts with morning prayers, then returning home for a large breakfast with family members. The day is spent visiting relatives and friends and sharing gifts and sweets with everyone. During the evening, Pakistanis often party, visit restaurants or relax in city parks. On Eid ul-Fitr, money is given for charity and as gifts to young children. On Eid ul-Adha, people may also distribute meat to relatives and neighbors and donate food to charity. Milaad un Nabi[ edit ] Milaad un Nabi is a known religious festival which is celebrated in all over Pakistan. The Milaad is the celebration of the birthday of the Islamic last prophet Muhammad. Mourning of

Muharram Muharram is a month of remembrance and modern Shia meditation that is often considered synonymous with Ashura. Ashura, which literally means the "Tenth" in Arabic, refers to the tenth day of Muharram. It is well-known because of historical significance and mourning for the martyrdom of Hussein Ibn Ali, the grandson of Muhammad [7] Shias begin mourning from the first night of Muharram and continue for ten nights, climaxing on the 10th of Muharram, known as the Day of Ashura. With the sighting of the new moon, the Islamic New Year is ushered in. The first month, Muharram is one of the four sacred months that [Allah] has mentioned in the Quran. Basant season Jashn-e-Baharan sometimes referred to as Basant, is a pre-Islamic Punjabi festival that marks the coming of spring. Celebrations in Pakistan are centered in Lahore, and people from all over the country and abroad come to the city for the annual festivities. The arrival of spring was an important event for all farmers and was welcomed with a celebration, hence the name Jashn-e-Baharan spring. Independence Day Pakistan On 14th. August, the people of Pakistan celebrate the day when Pakistan gained its independence from British India and became an independent state for Muslims of South Asia. The day begins with gatherings and prayers in mosques all across Pakistan in which people pray for the betterment and success of their country. Early in the morning, a 21 cannon salute is given to all those who contributed and lost their lives for attaining Independence. Flag hoisting ceremonies are held in the capital Islamabad and all capital cities of other provinces. Mega-events are organized all across the country, in which the people of Pakistan sing their national anthem and famous classical and pop singers sing various patriotic songs. Famous governmental and private buildings are decorated with lights and the day is concluded by a spectacular firework in Major cities of Pakistan. Defense Day Parade[ edit ] Main article: Defence Day September 6 is another patriotic day when the Army of Pakistan displays Pakistani weaponry to the general public. All government officials attend the ceremony and recognitions are awarded to special people for their work.

### Chapter 4 : Pakistan culture: Evolution, transformation & mutation - Blogs - theinnatdunvilla.com

*The History and Culture of Pakistan has been written specifically for students taking the University of Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) Pakistan Studies /01, O Levels. The new edition has been updated in accordance with the revised syllabus for It covers the history of Pakistan.*

Pakistan History, Language and Culture History of Pakistan The territory of present day Pakistan has witnessed the rise and fall of countless empires, which have contested this land from as early as BC, when the Achaemenid Empire controlled vast swathes of Asia, Arabian and Northern Africa. By BC the marauding Macedonian, Alexander the Great, had staked his claim to Pakistan, setting a trend for conquering that continued for the next years. The Mughal Empire lasted longest and helped develop the region economically. Agriculture, art and commerce flourished during Mughal rule, which left behind a sophisticated administration and a wealth of architecture that still wows visitors today. The British arrived in the region in the early s and in the territory now known as Pakistan was incorporated into British India. It was not until , as a result of a violent partition from India , that Pakistan acquired nationhood. Political and religious disputes between the territories resulted in a civil war, which lasted for most of It was brought to an end by the intervention of India, which forced Pakistan to surrender and recognise the independence of modern day Bangladesh. Both nations lay claim to Kashmir and have fought wars over the territory. Pakistan presently occupies one-third of the disputed territory and India occupies the other two-thirds. The Kashmiris themselves have become weary of both sides and there is a growing appetite for independence. In contrast to India, democracy failed to take root in Pakistan, which suffered prolonged periods of military rule. Although the country has struggled to maintain a foothold on political stability, Pakistan remains a politically aware nation, with a culture broadly based around family, Islam and an acceptance of different ethnic groups living throughout the country. Perched 4,m 15,ft above sea level, the Karakoram Highway links China with Pakistan. Social Conventions in Pakistan The right hand is used both for shaking hands the usual form of greeting and for passing or receiving things. Mutual hospitality and courtesy are of great importance at all levels, whatever the social standing of the host. Visitors must remember that most Pakistanis are Muslim and should respect their customs and beliefs. Smoking is prohibited in some public places and it is polite to ask permission before lighting a cigarette. It is common for visiting businesspeople to be entertained in hotels and restaurants. If invited to a private home, a gift or national souvenir is welcome. Informal dress is acceptable for most occasions. Women should avoid wearing tight clothing and both men and women should ensure that their arms and legs are covered. Pakistani society is divided into classes and within each group there is a subtle social grading. The Koran is the law for Muslims and it influences every aspect of daily life. Do not take photographs at military establishments, airports or of any infrastructure, including dams and bridges or from aircraft. The penalties can be severe. English is widely spoken. There are numerous local dialects. Available in English, German, French and Spanish versions, the WTG provides detailed and accurate travel content designed to inspire global travellers. It covers all aspects, from cities to airports, cruise ports to ski and beach resorts, attractions to events, and it also includes weekly travel news, features and quizzes.

**Chapter 5 : The History and Culture of Pakistan ( edition) | Open Library**

*The modern history of Pakistan was shaped by the British who arrived as traders with the British East India company in the 18th century. This period of imperialism was a time of great violence and gave way to Indian Uprisings against the British oppressors.*

Taylor, "Culture is a complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, customs and all other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of a society. The society and culture of Pakistan comprises numerous diverse cultures and ethnic groups: Pakistan has a cultural and ethnic background going back to the Indus Valley Civilization, which existed from 3300 B.C. Pakistan has been invaded many times in the past, and has been occupied and settled by many different peoples, each of whom have left their imprint on the current inhabitants of the country Every great nation enjoys its own culture. Similarly, Pakistani culture is very distinct due to its Islamic nature and rich historical background. Pakistani culture has the following characteristics: Geographically, the North West region of India is known as Punjab. Punjabi Culture is the culture of the Punjab region. It is one of the oldest and richest cultures in world history, dating from ancient antiquity to the modern era. Though it is mother tongue of the natives of Punjab in India and Pakistan. The Punjabi Culture is the culture of the Punjabi people who are now distributed throughout the world. Some of the main areas include, Punjabi Philosophy, poetry, spirituality, education, cuisine, architecture, traditions, values and history. Punjabi is the official and the local language of Punjab. People also communicate in several other languages such as Hindi, Urdu, Gurmukhi and English. Punjabi people are very warm hearted and fun loving. Punjabis are heterogeneous group comprising of different tribes, communities and are known to celebrate each and every tradition of their culture. Punjabi people are famous for their hospitable and loving nature. Melas and Nomaish exhibitions. The Provincial capital Lahore is widely popular for its entertaining events and activities. Women in Punjab traditionally practice the craft of needlework on bedspreads, garments and other textile products. The main crafts created in the highlands and other rural areas of Punjab are basketry, pottery which are famous for their modern and traditional designs all over the world and are included in the best formations of Punjabis. The craft of Punjab is its fundamental soul and its craft create its entity. Sikhism and Hinduism are the two major religions of Punjab. Punjab being the land of different ancient religions; you will find people from different religious backgrounds Dance and Music: Bhangra is most commonly known Punjabi music genre and dance style. Punjabis passionately love folk music, Qawali and Punjabi music is recognized throughout the world. Punjab is very rich with literature and Sufis adds more in its literature. Punjabi poetry is renowned for its extremely deep meaning, beautiful and hopeful use of words. Punjabi people have fanatical interest in sports. Other games being played in Punjab region include Gilli-Danda, Pitho- Garam, Ludo, Chuppan-Chupai, Baraf-Panni, and some major sports include cricket, boxing, horse-racing, hockey and football. Taxila is an archaeological site. Sindh is one of the four provinces in Pakistan located at the Southern border. The province of Sindh has been named after the famous River Indus. In Sanskrit, the province was dubbed Sindhu meaning an ocean. C, Dravidian cultures urbanized and gave rise to the Indus valley due to the natural disasters such as floods but the invasions of Indo- Arians caused the sudden collapse of it. In the recent history, Sindh was conquered by the British in Sindh province remained the part of British India until when it was made one of the provinces of Pakistan. History The roots of Sindhi culture and civilization go back to the distant past. Archaeological researches during 19th and 20th centuries showed the roots of social life, religion and culture of the people of the Sindh, their agricultural practices, traditional arts and crafts, customs and tradition and other parts of social life, going back to a ripe and mature Indus valley civilization of the third millennium BC. Recent researches have traced the Indus valley civilization to even earlier ancestry. The excavations of Mohenjo-daro have unfolded the city life of acivilization of people with values, a distinct identity and culture. Therefore, the first definition of the Sindhi culture emanates from that over the year old Indus Valley Civilization. This is the pre-Aryan period, about 3, years B. Sindhi language is an ancient language spoken in Pakistan and many other parts of the world. It is an Indo-Aryan language spoken by approximately 41 million people in Pakistan, and 12 million people in India,

it is the second most spoken language of Pakistan, mostly spoken in the Sindh province. It is a recognized official language in Pakistan, and also an official language in India. Its writers have contributed extensively in various forms of literature in both poetry and prose. The earliest reference to Sindhi literature is contained in the writings of Arab historians. It is established that Sindhi was the first Eastern language into the Quran when it was translated in the eighth or ninth century A. There is evidence of Sindhi poets reciting their verses before the Muslim Caliphs in Baghdad.

**Sports** There are many regional sports that are played in Sindh. Malakhro Malakhra is one of the famous sports of Sindh. **Festivals** The people of Sind love their religion and the two festivals of Eid-ul-Adha and Eid- ul-Fitr are celebrated with zeal and enthusiasm. On different occasions, the Folk dance of Bhagat is also performed by professionals to entertain the visiting people. Hence, a Sindhi Cultural Festival is a compound of folk dances, music and cheap entertainment for local people. **Lifestyle** People of Sindh are more inclined towards an agricultural based lifestyle. The fertile Indus Plains provide a valuable source of income for the local people who practice farming on these lands. Inland fishing is also practiced along the Indus River in Upper Sind providing further opportunities for local people. Itinerant way of lifestyle is commonly seen in the desertic regions of Thar where people move from place to place in search for Drinking water sources along with their animals **Sindhi Arts and Music** Music from Sindh province is sung in Sindhi, and is generally performed in either the "Baits" or "Wae" styles. The Baits style is vocal music in Sanhoon low voice or Graham high voice. Wae instrumental music is performed in a variety of ways using a string instrument. Wae, also known as Kafi, is found in the surrounding areas of Balochistan, Punjab, and Kutch. Sindh the province of Pakistan is best characterized as fame for its best quality Mirror work and fabulous hand embroidery. Sindhi woman are fond of wearing heavy worked dresses. Sindhi caps are world famous and they are recognized by their name in the whole world. Sindhi women are prone to wear heavy jewellery, most of which is made of silver. Beautiful designs with unique and exotic finishing make this jewellery demanding. The province of Blochistan is located southwards. The Provincial capital enlarges city in Peshawar. Before independence, the North West Frontier province voted to join Pakistan in referendum on July 2, ; Afghanistan claims Pashtuns dominated western areas of the territory as its own. Urdu, The lingua franca being National Language is also spoken and understood. Pakhto is the major language, spoken and understood in the whole province. One of the most famous dishes include Tikka, Serge, suji ka halwa, kawa, Chapli Kabab, Kabala Polao special long naans. Hindko and Pashto folk music are popular in Pakhtunkhwa and has rich tradition going back hundred of year. In the Kandahar region young man usually wear different type of hat similar to a topi and in the Peshwar region they wear wide Kufis instead. Leaders or tribal chiefs sometimes wear a Karakul Hat. Women and girls wear traditional long dresses with a light piece of cloth used to cover their head. They also wear eautiful handmade jewelry and beautiful Pakhtun froks. Football is another sports very enjoyably played by Pathans of KPK. Abbottabad is the only city in KPK with a higher literacy rate in province and also in Pakistan and Karak the land of Khatak in the second district having highest literacy rate in KPK and Also in Pakistan. The university of Peshwar is also a notable Institute of higher learning. They live in southern mountains and coastal regions of South Asia western borderlands. Their traditional home land is divided among Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan. In , the frontier of British India bordered Balochistan. By the early twentieth century, the British had control over much of the region. The British province of Balochistan passed to Pakistan when that country came into being in The traditional homeland of the Baloch extends west from the borders of the Punjab and the Sindh across a small section of Afghanistan, to the areas of the Iranian plateau southeast of Kirman. Modern Baloch shows borrowings from Persian, Arabic, Sindhi and other languages. The Baloch are Muslim, mostly Sunni, but also including members of the Zikri sect. Zikris are estimated to number over , They live mostly in southern Pakistan. Traditional clothing for the Baloch man is a long, loose shirt jamag or kurta , worn with baggy trousers salwar , and a turban pag. The turban is a long cloth wound around a turban cap on the head. Women wear a long shift pashk reaching to the ankles, with a wrap used to cover the head, shoulders and upper body. Women wear an assortment of jewellery, including rings, necklaces, bracelets and hair ornaments. The most important grain is wheat, millet and rice. Meat is an important part of the Baloch diet. Sajji is a favorite dish that is often served to honored guests.

*The nation of Pakistan is still young, but human history in the area reaches back for tens of thousands of years. In recent history, Pakistan has been inextricably linked in the world's view with the extremist movement of al Qaeda and with the Taliban, based in neighboring Afghanistan. The Pakistani.*

Courtesy of the Pakistan Embassy, Washington, D. It contains a section of the ancient Silk Road and the Khyber Pass, the famous passageway that has brought outside influences into the otherwise isolated subcontinent. Lofty peaks such as K2 and Nanga Parbat, in the Pakistani-administered region of Kashmir, present a challenging lure to mountain climbers. Along the Indus River, the artery of the country, the ancient site of Mohenjo-daro marks one of the cradles of civilization. Established as a parliamentary democracy that espoused secular ideas, the country has experienced repeated military coups, and religion—that is to say, adherence to the values of Sunni Islam—has increasingly become a standard by which political leaders are measured. In various parts of the country, instances of ethnic, religious, and social conflict have flared up from time to time, often rendering those areas virtually ungovernable by the central authorities, and acts of violence against religious minorities have increased. At the time of partition in 1947, as many as 10 million Muslim refugees fled their homes in India and sought refuge in Pakistan—about 8 million in West Pakistan. Virtually an equal number of Hindus and Sikhs were uprooted from their land and familiar surroundings in what became Pakistan, and they fled to India. Unlike the earlier migrations, which took centuries to unfold, these chaotic population transfers took hardly one year. The resulting impact on the life of the subcontinent has reverberated ever since in the rivalries between the two countries, and each has continued to seek a lasting *modus vivendi* with the other. Pakistan and India have fought four wars, three of which—1947, 1965, and 1999—were over Kashmir. Since both countries have also possessed nuclear weapons, further heightening tensions between them. Land Pakistan is bounded by Iran to the west, Afghanistan to the northwest and north, China to the northeast, and India to the east and southeast. The coast of the Arabian Sea forms its southern border. Since the Kashmir region, along the western Himalayas, has been disputed, with Pakistan, India, and China each controlling sections of the territory. The remainder of Pakistani-administered Kashmir consists of Gilgit and Baltistan, known collectively as the Northern Areas. Relief and drainage Pakistan is situated at the western end of the great Indo-Gangetic Plain. Of the total area of the country, about three-fifths consists of rough mountainous terrain and plateaus, and the remaining two-fifths constitutes a wide expanse of level plain. The land can be divided into five major regions: Within each major division there are further subdivisions, including a number of desert areas. Pakistan The Himalayan and Karakoram ranges The Himalayas, which have long been a physical and cultural divide between South and Central Asia, form the northern rampart of the subcontinent, and their western ranges occupy the entire northern end of Pakistan, extending about 1,000 miles km into the country. Spreading over Kashmir and northern Pakistan, the western Himalayan system splits into three distinct ranges, which are, from south to north, the Pir Panjal Range, the Zaskar Range, and the Ladakh Range. Farther north is the Karakoram Range, which is a separate system adjoining the Himalayas. This series of ranges varies in elevation from roughly 13,000 feet 4,000 metres to higher than 29,000 feet 9,000 metres above sea level. These include such towering peaks as Nanga Parbat 26,000 feet [8,000 metres] and K2, also called Godwin Austen 28,000 feet [8,600 metres], in the Northern Areas. Several important rivers flow from, or through, the mountains of Kashmir into Pakistan. South of the Pir Panjal is the northwestern extension of the Shiwalik Range there rising to about 10,000 feet [3,000 metres], which extend over the southern part of the Hazara and Murree hills and include the hills surrounding Rawalpindi and neighbouring Islamabad. The highway, a marvel of modern technology, carries considerable commerce between the two countries but has promoted little cultural exchange. The northern mountain barrier influences the precipitation pattern in Pakistan by intercepting monsoon rain-bearing winds from the south. Melting snow and glacial meltwater from the mountains also feed the rivers, including the Indus, which emerge from the east-west-aligned ranges to flow southward. The many glaciers in this region, particularly those of the Karakoram Range, are among the few in the world to have grown in size since the late 20th century. The northern and western regions of the country are subject to

frequent seismic activity is the natural consequence of a geologically young mountain system. Minor earth tremors are common throughout the region. However, a number of earthquakes have been severe and highly destructive, given the fact that many buildings are poorly constructed and that those in the mountains are often precipitously perched. Historically recent major quakes in Pakistan include those in 1935, 1973, and 1975. The latter two were in the far north of the country, and the quake centred in the mountainous border region of the North-West Frontier Province now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Kashmir killed some 80,000 to 90,000 people and left the entire area devastated. The population in this inhospitable northern region is generally sparse, although in a few favoured places it is dense. In most of the tiny settlements of this region, the usual crop is barley; fruit cultivation, especially apricots, is of special importance. Timber, mainly species of pine, is found in some parts, but its occurrence varies with precipitation and elevation. Many slopes have been denuded of cover by excessive timber felling and overgrazing. The Hindu Kush and the western mountains In far northern Pakistan the Hindu Kush branches off southwestward from the nodal orogenic uplift known as the Pamir Knot. The ridges of the Hindu Kush generally trend from northeast to southwest, while those of the Karakorams run in a southeast-northwest direction from the knot. The Hindu Kush is made up of two distinct ranges, a main crest line that is cut by transverse streams, and a watershed range to the west of the main range, in Afghanistan, that divides the Indus system of rivers from the Amu Darya ancient Oxus River drainage basin. These branches have deep, narrow valleys along the Kunar, Panjkora, and Swat rivers. In the extreme northern portion, the ranges are capped with perpetual snow and ice; high peaks include Tirich Mir, which rises to 25,000 feet, 7,620 metres. The valley sides are generally bare on account of their isolation from the precipitation-bearing influences. Toward the south the region is largely covered with forests of deodar a type of cedar and pine and also has extensive grasslands. Wildflowers blooming in the Hindu Kush in the Chitral district of northern Pakistan. Its outliers are spread over Kohat district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. South of the Safid Range are the hills of Waziristan, which are crossed by the Kurram and Tochi rivers, and even farther south is the Gumal River. The Khyber Pass is of special historical interest: South of the Gumal River, the Sulaiman Range runs in a roughly north-south direction. The highest point of that range, Takht-e Sulaiman, has twin peaks, the higher of which reaches 18,000 feet, 5,491 metres. The Sulaiman Range tapers into the Marri and Bugti hills in the south. The Sulaiman and, farther south, the low Kirthar Range separate the Balochistan plateau from the Indus plain. The Balochistan plateau The vast tableland of Balochistan contains a great variety of physical features. In the northeast a basin centred on the towns of Zhob and Loralai forms a trellis-patterned lobe that is surrounded on all sides by mountain ranges. The hilly terrain becomes less severe southwestward in the form of Ras Koh Range. The small Quetta basin is surrounded on all sides by mountains. The whole area appears to form a node of high ranges. West of the Ras Koh Range, the general landform of northwestern Balochistan is a series of low-lying plateaus divided by hills. In the north the Chagai Hills border a region of true desert, consisting of inland drainage and hamuns playas. Southern Balochistan is a vast wilderness of mountain ranges, of which the Central Brahui Range is the backbone. The easternmost Kirthar Range is backed by the Pab Range in the west. Other important ranges of southern Balochistan are the Central Makran Range and the Makran Coast Range, whose steep face to the south divides the coastal plain from the rest of the plateau. The Makran coastal track mostly comprises level mud flats surrounded by sandstone ridges. The isolation of the arid plain has been broken by an ongoing development project at Gwadar, which is linked with Karachi via an improved road transport system. The submontane plateau Lying south of the northern mountain rampart, the submontane plateau has four distinct divisions—the Trans-Indus plains, the Potwar Plateau, the Salt Range, and the Sialkot region. The Trans-Indus plains, west of the Indus River, comprise the hill-girt plateaus of the Vale of Peshawar and of Kohat and Bannu, all of which are oases in the arid, scrub-covered landscape of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Of these, the Vale of Peshawar is the most fertile. Gravel or clay alluvial detritus covers much of the area and is formed from loose particles or fragments separated from masses of rock by erosion and other forces. Annual precipitation is generally limited to between 10 and 15 inches and mm, and most of the cultivated area in the Vale of Peshawar is irrigated from canals. Kohat is less developed than the Vale of Peshawar. Precipitation is about 16 inches mm. Only a small percentage of the cultivated area is canal-irrigated, and its groundwater is not adequately exploited, although

the water table is generally high. Much of the area consists of scrub and poor grazing land. The region is much broken by limestone ridges, and the uneven limestone floor is variously filled with lacustrine clays, gravel, or boulders. In Bannu, about one-fourth of the cultivated area is irrigated. Annual precipitation is low, amounting to about 11 inches mm. Fat-tailed sheep, camels, and donkeys are raised in Kohat and Bannu; wool is an important cash crop. The Potwar Plateau covers an area of about 5, square miles 13, square km and lies at an elevation of some 1, to 1, feet to metres. It is bounded on the east by the Jhelum River and on the west by the Indus River. On the north, the Kala Chitta Range and Margala Hills at about 3, to 5, feet [ to 1, metres] form its boundary. Toward the south it gradually slopes into the Salt Range, which presents a steep face rising to about 2, feet metres even farther south. The middle of the Potwar Plateau is occupied by the structurally downwarped basin of the Soan River. The general terrain of the basin consists of interlaced ravines, which are locally known as khaderas and are set deep in the soft Shiwalik beds of which the whole area is composed. The surface layer of the area is formed of windblown loessic silt, deteriorating into sand and gravel toward the hill slopes. The small Rawalpindi plain in the north is the location of the twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The Potwar Plateau receives modest annual precipitation, averaging between 15 and 20 inches to mm. Though precipitation is somewhat higher in the northwest, the southwest is very arid. The landscape is dissected and eroded by streams that, during the rains, cut into the land and wash away the soil. The streams are generally deep set and are of little or no use for irrigation. It is generally a poor agricultural area, and its population puts excessive pressure on its resources. The Salt Range is an extremely arid territory that marks the boundary between the submontane region and the Indus River plain to the south. The highest point of the Salt Range, Mount Sakesar, lies at 4, feet 1, metres. The Salt Range is of interest to geologists because it contains the most complete geologic sequence in the world, in which rocks from early Cambrian times about million years ago to the Pleistocene Epoch about 2,, to 11, years ago are exposed in an unbroken sequence. The Sialkot region is a narrow submontane area in the northeast. Unlike the Potwar Plateau, it is a rich agricultural region. Precipitation varies from 25 to 35 inches to mm per year, and the water table is high, facilitating well and tube-well irrigation; the soil is heavy and highly fertile.

**Chapter 7 : History of Pakistan - Wikipedia**

*The History and Culture of Pakistan has been written specifically for the Cambridge O Level Pakistan Studies syllabus /01 and has been endorsed by Cambridge International Examinations.*

After 67 years of independence, a culture has indeed developed but only rarely has it been studied and documented. Ayub had taken over power in a military coup in 1958. In 1962 he introduced a new constitution. This vision according to the government was about building Pakistan with the help of a strong centralised state and government; a robust economy based on rapid industrialisation and the modernisation of agriculture; the promotion of a united culture driven by the progressive notions of Islam, the modern sciences and technologies. Here, he poses in front of a painting showing the proto-liberal Mughal King Akbar. Islamic scholar and founder of JI at an ulema reception in Saudi Arabia He passed away in 1974. ZA Bhutto signing a portrait of himself in 1971. His populist regime tried to blend socialism with democratic populism and certain aspects of Political Islam. Under him, the Pakistan Ideology meant a national evolution towards creating a state and nation that was progressive and multicultural, driven by egalitarian notions of Islam and an aggressive stance against India. He was toppled in 1977 in a military coup and then hanged through a controversial trial in 1979. He toppled the Bhutto regime in July 1977. It also ended up offending various Muslim sects and sub-sects, creating serious sectarian tensions. The Pakistan Ideology project reached its limit during the Ziaul Haq dictatorship. It was turned into a rigid dogma that many believe created social, political and sectarian fissures in the society. The Pakistan Ideology project reached its limit during the Zia regime. It can thus be suggested that the project is now facing extinction – not only due to the fact that it stopped evolving, but also because Pakistan ruling and military establishments and intelligentsia are now trying to replace it with a thinking that would directly challenge the doctrinal rigidity and the political and cultural isolation the so-called ideology ended up promoting and encouraging. The current military chief, General Raheel Sharif, is said to be the central architect of the changing narrative in the military-establishment that is now gradually filtering out various dogmatic ideological convolutions introduced into the forces during the Zia regime. Instead, much of the effort in this context has gone into determining and then advocating what should be as opposed to what is Pakistani culture. But there have been exceptions Pakistan was spun into a reality in through a nationalist theory that described the Muslims of India as being a separate cultural and political entity in the region. This way theoretically, Pakistan was more likely to eschew and escape the historical and political currents that had plunged India into a riotous religious and communal whirlpool. They understood the creation of Pakistan as being the first step to enact an Islamic State in South Asia that would then be expanded into other regions as a possible caliphate. Jinnah is seen as a progressive and pragmatic man by the left and the liberal intelligentsia of Pakistan who envisioned a multicultural Muslim-majority state; whereas the right understands him to be the man who provided the stepping stone from where Pakistan should have jumped to create an Islamic State. Such perceptions would begin to be challenged by the progressives in the 1990s. Their conclusion was that the Pakistani culture was a combination of cultures – driven and energised by the individual cultures of the various Islamic sects and ethnic groups present here. To them, Pakistan has its own culture that has many aspects, one of which was Islam. Pakistani culture is not monolithic. A combination of various ethnic, sectarian and sub-sectarian cultures and of historic South Asian and Arab elements and certain modern western influences. Pakistani nationhood binds them together. The official understanding of Pakistani culture remains to be vague. The state has yet to fully accept it as being a historic amalgamation of various ethnic, religious and sectarian cultures that have been evolving in the region for hundreds of years. Pakistan has its own indigenous strands of liberalism as well as conservatism that are rooted well within the dynamics of how we as a pluralistic society and people along the River Indus have evolved over the centuries. Pakistan culture – Diversities in motion Fire and flair: A camel cart races past a tram in Karachi in 1950. A painting of a mermaid at a street restaurant in Lahore in 1950. Photo by Frank Horvat. The Pakistan cricket team in England That little green drink: Shape of the bottle has gone through many changes, but the colour and taste of the drink remains the same: Foggy green and bitter-sweet. The ad claims that folks chose Johnnie Walker after sunset to liven up

their evenings. A man takes a nap in the backseat of a car with a poster demanding the liberation of Kashmir from India in Karachi. Faiz was released in PIA became one of the top 10 airlines of the world till it began its slow decline from the early s onwards. A mural by Pakistani painter Sadequain celebrating famous Muslim scientists and philosophers. The Club is now a conventional restaurant but still called Pakistani bodybuilder, Ishaq Baig, on his way to winning the title of Mr. A classical dancer performs her art during the first ever television transmission in Pakistan in November. The hotel shut down in the late s. Its club largely catered to middle-class Karachiites. The Brothers were considered to be some of the finest wrestlers in the world at the time. Bad girls, astronauts and a Psycho: The first in line: Students relax at the Karachi University in Repair work being undertaken on Safina-e-Hujjaj in The Hujjaj was a massive cruise-liner that was custom-built to take Pakistani pilgrims to Saudi Arabia to perform the annual Muslim pilgrimage, Haj. Victoria Road in the Saddar area of Karachi in Between and , the area was a famous for its trendy shops, restaurants and bars. A vibrant poster printed by the Pakistan Ministry of Tourism to attract tourism to the city of Lahore. The club closed down in and then the restaurant in the early s. Homage to the founder: Especially struck coins issued on the th birth anniversary of Mohammad Ali Jinnah in Aziz Mian and the Sabri Brothers sold millions of albums of Sufi devotional music Qawaali in the s. Imran picked up 12 wickets in the match and helped Pakistan win its first Test on Australian soil. Both Khan and Miandad would become the two leading mainstays of Pakistan cricket across the s. And the band looked on: A family of wedding musicians stand at the window of their home in Rawalpindi in The April cover of popular Urdu fashion and show-biz magazine, Dhanak. The magazine was shut down in A blue PIA aircraft. These limited-edition blue planes were especially commissioned for flights over Europe in PIA was still one of the leading airlines in the world before its gradual decline from the mids onwards. An elephant carries a teenage acrobat girl at a circus in Lahore in The March cover of a conservative Urdu magazine showing a rally and leaders of the right-wing anti-Bhutto alliance, the PNA. He was toppled in a reactionary coup by General Ziaul Haq in July When we were kings: Pakistan hockey captain Islahuddin shows the Hockey World Cup trophy to fans and media at the Karachi Airport in This was the second time Pakistan had won the Hockey World Cup. It would go on to win it twice more , before the game began to decline in the country. A policeman prepares to publically flog an anti-Zia activist in Lahore in Dozens of anti-Zia journalists, student activists and political workers where publically flogged between and One of the first batches of Afghan insurgents arrives to set shop in Pakistan in January A bank in the middle of a small village in the Punjab The film Maula Jat was an instant hit thanks to its snappy dialogues, craggy violence and raunchy dances. It turned Rahi into a super star. Punjabi film industry boomed after the collapse of the Urdu film industry. They were banned in by the Zia regime but the ban was soon lifted. The Pope comes to town: Notorious left-wing Pakistani terrorist, Salamullah Tipu, on the steps of the PIA plane that he hijacked with three other radicals in He escaped to Kabul where he was killed in Both got married and Roy moved to Pakistan. A few years later they divorced. Pakistani action film hero, Sultan Rahi, jokes with former heavyweight boxing champion, Mohammad Ali in Lahore. Ali was visiting Pakistan in Both ruled the game as world champions in the s and early s. Famous Urdu poetess, Parveen Shakir, reciting her poetry in Lahore in She was killed in a car accident in It was launched in

**Chapter 8 : Culture of Pakistan - Wikipedia**

*This book has the overview as the short description of the events and the consequences for the creation of Pakistan. This should be read under view that the struggle of Jinnah was the main case for the creation of Pakistan.*

**Pakistani Alternative Names** While the official name of the nation is the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, generally the country has been referred to as Pakistan since . It is estimated that approximately 95 percent of the population are Muslim, but members of several minority religions live there, including some Hindus, Christians, Parsis, Sikhs, and Buddhists. Although the modern nation of Pakistan was but fifty-three years old in , it has territorial areas and tribal populations whose histories date back many centuries; thus Pakistan has both an ancient and a relatively new identity. Pakistan is in South Asia and is , square miles , square kilometers in area. It was created from what had been the northwest side of India. All of the country except the southern portion is landlocked, with Afghanistan to the northwest, Jammu and Kashmir to the northeast, India to the east and southeast, and Iran to the west. In the southern portion, along the shores of the city of Karachi, which was the original capital when the nation was formed in 1947, is the Arabian Sea. Karachi is well known for its shorelines. Most of the northern section of the country consists of mountains and also the famous Khyber Pass, whose history goes back several thousand years. It is in this northern section where most of the ancient tribes still live and where many ancient tribal cultures and customs still exist. The city of Islamabad, which is centrally located in the country, was officially named the capital of Pakistan in 1966, and construction began on government buildings in addition to others. Islamabad became the active capital in 1967. In addition to modern government buildings it also features a wide variety of modern hotels, an international airport, and the nearby famous ancient city of Rawalpindi. In addition to being known for a number of mountains, including K-2, which is the second-highest mountain in world, Pakistan also has several lakes and rivers, including the Indus River, which is 1,800 miles 2,900 kilometers long. Pakistan also has several deserts, in Punjab and Sind. Pakistan is also home to Taxila, the oldest known university in the world. In the north, leading from China, through Tammu and Kashmir, is a famous ancient silk road. There are snowcapped mountains in the north, sunny beaches in the south, and a wide variety of geographically and culturally interesting sites elsewhere. The population of Pakistan is estimated to be 150 million. An estimated 40 million live in urban areas, with the balance in rural areas. In addition to the residents of the major cities of Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, and Peshawar, which is the city at the edge of the Kybher Pass gateway, a number of tribal residents live in valleys. These include Chitral Valley, at an elevation of 3,000 feet 1,000 meters , where the majority of the people are Muslims but that also is home to the Kafir-Kalash wearers of the black robe , a primitive pagan tribe. In Swat Valley, which was once the cradle of Buddhism, Muslim conquerors fought battles and residents claim to be descendants of soldiers of Alexander the Great. In the Hunza Valley, people are noted Pakistan for longevity, which they claim is because of diet and way of life. The people of Hunza Valley are Muslims and also are believed to be descendants of soldiers of Alexander the Great. Shardu Valley is the capital of the district of Baltistan and is known as "Little Tibet" because the lifestyle there is similar to that in Tibet itself. The people of each of these valley areas are well known for their tribal cultures, handicrafts, and for fascinating clothing, most of which is woven and handmade there and unique to their particular area. The official language of Pakistan is Urdu, but most public officials, people, and others in Pakistan also speak English; English is referred to as the informal official language of Pakistan. Urdu was created by combining the languages of early invaders and settlers, including Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. The spoken form of Urdu is the same as that of Hindi but it is written in a different script than Hindi. While Urdu and English are prevalent throughout Pakistan, a number of other languages are spoken in different valleys and areas. The flag was designed by Ali Jinnah, the man acclaimed as the founder of Pakistan. There is a thick white strip on the left side of the flag; the rest of the flag has a dark green background with a white crescent and a five-pointed star centered on it. The white represents peace, and the dark green represents prosperity. The crescent stands for progress, and the star stands for light, guidance, and knowledge. Pakistan also has a national emblem. In the middle of a circled wreath of jasmine flowers is a shield that has four sections, each of which shows a major product of the country from when the country was

created. One section shows cotton, another shows wheat, one tea, and one jute. Above the four sections are the crescent and star, as on the national flag. On a scroll beneath the wreath is written in Urdu "Faith, Unity, Discipline. For many years India sought independence from Great Britain. During most of those years the Muslim League of India was also striving to establish an independent Islamic nation. The Muslim leader was Ali Jinnah from as early as ; in he began advocating and working for a separate Muslim state. Originally it was divided into two parts. The nation now called Pakistan was then called West Pakistan, and on the opposite side of India, some 1, miles 1, kilometers away, was another Muslim area, designated East Pakistan. In Pakistan became a republic. In East Pakistan waged a successful war of independence from West Pakistan and became the independent nation of Bangladesh. While the history of Pakistan as an independent nation dates only to , the history of the territory it encompasses dates back many thousands of years, during the period when the territory was a portion of the Indian subcontinent. In addition, the land is home to the famous Khyber Pass, which is the route that many invaders into India used. These include Mogul invaders and Alexander the Great. Many centuries ago a number of Buddhists also used that northern section as a route, so Pakistan today has many interesting Buddhist sites and historical notes as part of its history. Punjab is also a portion of the country; it was the home of the founder of the Sikh religion, and it continues to play a significant role in Pakistan. Lines of demarcation between India and Pakistan in northern border areas are unclear in places or in dispute, and controversy continues to surround these lines. The national identity of Pakistan today is that of an Islamic nation; it was created as such. However, because the territory that is now Pakistan has a history that goes back several thousand years, the area has a history that forms part of the present identity of Pakistan. That is one of the reasons why both residents and visitors find the relatively young nation of Pakistan historically interesting and why the national identity includes many sites and stories that are centuries older than the nation itself. There are at least five ethnic groups within Pakistan. In general, there are not continuous or frequent problems between the different ethnic groups other than ethnic tensions in Sind, which occur somewhat regularly. Urbanism, Architecture and the Use of Space Because of the relative newness of the capital city of Islamabad, it features modern architecture arrayed under a master plan. In addition to modern capital buildings, Islamabad is also home to the famous Shah Faisal Mosque, which is so large that the prayer hall can accommodate ten thousand persons, while verandas and porticoes can hold more than twenty-four thousand worshippers. It also has a courtyard that has enough space for forty thousand people. Islamabad also has a sports complex, art galleries, a museum of natural history, and four universities. The ancient city of Rawalpindi, on the border of Islamabad, has a history that dates back three thousand years. While many new modern buildings have been added to this city, it has retained much of its historical look and is well known for its bazaars that specialize in handicrafts. Rawalpindi is home to Linqat Memorial Hall with a large auditorium and library; Ayub National Park; and the Rawalpindi Golf Course, which was completed in but is still in regular use. Another well-known urban area is Lahore, founded four thousand years ago. Lahore was the cultural center of the Mogul Empire, which glorified it with palaces, gardens, and mosques. It is the second-largest city in Pakistan and the capital of Punjab. Another ancient but still famous site in Lahore is the Shalimar Gardens, which were originally laid out in by Mogul emperor Shah-Jehan. The garden is surrounded by high walls and a watchtower at each of the four corners. The garden is used as the site of regular special state receptions. Lahore is also home to several other well-known mosques, museums, and parks. A more recent historical site in Lahore is the Minar-e-Pakistan, where a resolution was passed in demanding creation of a separate homeland for the Muslims. The minar is an estimated feet 60 meters high. Another equally well-known urban area is the city of Karachi, which was the first capital of Pakistan. Karachi is in the south of the nation and in addition to being a modern city on the shores of the Arabian Sea, it has a number of interesting sites, including the Masjid-e-Tooba which is said to be the largest single-dome mosque, and several art galleries and bazaars. It has a wide variety of water sports and remains the center of commerce and industry. There are a number of other urban areas throughout Pakistan, but one of the best known is the city of Peshawar, which is the northernmost major city and is home to the gateway to the Khyber Pass. Peshawar is a city of Pathan tribals who are also Muslims. Alexander the Great and parts of his army stayed in this city for forty days in B. Balahissar Fort is on both the eastern and western approaches to the city, and it is from near

here that one can take a train along the mountain routes of the Khyber Pass. While the city is centuries old, the modern Peshawar is well known for its bazaars and for several colleges and a university. Food and Economy  
Food in Daily Life. Because at least 95 percent of the Pakistani population is Muslim, there are two food customs that are followed almost universally. One is that Muslims do not eat pork therefore beef, chicken, lamb, and fish are the basic foods , and the other is that during the month of Ramadan, fasting is a daily activity. Spices and curry are an essential part of any Pakistani recipe. The most prevalent spices include chili powder, tumeric, garlic, paprika, black and red pepper, cumin seed, bay leaf, coriander, cardamom, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, saffron, nutmeg, and poppy seeds, among others. Using yogurt to marinate meats is another typical recipe. Because of the use of spices and curry for the main dish, the usual side dish is plain rice. Lentils are another common specialty. The food in the south is more exotic and highly spiced, while that in the north often features plain barbecued meat as the main dish. Usually any meat, fowl, or seafood is curried, and frying is the typical method of cooking. Ghee, which is clarified butter, is another commonly used recipe item and is often used for frying. Wheat and flour products are considered mainstays of the daily diet, and the use of pickles, chutneys, preserves, and sauces along with curried meats, seafood, vegetables, and lentils and are why Pakistani cuisine has such a unique flavor. Green tea is the typical drink served at all meals. Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions. Fasting is an important part of the Muslim observance of Ramadan, but food does play a role on many other occasions. One such event is the Eid-ul-Azha Feast of Sacrifice in the last month of the Muslim calendar, commemorating the occasion when the prophet Abraham was about to sacrifice his son in response to an order from God. Eating the meat is part of the festival celebration activity.

*In history, they learn about Pakistan's rich heritage and cultural influences, and about the events which have shaped national identity, from the decline of Mughal power up to Through their studies, learners gain an understanding of historical skills and concepts, and examine different interpretations of historical events.*

Ganges Plain[ edit ] After BCE, some Vedic tribes began migrating to the Ganges Plain , present-day India, which was characterized by increasing settled agriculture, a hierarchy of four social classes , and the emergence of monarchical, state-level polities. These several tribes and principalities fought against one another to such an extent that the Indus Valley no longer had one powerful Vedic tribal kingdom to defend against outsiders and to wield the warring tribes into one organized kingdom. The area was wealthy and fertile, yet infighting led misery and despair. King Pushkarasakti of Gandhara was engaged in power struggles against his local rivals and as such the Khyber Pass remained poorly defended. King Darius I of the Achaemenid Empire took advantage of the opportunity and planned for an invasion. The Indus Valley was fabled in Persia for its gold and fertile soil and conquering it had been a major objective of his predecessor Cyrus The Great. However, he is known to have campaigned beyond Makran in the regions of Kalat , Khuzdar and Panjgur and lost most of his army in the Gedrosian Desert speculated today as the Kharan Desert. Under Persian rule, a system of centralized administration, with a bureaucratic system, was introduced into the Indus Valley for the first time. Provinces or "satrapy" were established with provincial capitals: Gandhara satrapy, established BC with its capital at Pushkalavati Charsadda. Gandhara Satrapy was established in the general region of the old Gandhara grave culture, in what is today Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. During Achaemenid rule, the Kharosthi alphabet, derived from the one used for Aramaic the official language of Achaemenids , developed here and remained the national script of Gandhara until AD. Hindush satrapy, established in BC with its capital at Taxila. The satrapy was established in upper Punjab presumably in the Potohar plateau region. Arachosia satrapy, established in BC with its capital at Kandahar. Arachosia was one of the larger provinces covering much of lower Punjab, southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa of modern-day Pakistan and Helmand province of what is today Afghanistan. Sattagydia satrapy, established in BC in what is today Sindh. Sattagydia is mentioned for the first time in the Behistun inscription of Darius the Great as one of the provinces in revolt while the king was in Babylon. The revolt was presumably suppressed in BC. The satrapy disappears from sources after BC, possibly being mentioned by another name or included with other regions. It had been conquered much earlier by Cyrus The Great. What is known about the easternmost satraps and borderlands of the Achaemenid Empire is alluded to in the Darius inscriptions and from Greek sources such as the Histories of Herodotus and the later Alexander Chronicles Arrian, Strabo et al. These sources list three Indus Valley tributaries or conquered territories that were subordinated to the Persian Empire and made to pay tributes to the Persian Kings: Gandhara, Sattagydia and Hindush. Ror Dynasty The Ror dynasty Sindhi: The remaining satraps lay in the Indus Valley, but Alexander ruled off invading the Indus until his forces were in complete control of the newly acquired satraps. In BC, Alexander married Roxana a princess of the former Bactria satrapy to cement his relations with his new territories. Now firmly under Macedonian rule, Alexander was free to turn his attention to the Indus Valley. In the winter of BC, Alexander invited all the chieftains in the remaining five Achaemenid satraps to submit to his authority. By spring of BC, Alexander began on his Indus expedition from Bactira, leaving behind horses and 10, soldiers. He divided his army into two groups. The larger force would enter the Indus Valley through the Khyber pass , just as Darius had done years earlier, while a smaller force under the personal command of Alexander entered through a northern route, possibly through Broghol or Dorah Pass near Chitral. Alexander was commanding a group of shield-bearing guards, foot-companions, archers, Agrianians, and horse-javelin-men and led them against the tribes of the former Gandhara satrapy. The first tribe they encountered were the Aspasioi tribe of the Kunar Valley , who initiated a fierce battle against Alexander, in which he himself was wounded in the shoulder by a dart. However, the Aspasioi eventually lost and 40, people were enslaved. The Assakenoi fought bravely and offered stubborn resistance to Alexander and his army in the cities of Ora, Bazira Barikot and Massaga. So enraged was

Alexander about the resistance put up by the Assakenoi that he killed the entire population of Massaga and reduced its buildings to rubble – similar slaughters followed in Ora. The stories of these slaughters reached numerous Assakenians, who began fleeing to Aornos, a hill-fort located between Shangla and Kohistan. Alexander followed close behind their heels and besieged the strategic hill-fort, eventually capturing and destroying the fort and killing everyone inside. The remaining smaller tribes either surrendered or like the Astanenoi tribe of Pushkalavati Charsadda were quickly neutralized where 38, soldiers and , oxen were captured by Alexander. With the conquest of Gandhara complete, Alexander switched to strengthening his military supply line, which by now stretched dangerously vulnerable over the Hindu Kush back to Balkh in Bactria. The famous Battle of the Hydaspes Jhelum between Alexander with Ambhi and Porus would be the last major battle fought by him. After defeating King Porus , his battle weary troops refused to advance into India [44] to engage the army of Nanda Dynasty and its vanguard of trampling elephants. Alexander, therefore proceeded southwest along the Indus Valley. They encountered the "Fish Eaters", or Ichthyophagi, primitive people who lived on the Makran coast, who had matted hair, no fire, no metal, no clothes, lived in huts made of whale bones, and ate raw seafood. Alexander founded several new settlements in Gandhara , Punjab and Sindh. In Sindh , Alexander nominated his officer Peithon as Satrap in BC, a position he would hold for the next ten years. Porus of Jhelum then became Satrap of Punjab. However, the Satraps of the Indus Valley largely remained under the same leaders while conflicts were brewing in Egypt and Mesopotamia.