

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/01

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

May/June 2006

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

- 1 (a) (i) In which year did Shah Wali Ullah return to Delhi from his pilgrimage to Arabia? [1]
- (ii) Who led the Pathan military force that Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi joined following his graduation from the Madrassa in Delhi? [1]
- (iii) Who wrote Athar-ul-Sanadeed in 1846? [1]
- (iv) To where was Bahadur Shah II exiled in 1857? [1]
- (b) Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. [7]
- (c) 'The promotion of regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988 has been more successful than the promotion of Urdu.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]
- 2 (a) (i) In which script was Hindi written that was proposed by the Hindus to replace Urdu in the 1860s? [1]
- (ii) Who refused to attend the first meeting of the Indian National Congress in 1885? [1]
- (iii) In which year was the Delhi Durbar held? [1]
- (iv) Which British government report first mentioned the possibility of self-rule by the Indians? [1]
- (b) Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about. [7]
- (c) 'Bengal was partitioned in 1905 because of geographical factors.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]
- 3 (a) (i) What name was given to the structure under which the Central Legislature was to be divided into two houses in the Montague-Chelmsford Report of 1919? [1]
- (ii) Who fought the 1923 elections under the name of 'Swarajists'? [1]
- (iii) Under the 'Basic Education' scheme introduced by Gandhi, what craft was made part of the school curriculum? [1]
- (iv) Who said that East Bengal without Calcutta would be a 'man without lungs' during the Cabinet Mission's visit to India in 1946? [1]
- (b) Explain why the Khilafat Movement had failed by 1924. [7]
- (c) Was the introduction of Jinnah's 14 Points in 1929 the most important factor in the development of the Pakistan Movement between 1928 and 1935? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- 4 (a) (i) Which district of the Punjab contained the canal headworks that controlled the flow of water into Pakistan in 1947? [1]
- (ii) Which princely state of Balochistan agreed to accede to Pakistan in 1947? [1]
- (iii) Which organisation did Pakistan wish to legally settle the Canal Water Dispute? [1]
- (iv) Where was Pakistan's Service Corps School based? [1]
- (b) Why was India successful in the 1965 and 1971 wars against Pakistan? [7]
- (c) 'The Six Points made by Mujib-ur-Rahman and the Awami League was the most important factor in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]
- 5 (a) (i) Who became the first Pakistani commander-in-chief of the army in 1951? [1]
- (ii) Which government post did Malik Ghulam Muhammad hold when he persuaded Khwaja Nazimuddin to become Prime Minister after the death of Liaqat Ali Khan? [1]
- (iii) Which politician survived only six weeks as Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1957? [1]
- (iv) Which international organisation did Pakistan leave in 1972? [1]
- (b) Why did Zia ul-Haq introduce his Islamic reforms between 1977 and 1988? [7]
- (c) 'Social reforms were the most important of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

