



**1 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

By the end of Aurangzeb's reign the authority of the Mughal emperors was declining. Hindus were not happy with his reign and after his death, Muslim power and influence over India, which had been so strong, began to disintegrate. At this time Shah Wali Ullah was growing up.

- (a) Describe the achievements of Shah Wali Ullah in reviving Islam. [4]
- (b) Explain why Britain was so successful in extending its control of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850. [7]
- (c) 'The spread of Marathan power was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

**2 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

In 1857, a number of sepoys refused to use the new cartridges at Meerut, near Delhi. The sepoys were given long prison sentences and this led to a revolt in which their fellow sepoys marched on Delhi and massacred all the British they could find. Things got worse for the British at Kanpur.

- (a) What happened at the battle of Kanpur? [4]
- (b) Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan found the Aligarh Movement? [7]
- (c) 'Punjabi has been promoted more than any other Pakistani regional language between 1947 and 1999.' Give reasons why you might agree and disagree with this statement. [14]

**3 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Towards the end of the First World War the British decided that firm action was needed to keep a grip on India, especially with the threat of renewed violence. During the war the British had the Defence of India Act to help keep order. Once this Act had expired the Rowlatt Act was introduced.

- (a) Describe the Rowlatt Act. [4]
- (b) Why was the Government of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-continent? [7]
- (c) 'Partition or reversal?' Were the reasons why Bengal was partitioned in 1905 more important than those regarding its reversal in 1911? Explain your answer. [14]

**4 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

The Congress party decided at its Madras meeting in 1927 to boycott the Simon Commission which faced regular protests in India. Congress met with other parties to make proposals on the future constitution of India. This Conference was chaired by Motilal Nehru and produced the Nehru Report.

- (a) Describe the Nehru Report. [4]
- (b) Why did the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks fail in 1944? [7]
- (c) Was the work of Allama Iqbal more important to the Pakistan Movement than that of Rehmat Ali? Explain your answer. [14]

**5 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

In August 1990, after accusations of corruption and amid increasing violence, Benazir Bhutto was dismissed as Prime Minister. She had been Prime Minister for less than two years. Following her government's dismissal, Nawaz Sharif was elected as Prime Minister.

- (a) What problems did Nawaz Sharif face as Prime Minister during the 1990s? [4]
- (b) Why did Zia-ul-Haq introduce his package of Islamic laws between 1979 and 1988? [7]
- (c) 'Political factors were more important than any other factor in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.' Do you agree or disagree? Explain your answer. [14]

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