

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/01

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

October/November 2003

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

1 hour 30 minutes

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 on both sides of the paper.
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.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



- 1**
- (a)**
- (i)** Who wrote 'Izlat-ul-Akhfa'? [1]
- (ii)** Who were the 'Faraizas'? [1]
- (iii)** In which year did the British enter Lahore? [1]
- (iv)** Who formed the Indian National Congress? [1]
- (b)** Why did Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7]
- (c)** 'Aurangzeb's successors failed to live up to his courageous and determined personality.' Was this the most important reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Give reasons for your answer. [14]
- 2**
- (a)**
- (i)** Who led the Muslim leaders at a meeting with Lord Minto in 1906 at Simla? [1]
- (ii)** Who became Viceroy of India in 1910? [1]
- (iii)** Who led the Congress Party in agreeing the Lucknow Pact with the Muslim League in 1916? [1]
- (iv)** Name the British officer responsible for the massacre at Amritsar in 1919. [1]
- (b)** Why was the partition of Bengal reversed in 1911? [7]
- (c)** Which of the following was the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in restoring the position of Muslims in the sub-continent:
- (i)** attempts to achieve a better understanding between the British and the Muslims;
- (ii)** education;
- (iii)** politics?
- Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]
- 3**
- (a)**
- (i)** Under which name did the Congress Party fight the 1923 elections? [1]
- (ii)** What did the Simon Report of 1930 recommend should be abolished? [1]
- (iii)** In which year was the Third Round Table Conference held? [1]
- (iv)** In which city was the Pakistan Resolution of 1940 passed? [1]
- (b)** Why did the Khilafat Movement fail? [7]
- (c)** 'The development of Pushto has been promoted more than any other Pakistani regional language between 1947 and 1988.'
- Give reasons why you might agree and disagree with this statement. [14]

- 4 (a) (i) In which town was Liaquat Ali Khan assassinated? [1]
 (ii) Who became Prime Minister of Pakistan in April 1953? [1]
 (iii) In which year was martial law first declared in Pakistan? [1]
 (iv) In which year was Islamabad made the capital of Pakistan? [1]
- (b) Why was the division of the armed forces and military assets a problem for Pakistan in 1947? [7]
- (c) Which of the following was the most important contribution of Ayub Khan's government during the 'decade of development' between 1958 and 1969:
 (i) agricultural and other economic reforms;
 (ii) constitutional reforms;
 (iii) foreign policy? [14]

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above.

- 5 (a) (i) Name one of the Princely States which acceded to Pakistan in 1947. [1]
 (ii) In which year were the Zakat and Ushr Ordinances introduced? [1]
 (iii) What does MRD stand for? [1]
 (iv) In which year was the Eighth Amendment passed? [1]
- (b) Why was Pakistan's relationship with India so poor between 1971 and 1988? [7]
- (c) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Great Britain and the Commonwealth between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

