



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BANGLADESH STUDIES

0449/01

Paper 1 History and Culture of Bangladesh

May/June 2013

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.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions.

Answer **Question 1** and **two** other questions.

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each question.

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 **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



You **MUST** answer this question. Answer **ALL** parts.

Question 1: The Culture and Heritage of Bangladesh

Part (a): This question tests your knowledge.

- (i) Lalon Shah was a legendary *baul*. What were *bauls*?
A Groups of warriors who composed chants
B Artists working in villages
C Musicians who composed and sang devotional folk songs
D Groups of dancers [1]
- (ii) What was Begum Rokeya's first story, written in 1905?
A Nurse Nelly
B Padmadvati
C Sultana's Dream
D The Secluded Women [1]
- (iii) What did Zainul Abedin receive in 1967?
A The title of Great Master of the Arts (Shilpacharya)
B The title of Hilal-i-Imtaz
C The Governor's Gold Medal
D The Nobel Prize [1]
- (iv) What weekly publication did Kazi Nazrul Islam start in 1925?
A Langal
B Chittanama
C Mukhti
D Nabajug [1]
- (v) Why did Rabindranath Tagore give up his knighthood in 1919?
A Because of Indian losses in the First World War
B Because of events at Amritsar
C Because he wanted to lead a simple life
D Because he disliked the Government of India Act [1]

Part (b): This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

- (i) Describe the life and work of Alaol. [5]
(ii) Explain why he is so important in the culture of Bangladesh. [3]

Part (c): This question tests your understanding and judgement.

- (i) Explain why **each** of the following is important in the cultural life of Bangladesh
 - Religious festivals
 - Folk culture [10]
- (ii) Which of these has made the **more** important contribution? Explain why. [2]

[Total: 25]

Choose TWO of questions 2 to 4.

Answer ALL parts of the two questions you choose.

Question 2: The Mughal Period

Mughal Rulers in the Seventeenth Century



Shah Jahan

Akbar was succeeded by his son Jahangir who established more control over Bengal with the aid of his energetic viceroy. Between the death of Jahangir and Aurangzeb, Bengal was administered by some influential viceroys of the Mughal emperors. There was a period of peace and prosperity in Bengal under Shah Jahan's second son who moved the capital from Dhaka. A war of succession after Shah Jahan's illness left Aurangzeb on the throne. His viceroys brought important developments. Aurangzeb has a great reputation as ruler and warrior. His religious policy has been criticised, though, and there were already weaknesses in the Empire when he died.

5

Part (a): This question tests your knowledge.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Who was Jahangir's viceroy who established control over Bengal? (line 2) | [1] |
| (ii) When did Jahangir die? | [1] |
| (iii) Under Shah Jahan, which area of Bengal was taken from Portugal? | [1] |
| (iv) Who was Shah Jahan's son who was viceroy of Bengal? (line 4) | [1] |
| (v) Where was the capital moved to? (line 4) | [1] |

Part (b): This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

- (i) Describe the succession struggle which brought Aurangzeb to the throne. [5]
(ii) Explain how Bengal developed under Aurangzeb's viceroy Mir Jumla. [5]

Part (c): This question tests your understanding and judgement.

- (i) Explain why **each** of the following was important for the Mughal Empire.
• Aurangzeb's religious policies
• Aurangzeb's policies in the Deccan [8]
- (ii) Explain which of these was **more** important, and why. [2]

[Total: 25]

Question 3: The British Period

Resistance to British Rule 1769 to 1857



Titu Meer

There was important resistance to British control in India before 1857 and the Company faced both religious discontents and open revolt. There were extensive attacks on British posts between 1767 and 1786, especially after the famine of 1769–70 in Bengal when both Britons and their zamindar allies faced hostility. There was a rebellion under Titu Meer and before 1857 the Faraizi movement was an important political development. However, it is the War of Independence which began in 1857 that marks the first major uprising against British rule in the sub-continent.

5

Part (a): This question tests your knowledge.

- (i) What was the full name of 'the Company'? (line 1) [1]
- (ii) What was the name of the religious resistance movement that arose after the famine of 1769–70? (line 3) [1]
- (iii) Who was the leader of this religious movement? [1]
- (iv) What was a zamindar? (line 4) [1]
- (v) Who founded the Faraizi movement? (lines 4–5) [1]

Part (b): This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

- (i) Outline Titu Meer's opposition to the British. [5]
- (ii) Explain why the Faraizi movement was important. [5]

Part (c): This question tests your understanding and judgement.

- (i) Explain how **each** of the following caused opposition to British rule in India.
 - Unrest in the armed forces
 - British attitudes to Indian ways of life
 [8]
- (ii) Explain which of these was **more** important, and why. [2]

[Total: 25]

Question 4: From Pakistan to Bangladesh



A child leads a protest in East Pakistan 1969

The elections of December 1970 and January 1971 were of immense importance in bringing about an independent Bangladesh. The Awami League won a majority of seats because of resentment about rule by West Pakistan. There had already been student unrest in 1969 and now there was a major constitutional crisis. This led to a non-cooperation movement in East Pakistan. The President and Prime Minister of Pakistan flew to Dhaka for talks with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman but when these failed, the Pakistan army took severe measures and civil war broke out. In April 1971, the Provisional Government of Bangladesh was formed.

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Part (a): This question tests your knowledge.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) When was the Awami League founded? | [1] |
| (ii) How many seats did the Awami League win in the elections? (lines 1–2) | [1] |
| (iii) Who was the President of Pakistan? (line 5)? | [1] |
| (iv) Who led the Pakistan army? (line 6) | [1] |
| (v) Where was the Provisional Government set up? (line 7) | [1] |

Part (b): This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Outline the political disturbances which took place in East Pakistan in 1969. | [5] |
| (ii) Explain why the constitutional crisis of 1971 was important. | [5] |

Part (c): This question tests your understanding and judgement.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Explain why each of the following was important in bringing about the victory of the Awami League in the elections of 1970–71. | |
| • The Six-Point Programme of 1966 | |
| • Economic issues | [8] |
| (ii) Explain which of these was more important, and why. | [2] |

[Total: 25]

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Question 3 © *Image of Titu Meer*; www.indianetzone.com.
Question 4 Photograph © *A child leads a protest in East Pakistan, 1969*; Guardian News & Media Ltd; 10 April 2008.

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