

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/01

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

May/June 2005

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 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) Which Mughal prince succeeded Aurangzeb and took the title 'Bahadur Shah'? [1]
(ii) In which year was Lahore captured by the Persians? [1]
(iii) Who wrote the text 'Fatwa-i-Alamgiri'? [1]
(iv) Who captured Peshawar in 1830? [1]
- (b) Explain why the East India Company became involved in the Indian sub-continent during the seventeenth century. [7]
- (c) Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan made to the Muslim cause during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14]
- 2** (a) (i) With which province were Assam, Dhaka and Chittagong merged to form East Bengal in 1905? [1]
(ii) In which city did the Muslim League have their annual meeting in 1915? [1]
(iii) Who led the Congress party at the Lucknow Conference in 1916? [1]
(iv) In which city was a peaceful demonstration held in Jallianwala Bagh park in 1919? [1]
- (b) Why was the Muslim League founded in 1906? [7]
- (c) Was the Khilafat Movement founded because the Muslims feared the break up of Turkey after the First World War? Explain your answer. [14]
- 3** (a) (i) Who persuaded Muhammad Ali Jinnah to return to the Muslim cause in 1934? [1]
(ii) In the elections of 1937 who led the 'Redshirts' to victory in the NWFP? [1]
(iii) What other name was given to the 'Basic Education' scheme launched by Gandhi? [1]
(iv) What was built on the spot in Lahore where the Muslim League meeting passed the Pakistan Resolution in 1940? [1]
- (b) Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929? [7]
- (c) How successful were the three Round Table Conferences of 1930-1932? Explain your answer. [14]
- 4** (a) (i) Who became President of Pakistan in 1969? [1]
(ii) Who became Chief Martial Law Administrator and governor of East Pakistan in 1971? [1]
(iii) What Pakistan body did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto claim needed modernising in the 1970s? [1]
(iv) What name was given to the operation which led to the arrest of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto by the Pakistan army in 1977? [1]
- (b) Why was the 'Quit India' Movement formed in 1942? [7]
- (c) 'The government of Pakistan was totally successful in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- 5 (a) (i) Who did Zia-ul-Haq replace as President of Pakistan in 1978? [1]
- (ii) Which High Court ordered a stay of execution in 1979 on sentences passed by the military courts? [1]
- (iii) Who became acting President in 1988 on the death of Zia-ul-Haq? [1]
- (iv) What does CENTO stand for? [1]
- (b) Why was membership of the United Nations important to Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? [7]
- (c) 'Constitutional reforms were the most important of Ayub Khan's domestic policies during the 'decade of development' between 1958 and 1969.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

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