



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

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**PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/01**

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan  
SPECIMEN PAPER

**For Examination from 2010**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**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.

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



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

Anger over British control of parts of the sub-continent had been growing during the first half of the nineteenth century. The introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse was especially hated by Indians.

- (a) What was the Doctrine of Lapse? [4]
- (b) Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of increasing parts of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850? [7]
- (c) Was the work of Shah Wali Ullah the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

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

Strikes and demonstrations caused the British much worry, but this increased when rioting broke out and banks were attacked in Amritsar in 1919. The local British military commander in the area was determined to restore order.

- (a) Describe the Amritsar Massacre. [4]
- (b) Why was the Simla Delegation of 1906 an important turning point for the Muslims of the sub-continent? [7]
- (c) Was the abolition of the institution of the caliphate in 1924 the main reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

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

A number of conferences were held by the British in London during the early 1930s to discuss the position of Hindus and Muslims in India. One of those who attended such conferences was Chaudri Rehmat Ali.

- (a) Who was Chaudri Rehmat Ali? [4]
- (b) Why was the Government of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-continent? [7]
- (c) 'The main reason why Congress rule (1937–39) was so hated by many Muslims was because of the introduction of the Wardha Scheme.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

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

The Lahore Resolution was passed unanimously in 1940 at a conference held by the Muslim League. The Second World War was in progress and the British government sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India.

**(a)** What was the Cripps Mission? [4]

**(b)** Why was Pakistan faced with a refugee problem in 1947? [7]

**(c)** How successfully did India and Pakistan handle the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

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

Zia ul-Haq was aware that Pakistan needed a well organised and stable government. One of his measures to provide a strong government was the introduction of the Hudood Ordinances.

**(a)** What were the Hudood Ordinances? [4]

**(b)** Why did General Ayub Khan declare Martial Law in 1958? [7]

**(c)** How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the USSR between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

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