

1. Describe and explain the contribution of the Mughal Emperors to the development of each of the following:
- education and literature;
 - architecture;
 - art and music.

Normally a 7:7:6 split but award up to a maximum of 10 for any one part. Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained two marks could be awarded.

(a) Education and Literature

- a Madrasha founded by Humayun at Delhi and in other places by Jahangir and Shah Jahan
- Colleges established at Fatehpur, Sikri and Agra by Akbar
- Nobility and princesses educated at home
- an emphasis on Persian and Arabic literature amongst nobility
- Emperors took an interest in literary productions in Persian and Hindi
- Persian and Hindu literature strong with other works translated into Persian
- Poets and writers had the patronage of the Emperors

(b) Architecture

- Emperors great patrons of architecture and commissioned many buildings some of which stand today (mosques and mausoleums)
- Akbar built in the Hindu/Muslin style with red stones
- Jahangir continued Akbar's work, completing his tomb at Sikandra
- Shah Jahan used marble and built some of the finest buildings including the Taj Mahal
- Several gardens were constructed at Lahore and Delhi

Art and Music

- Babur and Humayun were lovers of art
- Akbar established a National School of Painting
- Jahangir was a collector of historical paintings and encouraged the painting of natural objects
- all the Emperors except Aurangzeb were patrons of music

- 2 Describe and explain the changes up to 1850 that the British brought to the following:
- a) education and social conditions;
 - b) government administration and the legal system;
 - c) economic and industrial conditions.

7:7:6 split but allow up to a maximum of 10 for any one part. Generally one mark per point with two marks awarded for any one well answered.

a) education and social conditions

- spread of English system of education
- introduction of English as the official language
- abolition of sati
- suppression of thuggee, the killing of travellers
- killing of daughters stopped

b) government administration and the legal system

- dual system of government abolished
- Indians given some administrative posts
- financial reforms introduced
- abolition of Provincial Courts of Appeal
- power of magistrates increased
- introduction of the jury system

c) economic and industrial conditions

- land-holding classes deprived of their lands as they failed to provide documentary proof of ownership
- excessive taxation
- transport (roads and railways) development boosted trade
- cotton industry

3 Write short accounts on any TWO of the following, explaining their historical importance:

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi

Shah Wali Ullah

Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi

- Hajji Shariat Ullah.

Generally a 10:10 split but award up to a maximum of 13 for any one part.

Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained, two marks could be awarded.

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi

- Promoted Islam
- Influence through Afghanistan, Central Asia and Ottoman Empire
- Called Mujaddih-i-alf-i-thani (the one who restored pure doctrine to Islamic thought)
- Pointed out difference between Islam and Hinduism
- Against prostration - should only do it before God
- Imprisoned at Gwalior Fort for 2 years by Jehangir who then realised his mistake and invited him to a special audience
- Organised Naqshbandiya Mujadidiya Order for trying to reform society and to spread the Shariah amongst the people
- Wrote books - Isbat-ul-Nabat and Risal-e-Naboowat
- Greatest work was Tauheed-i-Shuhudi

Shah Wali Ullah

- Went to Arabia in 1724 and influenced by Ibrahim
- Studied at Medina and returned to Delhi in 1732
- Realised there was a need for moral regeneration through strong leadership
- To be achieved by: an emphasis on Quranic teachings, Holy Quran translated into Persian, urges Muslims to concentrate on fundamental principles of Islam
- A prolific writer - 51 books written including Hujjatallah-ul-Balighah and Izlat-ul-Akhfa

Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi

- Wished to purify Muslim society and to remove the British from India
- Armed struggle and confrontation against foreign and non-Muslim forces
- Influences from Shah Wali Ullah and Shah Abdul Aziz
- Wanted to establish a state built on Islamic principles
- The Punjab was under Sikh rule which he wished to overthrow. Therefore he declared a Jihad
- Syed Ahmed rallied support in Punjab and Delhi and gained the support of followers such as Muslim Saint Shah Ismail Shaheed

- Syed Ahmed reached Nowshera and made it his headquarters in December 1826
- Account of war against the Sikhs - battles of Akora and Hazro (December 1826). Success leads to growth of Muslim forces with the support of Pathan leaders Mohammad Khan and Pir Hakman Khan and their followers
- Attempt on his life
- Defeat and Martyrdom in 1830
- Jihad Movement regarded as the fore-runner to the Pakistan Movement in history

Hajji Shariat Ullah

- Influenced by Sheikh Muhammad Abdul Wahab
- Sought to purify Islam from Hindu influences
- His group of followers called Faraizis
- Work carried on by his son

4 Describe and explain the successful nature of the career and achievements of Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Chaudhri Rehmat Ali.

Normally a 10:10 split but award up to a maximum of 13 for any one part. Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained, two marks could be awarded.

Allama Iqbal

- Argued for pure Islam
- Famous poet reflecting appeal of Islam
- Elected to Punjab Legislative Council
- Wrote The Reconstruction of Muslim Thought in Islam in 1930
- Chaired the Muslim League meeting in Allahabad in 1930. In his presidential address he stated that the Muslims should now work towards an independent homeland. In it he saw the Punjab, NWFP and Baluchistan.
- This was the first time that a senior Muslim politician had made such a demand and reinforced the ideals of the Two Nation Theory.
- Saw Jinnah as the politician who could lead the Muslims in achieving this vision.
- He died in 1938 but his vision gave the Muslims a direction to aim in and the demand for a separate homeland.

Chaudhri Rehmat Ali

- During the 1930s he met with Muslims and tried to persuade them to concentrate on a separate homeland and give up the idea of a federation.
- In 1933 he issued his 'Now or Never' pamphlet in which he described his vision of a separate homeland.
- Came up with the idea of Pakistan - P for the Punjab etc. He was therefore the originator of the name of their future homeland.
- Again reflected the ideas of the Two Nation Theory.
- In 1933 formed the Pakistan National Movement to fight for the idea of a separate homeland.
- In 1940 the Muslim League adopted his ideas.

5 Describe and explain the nature of the conflict over Kashmir between Pakistan and India since 1947.

Generally award one part per point, but up to two for a good explanation

- Pre 1947 allow max of 3 marks
- 1947: delayed accession, violent campaign against Muslims followed by overthrow of ruler. Indian support for deposed maharaja, Pakistan troops ordered into region. India refers case to UN
- 1948: ceasefire Jan 1948, leaving largest part including capital in India's hands. Nehru declares intention to hold a plebiscite which never happened.
- 1949: official ceasefire line patrolled by UN troops
- 1950s Negotiations continue but India tries to integrate Indian occupied Kashmir into India. Pakistan appeals to UN
- 1959: UN Security Council reconfirmed Kashmir as a disputed area and that a plebiscite should be held
- 1965: War with India leads to clashes in Indian controlled Kashmir
- 1972: Simla - agree to work out solutions to Kashmir without outside help
- Since 1972 - continued hostilities but little progress at resolving the conflict. Credit worthy examples.

- 6 (a) Describe the problems which have faced successive governments in increasing the literacy rate in Pakistan since 1947.
(b) Describe the steps which are needed to improve literacy rates, indicating recent developments in this area.

10:10 split but award up to a maximum of 13 for any one part.

Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained, two marks could be awarded.

(a) Problems

- Reference to low literacy rate (c. 30%)
- lack of funds and commitment from Government - as against military spending
- lack of text books, poor school buildings, poorly paid teachers
- Religious opposition
- rural poverty - need to send children to work rather than school
- lack of education for girls
- failure of Government schools e.g. Roshni Schools Scheme, Ghost schools
- local corruption

(b) Solutions

- primary and secondary school education priorities
- higher education investment
- girls' education
- other issues raised by candidates

- 7 (a) Describe and explain the problems which faced Pakistan in 1947 in relation to:
(i) the formation of a government;
(ii) the refugee crisis.
(b) How did Pakistan deal with the problems in each of these two areas in the immediate years following Independence?

10:10 split but award up to a maximum of 13 for any one part. However if only one aspect of either part is attempted then a max of 7 marks should be awarded.

Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained, two marks could be awarded.

(a) (i) Government

- lack of accommodation
- shortage of equipment
- inexperienced officials

(ii) Refugees

- Atrocities on all sides
- Migration
- Problems regarding accommodation, protection of property, health care and law and order

(b) (i) Formation of government

- Karachi made capital
- Jinnah made Governor General
- Objective Resolutions

(ii) Refugees

- Governments of West and East Punjab given responsibilities for safety and accommodation
- Custodian of private property appointed
- Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund set up.

8 Describe and explain Pakistan's changing relationship with the USA since 1947.

Generally award one mark per point. Two marks to be awarded for each good explanation. Max of 13 for narrative.

- 1950 Liaquat Ali Khan visits USA
- 1953 Eisenhower declares support for Pakistan in return for their agreement to join anti-Communist pact
- 1954 formal agreement with USA, start of military and economic aid
Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement signed
- Pakistan joins SEATO of which USA a member
- 1962 Relationships strained when USA supplied military aid to India during war with China
- Ayub Khan's visit to China annoyed USA
- 1965 USA placed an arms embargo on India and Pakistan during their war
- 1966 USA economic aid resumed
- 1970 Military aid resumed
- 1971 war with India - USA neutral
- 1972 Pakistan leaves SEATO when USA failed to support Pakistan during war with India
- 1977 USA aid suspended
- 1979 Attack on US embassy in Islamabad. Aid suspended again
- 1981 Significant increase in aid during Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- 1988 Aid reduced.
- 1988 on - Variable levels of support during ministries of Bhutto, Sharif and Musharraf.