

Mark Scheme (Results) January 2008

GCE O Level

Pakistan Studies (7535) Paper 1

7535/01 History Paper

1 Describe and explain the contribution of the Mughal Emperors to the cultural development of its Empire with specific reference to:

- literature;
- art and music;
- architecture .

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

Literature

- a Madrasah 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

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

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

2 Do you think that the achievements of each of the following were equally important in the spread of Islam during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:

- Sheik Ahmad Sirhindi;
- Shah Wali Ullah;
- Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi?

Give reasons for your answer, referring to each of the above.

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. Award a max of 17 where no conclusion/judgement made on the question.

Sheik 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
- Sayed 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

- 3 (a) Why did the War of Independence take place in 1857?
(b) Account for its failure.

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

(a) Causes

- expansion of British
- Doctrine of Lapse
- exclusion of Indians from important posts
- landowners deprived of their lands and excessive taxation on them and peasants
- abolition of sati
- conversion to Christianity and teaching of it in schools
- differences in salaries of sepoys and British soldiers
- military reforms outraged religious feelings of sepoys
- greased cartridge

(b) Failure

- absence of unity of action among rebels
- military leaders gave little support. Mutual jealousies and intrigue prevailed
- revolt confined to a limited area, many Indians remained faithful to British
- superiority of British troops and military leaders
- British assisted by Gurkhas and Sikhs
- Reckless vandalism by rebels lost the sympathy of civil population
- many rebel leaders were indecisive and short-sighted
- conciliatory policy of Lord Canning

- 4 (a) Why was the Khilafat Movement founded in 1919?
(b) Did it fail?

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. Many candidates will not split part (a) or (b) into two sections and so the global mark to be awarded accordingly.

(a) Why founded

- Istanbul and Caliph
- promises of British
- Treaty of Sevres

(b) Failure

- role of Gandhi
- meeting with Lloyd George
- Hijrat movement
- Chauri Chaura incident
- Mustafa Kamal Ataturk and end of Movement
- Credit attempts to consider extent of failure

- 5 Write short accounts of each of the following explaining their importance in the creation of Pakistan:

- The Lahore Resolution 1940;
- The Cripps Mission 1942;
- The Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.

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.

Lahore Resolution 1940

- Lahore Conference
- Concept of Pakistan culmination of Two Nations Theory
- Resolution aimed at safeguarding Muslim character and identity
- Effect of Congress atrocities on passing of Resolution

Cripps Mission 1942

- Reasons for Mission
- Purpose of Missions and proposals
- Rejection by Congress and Muslim League and reasons why

Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

- election results of 1945-6 and victories of Muslim League
- Congress continued opposition and hostility to Muslim League
- Background of unrest and economic problems
- Demands of Congress and Muslim League to Cabinet Mission producing stalemate
- Cabinet Mission proposals
- Reactions of Congress and Muslim League to these

6 Describe and explain the historical development of each of the following languages:

- Sindhi;
- Punjabi;
- Pushto.

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.

Sindhi

- language of Sind, second major regional language
- same in 12th century as today
- originally written in Marwari and Arz Nagari scripts, later in Arabic
- poets and writers especially 12th Century (**maximum of 3**)
- Sindhi Literacy Board set up in 1948
- 1954 sees Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Muala
- Dr Akhbar Drazzi establishes the Sarmast Academy
- Today used in TV and radio and newspapers in the media

Punjabi

- Punjabi writers based in villages rather than towns
- Poets and writers (**maximum of 3**)
- Folk romances used by Sufis
- Sikh conquests of Punjab slowed growth of literature
- Punjabi literature taught to M.A. level
- Government support for its development

Pushto

- the language of NWFP
- 1st period of development 2nd-10th Century
- Bayazid Ansari wrote on sufism, poet Amir Khan Pahlvan amongst others
- 2nd period 1200-1300
- rich in literature Akhund Dardeez, Khushall Khan Khattak, Hazrat Mian Umar. Poetry full of nationalism
- Pushto received a great boost after 1947
- Influence of Sahibzada Abdul Qayum
- Foundation of Islamia College, Peshawar and Peshawar University
- Pushto academy set up in 1954 which later prepared the Pushto dictionary

- 7 (a) Describe and explain the main achievements of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's governments between 1971 and 1977.
(b) Why was he executed in 1979?

Normally 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) Achievements

- promises of Islamic socialism
- purge of army and asserts control of it in 1972
- Simla Agreement
- 1973 Constitution
- modernisation of schools and colleges 1972
- Health reforms 1972
- banking and insurance nationalisation 1974

(b) Execution

- Federal Ministry of Production
- Land reforms
- background of his arrest and imprisonment
- rumours of Bhutto pressing for treason trials
- release and re-arrest on charge of conspiracy to murder 1977
- murder trial

8 Describe and explain Pakistan's changing role in each of the following world organisations:

- United Nations Organisation (UNO);
- South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO);
- Central Asia Treaty Organisation (CENTO).

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.

United Nations Organisation

- outline of United Nations structure and organisation
- joined 1947
- support for international peace and nations' independence and freedom
- nuclear arms control
- condemnation of racial discrimination

SEATO

- Pakistan joins in 1954
- Anti-Communist pact
- Pakistan leaves in 1972

CENTO

- Designed to counter Soviet influence in the Middle East
- Pakistan joins in 1955
- Pact dissolved by 1979