



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

BANGLADESH STUDIES

Paper 1 History and Culture of Bangladesh

7094/01

May/June 2010

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 **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



You MUST answer this question. Answer ALL parts.

Question 1: The Culture and Heritage of Bangladesh

Part (a)

- (i) Which important cultural figure was captured by pirates when a boy?
- A Alaol
B Jasimuddin
C Lalon Shah
D Tagore [1]
- (ii) Which of the following statements about Begum Rokeya is true?
- A Her most famous work was *Malancha*
B She founded an organisation to help women
C She never married
D She was born in Kolkata [1]
- (iii) In which field did Jasimuddin contribute to the culture of Bangladesh?
- A Art
B Dance
C Song
D Literature [1]
- (iv) Where was Kazi Nazrul Islam buried?
- A At Dhaka University
B At Kolkata University
C In England
D In his family village [1]
- (v) Who received an honorary doctorate from Oxford University in 1940?
- A Begum Rokeya
B Mir Mosharraf Hossain
C Tagore
D Zainul Abedin [1]

Part (b)

Why is Zainul Abedin considered to be a major cultural figure in Bangladesh? Explain your answer. [8]

Part (c)

Which of the following do you think has made the most important contribution to the development of the culture of Bangladesh? Explain your answer by writing about **all three** choices provided.

- Religious festivals
- The Bangla language
- Songs and Music [12]

Choose TWO of questions 2 to 4.

Answer ALL parts of the two questions you choose.

Question 2: The Mughal Period

The Rule of the Mughals

In 1526 the Sultan of Delhi was defeated in the Battle of Panipat and Mughal rule began in India. In time the Mughals had control over almost the whole of India, including Bengal. But the spread of their influence was hard-won. After their victory in 1526 they faced opposition to their rule from Nusrat Shah and Sher Shah who won a great victory over them in the Battle of Chausa in 1539. Further resistance came from the Bara Bhuiyans.

5

By the beginning of the seventeenth century, however, the Mughals were firmly in control in Bengal and for the next hundred years Mughal power was at its height. But after the death of Aurangzeb the empire began to decline. When they granted the British trade concessions in 1620, the Mughals did not realise that they were helping the British move towards replacing them as rulers of India.

10

Part (a)

- (i) Which 'Sultan of Delhi was defeated in the Battle of Panipat'? (line 1) [1]
- (ii) How did Nusrat Shah die? [1]
- (iii) Which Mughal emperor did Sher Shah win 'a great victory over' in 1539? (line 4) [1]
- (iv) When was 'the death of Aurangzeb'? (lines 7–8) [1]
- (v) Which Mughal emperor 'granted the British trade concessions in 1620'? (lines 8–9) [1]

Part (b)

- (i) Write what you know about the Bara Bhuiyans. [5]
- (ii) Why was Aurangzeb's religious policy unpopular? [5]

Part (c)

Which of the following do you think made the most important contribution to the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer by writing about **all three** choices provided. [10]

- Babur
- Humayan
- Jahangir

Question 3: The British Period

Opposition to British Rule

The British first came to the Indian sub-continent when the East India Company (EIC) arrived at Surat and made it a trade transit point in 1608. By 1633 the EIC had established a factory in Bengal and in 1690 the founding of Kolkata marked an important step on the road to gaining control of Bengal.

The extension of British influence did not go unopposed. In 1757 the British had to defeat the Nawab of Bengal in the Battle of Palashi. After this they extended their control of Bengal and made huge profits. There was further resistance from leaders such as Titu Meer and groups such as the Faraizi Movement, but the British proved too powerful for them and British control continued. 5

Then an uprising in Barrackpur in March 1857 led to the War of Independence. 10

Part (a)

- (i) Which British monarch granted the EIC its charter in 1600? [1]
- (ii) Which person was responsible for 'the founding of Kolkata' in 1690? (line 3) [1]
- (iii) Which Nawab of Bengal was defeated 'in the Battle of Palashi'? (line 6) [1]
- (iv) Who started the 'Faraizi Movement'? (line 8) [1]
- (v) Who led the 'uprising at Barrackpur in March 1857'? (line 10) [1]

Part (b)

- (i) Write what you know about the impact of the War of Independence on the Muslims of the sub-continent. [5]
- (ii) Why did the Indians fail to win the War of Independence? [5]

Part (c)

Which of the following do you think was the most important reason for the outbreak of the War of Independence of 1857? Explain your answer by writing about **all three** choices provided. [10]

- Attempts to introduce British culture
- Mistreatment of sepoys
- The Doctrine of Lapse

Question 4: From Pakistan to Bangladesh**The Move to Independence**

When Pakistan achieved independence in 1947 it faced serious problems.

It faced a dispute with its neighbour, India, over the division of assets, the ownership of disputed territories and even the use of water from the rivers. Pakistan also faced a huge influx of refugees from India.

East Pakistan was almost a thousand miles from West Pakistan and there were many differences between the people in each territory. Politicians in East Pakistan often disagreed with decisions made by the government (which was based in West Pakistan). Resentment grew as the people of East Pakistan became increasingly aware of the favouritism being shown by the government towards West Pakistan. 5

After the Awami League won the 1970 elections to the National Assembly, a war of independence broke out when West Pakistan refused to allow the League to take power. In December 1971 the Republic of Bangladesh was officially declared. 10

Part (a)

- (i) Which city became Pakistan's new capital in 1947? [1]
- (ii) Who led Pakistan's government from August 1947? [1]
- (iii) What ratio was used to decide 'the division of assets' between Pakistan and India? (line 2) [1]
- (iv) Who led the Awami League when it 'won the 1970 elections'? (line 10) [1]
- (v) Who 'refused to allow the League to take power'? (line 11) [1]

Part (b)

- (i) Write what you know about the difficulties created by the influx of refugees into Pakistan in 1947. [5]
- (ii) Why was the Canal Water Dispute of 1947–48 an important issue in the history of Pakistan? [5]

Part (c)

Study the two statements below:

- A** 'Bangladesh was created because of the dispute over the national language.'
- B** 'Bangladesh was created because of economic disparities between East and West Pakistan.'

How far do you agree with each statement? Explain your answer. [10]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.