

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/01**

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

October/November 2004

**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) Who led the first major invasion of the Mughal Empire from Persia in 1738? [1]  
(ii) In which year did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan write his work Athar-ul-Sanadeed? [1]  
(iii) With which group of people did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan argue regarding the acceptance of western science within the Islamic faith? [1]  
(iv) Name the battle fought in the Sub-Continent in 1764. [1]
- (b) Why were the British able to replace the Mughals as the dominant force in the Sub-Continent by 1850? [7]
- (c) How important was Shah Wali Ullah in the spread of Islam in the Sub-Continent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]
- 2 (a) (i) Which division of Bengal was merged with Dhaka, Chittagong and Myemsingh to form East Bengal in 1905? [1]  
(ii) For which event did Muslim delegates meet in Dhaka in 1906? [1]  
(iii) Name the king who announced the reversal of the partition of Bengal in 1911. [1]  
(iv) Who suggested that the capital of the British Indian Empire be moved to Calcutta? [1]
- (b) Why did the Congress Party oppose the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1906? [7]
- (c) 'The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the only beacon of hope for Hindu-Muslim unity between 1914 and 1930.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]
- 3 (a) (i) Who represented Muslims at the Third Round Table Conference in 1932? [1]  
(ii) Who became President of the Muslim League in 1934? [1]  
(iii) Who launched the 'Basic Education' scheme between 1937 and 1939? [1]  
(iv) Who was Prime Minister of Bengal in 1940? [1]
- (b) Why did the Cripps Mission of 1942 fail? [7]
- (c) How important was the development of regional languages to Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]
- 4 (a) (i) Who was appointed Chairman of the Boundary Commission in 1947? [1]  
(ii) What position did Liaquat Ali Khan hold in Pakistan's first government of 1947? [1]  
(iii) What position did the Quaid-e-Azam hold in an attempt to help the religious minorities in Pakistan? [1]  
(iv) In 1955 which court decided that Ghulam Muhammad's declaration of a state of emergency was illegal? [1]
- (b) Why was Martial Law declared in 1958? [7]
- (c) How successfully did India and Pakistan handle the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1988? [14]

- 5 (a) (i) Who was the President of Pakistan in 1972? [1]
- (ii) What did Z. A. Bhutto found in 1972 to function as Pakistan's internal security agency? [1]
- (iii) In which year did the Soviet Union send troops into Afghanistan? [1]
- (iv) From where was Zia-ul-Haq flying when his aeroplane was blown up in 1988? [1]
- (b) Why did Pakistan face so many problems in the provision of education between 1947 and 1988? [7]
- (c) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1988? [14]

