



# **Cambridge O Level**

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## **BANGLADESH STUDIES**

**7094/01**

Paper 1 History and Culture of Bangladesh

**May/June 2023**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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### **INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer **three** questions in total:  
    Answer Question 1.  
    Answer **two** other questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

### **INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].



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This document has **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

You must answer **all** parts of Question 1.

## 1 The Culture and Heritage of Bangladesh

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this question.

(a) This question tests your knowledge.

(i) Who has been described as 'a famous Bengali poet of the Middle Ages'?

- A Kazi Nazrul Islam
- B Zainul Abedin
- C Alaol
- D Jasimuddin

[1]

(ii) What was Begum Rokeya's life centered on?

- A the struggle for the independence of Bangladesh
- B women's rights and education
- C land rights for tenant farmers
- D developing styles of music

[1]

(iii) Who has an academy and shrine at Chheuriya, Kushtia?

- A Alaol
- B Jasimuddin
- C Rabindranath Tagore
- D Lalon Shah

[1]

(iv) Who had the poem 'Abhilash' published in a magazine called Tattwabodhini?

- A Jasimuddin
- B Kazi Nazrul Islam
- C Rabindranath Tagore
- D Zainul Abedin

[1]

(v) What was Kazi Nazrul Islam awarded the Ekushey Padak for in 1976?

- A literary works
- B broadcasts on Bangla Radio Station
- C contribution to political journalism
- D military achievements

[1]

(b) This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

(i) Describe how the Bengali language developed before 1800. [5]

(ii) Explain why the Bengali language is so important to the culture of Bangladesh. [3]

(c) This question tests your understanding and judgement.

(i) Explain the importance of **each** of the following to our understanding of the culture of Bangladesh:

- visiting historical sites
- attending festivals.

[8]

(ii) Which of these two contributes more in Bangladesh to people's knowledge of their culture and heritage? Explain your answer. [4]

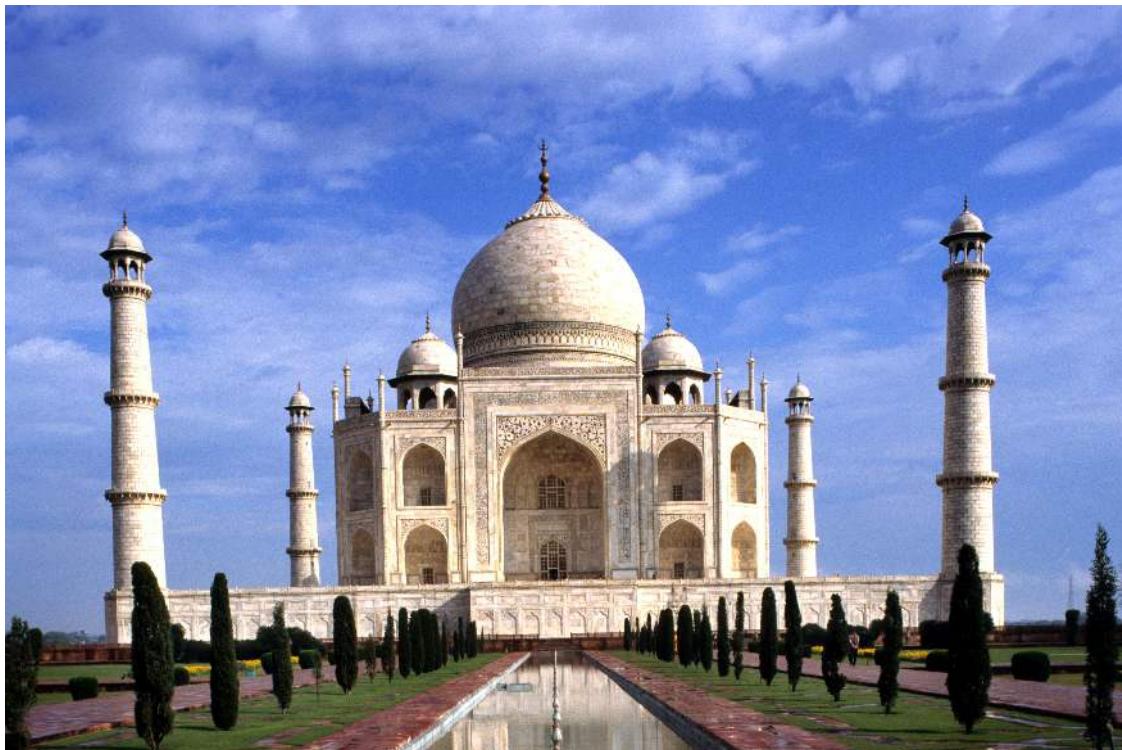
[Total: 25]

Choose **two** of Questions 2 to 4.

Answer **all** parts of the **two** questions you choose.

## 2 The Mughal Period

### The Taj Mahal



### The Mughals: A great dynasty

Babur won the Battle of Panipath in 1526, and established the Mughal dynasty. This dynasty was both powerful and long lasting, only ending in c.1757. Great leaders led this Empire: Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, each extending the size of the Empire and each leaving his own mark on its culture. These leaders were all seen as having great military strength and an ability to rule effectively over large populations, usually with wisdom and compassion.

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**(a)** This question tests your knowledge.

(i) Which Mughal Emperor established rules on how to farm efficiently, including how to use irrigation? [1]

(ii) Which Mughal Emperor succeeded to the throne at the age of 13? [1]

(iii) How did Jahangir deal with his rebel son, Khurram? [1]

(iv) Name Nur Jahan's Emperor husband. [1]

(v) Which Emperor had the Taj Mahal built? [1]

**(b)** This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

(i) Describe Akbar's religious policies. [5]

(ii) Explain how Akbar improved the administration of the Mughal Empire. [5]

**(c)** This question tests your understanding and judgement.

(i) Explain how **each** of the following led to the decline of the Mughal Empire:

- the succession disputes following the death of Aurangzeb

- the rise of able military leaders who attacked the Mughal Empire. [8]

(ii) Which of these two factors was more important in causing the decline of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [2]

[Total: 25]

### 3 The British Period

#### A meeting held in the subcontinent in 1946



#### **What should have happened when the British left the Indian subcontinent?**

By the time the Second World War broke out it was clear that Muslim and Hindu communities were living uneasily together in the subcontinent. There was by now a Muslim League strong enough to claim to be the sole representative of the community. Meanwhile, Congress still held on to the idea that it represented all communities in the subcontinent.

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The Second World War added a new dimension. It was no longer a question of how could the different communities share rule with the British. It had become a question of how should the subcontinent be ruled when the British withdrew.

**(a)** This question tests your knowledge.

(i) Which event did the Day of Deliverance, 22 December 1939, celebrate? [1]

(ii) What did the Lahore (Pakistan) Resolution of 1940 demand? [1]

(iii) Who was Prime Minister of Bengal in March 1940? [1]

(iv) Name **one** of the two Indian political leaders in the subcontinent who met in 1944 to discuss what should happen after the departure of the British. [1]

(v) What was Lord Wavell's role in India between May 1944 and the end of 1945? [1]

**(b)** This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

(i) Describe the Cripps Proposals of 1942. [5]

(ii) Explain Jinnah's views on independence for India in 1945. [5]

**(c)** This question tests your understanding and judgement.

(i) Explain the proposals of **each** of the following:

- the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

- the June 3rd Plan 1947. [8]

(ii) Which of these two proposals better reflected what Bengal hoped for? Explain your answer. [2]

[Total: 25]

#### 4 From Pakistan to Bangladesh

##### Working with jute



##### The promise of a beautiful future

Winning independence in 1947 had been difficult. The outcome of the Radcliffe Award was in part disappointing. Pakistan had been expecting Calcutta, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur, but all had been awarded to India.

At last Pakistan had its own flag representing peace and prosperity in a country dedicated to Islam. But it was not a problem-free state. Pakistan was a country in two parts, East and West Pakistan, divided by almost 1000 miles of India. As a new country it had to decide how to make the country work. What would be its constitution? How would social issues be handled? What policies would be needed to handle national finances? All this at a time when Jinnah was very ill.

During the years that followed it became increasingly difficult to keep the two parts of Pakistan together as one country, leading eventually to the birth of Bangladesh.

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(a) (i) What role did Iskander Mirza have in the government of Pakistan 1954–55? [1]

(ii) In what year was Bengali first recognised as an official language of Pakistan? [1]

(iii) Why was Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy made Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1956? [1]

(iv) Who became Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1958, during the first period of military rule? [1]

(v) Who led the Awami League into the 1970 National Assembly elections? [1]

(b) This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

(i) Describe the formation of the Awami League. [5]

(ii) Explain the importance of the United Front in the early 1950s. [5]

(c) This question tests your understanding and judgement.

(i) Explain why the people of East Pakistan in the years 1947–71 believed they were treated unfairly in respect of **each** of the following:

- how they were governed
- their rewards from the jute industry. [8]

(ii) Which of these two caused East Pakistan in the years 1947–71 more concern? Explain your answer. [2]

[Total: 25]

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