UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES **2059/01**

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

October/November 2005

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.
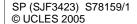You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

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.

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UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

[Turn over

1 (a) (i) In which year did Ranjit Singh die? [1]

(ii) Who led a group of followers in the nineteenth century called 'Faraizis'? [1]

(iii) Where did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan establish a Scientific Society in 1863? [1]

(iv) Which body did the Mohammedan Defence Association replace in 1893? [1]

(b) Why did Shah Wali Ullah have such an important influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7]

(c) Were the weak and greedy characteristics of Aurangzeb's successors the most important reasons for the collapse of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

2 (a) (i) Who captured Gwalior from the British in 1857? [1]

(ii) What Association was formed in 1893? [1]

(iii) In which town was the twentieth session of the Mohammedan Educational Conference held? [1]

(iv) In which year was the first Khilafat Conference held? [1]

(b) Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language? [7]

(c) 'The introduction of social reforms by the British, such as education, caused the War of Independence in 1857.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

3 (a) (i) Who chaired the committee set up by the All Parties Conference in 1928 to look at a future Indian constitution? [1]

(ii) Who was Secretary of State for India in 1928? [1]

(iii) Who was the Viceroy of India in 1930? [1]

(iv) In which year was the second Round Table Conference held? [1]

(b) Why was the Partition of Bengal reversed in 1911? [7]

(c) Were the Morley-Minto reforms the most important attempt by either the Muslims, the Hindus or the British in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1906 and 1920?
Explain your answer. [14]

4 (a) (i) Who said that 'Hindustan was for Hindus' in 1937? [1]

(ii) What was celebrated on 22 December 1939? [1]

(iii) What is a 'tehsil'? [1]

(iv) What was the state capital of Kashmir in 1947? [1]

(b) Why was Chaudhri Rehmat Ali an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan? [7]

(c) Were the Gandhi-Jinnah talks the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

5 **(a)** **(i)** In which city was an assassination attempt made on Ayub Khan in 1968? [1]

(ii) What name was given to the rebel Bengali military force in 1971? [1]

(iii) Which part of the Karakoram Highway was reopened in 1978? [1]

(iv) What value was placed on the goods and commodities exchanged between Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1986? [1]

(b) Why has Pakistan supported the Palestinian cause? [7]

(c) 'Islamic reforms were the most important of Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988.'
Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

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