



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

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PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/01

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

October/November 2008

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.

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) After winning the Battle of Plassey in 1757, what did Robert Clive become? [1]
- (ii) Name Haji Shariat Ullah's son who carried on his work after his death in 1840. [1]
- (iii) In which year did the Amirs of Sindh attack the British Residency of Sir Charles Napier? [1]
- (iv) What did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan establish in 1863? [1]
- (b) Explain why the successors of Aurangzeb failed to prevent the decline of the Mughal Empire. [7]
- (c) 'Religious factors were more important than any other in causing the War of Independence of 1857–58.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]
- 2 (a) (i) What was founded in 1883 as a result of conferences in Bombay and Calcutta? [1]
- (ii) Who was imprisoned in 1897 as a result of writing a newspaper article? [1]
- (iii) What name was given to the unsuccessful plot in which anti-British Muslims suggested an uprising by the Muslims to free them from British rule during the First World War (1914–18)? [1]
- (iv) Where was the meeting held in 1919 that was bombed from the air? [1]
- (b) Why did Congress oppose the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909? [7]
- (c) 'The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because of poor leadership.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]
- 3 (a) (i) Name a Hindu fundamentalist movement that carried out military activities in the Punjab during 1924. [1]
- (ii) What did Gandhi embark upon in March 1930? [1]
- (iii) What was signed on 5 March 1931? [1]
- (iv) When did Jinnah become permanent president of the Muslim League? [1]
- (b) Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935? [7]
- (c) Was the Cripps Mission in 1942 the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- 4 (a) (i) How many princely states were told by Lord Mountbatten that they would not be included in the new independent India? [1]
- (ii) Name the Hindu ruler of Kashmir in 1947. [1]
- (iii) Who became Governor-General of Pakistan in September 1948 on the death of the Quaid? [1]
- (iv) Name the organisation that presented the draft constitution to the Pakistan Assembly in 1950. [1]
- (b) Why did East Pakistan wish to become independent of West Pakistan? [7]
- (c) 'Education reforms were the most important of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]
- 5 (a) (i) Who was dismissed as Prime Minister by Iskander Mirza in 1955? [1]
- (ii) Who did Ayub Khan appoint as the Rehabilitation Minister during the 'Decade of Development'? [1]
- (iii) What law did Zia ul-Haq introduce to establish military courts to try offenders according to martial law in 1979? [1]
- (iv) Who became acting President of Pakistan on the death of Zia ul-Haq in 1988? [1]
- (b) Why did Pakistan support the Palestinian cause between 1947 and 1988? [7]
- (c) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with India between 1947 and 1988? [14]

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