



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

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.

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 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

With the slow crumbling of the Mughal Empire, the only question left in the early eighteenth century was who would pick up the pieces. Few observers could have guessed that the East India Company would have played such a major role.

- (a) What was the East India Company? [4]
- (b) Why did Shah Wali Ullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7]
- (c) Was a lack of unity amongst the Indians the main reason for the failure of the War of Independence 1857-1858? Explain your answer. [14]

2 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

The election results of 1937 created more problems than they solved. Congress was able to form a government in most of the provinces and began to exert control over the minorities. They introduced the Wardha Scheme amongst many other reforms.

- (a) What was the Wardha Scheme? [4]
- (b) Why was the Khilafat Movement founded? [7]
- (c) 'The Muslim League was established in 1906 because the Hindus had their own political party.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

3 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

During the summer of 1946 the Muslim League became increasingly worried that the British might simply withdraw from India and leave it to the Indians to sort out the problems that they had left behind. What followed was called the Direct Action Day.

- (a) What was the Direct Action Day? [4]
- (b) Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929? [7]
- (c) 'The First Round Table Conference of 1930 was the most successful one of all three.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

4 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

In 1947 the new nation of Pakistan faced huge difficulties which threatened its survival as an independent nation. Two serious disputes with India made life difficult for the new government in Pakistan. One of these was the Canal Water Dispute.

- (a) What was the Canal Water Dispute? [4]
- (b) Why did Pakistan join the United Nations in 1947? [7]
- (c) 'Islamic reforms were the most important of Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

5 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

Towards the end of the 1980s Benazir Bhutto was forced to work in a coalition with the MQM (Mohajir Qaumi Movement), Muslims who had migrated from India to Pakistan. At this time violent protests increased all over Pakistan; one of these led to the Pucca Qila massacre.

- (a) What was the Pucca Qila massacre? [4]
- (b) Why were the years 1958 to 1969 called the 'Decade of Progress'? [7]
- (c) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1999? [14]

