

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
GCE Ordinary Level

**2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/01**

**Paper 1**

Due to a security breach we required all candidates in Pakistan who sat the paper for 2059/01 to attend a re-sit examination in June 2013. Candidates outside of Pakistan sat only the original paper and were not involved in a re-sit.



UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE  
International Examinations



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 2013**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**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.

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This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



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

The Mughal Empire took 150 years from the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 to break up. His empire was facing difficulties at the time of his death and following this, the tensions and problems only became worse. The most serious challenge to Mughal authority came from the Marathas.

- (a) Describe what the Marathas did. [4]
- (b) Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistan government since 1947? [7]
- (c) Who of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:
- (i) Shah Wali Ullah;
  - (ii) Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi;
  - (iii) Hajji Shariat Ullah?

Explain your answer with reference to **all three** of the above. [14]

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

Indians began to resent British control of the sub-continent, and in 1857 the British faced a serious challenge to their control of India. For the British it was a revolt against their authority but for the Indians it was a revolt to throw off foreign domination.

- (a) Describe the events of the War of Independence, 1857–1858. [4]
- (b) Why was Britain successful in maintaining its control of the sub-continent in the years 1750 to 1850? [7]
- (c) Was the Two Nation Theory the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan? Explain your answer. [14]

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

War broke out with Germany on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1939 and Britain counted on the support from her Empire, including India. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, India was threatened by their advance through South East Asia. As a result the British government sent the Cripps Mission to India.

- (a) Describe the Cripps Mission. [4]
- (b) Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about. [7]
- (c) Was anything achieved by the Round Table Conferences of 1930 to 1932? Explain your answer. [14]

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

In December 1971, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became President with an overwhelming majority in the National Assembly. However, India had just defeated Pakistan and East Pakistan had gained independence, so the morale of Pakistan was low. One highlight, however, came in the Simla Agreement.

- (a) Describe the Simla Agreement. [4]
- (b) Why was Pakistan faced with a refugee problem in 1947? [7]
- (c) Who of the following contributed the most to Pakistan's domestic policies between 1948 and 1958:
- (i) Liaquat Ali Khan;
  - (ii) Malik Ghulam Muhammad;
  - (iii) Iskander Mirza?

Explain your answer with reference to **all three** of the above. [14]

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

In 1997, Nawaz Sharif returned to power as Prime Minister but he faced many serious problems. Pakistan's relations with the USA were damaged because of Pakistan's support for the Taliban in Afghanistan, and her army was forced to pull back from territory it had gained in Kargil, Kashmir. Perhaps the greatest threat came from General Pervez Musharraf.

- (a) Describe General Pervez Musharraf's coup. [4]
- (b) Explain why East Pakistan wished to become independent of West Pakistan. [7]
- (c) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Great Britain and the Commonwealth between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

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