CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge O Level

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

0123456789

PAKISTAN STUDIES **2059/01**

Paper 1 The History and Culture of Pakistan **For examination from 2028**

SPECIMEN PAPER **1 hour 45 minutes**

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen. Do **not** use correction fluid or tape.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

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

This document has **22** pages.

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Answer **three** questions.

1 The making of Pakistan, 1857–1947

(a) When was the Indian National Congress founded? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

A 1884 ☐

B 1885 ☐

C 1886 ☐

D 1887 ☐

[1]

(b) Why did the British partition Bengal in 1905? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

A Congress wanted self-government for the subcontinent. ☐

B Bengal was too large to be governed as a single province. ☐

C Resentment against British rule was growing. ☐

D The Muslim community wanted their own political organisation. ☐

[1]

(c) Where did the Aga Khan meet with Lord Minto in 1906 to discuss the status of Muslims in the subcontinent? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

A Aligarh ☐

B Amritsar ☐

C Lucknow ☐

D Simla ☐

[1]

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(d) State **two** consequences of the breakdown of the Khilafat Movement.

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[2]

(e) Describe **two** ways the status of the Muslim community changed because of the work of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

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(f) Explain why Congress Rule (1937–39) was unpopular amongst the Muslim community.

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(g) 'In the years 1944–46, the Gandhi–Jinnah talks were the most important factor in deciding the future of the subcontinent.'

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

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[Total: 25]

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2 The shaping of Pakistan since 1947

(a) Who became Governor General of Pakistan in September 1948? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

A Khwaja Nazimuddin ☐

B Liaquat Ali Khan ☐

C Lord Louis Mountbatten ☐

D Sir Cyril Radcliffe ☐

[1]

(b) Why did Quaid-e-Azam establish the State Bank of Pakistan? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

A to create employment ☐

B to restrict international trade ☐

C to support the development of the economy ☐

D to transfer financial assets to India ☐

[1]

(c) When was the Indus Water Treaty signed? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

A 1960 ☐

B 1961 ☐

C 1962 ☐

D 1963 ☐

[1]

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(d) State **two** features of Zia-ul-Haq's Islamisation programme.

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(e) Describe **two** ways the circumstances of refugees changed because of the actions of Quaid-e-Azam in the years 1947–48.

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(f) Explain why East Pakistan sought separation from West Pakistan in 1971.

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(g) 'Ayub Khan's agricultural policies were his most effective measures during the Decade of Development (1958–68).'

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

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[Total: 25]

3 Pakistan and the global community

(a) When did Liaquat Ali Khan visit the USA? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

A 1949 ☐

B 1950 ☐

C 1951 ☐

D 1952 ☐

[1]

(b) Why did relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan become worse in 1955? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

A The Afghan army attacked Quetta. ☐

B The Afghan government voted against Pakistan joining the United Nations. ☐

C The Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was attacked. ☐

D The Pakistan government supported the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. ☐

[1]

(c) Where was the Islamic Summit of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation held in 1974? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

A Islamabad ☐

B Karachi ☐

C Lahore ☐

D Quetta ☐

[1]

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(d) State **two** examples of close relations between China and Pakistan in the years 1972–86.

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(e) Describe **two** ways relations between Pakistan and the USA were changed by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

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(f) Explain how Pakistan has benefitted since joining the United Nations in 1947.

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(g) 'Britain's recognition of Bangladesh has been the most significant influence on relations between Pakistan and Britain since 1947.'

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

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4 Society and culture in Pakistan

(a) What is the national language of Pakistan? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

A Balochi ☐

B Pashto ☐

C Sindhi ☐

D Urdu ☐

[1]

(b) What was **not** a reason for the location of Pakistan's new capital city? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

A It had a large area of undeveloped land to build on. ☐

B It was close to an important military base. ☐

C It was Pakistan's main commercial centre. ☐

D It was accessible from all parts of the country. ☐

[1]

(c) What is a feature of equity? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

A being different ☐

B being of equal status ☐

C being right ☐

D being treated fairly ☐

[1]

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(d) State **two** features of Sufism.

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(e) Describe **two** ways the international profile of Pakistan has changed as a result of participation in major sporting events.

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(f) Explain how fairs and festivals are important to cultural life in Pakistan.

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(g) 'Education has been the main factor in creating an equitable society in Pakistan.'

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

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