

Paper 1: History and Culture

Externally assessed

Description

This paper covers six topics. Students will study three in total. In Section A students must study mandatory Topic 1. Students will study one topic in Section B and one topic in Section C.

Section A (mandatory topic)

1 - The Emergence of Pakistan (1927-1971)

British attempts to find a solution to the problems of the government of the sub-continent, the growth of the Pakistan Movement, partition and independence in 1947, the government of Pakistan in its early years.

Section B (Choose one topic)

2 – The pre-Mughal and Mughal Period (c700-1784)

The spread of Islam and the occupation of the subcontinent by the Mughals, the rule of the Mughals and the reasons for the decline of the Mughal empire, including the arrival of the British.

Or

3 – British Expansion and Rule (c1783-1898)

The expansion of British control and the challenges to it, the influence of the great religious thinkers, the role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in restoring the position of the Muslims.

Or

4 – The Growth of Political Awareness and British Reform (1883-c1927)

The growth of nationalism in the sub-continent, British rule and attempts made by the British to reform the government in the early twentieth century, the role of the Khilafat Movement during the twentieth century.

Section C (Choose one topic)

5 – Consolidating the New Nation (1971-2013)

The breakaway of East Pakistan, modernisation programmes and constitutional developments, the promotion of regional languages, the government of Pakistan in the 21st century.

Or

6 - Pakistan's Role in World Affairs (1947–1999)

Pakistan's relations with other countries, particularly India, and its role as a member of world organisations.

Assessment information

Examination of 1 hour and 30 minutes.

Single tier of entry.

The total number of marks available is 75.

The examination paper consists of one compulsory question and two out of five optional questions. Each question will be based on a particular theme from the subject content.

Each question has four parts:

one part testing knowledge (1 mark):

Identifying the correct answer from four alternatives is required.

one part testing knowledge (2 marks):

A factual answer of no more than two sentences is required.

one part testing knowledge and demonstrating understanding of concepts. This includes selecting relevant and appropriate information (6 marks):

Answers usually would require at least two paragraphs of writing.

One part testing knowledge, understanding and analytical and evaluative ability. This includes the ability to recall, analyse and evaluate information with the appropriate use of carefully selected relevant examples and the ability to demonstrate understanding. (16 marks):

This question should be answered in an essay format, in continuous prose, not in note form and of usually up to two pages of writing.

1 – The Emergence of Pakistan (1927-1971)

Subject content	What students need to learn:
1.1 The Pakistan Movement: Limited Progress (1924-1939)	<p>British attempts to pacify Hindus and Muslims and reactions to those attempts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Simon Commission; reasons for and opposition to, including the Nehru Report and Jinnah's Fourteen Points, the Salt March and Iqbal's Allahabad Address. Continued attempts at a solution and reasons for failure; the Simon Report, the three Round Table Conferences, the Communal Award and Government of India Act 1935. The election of 1937; reasons for the success of Congress. Congress Rule 1937–1939, including its impact on the Muslim community.
1.2 The Pakistan Movement: From Stalemate to Success (1935-47)	<p>The British failure to reach agreement and the moves towards a final settlement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The continued search for a solution, the importance of the Day of Deliverance, the outbreak of the Second World War, the Lahore (Pakistan) Resolution 1940, the failure of the Cripps Mission and the Quit India Resolution. Failure to reach agreement; the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks 1944, the Simla Conference, the significance of the 1945–1946 elections, the failure of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946. Partition achieved; Direct Action Day and communal violence, the failure of the Executive Council, the appointment of Mountbatten, the June 3 Plan, the Radcliffe Commission/Award and Independence Act 1947. The contribution made in achieving the establishment of Pakistan by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mohammad Ali Jinnah; Allama Mohammad Iqbal; Chandri Rahmat Ali.
1.3 The New Country established Pakistan 1947-51	<p>The difficulties facing Pakistan in its first decade and the extent to which those problems were overcome:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor-Generalship of the Quaid-e-Azam, creating a new country, problems and solutions; East and West Pakistan, the language issue, the issue of the princely states, Kashmir. The Governor-Generalship of the Quaid-e-Azam, establishing stability, problems and solutions; the influx of refugees, the division of financial and military assets, water distribution, economic problems. The contributions of Khawaja Nazimuddin and Liaquat Ali Khan; the Objectives Resolution, the Public and Representative Officers Disqualification Act, the

	Rawalpindi Conspiracy, the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan.
1.4 Pakistan: Reform, Consolidation and Martial Law 1951-71	<p>The attempt to ensure constitutional government and develop the economy of Pakistan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Constitutional matters 1951-58; the contribution of Malik Ghulam Muhammad, the 1952 Report of the Basic Principles Committee, the 1954/55 Constitutional Crisis. the contribution of Iskander Mirza, the One Unit system, the 1956 Constitution. b) The contribution of Ayub Khan; Martial Law, Basic Democracies, the 1962 Constitution, the Decade of Development, the new capital, war with India, uprisings against Ayub, including those led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, resignation. c) The contribution of Yahya Khan, 1969–1971; restoration of martial law, suspension of the One Unit system and the 1962 Constitution, the 1970 elections and consequent constitutional crisis.

2 – The pre-Mughal and Mughal Period (c700-1784)

Subject content	What students need to learn:
2.1 The spread of Islam to the subcontinent (c700-1600)	<p>The spread of Islam before and during the Mughal Empire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sufism; meaning, early roots in Umayyad period, mysticism, the influence of Sahl al-Tustari, shaykhs, Abdul Hamid al Ghazali and the 'Revival of Religious Sciences'. b) The role of Muhammad bin Qasim; conquests and historical controversy over his religious policy. The role of, Mahmud of Ghazni; invasions of Indian, establishment of empire, idol smashing. c) The life, career and achievements of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi; his opposition to heresy under Akbar and Jehangir, reform of Sufism, religious law.
2.2 The Early Mughal Emperors (c1526-1658)	<p>The achievements of the early Mughal emperors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The establishment of the Mughal Empire by Babar, its consolidation and extension under Humayan, Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jehan. b) Reforms of the early Moghul emperors; political, civil, military, social, education and religious. c) Developments in art, architecture, literature, music, the economy, trade and commerce.
2.3 The Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb (c1658-1707)	<p>Reasons for the decline and break-up of the Mughal Empire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The weaknesses of the empire; its size, weak administration, the power of nobility, failure to reform, succession issues. b) The impact of Aurangzeb's policies on the stability of the Mughal Empire; social, religious, economic reform. c) Aurangzeb's warfare and later external intervention of the Persians, Marathas and Afghans.
2.4 The End of the Mughals and the arrival of the British (c1608-1784)	<p>The Impact of the arrival of the British:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The reasons for British interest in the Indian subcontinent and the development of the East India Company to 1756. b) The British victories at Plassey and Buxar and their impact on Bengal. c) The increasing intervention of the British Government and the passing of the 1784 India Act.

3 – British Expansion and Rule (c1783-1898)

Subject content	What students need to learn:
3.1 The spread of Islam (up to 1840)	<p>The impact of the great religious thinkers.</p> <p>The life, career and contribution to Islam of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Shah Wali Ullah and the beginnings of the revival of Islam. b) Syed Ahmad Bareilvi and the Jihad Movement. c) Haji Shariat Ullah and the Faraizi Movement.
3.2 British conquests and rule (c1784-1885)	<p>The nature of early British rule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Further British expansion, including the deaths of Tipu, Titu Mir, overview of the annexation of Sindh, the Punjab and North West Frontier. b) Reasons for the British conquest of India; British commercial and military strength, divisions amongst Indians, technological weaknesses. c) British rule; the Doctrine of Lapse, British administration and reform, including educational, religious, technological and social developments.
3.3 The War of Independence (1857)	<p>The causes, course and consequences of the 1857 War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Causes; political, religious, social, economic and military. b) Events and reasons for failure; refusal to use cartridges at Meerut, the opposition of Nana Sahib at Kanpur, poor Indian leadership, disunity amongst Indians, British military strength. c) Consequences; British reform, British attitudes towards Muslims, growth of nationalism, formation of Indian National Congress.
3.4 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-1898)	<p>His work and importance in the history of Pakistan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Education and Language, including the Aligarh movement and the Hindi-Urdu Controversy. b) Improving relations with the British, including writings such as The Loyal Mohammedans of India. c) Raising political awareness, including role in the Indian National Congress and promoting the Two Nation theory.

4 – The growth of political awareness and British reform 1883-c1927

Subject content	What students need to learn:
4.1 The Growth of political awareness (1883-1911)	<p>The beginnings of representation for Hindus and Muslims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Indian National Congress; early influence on British, British reaction to growth of radical nationalism. b) Reasons for, and events in, the formation of the Muslim League 1906, including the Simla Delegation 1906 and All India Muslim Educational Conference 1906. c) Partition of Bengal; reasons, reactions and results, including Hindu protests and British reaction to them..
4.2 First Attempts at Reform (1909-16)	<p>The reasons for and impact of early reform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Morley-Minto Reforms 1909 (the Indian Councils Act); reasons for, importance of the reforms, reactions of Congress and the Muslim League. b) The impact of the reversal of the partition of Bengal and outbreak of the First World War on relations between Hindus, Muslims and British. c) The Lucknow Pact; reasons for and importance of the pact, including co-operation between Hindus and Muslims.
4.3 Reform, Reaction and Repression (1919-27)	<p>The rejection of dyarchy and British attempts to control opposition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Rowlatt Act 1919, the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (the Government of India Act); reasons for introduction, terms, reaction to the reforms b) The Amritsar Massacre; events and consequences, including the Hunter Committee. c) Non-cooperation and the growth of communalism 1920-27; increase in the influence of Congress, the Delhi proposals 1927.
4.4 The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924)	<p>The significance of the Khilafat Movement in Pakistan history:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reasons for its formation, including protecting the Caliph, protecting Turkey and the growth of anti-British sentiment. b) Events 1919-22, including the Hijrat, violence at Nilambur and Chauri Chauri, Gandhi and non-co-operation. c) Reasons for its failure, including outbreaks of violence, Kemal Attaturk and the abolition of the Khilafat, lack of common aims between Hindus and Muslims.

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5 – Consolidating the New Nation 1971-2013

Subject content	What students need to learn:
5.1 The Civil War 1971	<p>The causes of the 1971 war and its impact on Pakistan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Social, constitutional, cultural, economic and political tensions between East and West Pakistan from 1947; Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Six-Point Programme and the reasons for its rejection, the impact of Cyclone Bola. b) The civil war; the reasons for its outbreak, events, including the role of India, Operation Searchlight. c) The consequences of the civil war; the establishment of Bangladesh, resignation of Yahya Khan.
5.2 Economic and Social Developments 1971-1999	<p>Attempts to modernise Pakistan and reactions to reform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The contribution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto; the 1973 Constitution, reforms in industry, agriculture, education, health and administration, reasons for downfall. b) The contribution of General Zia ul-Haq; execution of Bhutto, islamisation, the Afghan miracle, amendments to the constitution, the Eight Amendment, relations with Mohammad Khan Junejo. c) Pakistan in the final decade of the 20th century; the two ministries of Benazir Bhutto, problems and dismissal from office in 1990, family feuds and economic problems in the second ministry. The two ministries of Nawaz Sharif; the BCCI scandal, Co-operative Scandal, Kalashnikov Culture, relations with President Ishaq Khan, dispute over Chief Justice in second ministry, overthrow by Pervez Musharraf.
5.3 The Promotion of Urdu and National Languages.	<p>The role of Urdu as a uniting factor and the promotion of regional languages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The linguistic and literary background of Muslims. b) The importance of Urdu; reasons for its choice as the national language of Pakistan, advantages and disadvantages of Urdu as the national language. c) The promotion of regional languages since 1947; Sindhi, Baluchi. Punjab and Pushto, overview of the literary achievements of the national and regional languages since 1947.
5.4 Pakistan in the 21 st century	<p>Constitutional, political and diplomatic issues in the early 21st century:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The contribution of Pervez Musharraf; the Third Way, the restoration of the constitution, the Legal Framework Order, modernisation programme, the State of Emergency, resignation and exile.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">b) The contribution of Asif Ali Zardari, including controversy over his appointment, the National Reconciliation Order, economic crisis, suspension and reinstatement of Chief Justice, Iftikhar Chaudry, 18th and 19th Amendments, the work of Yousaf, Raza Gillani, the 2013 election.c) Pakistan and the wider world 1999-2013- relations with the USA, India and Afghanistan, the war against terror, the nuclear issue.
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6 – Pakistan's Role in World Affairs 1947–1999

Subject content	What students need to learn:
6.1 Pakistan's relationship with India	<p>Reasons for poor relations in this period:</p> <p>a) Disputes in 1947 and the drift to war; the impact on relations of communal violence in 1947, the influx of refugees, into Pakistan, arguments over the split of assets, the dispute over Kashmir and Jammu, the 1965 war.</p> <p>b) Relations 1971-99; the East Pakistan issue and the 1971 war, improved relations with India, the Siachen Glacier and the Kargill Conflict.</p> <p>c) The impact of nuclear weapons; the nuclear testing race and its impact on relations, failure to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, the decision to stop testing 1998.</p>
6.2 East or West: Pakistan's Relations with the USA	<p>The extent to which the USA has supported Pakistan:</p> <p>a) The Cold War, Pakistan and the decision to establish relations with the USA, rather than the Soviet Union, Liaquat Ali Khan's visit to the USA</p> <p>b) Varying relations 1950-79; , American approval of Pakistan's alliances, Pakistan's concern at American failure to provide support in wars against India, American reaction to military rule under Zia.</p> <p>c) The Afghan miracle, impact of Soviet invasion 1979, impact of Pakistan's nuclear programme and issue of terrorism 1980-1993, improved relations under President Clinton 1993-1999.</p>
6.3 Pakistan's Relations with the rest of the world	<p>The attempt to establish global friendly relations:</p> <p>a) The Soviet Union – changing relations, Ayub Khan's visit to Moscow, impact of improved relations with China on Pakistan-Soviet relations, Bhutto's visit to Moscow, the impact of the invasion of Afghanistan.</p> <p>b) Britain and the Commonwealth – Pakistan's membership issues, the impact of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.</p> <p>c) China; good relations in the 1960s, trade agreements, support for Pakistan in Kashmir, loans in 1970s, Karakoram Highway, nuclear co-operation treaty. Afghanistan; border disputes, attempts by Iskander Mirza, Bhutto and Zia to improve relations, impact of Soviet invasion, Benazir Bhutto's support for the Taliban. Bangladesh; the legacy of the 1971 war, the establishment of better relations, the Organisation of Islamic countries, Bhutto's visit to Bangladesh, trade agreements and disaster relief. Iran and other Muslim countries; the establishment of good relations, trade deals and the receipt of aid.</p>

<p>6.4 Pakistan's membership of world organisations</p>	<p>Pakistan as a member of world organisations:</p> <p>a) Pakistan's role and membership of the United Nations; – reasons for UN's involvement in Jammu and Kashmir, the Canal Water Dispute, the Indo–Pakistan Wars.</p> <p>b) Pakistan and the wider world; Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO)– formerly known as the Baghdad Pact, South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO, Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD), Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC), South East Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).</p>
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