

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

PAKISTAN STUDIES

Paper 1 – The history and culture of Pakistan

Specimen paper

07:00 GMT

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

You will need no other materials.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all parts** of Question 1 in Section A
- Answer **all parts** of Question 2 in Section B.
- You must answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4 in Section C. Do **not** answer both of these questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 77.

Section A

The Pakistan Movement (1857-1947)

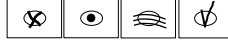
Answer **all** parts of question 1 in the spaces provided.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.


CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. 

0 1 . 1 In which year did the Amritsar Massacre take place?

[1 mark]

A: 1914

B: 1917

C: 1919

D: 1923

0 1 . 2 What was the purpose of the Lahore resolution in 1940?

[1 mark]

A: To bring together Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Jawaharlal Nehru

B: To discuss emerging nationalist movements in India

C: To establish an independent Muslim state

D: To support the British presence in India

0 1 . 3 State **two** aims of the Khilafat movement.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0 1 . 4 The chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission was:

[1 mark]

A: Lord Mountbatten

B: Mahatma Gandhi

C: Muhammad Zafarullah Khan

D: Sir John Simon

0 1 . 5 Identify any **two** of Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Fourteen Points.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0 1 . 6 State **two** aims of the Muslim League in 1906.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

Turn over for the next question

01.7

Identify and explain **two** reasons why the Round Table Conferences failed to find a political solution in the years 1930-32.

[4 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

Turn over for the next question

Extra space

Section B

Pakistan into the 21st Century (1999-2022)

Answer **all** parts of question 2 in the spaces provided.

0 2 . 1 Who became President of Pakistan in 2001?

[1 mark]

A: Asif Ali Zardari

B: Benazir Bhutto

C: Nawaz Shariff

D: Pervez Musharraf

0 2 . 2 Identify **one** outcome of the 2013 elections in Pakistan.

[1 mark]

0 2 . 3 State **two** reasons for tension between Pakistan and India in the years 1999-2022.

[2 marks]

1

2

0 2 . 4 In which month in 2020 did Pakistan enter its first national lockdown?

[1 mark]

A: April

B: February

C: March

D: May

0 2 . 5Identify **two** achievements of Asif Ali Zardari's government.**[2 marks]**1 _____
_____2 _____
_____**0 2 . 6**Identify **two** features of Pakistan's constitution.**[2 marks]**1 _____
_____2 _____
_____**0 2 . 7**Identify and explain **two** impacts of Pervez Musharraf's policies on Pakistan.**[4 marks]**1 _____

_____2 _____

0 2 . 8

Analyse **two** reasons why Pakistan had positive relations with other Muslim majority countries between 1999-2022.

[6 marks]

0 2 . 9

'The main change for women in Pakistan between 1999-2022 was improved access to education.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer using the statement above and your contextual knowledge.

[9 marks]

Section C

Answer **either** Question 3 on **Islam in the Subcontinent (c700-c1831)**
or Question 4 on **The Mughal Empire (c1526-c1850s)**

You must **not** answer **both** of these questions.

Islam in the subcontinent (c700-c1831)

Answer **all parts** of question 3 in the spaces provided.

0 3 . 1 Identify **two** achievements of Shah Waliullah.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0 3 . 2 Identify and explain **two** ways in which the publication of 'The Revival of Religious Sciences' by Abdul Hamid al Ghazali was important in the history of Islam.

[4 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0	3	.	4
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Which of the following was the most significant aspect of Syed Ahmad Bareilvi's work to revive Islam in the subcontinent in the 19th Century?

- The Jihad movement
- His military campaigns

Explain your answer with reference to **both** bullet points.

[9 marks]

The Mughal Empire (c1526-c1850s)

Answer **all** parts of question 4 in the spaces provided.

0 4 . 1 State **two** achievements of Emperor Akbar.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0 4 . 2 Identify and explain **two** ways in which Emperor Babur was important for the Mughal Empire.

[4 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

Turn over for the next question

04.3

Analyse **two** consequences of Emperor Aurangzeb's religious reforms for the Mughal Empire.

[6 marks]

0 4 . 4

Which of the following was the most important problem faced by Emperor Aurangzeb’s successors in the 18th Century?

- Weak leadership
- Invasions by foreign forces

Explain your answer with reference to **both** bullet points.

[9 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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