OXFORD AQA
INTERNATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

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.

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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 _____

_____

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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

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0 1 . 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

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0 1 . 8 Analyse **two** reasons for the failure of the 'War of Independence' in 1857.

[6 marks]

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0 1 . 9 ‘The main reason why Pakistan gained its independence in 1947 was the power of the Muslim League.’

How far do you agree with this statement?

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

[9 marks]

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Extra space

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Section B

Pakistan into the 21st Century: from independence to 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.

[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 ⬭

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0 2 . 5 Identify **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 _____

_____

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_____

2 _____

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_____

_____

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0 2 . 8 Analyse **two** reasons why Pakistan had positive relations with other Muslim majority countries between 1999-2022.

[6 marks]

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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]

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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 _____

_____

_____

_____

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0 3 . 3 Analyse **two** reasons why there was weakness and division in the Muslim community in the subcontinent by the early 18th Century.

[6 marks]

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0 3 . 4 Which of the following was the most significant aspect of Syed Ahmad Barelvi'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]

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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

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0 4 . 3 Analyse **two** consequences of Emperor Aurengzeb's religious reforms for the Mughal Empire.

[6 marks]

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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]

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END OF QUESTIONS

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