

MOJZA

O Levels & IGCSE

PAKISTAN

STUDIES

History 4 Marks Questions

2059 & 0448



BY TEAM MOJZA

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Study Guide

This topical for 4 mark questions of Pakistan Studies History gives you bullet points for all the questions our team could find. Since the requirement of 4 mark questions is to write 4 valid statements, our 4 bullet points for each question give you one such statement each. However, the wording we have used is as concise as possible; in your answers you should write each point with proper wording. This topical, along with thorough reading of the syllabus content should be enough for your preparation of 4 marks questions of the History paper.

SECTION 1

Q. Describe what the Marathas did. [4]

- Warriors from Deccan
- Recognized for their guerrilla fighting abilities and devotion to Hinduism
- Strict enemies of Mughals; defeated them in 1737
- Crushed by Afghan general Ahmed Shah Abdali at the battle of Panipat

Q. What was Jizya? [4]

- Islamic tax on non-muslims
- Abolished by Mughal Emperor Akbar
- Brought back by Aurungzeb
- Lost support from non-muslims and gained hate

Q. What was Suttee? [4]

- It was a Hindu tradition
- Widows were burnt alive with the body of their deceased husband
- Because of the risk of insulting high-caste Hindus in the British army and civil service, the British tended to dismiss the practice
- The British banned it in Bengal in 1829

Q. Who was the Rani of Jhansi / Lakshmibai? [4]

- Adopted daughter of Jhansi's ruler; was not accepted as a ruler
- Jhansi taken by British under doctrine of Lapse
- Revolted, important leader for 1857 war
- Killed by the British at the battle of Gawalior

Q. What was the Cawnpore Massacre? [4]

- Nana Sahib revolted against the British
- British forces gave up after 3 weeks
- Rebels opened fire; 300 women and children killed
- British carried out acts of revenge

Q. What was the greased cartridge issue? [4]

- 1857; the British introduced new en-field rifles
- The cartridges were greased by pig and cow fat which to be chewed off before use
- Pigs are forbidden for Muslims and cows are sacred to Hindus
- Both revolted which led to the 1857 war

Q. What were the events of the War of Independence? [4]

- Indian soldiers refused to use greased cartridges and revolted
- British soldiers were killed; Delhi and other cities captured
- The British took back all the cities
- Bahadur Shah surrendered, his sons were murdered; WOI failed

Q. What was the East India Company? [4]

- Queen Elizabeth gave permission to merchants to set up EIC
- Landed in Surat in 1608; given permission to trade in 1612
- EIC established bases and gained monopoly of trade
- Influence grew all over India and allowed them to take over

Q. Who was Robert Clive? [4]

- Commander of EIC army that defeated Nawab Siraj-ud Daula
- Became governor of Bengal
- Charged with corruption; not found guilty in investigation
- Committed suicide in 1773

Q. Describe the Battle of Plassey. [4]

- in 1757, the French encouraged Nawab of Bengal to attack EIC base in Calcutta
- Mir Jafar, Siraj ud Daulah's general, betrayed the Indians and sided with the British
- Nawab Siraj was killed in the battle; body was found in a river
- Robert Clive defeated Nawab's army; he was made the governor of Bengal

Q. Describe what happened at the Battle of Buxar? [4]

- After Plassey, the Nawabs of Bengal, Oudh, and the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II, joined forces
- The forces were unable to fight the advanced British army
- British influence greatly increased
- EIC took over Bihar, Orissa, and Oudh

Q. Who was Mir Qasim? [4]

- He was the Nawab of Bengal, succeeding his father Mir Jafar
- He took the lands and wealth of people in Bengal and gave it to the British with the help of EIC
- But later, he attempted to stop the British's influence in Bengal with the help of the Nawab of Oudh and the Mughul Emperor
- In 1764, he fought against Robert Clive in the Battle of Buxar

Q. Who was Tipu Sultan? [4]

- Son of Hyder Ali, the Nawab of Mysore
- Known as the Tiger of Mysore and ruled there from 1782 to 1799
- Fought bravely against the British
- Was defeated and killed in the fourth battle of Mysore by Lord Wellesley in 1799

Q. Who was Lord Wellesley? [4]

- Governor General of India in 1798
- Convinced local rulers and princes to sign subsidiary alliances
- Killed Tipu Sultan in 1799 and took over his land
- Defeated Nawabs of Oudh and took over Oudh

Q. What was the Pitt's India Act? [4]

- Passed by British PM Williams Pitts in 1784
- Governor General was made a royal post
- Introduced provincial governors and commander and chief for army
- Police system and civil services introduced

Q. Who were the zamindars? [4]

- Landlords/tax collectors, wealthy and influential people
- Didn't accept any rule after Aurangzeb
- Imposed tax on beard, which annoyed Muslims
- Muslims were oppressed by them 1800s onwards, especially in East Bengal

Q. Who were the Thuggees? [4]

- Armed robbers, who claimed to be serving a goddess named Kali
- They murdered people and spread terror
- The British passed a law against bandits and Thuggees in 1829
- The EIC destroyed them with their forces in 1830

Q. What was the Jihad Movement? [4]

- Movement started by Syed Ahmed Barelvi
- He believed an armed struggle is the only solution to the Muslims' problems
- Launched the movement to ensure survival of Islam
- Eventually died out after the Battle of Balakot

Q. Who was Titu Mir? [4]

- Titu Mir was a Bengali freedom fighter
- Led the people against the tyranny of the zamindars and the British colonial system
- He set up his own rule near Calcutta with an army of around 15000
- He was killed in battle in 1831

Q. What was the Faraizi Movement? [4]

- Was started by Haji Shariatullah in 1819
- He believed that the Muslims needed to return to pure Islam, cleansed from the Hindu influences and practices that had crept in.
- He called people to return to their 'faraiz'; duties in Islam
- His son carried on with the movement after his death

Q. What was the Doctrine of Lapse? [4]

- Introduced by Governor General Dalhousie in 1852
- Stated that the British could take over land of rulers without a male heir
- British took over places like Jhansi and Nagpur
- Was highly unpopular and also misused; Oudh was taken despite it having a male heir

Q. Who was Shah Wali Ullah? [4]

- Religious reformer of 18th century
- Pointed out the reasons for decline of the Mughal Empire
- Translated the Quran into Persian and wanted to purify Islam
- His son continued his work and translated the Quran to Urdu

Q. Describe the achievements of Shah Wali Ullah in reviving Islam? [4]

- He translated the Holy Quran into Persian, as it was a commonly spoken language for the Muslims
- His message was promoted through his writings
- Emphasised traditional religious values
- Identified the importance of following the Quranic beliefs

Q. Who was Haji Shariat Ullah? [4]

- Founder of the Faraizi movement
- Told people to follow the basics of Islam
- Struggled against the economic suppression of Muslims
- Worked to purify Islam from Hindu customs

Q. Who was Nana Sahib? [4]

- During the War of Independence, he led the army that killed British officers and other Europeans
- Had a personal grievance against the British as they had stopped his pension
- A British force surrendered to him and his forces; he promised them safe passage but fired on them as they were leaving, killing a total of 300 people
- He escaped and was never captured

Q. What is meant by Dar-ul-Harb? [4]

- It means 'house of war'
- It is a place where Islam is not easy to follow; an enemy land
- Places where Islam is not followed properly
- Muslims are told to migrate from such places

Q. Who was Ranjit Singh? [4]

- A Sikh ruler in Punjab, Kashmir, and the NWFP
- Modernised his army with the help of the French
- Muslims were not allowed to give azan or slaughter cows under his rule
- He died in 1839

Q. Describe the achievements of Ranjit Singh. [4]

- He conquered Punjab, Kashmir, and most of Afghanistan
- Founder of Sikh rule
- Signed a treaty with the British in 1809 in Sindh
- His expansion in Afghanistan troubled the British

Q. Who was Sir Syed? [4]

- Great reformer of 19th century
- Started the Aligarh movement to improve education standards for Muslims
- Tried to improve Muslims' relations with the British after 1857
- Struggled for Muslim rights and fathered the Two-Nation theory

Q. What was the Aligarh movement? [4]

- Founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- To improve educational standards
- Muslims were advised to learn English; the Scientific Society at Ghazipur translated books
- Included the inauguration of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, later to be the famed Aligarh University

Q. What was the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College? [4]

- Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College was set up on 24th May 1875 on the pattern of the English public school system
- The British didn't allow it to be affiliated with a Muslim university outside British territory, so it couldn't become the Muslim university that Sir Syed wanted
- The college provided Western, Indian, and Islamic education
- Some of the future leaders of Pakistan studied from here, such as Liaqat Ali Khan and Ayub Khan

Q. What was the Hindi-Urdu controversy? [4]

- Hindus wanted Hindi as official language instead of Urdu
- Sir Syed defended Urdu through his work
- It was a cause of Sir Syed's Two Nation Theory
- Hindi was recognised as a second official language in 1900

Q. What was the Two-Nation Theory? [4]

- Founded by Sir Syed
- Said Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations
- They have different languages, cultures and religions and can't coexist
- It became the basis of the Pakistan Movement

Q. What was the 'Loyal Muhammadans of India'? [4]

- Written by Sir Syed in 1860
- Defended Muslims from the claim that all of them were disloyal
- Outlined the Muslims who remained loyal to British during revolt
- Called upon the British to end hostilities against Muslims that followed the WOI

Q. Who was Warren Hastings? [4]

- First Governor General of India (1782)
- Was a British statesman who developed many policies in India
- Introduced reforms in administration, economy and judiciary
- Involved in many wars like Anglo-Maratha and Anglo-Mysore

Q. Describe what happened at the battle of Balakot. [4]

- Took place in 1831 and Syed Ahmad Barelvi was killed along with Shah Ismail, his commander
- Balakot was thought to be safe because it was protected on three sides by mountains
- Syed Ahmad was betrayed by local leaders who told the Sikhs, led by Ranjit Sikh, of a way through the mountains to Balakot
- Launched a surprise attack and Syed Ahmad's forces were outnumbered

Q. Who was Ahmed Shah Abdali? [4]

- Founder of the modern state of Afghanistan
- Captured Punjab from the Mughal Empire
- Defeated the Marathas at battle of Panipat in 1761
- Gave up on the idea of an Indian empire after mutiny from soldiers

Q. How has Pakistan promoted the development of Sindhi since 1947? [4]

- In 1948, the Sindh Literary Board was set up and has produced many books and magazines in Sindhi
- Sarmast Academy was established in honour of Sachal Sarmast
- A Sindhology department was established at Sindh University in Jamshoro
- In 1954, Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Maula was set up to promote Sindhi literature

Q. What was the Mansab-dari system? [4]

- Administrative System introduced by Mughal emperor Akbar in 1571
- System of ranking government officials and army officers
- Each Mansab Dar was made the incharge of an area
- Their responsibility was to collect taxes and maintain lands and troops

Q. Who was Sher Shah Suri? [4]

- Afghan general
- Founded the Suri Empire in India
- Introduced the rupee as a currency in India and made the Grand Trunk road
- Defeated by Humayan after he took over Mughal territories

Q. Who was Nadir Shah? [4]

- Persian leader
- Invaded the Mughal Empire in 1738 and defeated the forces of Muhammad Shah
- Looted the Mughal Empire and stole the famous Peacock Throne and Koh-i-Noor diamond
- Took the prestige of the Mughals and showed everyone how weak the Mughals have become.

Q. Describe the 3rd Battle of Panipat. [4]

- Fought in 1761 in the city of Panipat
- Between the Marathas and the forces of Afghan general Ahmed Shah Durrani
- Rohilla Afghans of the Doab and Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Awadh joined the Afghan forces
- The Marathas were heavily outnumbered and suffered defeat

Q. Describe the Anglo-Mysore Wars. [4]

- Series of 4 battles fought between the British EIC and the kingdom of Mysore, which was led by Haider Ali and his son and heir, Tipu Sultan
- The first war resulted in the Treaty of Madras being signed and the conquered territories being restored to each other
- The third Anglo-Mysore war ended with the Treaty of Seringapatam being signed and Tipu Sultan was forced to accede half of his kingdom to the EIC, along with paying heavy ransom
- Tipu Sultan died in the 4th battle, and Mysore was entered into a subsidiary alliance

Q. What was the subsidiary alliance? [4]

- An agreement between the British and the rulers of the Indian princely states
- According to the treaty, the local ruler will continue to rule the empire, the British will provide protection against external forces, and the state army will be disbanded
- In return, the local ruler will pay the British taxes for the maintenance of the army, and failure to do so will result in territory confiscation
- The Nizam of Hyderabad, Mysore and Nawab of Oudh entered a subsidiary alliance

Q. Describe the Anglo-Marathan Wars [4]

- Series of 3 battles fought between the Marathas and the British
- The British defeated the Marathas
- Captured Delhi, Deccan and Central India
- Peshwa (Marathan Ruler) surrendered which marked the end of the Marathan Empire in India

Q. Who was Mangal Panday? [4]

- Mangal Panday was a sepoy in the British army
- In March, he revolted and refused to use the new greased rifle cartridges.
- Attacked and killed a British officer, and in turn was executed
- Intensified the feelings of anger and frustration in the hearts of Indians which soon caused them to revolt as well, leading to the War of Independence

Q. Who was Bahadur Shah Zafar? [4]

- Last Mughal emperor
- A poet who wrote poems to motivate Indians to fight against British rule
- Played an important role during the Indian Revolt of 1857, guiding the army against the British
- Arrested by the British after the defeat in WOI, and his 3 sons were executed

Q. Describe the Proclamation of 1858. [4]

- The EIC was abolished after the Indian revolt, and Queen Victoria became the Empress of India
- Secretary State of India and the Viceroy, assisted by his Executive council, will run the affairs of India
- The British will no longer interfere with the religious beliefs of Indians
- Guaranteed that Indians will be given appointments and posts

Q. What was the Vernacular Act? [4]

- A press act passed in 1878
- Proposed by the Viceroy Lord Lytton of India
- Strict measures to silence the press through censorship were introduced to stop revolutionary activities in India and limit the freedom of speech
- Authorised the government to confiscate newspapers which contained seditious material against the British

Q. What was the Arms Act? [4]

- Passed in 1878 to amend laws related to arms, ammunition and military
- Passed during the viceroyship of Lord Lytton
- According to the act, no Indian could manufacture, own or sell weapons if not licensed to
- A precaution by the British against growing revolutionary activities and secret societies, which resulted in poor law and order

Q. Who was Syed Ahmed Barelvi? [4]

- Born in 1786, a freedom fighter and man of action
- Studied in Madrassa Rahimia, and under the sons of Shah Waliullah for two years
- Believed that the only way to restore Islam back to its original purity was to launch the Jihad Movement against non-Muslim tyranny
- Died in the Battle of Balakot, but left a strong influence in the Indian subcontinent as the leader of the first freedom struggle

Q. Who was Yar Muhammad? [4]

- Pathan chief in the Mujahideen force
- Bribed by the Sikhs to conspire against the Muslims
- Tried to poison Syed Ahmed Barelvi through his servant, and then fled the battlefield, creating chaos and confusion that led to the Muslims' defeat
- Killed in battle against the Mujahideen, but his brother Sultan Muhammad Khan continued to be a threat to the Muslim army

Q. Who was Dadu Miya/Mohsin ud din? [4]

- Son of Haji Shariatullah who continued his legacy after his death
- Tried to improve the poor socio-economic conditions of the Muslims settled in East Bengal, and unify them against the British
- Revolted against the heavy taxes imposed on peasants by Hindu and British zamindars
- The British imprisoned him, and with his death in 1860, the Faraizi Movement declined

Q. Who was Aurangzeb? [4]

- Successor of Shah Jahan, and the last Mughal emperor
- Established himself in power after winning the war of succession between his brothers Dara Shikoh, Murad and Shah Shuja
- Re-introduced Jizya tax on non-Muslims, and was accused of taking measures because of his religious intolerance, such as banning suttee
- Ruled for 50 years and expanded the Mughal Empire to its greatest extent, bringing the entire empire under single imperial rule

Q. What were the steps taken by the government to promote Balochi after 1947? [4]

- Balochi language was at the verge of decline after independence, therefore, the government had to give attention to it
- Radio Pakistan and Quetta Television started broadcasting in Balochi to spread awareness
- Weekly and monthly magazines were published in Balochi by the Balochi Literary Association
- Modern poets such as Atta Shah and writers Gul Khan Nazir promoted Balochi literature

Q. Describe the development of Punjabi after 1947. [4]

- Quran was translated into Punjabi by Muhammad Ali Faiz
- Punjabi folk tales such as Heer Ranja and Lala Majnu were adapted to modern dramas and films
- Ahmed Rahi and Munir Niazi brought a new wave of Punjabi writings
- Widely spoken language in Pakistan, and its literature is now taught at MA level in many universities

Q. What were the steps taken by the government to promote Pashto after 1947? [4]

- Maulana Abdul Qadir founded the Pashto Academy to promote the rich Pashto literature
- A Pashto dictionary and books were prepared by the academy
- Pashto songs, dramas and folktales gained popularity and a Pashto typewriter was developed
- 3 years after independence, Peshawar University was established and Pashto was taught at university level

Q. How did the government promote Urdu/the national language after 1947? [4]

- Quaid-e-Azam saw Urdu as a unifying force and the government worked towards its promotion through radio, television and newspapers
- Anjuman Taraqqi-i-Urdu, an organisation, worked towards the promotion and propagation of the language in Pakistan
- Urdu Science College was established in 1964, which was given the status of university in 2002. Its medium of instruction in Urdu
- An Urdu dictionary known as "Lugat" was published

SECTION 2

Q. What was the Swadeshi Movement? [4]

- It was a non-cooperation movement by the Hindus
- Because of the partition of Bengal, which was considered a 'divide and rule policy'
- Boycott and burning of British goods; British sales dropped
- The British took measures to deal with protests, but eventually had to reverse the partition

Q. What was the Simla Deputation? [4]

- Muslim delegation led by Sir Agha Khan in 1906
- Met the viceroy Lord Minto at Simla
- Demanded separate electorates and one-third of the seats in Central Legislature
- Lord Minto approved; formed basis for the Muslim league

Q. What were the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909? [4]

- Introduced by the British in 1909
- Increased the number of Indian members in the Imperial and Central Executive councils
- Indians gained more representation and could advise the government
- Failed because it granted no real power to the Indians

Q. What was the Lucknow Pact of 1916? [4]

- Pact between Congress and the Muslim League in 1916
- Both parties presented joint demands for the British
- Separate electorates and one-third of the seats for the Muslims
- Highest point of Hindu-Muslim unity

Q. Describe the Rowlatt Act. [4]

- Passed in 1919 following the Montford reforms
- Reforms to control Indian revolutionary activities
- Arrest without warrant, detention without bail, and no right of appeal
- Greatly opposed by Indians; led to Amritsar Massacre

Q. What was the Amritsar Massacre? [4]

- Took place in April 1919
- Peaceful demonstration of opposition by 20,000 Indians at Jallianwala Bagh
- General Dyer opened fire; 400 killed and 1200 injured
- Dyer was dismissed but not punished; Indians furious

Q. Who was General Dyer? [4]

- British commander
- Opened fire at 20,000 people in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar
- 400 killed and 1200 injured
- Was dismissed from his position; unpunished

Q. What was Satyagraha? [4]

- Satyagraha is a Hindi word translating to truth force / holding onto the truth
- It was aimed at being a non-violent non-cooperation movement
- Started by Gandhi in 1919
- It included sit-ins, protest rallies, hunger strikes, and boycotts which sometimes resulted in violence

Q. What was the All-India Khilafat Conference? [4]

- Held in Delhi in November 1919
- Muslims wanted to make sure the British kept their promise of not breaking up the Turkish Empire
- Gandhi wanted Hindu-Muslim unity
- Resolution was passed to send a delegation to Britain

Q. What was the Hijrat movement? [4]

- India was declared Dar-ul-Harb; enemy land
- 80,000 Muslims abandoned their property and migrated to Afghanistan
- Forced to return from Afghanistan
- Muslims became homeless and suffered financially

Q. What was the Moplah uprising? [4]

- August 1921
- Muslims rebelled against zamindars and the British
- Thousands were killed, and the British intervened, killing 4000 Moplahs
- Led to the decline in Hindu-Muslim unity and the Khilafat movement

Q. What was the Chauri Chaura incident? [4]

- Took place in February 1922
- Dispute that took place between the police and demonstrators
- Police opened fire; 21 policemen were killed and the police station was set on fire
- Gandhi called off his non-cooperation policy

Q. What were the Delhi Proposals? [4]

- In 1927, Muslim leaders, including Jinnah, came together
- Proposed to give up separate electorates if granted one-third of the seats
- Separation of Sindh from Bombay, reforms in NWFP and Balochistan, and seats in Punjab and Bengal according to the population
- Rejected by the Congress

Q. Describe what happened at Allahabad in 1930. [4]

- Allama Iqbal chaired a meeting of the Muslim League in Allahabad
- In his presidential address, he called for all Muslims to work towards achieving a separate homeland
- He argued that Islam united Muslims into one nation and there could be no peace unless they were recognised as such
- He wanted some areas to be amalgamated into a separate state (Punjab, NWFP and Balochistan)

Q. What was the Simon commission? [4]

- 1927; seven-member commission
- Led by Sir John Simon
- Came to review the Montague-Chelmsford reforms and propose the next reforms
- Rejected because there were no Indian members in the commission

Q. What was the Simon Report? [4]

- The Simon Commission produced the Simon report in 1927
- Report promised a federal system of government
- Diarchy was to be abolished and Sindh separated from Bombay
- Rejected by Indians because there were no Indian members in the commission and the terms were unacceptable to both INC and ML

Q. What was the Nehru Report? [4]

- All-Party Conference to suggest proposals for reforms
- Report did not acknowledge any Muslim demands
- Jinnah suggested amendments, which were rejected
- Muslim League rejected the report and called it the 'parting of ways'

Q. What was the Communal Award? [4]

- August, 1932
- British PM Ramsay Mcdonald announced the award
- Separate electorates and weightage for all minorities
- Rejected by both Congress and Muslim league

Q. What were the outcomes of the provincial elections of 1937? [4]

- These were the first elections for the Muslim League
- The Muslims were greatly disappointed
- The Congress won with complete majority in 5 provinces, and the largest single party in 4 others
- The Muslims gained experience of elections and identified their flaws

Q. What was the Wardha Scheme? [4]

- An education scheme started by Gandhi during the Congress rule from 1937 to 1939
- Hindi was made the official language
- Spinning cotton by hand was introduced into the curriculum
- Students were made to bow before a picture of Gandhi every day at school

Q. What was the Day of Deliverance? [4]

- Congress resigned from all its provincial government posts when WWII started
- On 22nd December, Jinnah called on the Muslims to celebrate the end of the tyrannical Congress rule
- The Muslim League held public meetings and processions, alongside prayers of thanks, in a peaceful manner
- Congress objected to this celebration

Q. What was the Cripps Mission? [4]

- Announced in 1942 by British PM Stafford Cripps
- Wanted Indian support for World War II
- Offered dominion status, new elections and constitution after war
- Rejected by both the Congress and the Muslim League

Q. What was the Quit India Resolution? [4]

- The British were weakened due to war
- Gandhi launched QIR in August 1942
- Demanded immediate withdrawal of the British
- The British used force to crush it; ML did not support the QIR

Q. What was the Simla Conference? [4]

- Held by Lord Wavell in 1945
- Proposed equal seats for the Muslims and Hindus for interim government
- The Congress wanted to nominate one Muslim member
- Jinnah was against it and rejected it; conference failed

Q. What was the Cabinet Mission Plan? [4]

- The British sent a delegation in 1946 to settle problems
- It rejected Pakistan but suggested splitting India in three based off majority
- The Congress said they would not be bound by it after British departure
- Jinnah found further discussions pointless, and hence the plan was dropped

Q. What was the Direct Action Day? [4]

- 16 August, 1946
- Jinnah called for peaceful demonstration to show demand for Pakistan
- They showed their strength to the British
- It resulted in violence and the Great Calcutta Killing: 4000 people were killed

Q. What was the 3rd June Plan? [4]

- Sent by Lord Mountbatten 1947
- To work out a plan for British withdrawal
- Two states announced, India and Pakistan, with GOIA 1935 as the constitution
- Accepted by the ML; partition took place on 14 August, 1947

Q. Who was Dr. Allama Iqbal? [4]

- An influential poet, philosopher, and a senior politician
- Knighted by the British in 1922
- First one to indicate the need for a separate Islamic homeland for the Muslims and described it as the solution to all their problems in his renowned Allahabad Address of 1930
- He passed away in 1938, and was buried outside the Badshahi Mosque, Lahore

Q. Who was Chaudhary Rehmat Ali? [4]

- Wrote the pamphlet 'Now or Never'
- Demanded a separate Muslim state in 1933
- He came up with the name 'Pakistan'
- The Muslim League thought his ideas impractical; Jinnah ignored

Q. Where did the name Pakistan originate from? [4]

- Coined by Chaudhary Rehmat Ali in the pamphlet 'Now or Never'
- Demanded a separate state and named it Pakistan
- P for Punjab, A for Afghania, K for Kashmir, I for Iran, S for Sindh, T for Turkmenistan, A for Afghanistan, N from Balochistan
- The Muslim League did not support it

Q. What was Diarchy? [4]

- System of 2 governments introduced by the British in the Montford Report of 1919
- At provincial level, the civil services were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects
- The British controlled justice, police, revenue, press and publication subjects while the ministries looked after education, health, forest, and public subjects
- Indians expected more involvement in the government after supporting the British in World War I condemned diarchy

Q. What was the Independence Act? [4]

- Passed on 15th August, 1947
- According to the act, British India was to be separated into two dominion states, Pakistan and India
- The Government of India Act 1935 would be the interim constitution of each state
- Pakistan can pass an act to bring amendments to the GAOI 1935 which they will adopt until Pakistan drafts its own constitution

SECTION 3

Q. What was the Radcliffe Award? [4]

- 16th August, 1947
- Named after Sir Cyril Radcliffe, who served as its chairman
- He had four assistants, two nominated by the Muslim League and two by the Congress
- Established the new borders of India and Pakistan in 1947

Q. What was the Canal Water Dispute? [4]

- India got control of river headworks because of the Radcliffe award
- In April 1948, India shut off water flowing into Pakistan through the Ferozepur headworks, threatening to dry up millions of acres of agricultural land in Pakistan
- Dangerous for Pakistan's economy
- The issue was solved when the Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960

Q. Describe the refugee crisis. [4]

- Radcliffe award put many people in the 'wrong country'
- Migration on a very large scale took place, with Muslims moving to Pakistan and non-Muslims to India
- Up to 1 million people may have been killed as a result of the migration or attacks
- 20 million people were made homeless

Q. Describe the constitutional crisis of 1954-55. [4]

- Bogra wanted to reduce Ghulam Muhammad's powers
- Bogra introduced an amendment in the GOIA 1935 while Ghulam Muhammad was out of the country
- Ghulam Muhammad declared a state of emergency & dissolved the assembly
- GM faced legal challenges, which he eventually overcame

Q. What was the One Unit Scheme? [4]

- Introduced by Iskander Mirza in 1955
- Unified all of West Pakistan, resulting in only 2 provinces
- Prevented East Pakistan from gaining a majority in the Assembly
- It was not liked by the East Pakistanis

Q. What were the Basic Democracies? [4]

- Introduced by Ayub Khan in 1959
- There were 80,000 Basic Democrats
- Elections held from December 1959 to January 1960 had no political parties participating
- A referendum on whether Ayub Khan should continue as president was open to the newly-elected BDs, and 95% of them chose yes

Q. Who was Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman? [4]

- Wanted self government for East Pakistan
- He helped to find the Awami League in 1949 and led it in 1960s
- Drafted the Six Points in 1966
- He became the first PM of Bangladesh

Q. What was Operation Searchlight? [4]

- Military operation by the Pakistan Army to curb Bengali nationalist movement in 1971
- The original plan envisioned taking control of the major cities on March 26, and then eliminating all opposition, political or military, within one month
- Thousands were killed and the Bengalis were greatly angered
- These atrocities enraged the Bengalis, who declared independence from Pakistan; this led to the creation of Bangladesh

Q. Describe the Simla Agreement. [4]

- Signed in July 1972 between Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indira Gandhi
- Agreed on no UN intervention for the Kashmir issue
- India agreed to return prisoners of war
- Improved Bhutto's national & international repute

Q. Describe Bhutto's downfall from power? [4]

- Accused of rigging elections in 1977
- Opponent party PNA greatly opposed his government
- Operation Fairplay was carried out; Bhutto arrested and Pakistan came under the army's control, with General Zia in charge

Q. What was the Afghan Miracle? [4]

- USSR invasion of Afghanistan in 1979
- Zia declared himself wholly against the invasion and supported the Afghans
- The West supported Pakistan in fighting the Soviets by sending money and arms
- Foreign aid was provided for the care of refugees

Q. What were the Hudood Ordinances? [4]

- Part of Zia's islamisation after 1977
- Introduced islamic laws and punishments for crimes
- Included offences against property, zina, qafq, etc.
- 2.5% tax was imposed on wealth and 5% on agricultural income according to Zakat & Ushr ordinances

Q. What was the Eighth Amendment? [4]

- Introduced by Zia in 1985
- Justified all actions of previous martial laws, except the right of appeal
- President gained special powers, like the ability to dismiss the PM and appoint officials
- Established strict presidential rule

Q. What was the Pucca Qila Massacre? [4]

- May 1990, in Hyderabad
- 40 supporters of MQM were killed
- Women & children held copies of the Qur'an to defend themselves
- Led to the dismissal of Benazir in August 1990 by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan

Q. What problems did Nawaz Sharif face in the 1990s? [4]

- Opposed by Benazir's supporters
- Difficult to promote economic growth and religious ideas simultaneously
- Lost US aid
- Blamed for the killing of Commander in Chief Asif Nawaz

Q. What problems did Benazir Bhutto face? [4]

- Opposition by Nawaz Sharif and the president
- Corruption charges on husband, Asif Ali Zardari
- Pucca Qila Massacre ruined her reputation
- IJI criticised the government of being close to the USA

Q. What was the Cooperative Societies scandal? [4]

- Accepted loans from members
- Mismanagement led to collapse
- 700,000 people lost their life savings
- Funds were given to the Sharif family, which harmed his reputation

Q. What was the SEATO? [4]

- SouthEast Asia Treaty Organisation
- Sometimes called Manila Pact in Pakistan
- Aimed to resist communist countries
- Pakistan's close relations to the US shocked other Muslim nations

Q. What was the CENTO? [4]

- Baghdad Pact formed between Turkey and Iraq in 1955
- Other countries like Pakistan, Iran and Britain also joined
- Iraq left in 1959, and the pact was renamed CENTO (Central Treaty Organisation)
- It was dissolved in 1979

Q. Describe the 1956 constitution. [4]

- Gave Pakistan the title 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan'
- There was a cabinet (advisory only)
- The president had to be Muslim
- The president had emergency powers

Q. Describe the terms of the 1973 constitution. [4]

- Introduced by Bhutto
- PM to be the head of government
- Islamic republic with both the PM and the president being Muslims
- Armed forces not to take part in political activities

Q. What was the Pashtunistan issue? [4]

- After independence, people of NWFP wanted to be a part of Afghanistan
- They claimed that Ahmed Shah Durrani invaded it and gave the land to the British, therefore, the territory rightly belonged to Afghanistan
- Dr. Khan Sahib started the Red Shirt movement as a protest
- Quaid-e-Azam tried to negotiate with the nationalist leaders

Q. Who was Liaquat Ali Khan? [4]

- Born in 1895 and studied in Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh
- First prime minister of Pakistan and a trusted companion of Quaid-e-Azam
- Signed the Liaquat-Nehru Pact for the safety of minorities
- He was assassinated in 1951 in Rawalpindi and given the title of Shaheed-e-Millat (martyr for the cause of the nation)

Q. What was the PRODA (Public and Representatives Officers Disqualification Act)? [4]

- Passed in 1949 to eliminate corruption by debarring a public officer if found guilty of fraud, bribery, corruption, nepotism or any other form of misconduct
- The acts showed how Pakistan yet had to become a free, democratic country like how the Quaid had envisioned
- By this act, complaints against public officers could be made to the Governor General or provincial governor, who would then order an enquiry by the judges
- Misused by the ruling elites to remove those who they did not approve of, which ultimately led to it being dissolved

Q. What was the Ahmedi issue during Malik Ghulam's government? [4]

- Zafar ullah Khan was an Ahmedi who served in the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan
- Ulamas and many religious groups protested against him as he was an Ahmedi. They claimed Pakistan was partitioned in the name of Islam, therefore it was unacceptable to have him in any ministry
- The request turned into mass anti-Ahmadi protests, which led to martial law opposition in Lahore and Ahmedis were declared non-Muslims in the future constitution
- Khawaja Nazimuddin was blamed and dismissed for mismanagement

Q. Who was Muhammad Ali Bogra? [4]

- Before being elected as the new prime minister by Malik Ghulam, he served as the ambassador to the USA
- Due to him being the ambassador to the USA, strong relations were established with the USA, and Pakistan joined the CENTO and SEATO
- Introduced the Bogra Formula and gave the idea of merging all 4 provinces of West Pakistan into a single state
- The Bogra Formula was later adopted by Iskander Mirza as the One Unit Scheme

Q. What was EBDO (Elective Body Disqualification Act)? [4]

- Replacement of PRODA in 1959
- Introduced by Ayub Khan to remove any opposition in order to secure his position
- Background checks of politicians were carried out and they were suspended if found guilty
- 75 senior politicians, including Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, were suspended for 7 years
- Banned all political parties as Ayub Khan felt threatened that his government would be overthrown

Q. Describe how the 1970 cyclone affected East Pakistan. [4]

- On 12th November, 1970, a deadly tropical cyclone hit East Pakistan
- West Pakistan was slow to react and provide the affected East Pakistan with any aid, which resulted in East Pakistanis blaming the government for unfair treatment and neglect
- India offered to help but West Pakistan intervened and refused to allow aid to fly in from India
- The tension between the two states grew, as this intensified the anger and frustration in the hearts of East Pakistanis
- Disparity ultimately ignited the flame for the struggle towards the liberation of Bangladesh

Q. What was the Agartala Conspiracy? [4]

- According to this case, Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman was accused of meeting Indra Gandhi and Indian Intelligence Agency RAW at a small village known as Agartala
- To plan the separation of East Pakistan from West Pakistan
- Ayub Khan was informed about this secret meeting and arrested Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman
- Due to a lack of evidence and mass public protests, Mujeeb ur Rehman was released

Q. What was the BCCI (Bank of Credit and Commerce International) scandal? [4]

- BCCI was an international bank established by Agha Hasan Abedi, which became the 7th largest bank in the world.
- A team of British accountants led an investigation of its assets due to concerns regarding lending of money from the bank
- The team blamed the bank for being engaged in widespread fraud and manipulation
- The bank was closed and had to pay heavy fines; investors lost huge sums of money during the tenure of Nawaz Sharif

Q. What was the Thaw? [4]

- After Pakistan started nuclear testing, USA passed the Pressler Amendment, which stated that Pakistan would be no longer receiving aid from the US
- President Clinton wanted to restore relations between the two countries and realised the Pressler amendment was unfair. William Perry visited Pakistan and declared that the Presser Amendment was a mistake
- Benazir Bhutto visited the US in 1996, and following the visit, the Brown Amendment was passed
- The US compensated Pakistan for the F-16 payments, along with providing \$388 million as military aid

Q. Describe the family feuds of Benazir Bhutto.[4]

- During Benazir Bhutto's second tenure, Nusrat Bhutto (her mother) suggested that Murtaza Bhutto (her brother) should control the PPP now
- This idea was rejected by Benazir as she had struggled for the PPP and was rightfully its chairwoman, so Murtaza founded the AI-Zulfikar party and accused her sister of betraying their father's principles
- Murtaza Bhutto was arrested when he returned to Pakistan and was killed in an ambush at his residence in 1996
- A judicial review proposed the involvement of Benazir's government in the killing of her brother, which led to opposition towards her government

Q. What was the Lahore Declaration? [4]

- A bilateral peace agreement signed in 1999
- Between Nawaz Sharif from Pakistan and Ataf Bihari from India
- Ultimately led to improved relations between the neighbouring countries
- Bus service started from Amritsar to Pakistan

Q . What was the Tashkent Treaty? [4]

- An Indo-Pak peace treaty signed after the 1965 war
- At Tashkent, USSR in 1966
- Captured territories were given back to each country
- Ended and resolved the war, creating short-term peace

Q. What is the Karakoram Highway? [4]

- An 800 miles long highway constructed in 1966, connecting Pakistan with China
- Established friendly relations and increased trading between the two countries
- Followed the route of the Silk Road, where construction proved to be very dangerous and reportedly, many workers lost their lives
- Financed by China and built by her workers and engineers

Q. What is the Durand Line? [4]

- Durand Line is the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan
- Stretches 1,640 miles
- Drawn by Sir Mortimer Durand in 1893
- After the independence of Pakistan in 1947, Afghanistan claimed parts of NWFP and Balochistan falling on the Durand line, which led to poor initial relationships between the two countries

Q. What is the RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development) Highway? [4]

- A road connecting Pakistan to Iran and Turkey
- Established closer trade links and healthy relations with Muslim countries
- Ayub Khan tried to persuade Afghanistan to join but didn't succeed
- When the agreement lapsed in 1979, Zia re-established the RCD project

Q. Describe the main events of Muhammad Khan Junejo's political career. [4]

- Zia-ul-Haq chose him to be the prime minister in 1985
- He worked to develop the new Muslim League party
- He announced an inquiry into the explosion at the army weapons at Ojhri Camp
- He was dismissed from office by Zia-ul-Haq on 29 May, 1988

Q. Describe the 'cricket diplomacy' of 1987. [4]

- Zia-ul-Haq attended a cricket test match between Pakistan and India
- There, he met Rajiv Gandhi
- They discussed Indian army exercises in the Rajasthan desert which concerned Pakistan
- The meeting helped to improve relations between the two countries

Q. Who was Fatima Jinnah? [4]

- The sister of Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- She gave up her career to support Jinnah, especially after the death of his wife
- In 1965, she stood in the presidential election (against Ayub Khan)
- She is known as Khatoon-i-Pakistan (First Lady of Pakistan) and Madar-i-Millat (Mother of the Nation)

Q. Describe the OIC. [4]

- It is the Organisation of Islamic Countries
- The OIC was formed in 1969
- The first summit was held in Morocco
- 24 Muslim nations attended the summit, including Pakistan

Q. Describe the Security of Tenure scheme. [4]

- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced this scheme
- He gave tenant farmers the first right of purchase on the land they worked
- Landowners could not sell the land to a third party, who might then evict the tenant farmers
- It failed because landowners had too much power and influence

Q. Describe the Zakat Ordinance. [4]

- In 1980, Zia-ul-Haq imposed a 2.5% wealth tax on savings over a certain amount
- Money raised was given to zakat committees for the poor in towns and villages
- Some Muslim groups protested against this, since their view of Islamic law was that giving should be voluntary
- In 1984, these groups held demonstrations in Islamabad, forcing Zia-ul-Haq to accept their objections and exempt them from paying the tax

Q. Describe Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's health reforms of 1972. [4]

- Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units were set up in urban areas to provide widespread healthcare
- Training colleges for doctors and nurses were expected to admit students on merit and upon qualification, they would be posted anywhere by the government (for the first year)
- The sale of branded medicines was banned in an attempt to reduce their cost, and they could be purchased without prescription
- They were not a success as the reforms were expensive and there was a shortage of doctors and nurses

Q. Describe General Pervez Musharraf's rise to power in 1999. [4]

- Nawaz Sharif tried to blame the Kargil conflict on Pervez Musharraf, but this was not accepted
- Nawaz Sharif unsuccessfully tried to replace him as the Chief of Army Staff when he was visiting Sri Lanka
- Nawaz Sharif would not give permission for his plane to land in Pakistan
- Pervez Musharraf's army staff overthrew Nawaz Sharif, allowing his plane to land; Musharraf then put Pakistan under military rule

Q. What has been the importance of the Siachen Glacier to India and Pakistan? [4]

- Pakistan discovered that Indians had been there and decided to defend its interests before India claimed the glacier
- When Pakistan soldiers reached the glacier, they discovered 300 Indian troops already camped there
- Both sets of troops had to stay there as the glacier was important to both countries
- No settlement has been reached as of yet, even though several meetings have been held to discuss the situation since 1989

Q. What was the Kargil Conflict? [4]

- In 1999, Muslim Kashmiri guerrillas crossed the Line of Control and captured the Indian-occupied towns of Kargil and Drass
- The Pakistani government denied any involvement (but later admitted to it)
- India launched a counter-attack and 2 of its aircraft crossed into Pakistani airspace, one of which was shot down
- Pakistani forces pushed back and Pakistan was eventually persuaded by the USA to withdraw behind the Line of Control

Q. Describe the problems caused by Benazir Bhutto's family feuds that her government faced. [4]

- Quarrelled with her mother Begum Nusrat Bhutto over control of the PPP, with Begum favouring Benazir's brother Mir Murtaza as leader
- Murtaza went into exile and founded the AI-Zulfikar Organisation; he used this to criticise Benazir
- Zardari was accused of paybacks on property and government deals and being involved in political murders
- In 1996, Murtaza was killed in a police ambush and a judicial review of the incident found government involvement in it

Q. How did Ayub Khan achieve power? [4]

- In 1958, martial law was imposed by Iskander Mirza
- Ayub Khan was already a powerful figure as the Commander-in-Chief of the army; he took the role of Chief Martial Law Administrator, and then removed Iskander Mirza from office
- Power was now totally with Ayub Khan, who became the president
- This event is known as the 'Glorious Revolution'

Q. Describe Pakistan's involvement in the U2 crisis. [4]

- In 1960, there were spy flights over USSR
- Gary Powers was shot down; the flight was flown from a US base in Pakistan
- The USSR became angry with Pakistan, threatening military action
- Pakistan told the US that it could no longer use air base unless the destination of the aircraft was known

A Note from Mojza

This 4 marks questions topical for Pakistan Studies History(2059/0448) has been prepared by Team Mojza, covering the content for GCE O levels and IGCSE 2023-25 syllabus. The content of these notes has been prepared with utmost care. We apologise for any issues overlooked; factual, grammatical or otherwise. We hope that you benefit from these and find them useful towards achieving your goals for your Cambridge examinations.

If you find any issues within these notes or have any feedback, please contact us at support@mojza.org.

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