The City School

NNBC

Comprehensive Worksheet

Pakistan Studies (History) 2059/1 Class – 9

**Section A**

Q.1. Read the source carefully and answer the question below. (Compulsory Question)

**Source A**

‘The move towards autonomy and democratic self-government served to emphasize the serious differences between the League and Congress. Increasingly, Congress’s antagonism towards the League dismayed Quaid-i-Azam. Because of the hostile attitude he was now firmly realistic that the two could not cooperate. After a brief time in London, he had returned to India to work full-time for the Muslim cause. The appeal of a separate state altogether was to grow stronger. Pakistan was now on the horizon.’

*An extract from ‘Pakistan: History, Culture and Government’ by Nigel Smith*

**Source B**

*On August 11, 1947, Muhammad Ali Jinnah gave expression to his vision of Pakistan in an address to the Constituent Assembly.*

a) According to source A, why was Pakistan on horizon? [3]

b) What does source B tells you about the Mr. Jinnah’s Pakistan? [5]

c) What contributions did Allama Iqbal make to the Pakistan Movement? [7]

d) ‘The 14 Points were Muhammad Ali Jinnah’s greatest achievement in the years 1929 to

1947.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

**Section B**

(Attempt any two questions)

Q.2 a) Who was the Warren Hasting? [4]

b) Why was Britain able to expand its control of the subcontinent in the period of 1750 to 1850? [7]

c) ‘Partition or reversal?’ Were the reasons why Bengal was partitioned in 1905 more important than those regarding its reversal in 1911? Explain your answer. [14]

Q.3 a) What was the Nehru Report? [4]

b) Why did the Congress Rule hate so much by the Muslims? [7]

c) The declaration of the Day of Deliverance in 1939 was Muhammad Ali Jinnah’s greatest achievement in the years 1929 to 1947? [14]

Q.4 a) What was Rowlett Act? [4]

b) How successful was Shah Waliullah in reviving Islam? [7]

c) The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the most important attempt by either the Indians or the British Government in seeking a solution to the problems in the subcontinent between 1909 and 1919. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

Q.5 a) What was the Hindi – Urdu controversy? [4]

b) What were the long-term consequences of the War of Independence of 1857? [7]

c) ‘The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because Gandhi withdrew his support.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer? [14]