***The City School (N.N.B.C)***

***History consolidated worksheet# 1 for EOY-Exams***

***Section 1 and 2***

***Amber Rabab and Maira Arif***

**Oct/Nov-18**

**SOURCE A**

**The Defence of India Act 1915**

The Defence of India Act came into force in 1915 for the duration of the First World War and for six

months after it. The Act gave the Governor General special powers to ensure the safety of the people

and the defence of the British Empire in India. Public servants were given powers to uphold the law.

Violation of the Act was punishable with fines, prison sentences of up to seven years and death for

offences considered to be terrorism or plotting against the British Government.

From a website on the history of India

**SOURCE B**

**An entrance to Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar**

**A photograph of an entrance to Jallianwala Bagh, which is largely unchanged since 1919**



**This question is about the Pakistan Movement between 1909 and 1919.**

Q1: Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

(a) According to Source A, what reasons are suggested for the introduction of the Defence of India Act in 1915? [3]

(b) How does Source B help us to understand what happened at Jallianwala Bagh in 1919? [5]

(c) Why was India not granted self-rule by Britain in 1919? [7]

(d) Which of the following had the most important effect on the Pakistan Movement between

1909 and 1919?

(i) the Morley–Minto reforms, 1909

(ii) the reversal of the Partition of Bengal, 1911

(iii) the Lucknow Pact, 1916

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [10]

Q2 (a) Who was Lakshmibai? [4]

(b) Why did Syed Ahmad Barelvi call for Jihad to overthrow Sikh rule in the early nineteenth century? [7]

(c) Was British expansion in India the most important reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

Q3 (a) What was the Communal Award? [4]

(b) Explain how the British reacted to Hindu-led protests against the Partition of Bengal between

1906 and 1908. [7]

(c) Was the introduction of the Wardha Scheme the main reason why Congress rule

(1937–1939) was disliked by the Muslim community? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

**May/June-18**

Q4:(a) Who was Titu Mir? [4]

(b) Explain why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan tried to improve relations between the Muslim community

and the British. [7]

(c) Was religion the most important reason for the War of Independence in 1857? Give reasons

for your answer. [14]

Q5:(a) What was the Swadeshi Movement? [4]

(b) Explain why the Muslim community felt it necessary to form their own political party in 1906.[7]

(c) Was the First Round Table Conference of 1930 more successful than the two that followed in1931 and 1932? Explain your answer. [14]

Q6: (a) What was the Radcliffe Award? [4]

(c) Were the Gandhi–Jinnah talks the most important factor during the 1940s that led to thepartition of the subcontinent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

**Oct/Nov-17**

**The Delhi Proposals 1927**

Jinnah was keen to have Hindu-Muslim unity and was prepared to reject separate electorates for this.

As a result he made a number of proposals to Congress at a meeting in Delhi in 1927. He wanted more

Muslim-majority provinces to balance the number of Hindu-majority ones represented in the central

assembly. He proposed that Sindh be separated from the Bombay Presidency and made into a full

province. He wanted the protection of Muslim minorities as well as other minorities in Punjab and

Bengal. One third of seats in the central legislature were to be set aside for Muslims and he wanted

reserved seats rather than separate electorates. Congress favourably received these proposals but

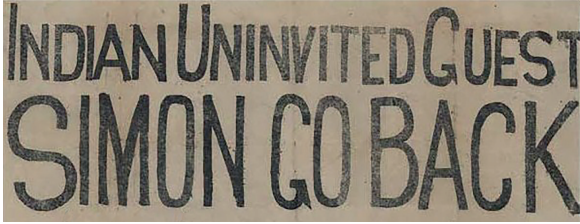
withdrew their support later in the year.

**From Jinnah vs. Gandhi by Roderick Matthews**

**SOURCE B**

**The Simon Commission 1927**

**A banner produced at the time of the Simon Commission**



This question is about India 1927–1935.

Q7: Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

(a) According to Source A, what were Jinnah’s aims in his Delhi Proposals of 1927? [3]

(b) How does Source B help us to understand Indian concerns about the Simon Commission of 1927? [5]

(c) Why was Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal asked to chair the Muslim League at Allahabad in1930? [7]

(d) Which of the following was the most important in the development of the Pakistan Movement?

(i) the Nehru Report, 1928

(ii) Jinnah’s 14 Points, 1929

(iii) the Government of India Act, 1935

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [10]

Q8:(a) Who were the Thuggee? [4]

(b) Why did the East India Company become involved in the Indian subcontinent during the seventeenth century? [7]

(c) Did Haji Shariatullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

Q9:(a) Who was Warren Hastings? [4]

(b) Why were the Marathas defeated after the decline of the Mughal Empire? [7]

(c) How far was Indian resistance to British expansion in the subcontinent successful before 1850? [14]

Q10: (a) What happened on Direct Action Day? [4]

(b) Explain why the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 did not reach an agreement. [7]

**June 17:**

**SOURCE A**

**The Indian cotton industry**

At first the East India Company and the British Parliament discouraged Indian production of cotton

goods in order to encourage the growing cotton industry in Great Britain. British policy developed

during the nineteenth century to allow Indian people to grow raw cotton in order to supply material

for the cotton factories of Great Britain. Orders were sent out to force Indian skilled workers to

work in the East India Company’s factories. The East India Company was given legal powers to

control production in the villages and communities of Indian weavers. Very high tariffs excluded

Indian silks and cotton goods from Great Britain but British goods were admitted into India free of

duty.

**From The Economic History of India under Early British Rule by R.C. Dutt**

**SOURCE B**

**A railway accident in India in the nineteenth century**



This question is about India in the nineteenth century

Q11: Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

(a) According to Source A, what difficulties did the Indian cotton industry face during the nineteenth century? [3]

(b) How does Source B help us to understand Indian concerns about the building of railways in India during the nineteenth century? [5]

(c) Why did the British build railways in India during the nineteenth century? [7]

(d) Was an absence of leadership the main reason why the War of Independence in 1857 failed?

Explain your answer. [10]

Q12:(a) Who were zamindars? [4]

(b) Why was Robert Clive appointed the first Governor of Bengal? [7]

(c) Was the in-fighting between Aurangzeb’s successors the most important reason for the break‑up of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

Q13: (a) How did the name ‘Pakistan’ originate? [4]

(b) Why was the Second Round Table Conference of 1931 unsuccessful? [7]

(c) Was the withdrawal of Gandhi’s support the most important reason for the decline of the Khilafat Movement? Explain your answer. [14]

**Nov-16**

**SOURCE A**

**The Simon Commission 1927**

The offer of the hand of friendship from Congress is more valuable than any concession which the

British Government is willing to make. This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay firmly declares

that the commission which has been announced is unacceptable to the people of India as it denies the

right of the people of India to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country.It contains no Indian representation. Indians throughout the country should have nothing to do with thecommission at any stage or in any form. We are not satisfied with the status of just being petitioners to this commission.

**From a speech made by Jinnah in Bombay in 1927, in reaction to the appointment of the Simon Commission**.

**SOURCE B**

**The Round Table Conferences 1930–1932**



This question is about the Pakistan Movement between 1927 and 1937.

Q14: Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

(a) According to Source A, why was there opposition to the Simon Commission of 1927? [3]

(b) What does Source B tell us about the negotiations during the Round Table Conferences between 1930 and 1932? [5]

(c) Explain the importance of the Government of India Act of 1935 to the future of the subcontinent. [7]

(d) How successful were the provincial elections held in India in 1937? Explain your answer. [10]

Q15:(a) Who was Nana Sahib? [4]

(b) Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850? [7]

(c) Was the development of a western education system the greatest achievement of Sir Syed

Ahmad Khan? Explain your answer. [14]

Q16: (a) Describe what happened at Lucknow in 1916. [4]

(b) Why did the Khilafat Movement emerge? [7]

(c) Was the partition of Bengal the main reason for the formation of the Muslim League in 1906?

Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Q17: (a) What was the June 3 Plan? [4]

(b) Explain why the All India Muslim Conference rejected the Nehru Report in 1928. [7]

© Did Allama Iqbal contribute more to the Pakistan Movement than Rahmat Ali? Explain [14]

**June-16**

Q17:(a) What happened at Cawnpore in 1857? [4]

(b) Explain the appeal of India to the East India Company during the early seventeenth century.[7]

(c) Did Shah Waliullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

Q18:(a) What were the terms of the Indian Councils Act of 1909? [4]

(b) Explain why the British partitioned Bengal in 1905. [7]

(c) Was the introduction of the Rowlatt Act in 1919 the sole cause of violence in India during

1919 and 1920? Explain your answer. [14]

**Oct-15**

**SOURCE A**

**The All India Muslim League meeting in Lahore 1940**

In March 1940, the All India Muslim League held its annual session at Minto Park, Lahore. Quaide-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah outlined the events of the past few months and presented his own

solution to the Muslim problem. He said that the problem of India was not one of an internal conflict

between Hindus and Muslims, but mainly an international one. He felt that the differences between

Hindus and Muslims were so great and so sharp that their union under one central government

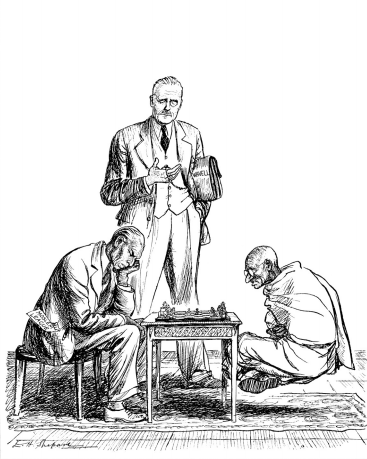
was full of serious risks. He said that Hindus and Muslims belonged to two different religions,

philosophies, social customs and literature. Hindus and Muslims belonged to two separate and

distinct nations and therefore the only chance open was to allow them to have separate states.

From a website on the history of Pakistan

**SOURCE B**



This question is about the steps taken towards the creation of Pakistan during the 1940s.

Q19: Study source A and source B (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

(a) According to source A, what were the problems facing India in 1940? [3]

(b) What does source B suggest about the attempts to solve the problems of the sub-continent in

1945? [5]

(c) Why did Congress and the Muslim League oppose the Cripps Mission in 1942? [7]

(d) Was the success of the Labour Party in winning the British General Election in 1945 the most important reason why the sub-continent of India was partitioned in 1947? Explain your answer. [10]

Q20:(a) Who was Robert Clive? [4]

(b) Why did Shah Waliullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the subcontinent? [7]

(c) Were the invasions by the Persians and Afghans the main reason for the decline of the Mughal

Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

Q21:(a) What was the Simon Report? [4]

(b) Why were the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms opposed by Indians in 1919? [7]

(c) How successful was the Partition of Bengal in 1905? Explain your answer. [14]

**June-15**

**This question is about the British in India**

**SOURCE A**

Nawab Siraj-ud-Duala opposed the growing British power in Bengal in 1757. Robert Clive,

commander of the British East India Company’s troops that had just retaken Calcutta from the

Nawab, began to re-establish control of Bengal. Clive was heavily outnumbered by the Nawab’s

forces, but persuaded Mir Jafar, the Nawab’s commander, to switch sides and not fight when the

two armies met. The Nawab opened the battle with heavy gunfire which went on until it started to

rain heavily. Clive’s troops covered their cannon and muskets to protect them from the rain, whilst

the Nawab’s troops did not. When the rain cleared, Clive attacked. The Nawab’s troops retreated.

22 of Clive’s soldiers were killed and 500 of the Nawab’s soldiers were killed.

From Seven Years’ War: Battle of Plassey by Kennedy Hickman

**SOURCE B**

**The British East India Company**

**A painting of a British official of the British East India Company riding in an Indian procession in 1825.** 

Q22: Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

(a) According to Source A, what reasons are suggested for the British victory at the battle of

Plassey in 1757? [3]

(b) What does Source B tell us about the British East India Company in 1825? [5]

(c) Why were the British able to take control of India by 1850? [7]

(d) Was the work of the Christian missionaries the most important reason why the Indians

opposed British attempts to westernise them between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer.

[10]

Q23:(a) Who was Tipu Sultan? [4]

(b) Why was Urdu chosen as the national language in Pakistan in 1947? [7]

(c) Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important

contribution that Sir Syed Ahmad Khan made to the Muslim cause during the nineteenth

century? Explain your answer. [14]

Q24: (a) What was the All India Khilafat Conference? [4]

(b) Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929? [7]

(c) How successful were the three Round Table Conferences of 1930-1932? Explain your answer.

[14]

**Oct-14**

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a**).

At first the East India Company had a neutral point of view towards religion in India. However, with

the work of missionaries in the sub-continent, the Christian faith of British people living in India

was strengthened. As a result people became more intolerant of Indian traditions and behaviour

and the British began to impose changes on the way Indians lived, which caused resentment and

anxiety.

Q25: (a) What was suttee? [4]

(b) Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan try to improve relations between the Muslims and the British?[7]

(c) “The strength of the British army was the sole reason for the failure of the War of Independence

by 1858.” Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

**2 Read the source below carefully to answer question**

Bengal was the largest province of India with a population of 85 million people. Lord Curzon, the

newly appointed Viceroy believed that Bengal was too large to be governed efficiently as a single

province and in 1903 proposed that it should be split into two, West Bengal and East Bengal.

Q26:(a) Describe the Swadeshi Movement. [4]

(b) Explain why the Muslim League was formed in 1906. [7]

(c) Were the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms the main reason for the outbreak of violence across

India in 1919? Explain your answer. [14]

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

In 1927 the British government set up a commission chaired by Sir John Simon as provided

for under the terms of the 1919 Government of India Act. The commission was to look into the

situation in India but none of its members was an Indian. This was considered an insult by the

Congress party which decided to boycott the commission.

Q27: (a) What was the Nehru Report? [4]

(b) Why was Dr Allama Iqbal an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for

Pakistan? [7]

(c) Were concerns about British policies towards Muslims the most important reason for the

foundation of the Khilafat Movement? Explain your answer. [14]

**june-14**

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

The authority of the Mughal emperors was declining by the end of Aurangzeb’s reign in 1707.

The Hindus were unhappy with aspects of his reign and after his death, began to exercise greater

control over parts of the sub-continent. As a result Muslim power and influence over India, which

had been so strong, began to disintegrate. Many Muslims began to feel strongly about reviving

Islam, including Haji Shariat Ullah.

Q28: (a) Describe the achievements of Haji Shariat Ullah in reviving Islam. [4]

(b) Explain why the East India Company became involved in the sub-continent during the

seventeenth century. [7]

(c) Was the introduction of the ‘Doctrine of Lapse’ in 1852 the most important reason for the War

of Independence in 1857? Explain your answer. [14]

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

The Government of India Act of 1935 was opposed on all sides in India. However, it was an

important step towards independence, as it provided the basis for the negotiations which finally

resulted in the British leaving India. Parliamentary systems had been set up, in which the Indian

people gained increased representation. The 1937 elections, which both the Congress and Muslim

League wanted to contest, followed quickly at provincial level.

(a) What were the outcomes of the provincial elections of 1937? [4]

(b) Why did the British reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911? [7]

(c) How successful were political developments in finding a solution to the problems in the

sub-continent between 1909 and 1919? Explain your answer. [14]

**3 Read the source below carefully to answer question**

In 1945 the Second World War ended and Winston Churchill and the Conservative Party lost

the general election of that year. A Labour government led by Clement Attlee came to power

committed to giving India self-government. The sub-continent was now a different place from that

of the 1930s. The Muslims were much more successful. This made it clear that there could be no

settlement in India without the approval of the Muslim League. The British now moved forward.

Q29: (a) What was the Cabinet Mission Plan? [4]

(b) Why were three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932? [7]

(c) Was the migration to Afghanistan (Hijrat) the most important reason why the Khilafat

Movement failed? Explain your answer. [14]

**Nov-13**

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

After Independence, Urdu became the national language as it was a unifying force in the new

country. It was seen as the link language for all the provinces to provide for the cultural and

educational needs of the people. However, it was also recognised that regional languages had an

important role to play in the newly formed country. One of these was Sindhi.

Q30: (a) How has Pakistan promoted the development of Sindhi since 1947? [4]

(b) How did the successors of Aurangzeb contribute to the downfall of the Mughal Empire? [7]

(c) Was the Industrial Revolution in Britain the most important reason why the British were able

to take control of India between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

**2 Read the source below carefully to answer question**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan decided to change Muslim attitudes towards receiving British education.

He travelled to England to study the university system there. He believed in setting up a university

for Muslims in the sub-continent and was impressed by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

However, on his return home he found that his plans were met with suspicion from some people.

Nevertheless he wanted to pursue the idea of providing better education for Muslims.

Q30; (a) What was the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental School? [4]

(b) Why did the War of Independence fail to meet its aims in 1857? [7]

(c) Was the need for their own political party the most important reason why the Muslim League

was established in 1906? Explain your answer. [14]

**Read the source below carefully to answer question**

During the Second World War, Britain was keen to ensure that the sub-continent supported the

war effort and made various promises to both the Congress Party and the Muslim League about

the future of India. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in 1941, Japan entered the war

and advanced through South-East Asia as far as Burma. The British became even more anxious

about the sub-continent and sent the Cripps Mission to India but it failed to resolve the situation.

Q31:(a) What was the Quit India Resolution? [4]

(b) Why did the Khilafat Movement fail by 1924? [7]

(c) Was the main reason why Congress rule (1937–1939) was hated so much because of the

introduction of Bande Matram? Explain your answer. [14]

**june-13**

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

The Mughal Empire took 150 years from the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 to break up. His empire

was facing difficulties at the time of his death and following this, the tensions and problems only

became worse. The most serious challenge to Mughal authority came from the Marathas.

Q32: (a) Describe what the Marathas did. [4]

(b) Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistan government since 1947? [7]

(c) Who of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during the

seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:

(i) Shah Wali Ullah;

(ii) Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi;

(iii) Hajji Shariat Ullah?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

**Read the source below carefully to answer question**

Indians began to resent British control of the sub-continent, and in 1857 the British faced a serious

challenge to their control of India. For the British it was a revolt against their authority but for the

Indians it was a revolt to throw off foreign domination.

Q33: (a) Describe the events of the War of Independence, 1857–1858. [4]

(b) Why was Britain successful in maintaining its control of the sub-continent in the years

1750 to 1850? [7]

(c) Was the Two Nation Theory the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?

Explain your answer. [14]

**Read the source below carefully to answer question**

War broke out with Germany on 3rd September 1939 and Britain counted on the support from her

Empire, including India. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, India was threatened by their

advance through South East Asia. As a result the British government sent the Cripps Mission to

India.

Q34: (a) Describe the Cripps Mission. [4]

(b) Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about. [7]

(c) Was anything achieved by the Round Table Conferences of 1930 to 1932? Explain your

answer. [14]

**nov-12**

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was determined to improve the status of Muslims. He had a desire to

re-establish good relations with the British which, he hoped, would lead to greater opportunities for

Muslims. He also believed that Muslims should have good relations with Hindus. However, he was

concerned about the ‘Hindu-Urdu Controversy.’

Q35:(a) Describe the ‘Hindu-Urdu Controversy.’ [4]

(b) Why did the Indian sub-continent attract the British in the early seventeenth century? [7]

(c) How successful was Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the

sub-continent between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Language is extremely important in the development of any nation. A common language helps

to build a shared understanding of what a nation believes in. Urdu became the national language

of Pakistan but, due to the diversity of languages and culture across the country, many regional

languages have been promoted by the government. One of these is Punjabi.

Q36: (a) How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Punjabi? [4]

(b) Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? [7]

(c) ‘The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the most important attempt by either the Muslims, Hindus

or the British government in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between

1909 and 1919.’ Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

The Khilafat Movement started because of the treatment of Turkey by the British after the First

World War. Turkey was a Muslim country, and its ruler, the Sultan, was considered to be the

Khalifa, the head of the worldwide Islamic community. When the British threatened to take territory

away from the Khalifa, the Muslims of India were outraged and formed the Khilafat Movement to

protect the Sultan and their religion. One of the events that took place during this Movement was

the Chauri-Chaura incident.

Q37: (a) Describe the Chauri-Chaura incident. [4]

(b) Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935? [7]

(c) ‘The declaration of the Day of Deliverance in 1939 was Muhammad Ali Jinnah’s greatest

achievement in the years 1929 to 1947.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

**june-12**

Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

In 1756, the French encouraged the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah, to attack the East India

Company’s base at Calcutta. He captured the city but was unable to keep control of it. Robert Clive

decided to go to the city with a force of soldiers to retake it. This led to the battle of Plassey.

Q38: (a) Describe the battle of Plassey. [4]

(b) Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. [7]

(c) Was the greased cartridge incident the most important cause of the War of Independence of

1857? Explain your answer. [14]

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

During the First World War, Congress and the Muslim League had moved closer together, partly

due to the failure of the British to grant more rights to the Indians before 1914. During the war, the

British realised that concessions had to be made and let it be known that they were proposing a

number of these. The Muslim League and Congress then met together at Lucknow.

Q39; (a) What was the Lucknow Pact? [4]

(b) Why was the Muslim League established in 1906? [7]

(c) ‘The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because Gandhi withdrew his support.’ Do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer. [14]

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Allama Iqbal was a politician who believed in the need for Muslims to struggle for the establishment

of a separate country for themselves. He believed that Hindus and Muslims were two nations who

should have separate states. Chaudri Rehmat Ali also rose to prominence at this time.

Q40: (a) Who was Chaudri Rehmat Ali? [4]

(b) Why did the Cripps Mission of 1942 fail? [7]

(c) ‘The main reason why Congress rule (1937–1939) was so hated was because of the

introduction of the Wardha Scheme.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

**Nov-11**

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

As the morale and commitment of Muslims increased it was inevitable that with the right leadership

some Muslims would take part in more agitation against the British. It was clear that the Muslim

identity in India would continue to gain strength. One such man was Titu Mir.

Q41:(a) Who was Titu Mir? [4]

(b) Explain the choice of Urdu in 1947 as the national language of Pakistan. [7]

(c) Did educational reforms have a more important effect on the Indians than the social, religious

and economic ones introduced by the British during the years 1773 to 1856? Explain your

answer. [14]

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan admired many British ways of doing things. At the same time he had a great

faith in the Muslim religion. He was convinced that if the British ever left India the Muslims would

be dominated by the overwhelming Hindu majority. He decided to do something about this. He

published a pamphlet called ‘The Loyal Mohammedans of India.’

Q42: (a) What was ‘The Loyal Mohammedans of India’? [4]

(b) Why did the Indians not achieve independence in 1857? [7]

(c) Did Hajji Shariat Ullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the

sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

A number of events that happened during the years of the Khilafat Movement led to its failure.

During the years when the Movement was at its strongest, western dress and hair styles became

less popular and the idea grew that disregard of the law of Islam by the British made India a

dar-ul-harb (enemy territory). Thus thousands of Muslims set off on their hijrat.

Q43: (a) Describe the hijrat. [4]

(b) Why were the three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932? [7]

(c) ‘The Montague-Chelmsford reforms were more important than any other political developments

between 1909 and 1919.’ Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

**june-11**

**Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

By the end of Aurangzeb’s reign the authority of the Mughal emperors was declining. Hindus were

not happy with his reign and after his death, Muslim power and influence over India, which had

been so strong, began to disintegrate. At this time Shah Wali Ullah was growing up.

Q44: (a) Describe the achievements of Shah Wali Ullah in reviving Islam. [4]

(b) Explain why Britain was so successful in extending its control of the sub-continent between

1750 and 1850. [7]

(c) ‘The spread of Marathan power was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire.’

Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

**2 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

In 1857, a number of sepoys refused to use the new cartridges at Meerut, near Delhi. The sepoys

were given long prison sentences and this led to a revolt in which their fellow sepoys marched on

Delhi and massacred all the British they could find. Things got worse for the British at Kanpur.

Q45: (a) What happened at the battle of Kanpur? [4]

(b) Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan found the Aligarh Movement? [7]

(c) ‘Punjabi has been promoted more than any other Pakistani regional language between 1947

and 1999.’ Give reasons why you might agree and disagree with this statement. [14]

**3 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a**).

Towards the end of the First World War the British decided that firm action was needed to keep

a grip on India, especially with the threat of renewed violence. During the war the British had

the Defence of India Act to help keep order. Once this Act had expired the Rowlatt Act was

introduced.

Q46: (a) Describe the Rowlatt Act. [4]

(b) Why was the Government of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-continent?

[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]

**4 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

The Congress party decided at its Madras meeting in 1927 to boycott the Simon Commission

which faced regular protests in India. Congress met with other parties to make proposals on the

future constitution of India. This Conference was chaired by Motilal Nehru and produced the Nehru

Report.

Q47: (a) Describe the Nehru Report. [4]

(b) Why did the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks fail in 1944? [7]

(c) Was the work of Allama Iqbal more important to the Pakistan Movement than that of Rehmat

Ali? Explain your answer. [14]