



BANGLADESH STUDIES

0449/01

Paper 1 History and Culture of Bangladesh

May/June 2018

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **three** questions.

Answer **Question 1** and **two** other questions.

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each question.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

You must answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Question 1

The Culture and Heritage of Bangladesh

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this question.

(a) This question tests your knowledge.

(i) What did Begum Rokeya challenge?

- A Students attending British universities
- B The killing of cows
- C The treatment of farmers by the British
- D The tradition of childhood marriages

[1]

(ii) Jasimuddin's awards included which of the following?

- A The title 'Great Master of Arts'
- B The title 'National Poet'
- C The President's Award for Pride of Performance
- D Viswa Kavi (World Poet)

[1]

(iii) What did the writings of Rabindranath Tagore emphasise?

- A The importance of nature to students
- B The value of romantic poetry
- C The importance of reading foreign literature
- D The growing national economy

[1]

(iv) Zainul Abedin was involved in

- A the establishment of the weekly magazine 'Langal'
- B setting up the ashram in Chheuriya
- C supporting the Muslim Women's Society
- D the government's Institute of Arts and Crafts

[1]

(v) Alaol wrote

- A a history of India
- B a book about the art of music
- C the national anthem of Bangladesh
- D political songs of the twentieth century

[1]

(b) This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

(i) Describe the life and work of Kazi Nazrul Islam.

[5]

(ii) Explain the importance of Kazi Nazrul Islam in the culture of Bangladesh.

[3]

(c) This question tests your understanding and judgement.

(i) Explain the importance of **each** of the following to the culture of Bangladesh:

- festivals in the twentieth century
- the modern phase of Bangla language, since 1800. [8]

(ii) Which of these two contributes more in Bangladesh to people's knowledge of their culture and heritage? Explain your answer.

[4]

[Total: 25]

Choose **two** of questions 2 to 4.

Answer **all** parts of the **two** questions you choose.

Question 2

Pre-Mughal Bengal

An archaeological site in Paharpur, Bangladesh



Early Bengal Kingdoms

Bengal did not come under one central rule easily. Powerful early kings, such as Shashanka, had concentrated on northern and western Bengal and set their sight on expansion into northern India. Until the Sena dynasty rose to power there were several independent kingdoms in south east Bengal. By the eighth century an empire of considerable strength had formed in south east Bengal with its capital at Devaparvata. The rulers formed the Deva dynasty.

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Little is known of the kingdom of Harikela. The Chandras followed the Devas and are believed to have established a large empire in southern and south east Bangladesh, extending far north. Srichandra was the greatest Chandra ruler and he expanded his empire into Kamarupa.

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The early Sena rulers concentrated their efforts in the north and north west of Bengal, but soon the wealth of southern areas attracted their attention.

(a) This question tests your knowledge.

(i) Name the other early king who consolidated his power in northern Bengal. (line 1) [1]

(ii) Name Shashanka's empire. (line 2) [1]

(iii) Name the family of kings of the seventh century who ruled Samatata from their capital at Karmanta-Vasaka. [1]

(iv) Name one of the Deva kings. (line 6) [1]

(v) Which ruler from the north challenged the authority of the Chandras? (line 7) [1]

(b) This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

(i) What is known from archaeology about life under the Devas? [5]

(ii) Explain how south east Bengal had become wealthy by the eleventh century. [5]

(c) This question tests your understanding and judgement.

(i) Explain the achievements of:

- the Varman dynasty in south east Bengal
- Hemanta Sena and Vijaya Sena in north and north west Bengal. [8]

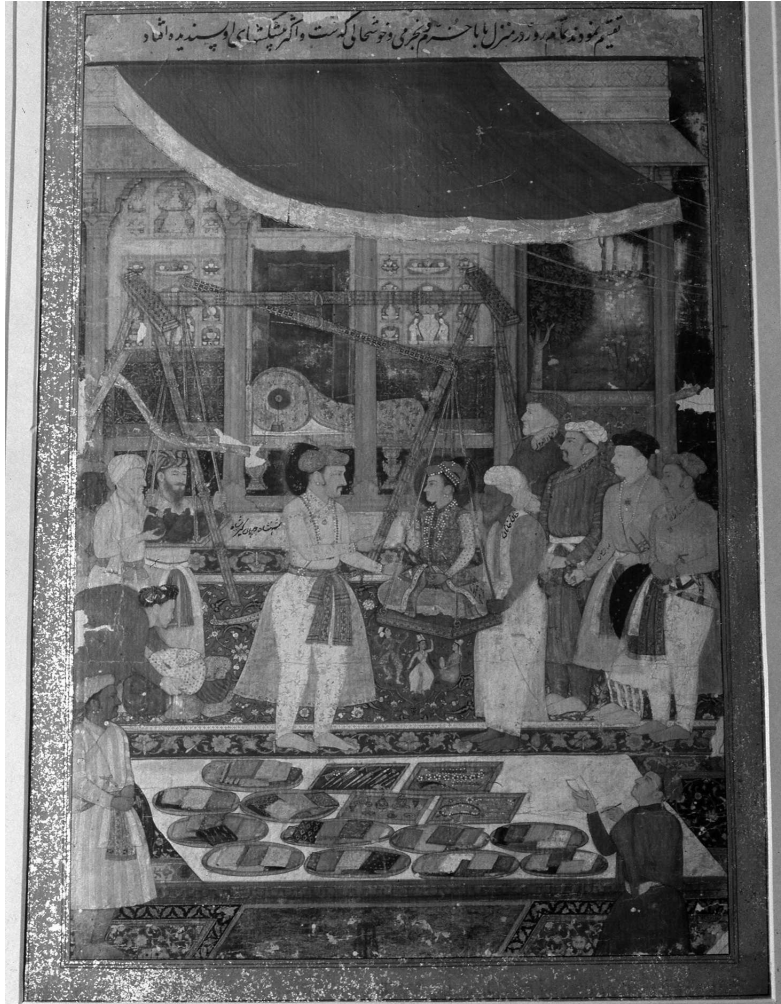
(ii) Which of these was more effective in extending the boundaries of Bengal? Explain your answer. [2]

[Total: 25]

Question 3

The Mughal Period

The Emperor Jahangir



The growing importance of trade

Jahangir means 'Conqueror of the World'. He was powerful, wealthy and very intelligent. He wanted to improve his empire.

Travel had always been important for military purposes and for trade. The Baro Bhuiyans, former Governors of Bengal, constantly challenged the Emperor for control of areas.

Internationally the Mughal Empire was growing in importance. Portuguese traders were bringing gifts to Jahangir in order to win trading rights from him. William Hawkins visited Jahangir also asking for the right to trade, but Jahangir turned him away. However, Jahangir accepted the King of England's ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, and allowed Britain to build a factory. Roe wrote to his King about his amazement at what he saw at Jahangir's Court.

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(a) This question tests your knowledge.

(i) Name Jahangir's capital city. (line 1) [1]

(ii) What did Jahangir have built in memory to his wife, Nur Jahan? [1]

(iii) Under whose rule had Baro Bhuiyans been Governors of Bengal? (line 4) [1]

(iv) Where was Sir Thomas Roe's factory built? (line 8) [1]

(v) What did Britain provide for the Mughal Empire in return for this agreement? [1]

(b) This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

(i) What caused Sir Thomas Roe's amazement at the Court of Jahangir? [5]

(ii) What were Jahangir's views on religion? [5]

(c) This question tests your understanding and judgement.

(i) Explain how Islam Khan ended conflict with the Baro Bhuiyans by:
• introducing new military tactics
• the application of diplomacy. [8]

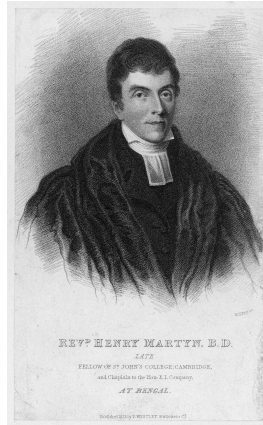
(ii) Which of these was more effective in extending Mughal control over Bengal? Explain your answer. [2]

[Total: 25]

Question 4

The British Period

Henry Martyn, missionary



The War of Independence, 1857

In March 1857 the First War of Independence, or the Great Rebellion, broke out in an army base close to Meerut. It lasted until the summer of 1858. While the outcome was seen as a success for the British, it did not solve any problems. Many said that it was just the beginning of the fight for independence that took almost another one hundred years to achieve.

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The events of 1857–58 were a shock to the British, who had felt secure in their control over the subcontinent. In reality, anger against the British had been rising for many years. Widespread poverty and a sense that India was being exploited to serve Britain's industrial needs lay behind this anger. Missionary movements created a fear that the religions of India were being threatened.

10

Discontent was not limited to just one sector of Indian society: it was felt by landowners, textile workers and soldiers.

(a) This question tests your knowledge.

(i) Who was Governor-General of India in the years leading up to the War of Independence? (line 1)

[1]

(ii) What had caused the exclusion of Indians from senior posts in the administration at this time?

[1]

(iii) To where was the Mughal Emperor moved by the British before the War of Independence?

[1]

(iv) What was the objection to the cartridges that were given to soldiers in 1857 for their Enfield rifles? [1]

(v) Name the sepoy who led the rebellion at Barrackpur, close to Meerut, in 1857. (lines 1 and 2) [1]

(b) This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

(i) Describe the economic impact of British rule on Indians between 1800–57. [5]

(ii) Explain the impact of the work of missionaries on the lives of Indians in the early nineteenth century. [5]

(c) This question tests your understanding and judgement.

(i) Explain how **each** of the following contributed to the outcome of the War of Independence:

- conflicting aims amongst Indians
- the British military. [8]

(ii) Which of these was more important to the outcome of the War of Independence? Explain your answer. [2]

[Total: 25]

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