CBSE Class 12 History 2004 - Set 61/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 100**

General Instructions

(i) Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
(ii) Answers to questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.
(iii) Answers to questions carrying 5 marks should not exceed 100 words each.
(iv) Answers to questions carrying 8 marks should not exceed 250 words each.
(v) Attach the maps with the answer scripts.

Section Modern India

1. State two ways adopted by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar to promote the cause of Sanskrit and other languages.

2. Mention two main objectives of the Congress as stated by Sir Wymesh Chandra Banerji as its first President.

3. Examine two objectives behind the Wavell Plan of October 1943.

4. Describe briefly the social condition of Indian society during the 18th century.

OR

4. Describe briefly the contribution of Baji Rao I in strengthening the Maratha Empire.

5. Explain the causes and the results of the Second Carnatic War (1749-1754).

OR

5. Explain the sinister implications in the dual system of administration in Bengal.

6. Explain briefly any five socio-religious causes of the Revolt of 1857.

OR

6. Explain how the Revolt of 1857 was the First War for National Independence.

7. Why was the need for the reorganisation of army felt after the Revolt of 1857 ? Give reasons.

OR

7. Explain the consequences of the introduction of the direct rule of the British on India after 1857.

8. Examine the role played by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar as a great revolutionary in the history of India.

OR

8. Explain why the revolutionaries had not been successful in their mission inspite of high degree of motivation and personal sacrifice.

9. Describe two early experiments of Mahatma Gandhi with Satyagraha in India (Champaran and Kheda Satyagraha).

OR

9. Describe the contribution of Swaraj Party in the Legislative Council and Provincial Legislatures.

10. Explain the far reaching consequences of the Partition of Bengal. How did the Indians react to it ?

OR

10. Explain the aims of Home Rule Movement started by Annie Besant. What was its impact on the Indian National Movement ?

11. Explain the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in India's freedom struggle.

OR

11. Read the following statement carefully about the purpose of founding the Congress in 1885 and answer the questions given below it :

"The main objective of founding of Congress was to save the British Empire from danger; not to aspire for the political freedom of India. The interests of British Empire were primary and that of India secondary."

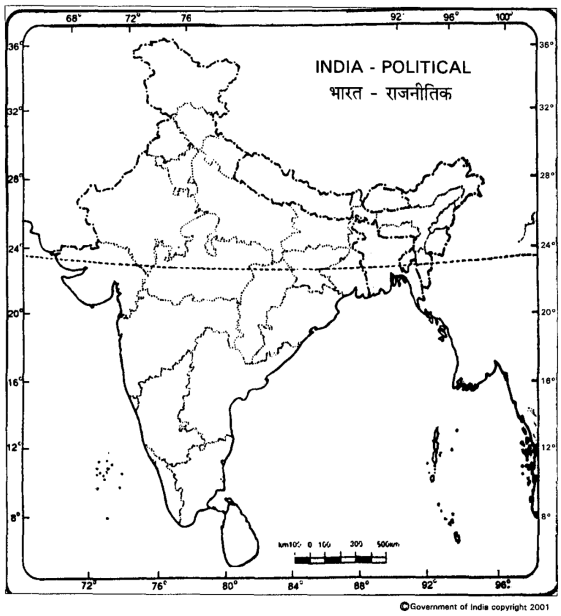
11(i). Examine the role played by A.O. Hume in the establishment of Indian National Congress before 1885 by giving at least two examples.

11(ii). Explain with two purposes the founding of the Indian National Congress in the beginning.

11(iii). Explain the views of Lala Lajpat Rai on the objectives of the founding of Indian National Congress.

12.

For question no. 12 प्रश्न सं. 12 के लिए



On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following: Any five centres of the Revolt of 1857 in Southern India.

OR

12. On the given political outline map of India locate and label the places where the Congress sessions were held in the following years: 1885, 1907, 1916, 1929, 1938.

12. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual or map question:

Write the names of five centres of the Revolt of 1857 in Southern India.

OR

Write the names of the places where the following Congress sessions were held: 1885, 1907, 1916, 1929, 1938.

Section Contemporary World History

13. Mention two steps taken by Weimar Republic in 1923 to acquire political stability in Germany.

14. State two reasons for the defeat of Germany in the Battle of Stalingrad.

15. Explain briefly any two reform programmes of Mustafa Kamal Pasha to transform Turkey into a modern state.

16. Mention any two of the twelve international conventions, relating to terrorism, passed by UN.

17. How did the invention of television bring about a revolution in the field of mass media ? Give any two points.

18. Explain briefly two advancements in science and technology, which gave birth to newer and faster modes of transport.

19. State the terms of agreement signed between Russia and Japan in 1904. Why did Japan sever its relations with Russia ?

OR

19. Briefly state the terms of Treaty of Sevres of 1920 signed between the Allies and the Turkey after the World War I.

20. Explain briefly how the World War II really boosted America's economic might.

OR

20. Explain why is the Spanish Civil War described as a 'Little World War'. Give two reasons.

21. What is Apartheid ? How did it come to an end in South Africa ?

OR

21. Why did the Russian economy go downhill despite Mikhail Gorbachev's various reforms ? Explain with reasons.

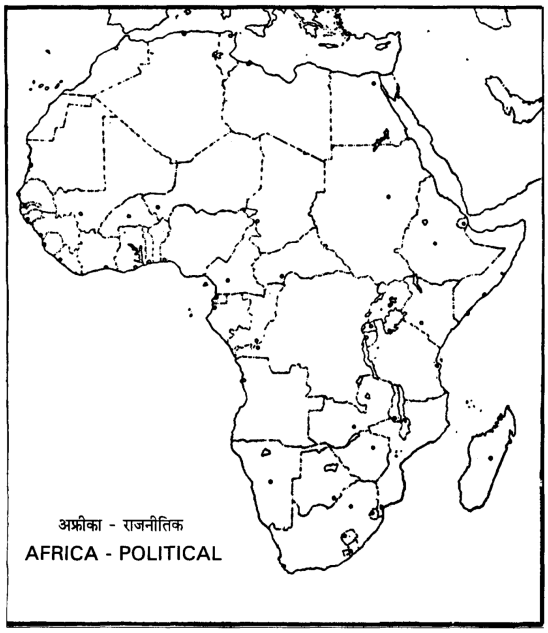
22. Explain the causes of the end of colonial empires after the World War II.

OR

22. Explain the policy of appeasement and the reasons to adopt it. How did it lead to the World War II ?

23.

For question no. 23 प्रश्न सं. 23 के लिए



On the given political outline map of Africa locate and label the following European colonial possessions in 1914: Five possessions of Britain

OR

23. On the given political outline map of Africa locate and label the following European colonial possessions in 1914: Five possessions of France

23. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual or map question:

Write names of five colonial possessions of Britain in Africa in 1914.

OR

Write names of five colonial possessions of France in Africa in 1914.

- End of Question Paper -