CBSE Class 12 History 2004 - Set 61/2/1

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. Mention the views of Swami Dayanand for the cause of National Liberation.

2. State two achievements of the Moderates during the first twenty years of the National Movement of India.

3. Mention any two main provisions of the Mountbatten Plan of 3rd June 1947.

4. Describe the reforms of Tipu Sultan for the welfare of the people.

OR

4. Describe the reasons for the defeat of the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat (1761).

5. Explain the dual system of administration of Bengal. Examine its consequences.

OR

5. Explain with three examples, Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse' to annex the princely states.

6. Explain two different views about the nature of the Revolt of 1857.

OR

6. Explain how the disunity among the Indians and lack of able leadership were responsible for the failure of the Revolt of 1857.

7. Explain the basis on which Lord Canning reorganised the army after the Revolt of 1857. Explain the changes brought about.

OR

7. Why was the Indian Councils Act of 1861 passed ? Explain briefly any four provisions of this Act.

8. Explain the reactions of the Indian National Congress leaders on the assassination of Curzon Wyllie, assistant of the Secretary of State, by Madan Lal Dhingra in England.

OR

8. Explain the revolutionary activities in Punjab and Delhi from 1905 to 1915 with special reference to Kisan movements and Delhi conspiracy case.

9. Describe the aims and the methods used in the Non-Cooperation Movement launched in 1920 under Gandhiji's leadership.

OR

9. Describe the aims and objectives of the Home Rule Movement of Tilak and Annie Besant. What were its important results ?

10. Explain the contribution of Aurobindo Ghosh to the movement against the partition of Bengal in 1905 and in the field of education.

OR

10. Examine the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in bringing about social and religious awakening in the Indian Muslim Society.

11. Read the following statement made by Subhash Chandra Bose on the 'Nehru Report' while participating in the All Parties Conference carefully and answer the questions that follow :

"The main success of the Nehru Committee lay in having a solution to the vexed question of giving representation in the legislatures to the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs in the proposed Constitution."

11(i). Name any four members of the 'Nehru Committee' formed on 10th May 1928.

11(ii). When was the 'Nehru Report' published ?

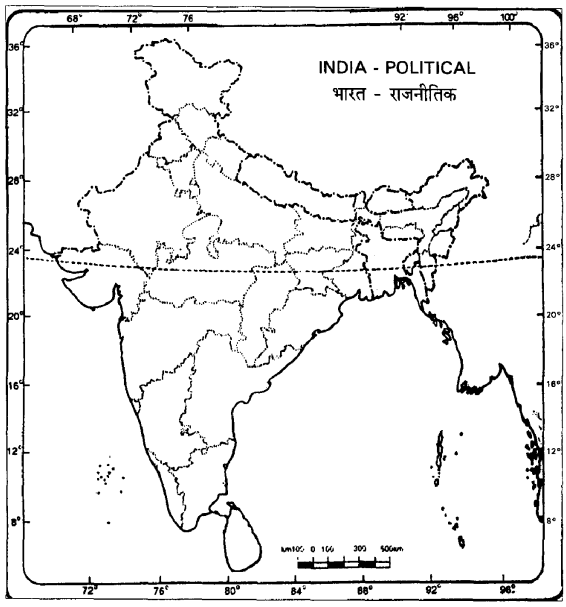
11(iii). In which annual session of the Congress was this report unanimously adopted ?

11(iv). Explain any four recommendations of this report.

OR

11. Examine the reasons behind the launching of the Khilafat Movement. In what way did this Movement contribute to the Indian Nationalist Movement ?

12.



On the given outline map of India locate and label three centres of the Revolt of 1857 in Northern India and two centres in Southern India.

OR

12. Locate and label the following places on the given outline map of India :

(i) Bardoli

(ii) Dandi

(iii) Amritsar

(iv) Chauri-Chaura

(v) Champaran

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

Write the names of three centres of Northern India and two centres of Southern India of the Revolt of 1857.

OR

Why are the following places important in the freedom struggle of India ?

(i) Bardoli

(ii) Dandi

(iii) Amritsar

(iv) Chauri-Chaura

(v) Champaran

Section Contemporary World History

13. Explain briefly the main objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 in USA.

14. Mention two causes for the U.S. entry into the Second World War in 1941.

15. Explain briefly any two objectives for which Sun-Yat Sen formed the Kuomintang in the Canton province of China.

16. Mention two steps taken by Sri Narayan Guru to end the domination of Brahmans in Kerala.

17. Mention the process of harnessing solar energy and name any two solar heating devices.

18. How does the greed and desire to become a super-power result in the negative use of science and technology ? Give two examples.

19. Explain the general causes behind the outbreak of the First World War.

OR

19. Examine the circumstances which brought the First World War to an end.

20. Describe the steps taken by Hitler to militarise Germany after becoming a supreme dictator.

OR

20. Describe briefly five such cases in which the League of Nations failed to do the needful.

21. In what way did Nikita Khrushchev try to improve the economy and living conditions in the U.S.S.R. ?

OR

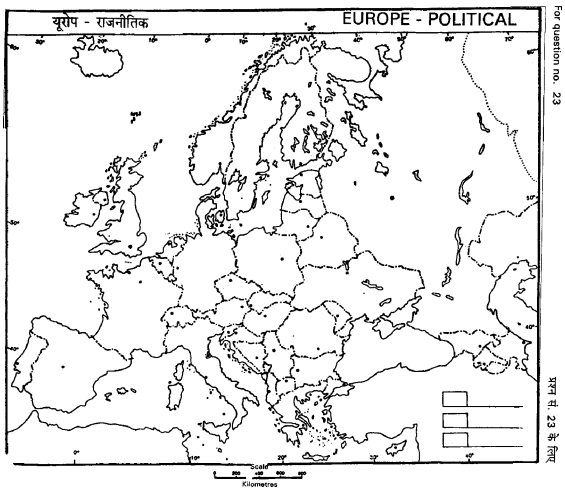
21. Explain the relations between the U.S.S.R. and China between 1950 and 1980.

22. Explain the socio-economic impact of the Cold War on the World.

OR

22. Explain any four consequences of the Second World War.

23.



Locate and label the following on the outline map of Europe during the Second World War :

Five areas occupied by Axis countries.

OR

23. Locate and label the following on the outline map of Europe during the Second World War :

Three neutral countries and two Allied countries.

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

Write names of five areas occupied by Axis powers during the Second World War.

OR

Write the names of three neutral countries and two Allied countries during the Second World War.

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