CBSE Class 12 History 2004 - Set 61/2

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

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

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

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

OR

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

5. Explain the plan of Sir Charles Wood's Dispatch of 1854 on education in India.

OR

5. Explain the importance of the Pitt's India Act of 1784 from the point of view of the administrative structure.

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

OR

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

7. How was the feeling of cooperation, friendship and punishment seen in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 ? Explain with five examples.

OR

7. Explain the reasons for confrontation between the Santhals and the British.

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

OR

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

9. Describe the main features of the Government of India Act, 1919. To what extent did it satisfy the Indian expectations after the First World War ?

OR

9. Describe the circumstances which led to launching the Khilafat Movement in 1920 by Ali brothers. Why was it called off ?

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."

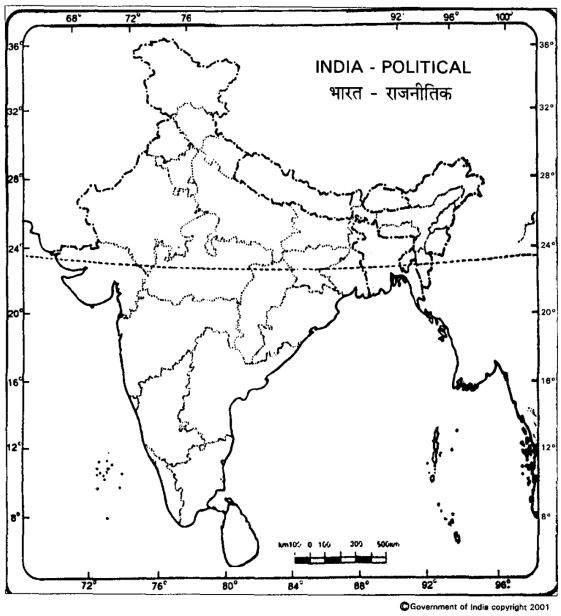
11(i). Examine the role played by A.O. Hume in the establishment of Indian National Congress before 1885 by giving at least two examples.

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

14. Mention two results of 'Operation Overlord' of 6th June 1944.

15. Explain briefly any two points of impact of the Iranian Revolution of 1978 on the Islamic World.

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

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

18. Why were traditional literary masterpieces reedited in China during 1950s ?

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

OR

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

20. Explain the steps taken by Hitler, as a supreme dictator, to pursue active militarisation of Germany.

OR

20. Explain the steps taken by Mussolini in 1922, after assuming dictatorial powers, to consolidate his control over Italy.

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

OR

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

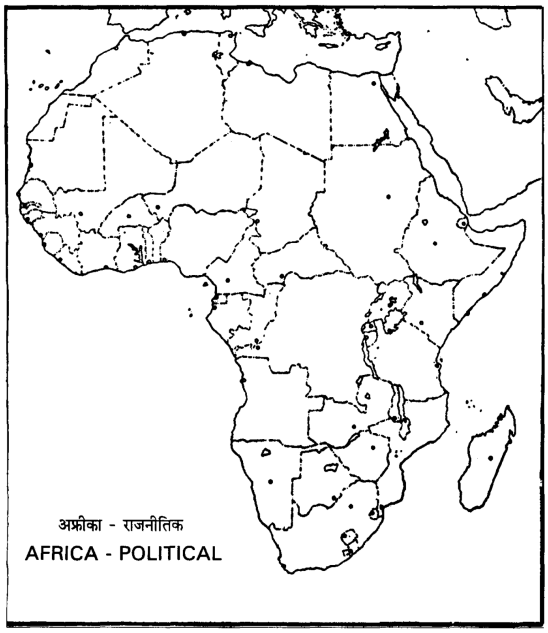
22. Explain the causes of the end of colonial empires after the World War II.

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.

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