CBSE Class 12 History 2004 - Set 61/3

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

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

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

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

OR

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

5. Explain the significance of the Battle of Buxar of 1764 in the history of India.

OR

5. Explain the concept of Rule of Law. How was it implemented in India ? Give three examples.

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

OR

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

7. Explain briefly the role of Vernacular Press in the Revolt of 1857.

OR

7. How did Bhai Ram Singh encourage his followers to be self-dependent instead of relying on the British Government ?

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

OR

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

9. Describe briefly the provisions of the Rowlatt Act and the reactions of the people against it.

OR

9. Describe the role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar with reference to Communal Award and the Poona Pact.

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 :

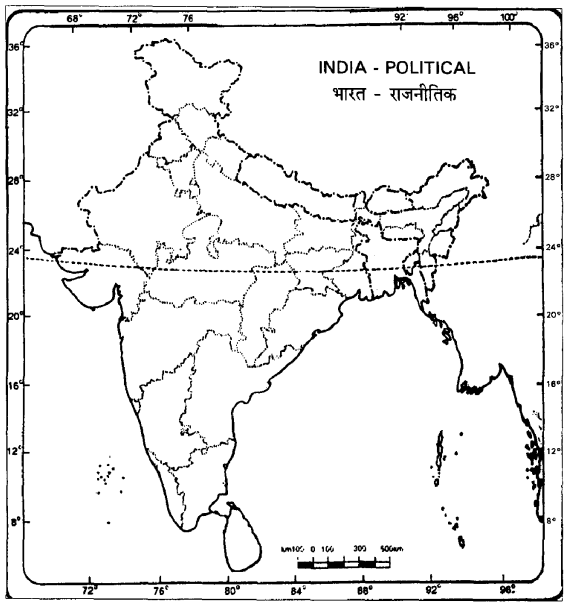
"The main objective of founding of Congress was to save the British Empire from danger; not to aspire for the political freedom of India. The interests of British Empire were primary and that of India secondary."

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.



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-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual 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 any two of the twelve international conventions, relating to terrorism, passed by UN.

14. Mention two results of the surrender by the German armies on 7th April 1945.

15. Explain any two steps, taken by Mao under the Cultural Revolution, which were reversed by Deng after coming into power in 1979.

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

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

18. Explain any two results of the discovery of Penicillin.

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 the main causes of the Great Economic Depression in U.S.A. in 1929.

OR

20. Explain briefly any five steps taken by Hitler to consolidate his position after having legal instruments with him.

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

OR

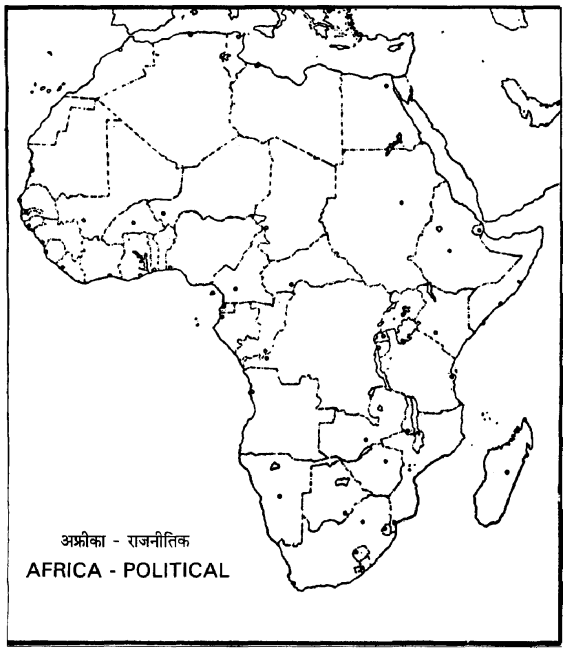
21. Why did the Russian economy go downhill despite Mikhail Gorbachev's various reforms ? Explain with reasons.

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.



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