CBSE Class 12 History 2004 - Set 61/2/3

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

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

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

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

OR

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

5. Explain the concept of the 'rule of law' under the British rule in India. Why is it considered a new feature introduced by the British Government in the system of justice prevailing in the country ?

OR

5. Explain briefly the background for the conquest of Sindh by the British in 1843.

6. 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

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

7. Explain how the British Civil Services were made tougher for the Indians after 1857.

OR

7. Explain the aims of the Wahabi Movement in India and why did it fail here.

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

OR

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

9. Describe Gandhiji's political thoughts with particular reference to truth and non-violence.

OR

9. Describe the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18th April 1930 with special reference to the role of women in the raid and in the north-eastern part of India.

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 ?

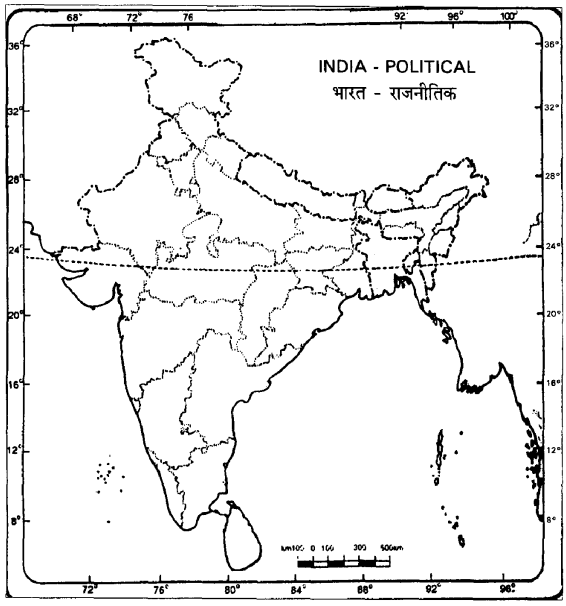
11(iii). In which annual session of the Congress was this report unanimously adopted ?

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

14. Mention the offer made by the U.S. Secretary of State, George C. Marshall under the European Recovery Programme in June 1947.

15. Explain two reasons for the rapid economic growth in South Korea after 1950.

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

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

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

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

OR

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

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

OR

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

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

OR

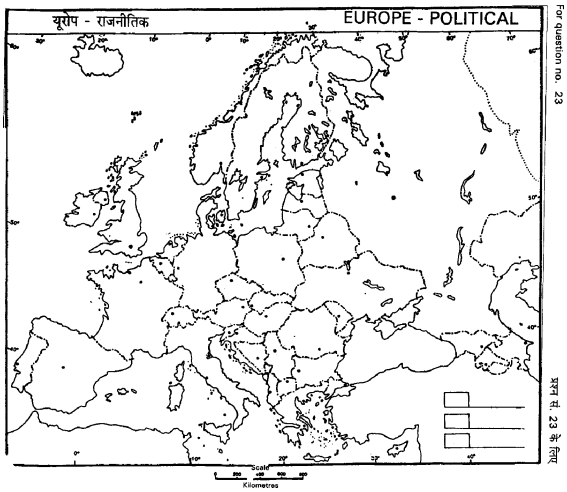
21. Describe briefly five such cases in which the League of Nations failed to do the needful.

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

OR

22. Why did the two superpowers realise that the race for acquiring greater weapons of mass destruction is not going to lead anywhere ? Explain the efforts made in this direction.

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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