

CBSE Class 12 History 2013 - Set 61/1/3 - Compartment

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. Some questions have internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (ii) Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part A, question numbers 1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words each.
- (iii) Answers to questions carrying 5 marks (Part B, question numbers 4 to 14) should not exceed 100 words each.
- (iv) Answers to questions carrying 10 marks (Part C, question numbers 15 and 16) should not exceed 500 words each.
- (v) Part D has questions based on three sources.
- (vi) Attach the maps with the answer scripts (Part E).
- (vii) Part B - Section I: Answer any three of question numbers 4 to 7.
- (viii) Part B - Section II: Answer any two of question numbers 8 to 10.
- (ix) Part B - Section III: Answer any two of question numbers 11 to 13.
- (x) Part B - Section IV: Question number 14 is a value based question.

Part A

1. Mention two features of the Great Bath on the Citadel in the Harappan towns.

2. Why were the agricultural tracts incorporated within the fortified area of Vijayanagara ?
Mention two reasons.

3. Why would it be incorrect to see Partition as the outcome of a simple unfolding of communal tensions ? Explain.

4. Explain why the communication along both land and riverine routes was vital for the existence of the empire during the period of Ashok.

5. Describe the features of settlements of the Harappan Civilization.

6. Why do we call Mahabharata 'a dynamic text' ? Explain.

7. How have the Buddha's teachings been reconstructed ? Explain.

8. Why did Al-Biruni develop interest in India ?
Give reasons.

9. “The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the ‘pollution’ attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas.” Critically examine the statement.

10. Explain why is Akbar considered as the greatest of all the Mughal emperors.

11. Explain how deeds and bonds were symbols of the new oppressive system introduced by the British regime.

12. Explain the resolution passed by the Congress at the initiative of Nehru and Gandhiji on “the rights of minorities”.

13. Describe the separation between town and country.

Part B - Section IV (Value Based Question)

14. Read the following value based passage given and answer the questions that follow :

“In one village, Wasna, during the Salt March, Gandhiji told the upper castes that, “If you are out for Swaraj you must serve untouchables. You won’t get Swaraj merely by the repeal of salt taxes or other taxes. For Swaraj you must make amends for the wrongs which you did to untouchables. For Swaraj, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs will have to unite. These are the steps towards Swaraj.”

14(i). Why did Gandhiji want the upper class people to serve untouchables ? Explain.

14(ii). What values of life are advised to bring in our attitude towards the untouchables and minorities ?

Part C - Long Answer Questions

15. Explain the role of women in the agrarian society in Mughal India.

OR

15. Explain the importance of the Sacred Centre in Vijayanagar with special emphasis on Gopurams and Mandapas.

16. Examine the views of R.V Dhulekar and Smt. Durgabai on the question of National Language .

OR

16. Examine the importance and limitations of the oral history. How was oral history helpful in understanding partition ? Explain.

17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

In praise of Samudragupta

This is an excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti :

He was without an antagonist on earth; he, by the over-flowing of the multitude of (his) many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, has wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles of (his) feet; (he is) Purusha (the Supreme Being), being the cause of the prosperity of the good and the destruction of the bad (he is) incomprehensible; (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility; (he is) possessed of compassion; (he is) the giver of many hundred-thousands of cows; (his) mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering; (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind; (he is) equal to (the gods) Kubera (the god of wealth), Varuna (the god of the ocean), Indra (the god of rains) and Yama (the god of death) ...

17(a). Why was Samudragupta without an antagonist ?

17(b). How could his tender heart be captured ? Explain.

17(c). He was equal to whom and why ?

OR

17. A mother's advice

The Mahabharata describes how, when war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas became almost inevitable, Gandhari made one last appeal to her eldest son Duryodhana :

By making peace you honour your father and me, as well as your well-wishers ... it is the wise man in control of his senses who guards his kingdom. Greed and anger drag a man away from his profits; by defeating these two enemies a king conquers the earth ... You will happily enjoy the earth, my son, along with the wise and heroic Pandavas ... There is no good in a war, no law (dharma) and profit (artha), let alone happiness; nor is there (necessarily) victory in the end – don't set your mind on war ...

Duryodhana did not listen to this advice and fought and lost the war.

17(a). Why did Gandhari make an appeal to Duryodhana not to fight against the Pandavas ?

17(b). Why did Duryodhana not listen to Gandhari ?

17(c). Do you agree or not with the stand taken by Duryodhana ? Give two reasons.

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

On horse and on foot

This is how Ibn Battuta describes the postal system :

In India the postal system is of two kinds. The horse-post, called uluq, is run by royal horses stationed at a distance of every four miles. The foot-post has three stations per mile; it is called dawa, that is one-third of a mile ... Now, at every third of a mile there is a well-populated village, outside which are three pavilions in which sit men with girded loins ready to start. Each of them carries a rod, two cubits in length, with copper bells at the top. When the courier starts from the city he holds the letter in one hand and the rod with its bells on the other; and he runs as fast as he can. When the men in the pavilion hear the ringing of the bell they get ready. As soon as the courier reaches them, one of them takes the letter from his hand and runs at top speed shaking the rod all the while until he reaches the next dawa. And the same process continues till the letter reaches its destination. This foot-post is quicker than the horse-post; and often it is used to transport the fruits of Khurasan which are much desired in India.

18(a). Mention the main features of uluq system of Dak.

18(b). Why was Ibn Battuta amazed to see the postal system of India ?

18(c). What did the people do when they heard the ringing of the bell ?

18(d). Mention two features of the foot-post.

OR

18. The bazaar

Paes gives a vivid description of the bazaar :

Going forward, you have a broad and beautiful street ... In this street live many merchants, and there you will find all sorts of rubies, and diamonds, and emeralds, and pearls, and seed-pearls, and cloths, and every other sort of thing there is on earth and that you may wish to buy. Then you have there every evening a fair where they sell many common horses and nags, and also many citrons, and limes, and oranges, and grapes, and every other kind of garden stuff, and wood; you have all in this street.

More generally, he described the city as being “the best-provided city in the world” with the markets “stocked with provisions such as rice, wheat, grains, India corn and a certain amount of barley and beans, moong, pulses and horse-gram” all of which were cheaply and abundantly available. According to Fernao Nuniz, the Vijayanagara markets were “overflowing with abundance of fruits, grapes and oranges, limes, pomegranates, jackfruit and mangoes and all very cheap”. Meat too was sold in abundance in the marketplaces. Nuniz describes “mutton, pork, venison, partridges, hares, doves, quail and all kinds of birds, sparrows, rats and cats and lizards” as being sold in the market of Bisnaga (Vijayanagara).

18(a). Describe any bazaar you have seen in any city.

18(b). How was the bazaar described by Paes ?

18(c). How did Fernao Nuniz describe the markets of Vijayanagara ? Explain.

19. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

On that day in Supa

On 16 May 1875, the District Magistrate of Poona wrote to the Police Commissioner :

On arrival at Supa on Saturday 15 May I learnt of the disturbance.

One house of a moneylender was burnt down; about a dozen were forcibly broken into and completely gutted of their content. Account papers, bonds, grains, country cloth were burnt in the street where heaps of ashes are still to be seen.

The chief constable apprehended 50 persons. Stolen property worth Rs. 2,000 was recovered. The estimated loss is over Rs. 25,000. Moneylenders claim it is over 1 lakh.

19(a). Why did the ryots attack the shopkeepers and moneylenders ? Explain.

19(b). How did the police react ?

19(c). Briefly describe this incident.

OR

19. The Muslim League resolution of 1940

The League's resolution of 1940 demanded :

That geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions, which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-Western and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute "Independent States", in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

19(a). Explain the demands of Muslim League's resolution of 1940.

19(b). How was the resolution seen as ambiguous ? Explain.

19(c). Did the Muslims want to create Pakistan ? Explain.

20.



On the given political outline map of India, mark and label the following mahajanpadas and cities : Koshala, Panchala, Avanti, Ujjain, Taxila.

OR

20. On the given political outline map of India, mark and label the following territories under Babur and Akbar's reign : Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer.

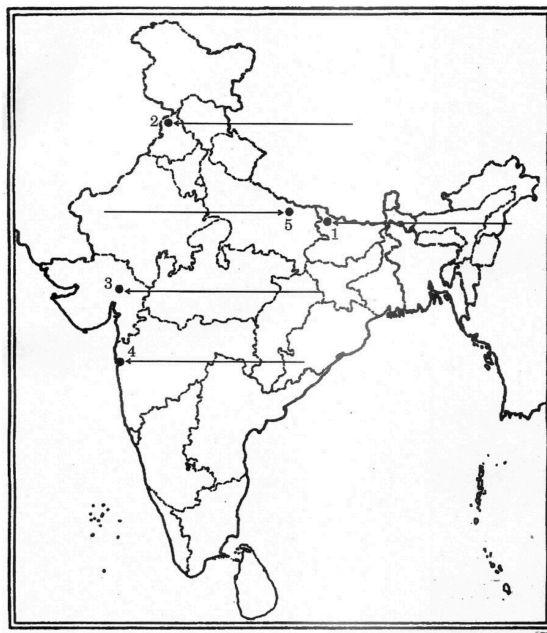
20-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding map question:

Name any five mahajanpadas and cities.

OR

Mention any five palaces/cities of South India of fourteenth to eighteenth century.

21.



On the given political outline map of India, five centres of Indian National Movement have been marked as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.

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

Mention any five centres of Indian National Movement.

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