CBSE Class 12 History 2016 - Foreign 61/2/3

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

(i) Answer all the questions. Some questions have internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question.

(ii) Answers to questions 1 to 3, carrying 2 marks, should not exceed 30 words each.

(iii) Answers to questions 4 to 9, carrying 4 marks, should not exceed 100 words each. Attempt any 5 questions in this section.

(iv) Question 10 (for 4 marks) is a value based question and compulsory.

(v) Answers to questions 11 to 13, carrying 8 marks each, should not exceed 350 words each.

(vi) Questions 14 to 16 are based on sources and have no internal choice.

(vii) Question 17 is a map question including identification and significant test items. Attach the map with the answer sheet.

Part A

1. Mention any two types of marriages during the period of Mahabharata.

2. Analyse one positive and one negative aspect of Fifth Report of 1813.

3. Name the book authored by Francois Bernier. Why did he project Mughal rule as tyrannical ? Give one reason.

Part B

4. Describe the subsistence strategies of Harappa civilization.

5. "Historians have considered various elements while analyzing Mahabharata." Substantiate the statement.

6. How did Basavanna initiate a new movement in Karnataka during Bhakti period ? Explain.

7. Explain how did Vijayanagara rulers innovate and develop a distinctive type of architecture in the Virupaksha temple.

8. "Rumours and prophecies played an important part in moving people to action." Support the statement with reference to the revolt of 1857.

9. Critically examine the proposals of the Cabinet Mission of 1946.

10. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows :

The Constitution Assembly was expected to express the aspirations of those who had participated in the movement for independence. Democracy, equality and justice were ideals that had become intimately associated with social struggles in India since the nineteenth century.

How could the social struggles have the successful ends with their intertwined values of democracy, equality along with social justice ? Throw light on the values mentioned in the relevance to the context.

Part C

11. Explain the development of Mahayana Buddhism. How did Buddha teach the path of righteous living or dhamma to the society ? Elaborate.

OR

11. Explain the distinctive aspects of Sanchi Stupa.

12. Examine the central and provincial administration of the Mughal Empire.

OR

12. Assess the relationship between Mughal and the countries beyond the frontiers.

13. "Gandhiji transformed Indian nationalism through Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920." Give arguments to support the statement.

OR

13. "Gandhiji had made the Britishers desperately anxious." Explain the statement in the context of Salt March of 1930.

Part D

14. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follows :

How Silver came to India ?

This excerpt from Giovanni Careri's account (based on Bernier's account) gives an idea of the enormous amount of wealth that found its way into the Mughal Empire :

That the Reader may form some idea of the Wealth of this (Mughal) Empire, he is to observe that all the Gold and Silver, which circulates throughout the World at last Centres here. It is well known that as much of it comes out of America, after running through several kingdoms of Europe, goes partly into Turky (Turkey), for several sorts of commodities; and part into Persia, by the way of Smirna for Silk. Now the Turks not being able to abstain from Coffee, which comes from Hyeman (Oman), and Arabia … nor Persia, Arabia, and the Turks themselves to go without the commodities of India, send vast quantities of Mony (money) to Moka (Mocha) on the Red Sea, near Babel Mandel; to Bassora (Basra) at the bottom of the Persian Gulgh (Gulf); … which is afterwards sent over in Ships to Indostan (Hindustan). Besides the Indian, Dutch, English, and Portuguese ships, that every year carry the commodities of Indostan, to Pegu, Tanasserri (parts of Myanmar), Siam (Thailand), Ceylon (Sri Lanka)… the Maldive Islands, Mozambique and other Places, must be necessity convey much Gold and Silver thither, from those Countries. All that the Dutch fetch from the Mines in Japan, sooner or later, goes to Indostan; and the goods carry'd hence into Europe, whether to France, England, or Portugal, are all purchas'd for ready Mony, which remains there.

14.1. How did the political stabillity in these empires help to create vibrant trade ?

14.2. Name the Italian traveller who had accounted for the travel of silver in the Mughal empire. Which commodities were traded between the countries ?

14.3. How did the transaction of gold and silver facilitate circulation of money into the Mughal Empire ?

15. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The anguish of the King

When the king Devanampiya Piyadassi had been ruling for eight years, the (country of the) Kalingas (present-day coastal Orissa) was conquered by (him). One hundred and fifty thousand men were deported, a hundred thousand were killed, and many more died. After that, now that (the country of) the Kalingas has been taken, Devanampiya (is devoted) to an intense study of Dhamma, to the love of Dhamma, and to instructing (the people) in Dhamma. This is the repentance of Devanampiya on account of his conquest of the (country of the) Kalingas. For this is considered very painful and deplorable by Devanampiya that, while one is conquering an unconquered (country) slaughter, death and deportation of people (take place) there …

15.1. Who is referred as Devanampiya Piyadassi and why was he called so ?

15.2. The Kalinga War was one of the landmark events in Indian history. Explain.

15.3. What did Devanampiya do in repentance ?

16. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follows :

Jotedar of Dinajpur

Buchanan described the ways in which the jotedars of Dinajpur in North Bengal resisted being disciplined by the zamindar and undermined his power : Landlords do not like this class of men, but it is evident that they are absolutely necessary, unless the landlords themselves would advance money to their necessitous tenantry… The jotedars who cultivate large portions of lands are very refractory, and know that the zamindars have no power over them. They pay only a few rupees on account of their revenue and then fall in balance almost every kist (instalment), they hold more lands than they are entitled to by their pottahs (deeds of contract). Should the zamindar's officers, in consequence, summon them to the cutcherry, and detain them for one or two hours with a view to reprimand them, they immediately go and complain at the Fouzdarry Thanna (police station) for imprisonment and at the munsiff's (a judicial officer at the lower court) cutcherry for being dishonoured and whilst the causes continue unsettled, they instigate the petty ryots not to pay their revenue consequently …

16.1. Why did the jotedars of Dinajpur in North Bengal resist ?

16.2. Mention the issues of conflict between jotedars and zamindars.

16.3. State the ways through which the jotedars resisted the authority of the zamindars.

Part E

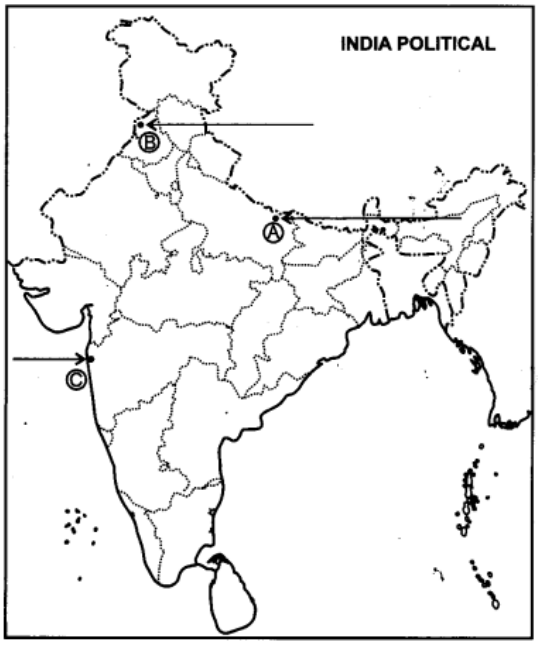
17. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

17.1. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

(a) Rakhigarhi, the mature Harappa site

(b) Agra, the imperial capital of Mughal in 1585

17.2. On the same outline map of India, three places related to The Indian National Movement have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



17. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Question 17:

(17.1) Mention any three places related with Indian National Movement.

(17.2) Name any one capital city of Mughal Empire.

(17.3) Name any one mature Harappa sites.

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