CBSE Class 12 History 2017 - Set Delhi 61/1/2

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) Answer to question nos. 1 to 3 carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.

(iii) Answer to question nos. 4 to 9 carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words. Students should attempt only 5 questions in this section.

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

(v) Answer to question nos. 11 to 13 carrying 8 marks should not exceed 350 words.

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

(vii) Question 17 is a Map question that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer sheet.

Part A

1. Explain how different methods of irrigation were developed for agriculture in the Harappan sites.

2. Examine why Bernier was against the idea of crown ownership of land in Mughal India.

3. Why did the Santhals rebel against Zamindars and the Colonial Power ? Give two reasons.

Part B - Section I

4. Describe the contribution of John Marshall in the Indian archaeology.

5. "The nobility was recruited consciously by the Mughal rulers from diverse ethnic and religious groups." Justify.

6. "In the late 12th Century, the Chishtis adapted to the local environment and adopted features of Indian devotional traditions." Explain.

7. Highlight the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels of 1857.

8. Examine the circumstances that led the Deccan ryots to revolt against the moneylenders.

9. Explain the sources used by historians to reconstruct the history of Mauryan Empire.

Part B - Section II

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

"For the success of democracy one must train oneself in the art of self discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There can't be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centered round the state. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties or you create a system in which any individual or a group, instead of suppressing his extravagance cares not for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed."

In the light of the above passage highlight the values which a loyal citizen of a democratic country should uphold.

Part C

11. Identify the rituals and practices associated with the Mahanavami Dibba, a structure in the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara Empire.

OR

11. Outline the distinctive features of the Virupaksha temple and the Vitthala temple in the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara Empire.

12. "The Mahabharata is a story of kinship, marriages and patriliny." Examine the statement.

OR

12. "Because of the diversity of the Indian subcontinent there have always been populations whose social practices were not influenced by the Brahminical ideas during 600 BCE – 600 CE." Examine the statement.

13. Examine why Quit India Movement was started and how do you think the Quit India Movement was genuinely a mass movement.

OR

13. "Oral testimonies and memories are the important sources for constructing the history of partition of India." Examine the statement.

Part D

14. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Irrigating trees and fields

This is an excerpt from the Baburnama that describes the irrigation devices the emperor observed in Northern India :

The greater part of Hindustan country is situated on level land. Many though its towns and cultivated lands are, it nowhere has running waters … For … water is not at all a necessity in cultivating crops and orchards. Autumn crops grow by the downpour of the rains themselves; and strange it is that spring crops grow even when no rains fall. (However) to young trees water is made to flow by means of buckets or wheels ….

In Lahore, Dipalpur (both in present-day Pakistan) and those other parts, people water by means of a wheel. They make two circles of rope long enough to suit the depths of the well, fix strips of wood between them, and on these fasten pitchers. The ropes with the wood and attached pitchers are put over the wheel-well. At one end of the wheel- axle a second wheel is fixed, and close to it another on an upright axle. The last wheel the bullock turns; its teeth catch in the teeth of the second (wheel), and thus the wheel with the pitchers is turned. A trough is set where the water empties from the pitchers and from this the water is conveyed everywhere.

In Agra, Chandwar, Bayana (all in present-day Uttar Pradesh) and those parts again, people water with a bucket … At the well-edge they set up a fork of wood, having a roller adjusted between the forks, tie a rope to a large bucket, put the rope over a roller, and tie its other end to the bullock. One person must drive the bullock, another empty the bucket.

14.1. Explain the irrigation technology as observed by the Emperor.

14.2. What was the necessity of irrigation ?

14.3. Explain any three factors which are responsible for the expansion of agriculture in India.

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

Escaping to the countryside

This is how the famous poet Mirza Ghalib described what the people of Delhi did when the British forces occupied the city in 1857 :

Smiting the enemy and driving him before them, the victors (i.e., the British) overran the city in all directions. All whom they found in the street they cut down … For two to three days every road in the city, from the Kashmiri Gate to Chandni Chowk, was a battlefield. Three gates – the Ajmeri, the Turcoman and the Delhi – were still held by the rebels … At the naked spectacle of this vengeful wrath and malevolent hatred the colour fled from men's faces, and a vast concourse of men and women … took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city, they drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.

15.1. Who was Mirza Ghalib ? What did he describe ?

15.2. Why did British attack Delhi ? Give two reasons.

15.3. How did the people escape from Delhi and where did they take shelter ?

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

The world beyond the palace

Just as the Buddha's teachings were compiled by his followers, the teachings of Mahavira were also recorded by his disciples. These were often in the form of stories, which could appeal to ordinary people. Here is one example, from a Prakrit text known as the Uttaradhyayana Sutta, describing how a queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world :

If the whole world and all its treasures were yours, you would not be satisfied, nor would all this be able to save you. When you die, O king and leave all things behind, dhamma alone, and nothing else, will save you. As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world). I shall live as a nun without offspring, without desire, without the love of gain, and without hatred….

Those who have enjoyed pleasures and renounced them, move about like the wind, and go wherever they please, unchecked like birds in their flight …

Leave your large kingdom … abandon what pleases the senses, be without attachment and property, then practice severe penance, being firm of energy …

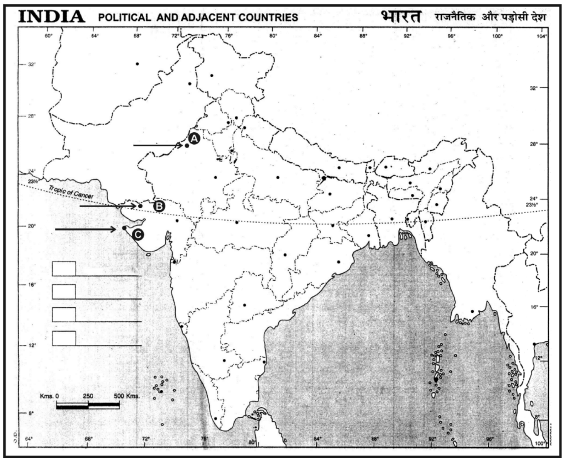
16.1. Who compiled the teachings of Buddha and Mahavira ?

16.2. Explain how did the queen try to convince her husband to renounce the world.

16.3. Describe any three principles of Jainism.

Part E

17.



Question 17 is a Map question that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer sheet.

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

(a) Ajmer, a territory under Mughals.

(b) Gwalior, a centre of the Revolt of 1857.

17.2. On the same map three places related to the mature Harappan sites has been marked as A, B, C. Identify them and write their names correctly on the lines drawn near them.

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

(17.1) Mention any one territory under the Mughals.

(17.2) Name any one centre of the Revolt of 1857 from Madhya Pradesh.

(17.3) Mention any three mature Harappan sites.
1 + 1 + 3 = 5

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