CBSE Class 12 History 2017 - Set 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 no. 1 to 3 carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.

(iii) Answers to questions no. 4 to 9 carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words each. Students should attempt only five questions in this section.

(iv) Question no. 10 (for 4 marks) is a value based question and compulsory.

(v) Answers to questions no. 11 to 13 carrying 8 marks should not exceed 350 words each.

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

(vii) Question no. 17 is a Map question and includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer-book.

Part A

1. "In the early societies from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE, the political power or kingship was open to anyone who could muster support and resources." Explain.

2. Examine the growth of Sufism during the early centuries of Islam.

3. What was the impact of American Civil War on the export of cotton to Britain ?

Section I

4. Explain the causes for Santhal rebellion against money lenders, zamindars and the Colonial State.

5. "Historians consider several elements when they analyse the Mahabharata as a text." Explain.

6. Explain the expansion and consolidation of Vijayanagara empire under Krishnadeva Raya's rule.

7. "Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada between sixth and fourth centuries BCE." Substantiate the statement.

8. Examine the complex institution of the Imperial Household of the Mughal empire.

9. Examine the significance of the Congress session held in December, 1929 at Lahore.

Section II

10. "The leaders of the revolt were the heroes leading the country into battle, rousing the people to righteous indignation against oppressive imperial rule. Heroic poems were written about the valour of the Rani of Jhansi, who, with a sword in one hand and the reins of her horse in the other, fought for the freedom of her motherland. Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy, slaying British soldiers and valiantly fighting till her last." Read the above passage and highlight the values upheld by the Rani of Jhansi.

Part C

11. "The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways." In the light of this statement, explain the strategies for procuring raw materials for craft production.

OR

11. "The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of urban centres." Explain.

12. Examine critically Bernier's accounts of land ownership in the Mughal empire.

OR

12. Examine how Ibn Battuta's account enables historians to reconstruct the urban life of the fourteenth century.

13. Examine the causes responsible for the partition of India in 1947.

OR

13. Examine the different arguments put forward by different people for safeguarding the rights of depressed castes while framing the Indian Constitution.

Part D

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

"For the regulation of nuisances of every description"

By the early nineteenth century the British felt that permanent and public rules had to be formulated for regulating all aspects of social life. Even the construction of private buildings and public roads ought to conform to standardised rules that were clearly codified. In his Minute on Calcutta (1803) Wellesley wrote :

It is a primary duty of Government to provide for the health, safety and convenience of the inhabitants of this great town, by establishing a comprehensive system for the improvement of roads, streets, public drains, and water courses, and by fixing permanent rules for the construction and distribution of the houses and public edifices, and for the regulation of nuisances of every description.

14.1. Why did the British feel concerned on framing rules for the public ?

14.2. Who carried out the work of town planning after the departure of Lord Wellesley ?

14.3. What was the primary duty of the government ?

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

Rules for monks and nuns

These are some of the rules laid down in the Vinaya Pitaka :

When a new felt (blanket/rug) has been made by a bhikkhu, it is to be kept for (at least) six years. If after less than six years he should have another new felt (blanket/rug) made, regardless of whether or not he has disposed of the first, then – unless he has been authorised by the bhikkhus – it is to be forfeited and confessed.

In case a bhikkhu arriving at a family residence is presented with cakes or cooked grain-meal, he may accept two or three bowlfuls if he so desires. If he should accept more than that, it is to be confessed. Having accepted the two or three bowlfuls and having taken them from there, he is to share them among the bhikkhus. This is the proper course here.

Should any bhikkhu, having set out bedding in a lodging belonging to the sangha – or having had it set out – and then on departing neither put it away nor have it put away, or should he go without taking leave, it is to be confessed.

15.1. Who were the bhikkhus and bhikkhunis ?

15.2. Explain any two rules framed for them.

15.3. Why was the status of all the bhikkhus and bhikkhunis equal in the 'Buddha Sangha' ?

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

Classification of lands under Akbar

The following is a listing of criteria of classification excerpted from the Ain :

The Emperor Akbar in his profound sagacity classified the lands and fixed a different revenue to be paid by each. Polaj is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow. Parauti is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength. Chachar is land that has lain fallow for three or four years. Banjar is land uncultivated for five years and more. Of the first two kinds of land, there are three classes, good, middling, and bad. They add together the produce of each sort, and the third of this represents the medium produce, one-third part of which is exacted as the Royal dues.

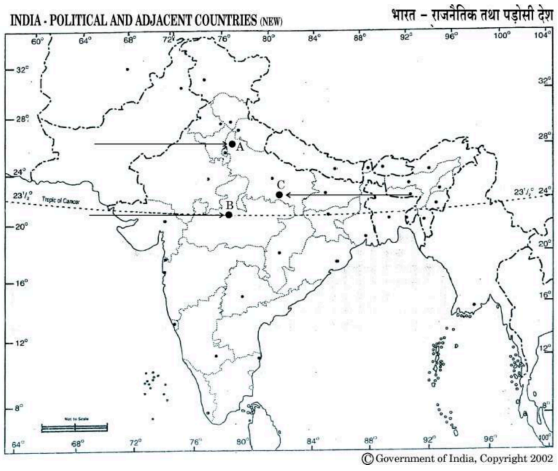
16.1. Explain Polaj and Parauti lands.

16.2. Why was Chachar land left uncultivated for three to four years ?

16.3. Why did Akbar classify the land into different categories ?

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) Amritsar – a centre of national movement

(b) Amber – a territory under Mughals

17.2. On the same outline map of India, three places related to the Ashokan Pillar inscriptions have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names 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 centre of national movement.

(17.2) Name any one territory which was under the control of Mughals.

(17.3) Mention any three places related to the Ashokan inscriptions.

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