CBSE Class 12 History 2019 - Set 61/1/2 - Compartment

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 1-3 carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.

(iii) Answers to questions 4-9 carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words each.

(iv) Answers to questions 10-12 carrying 8 marks should not exceed 350 words each.

(v) Questions 13-15 are source-based questions.

(vi) Question 16 is a map question that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer-book.

Part A

1. Mention any two features of coins issued by the Gupta rulers.

2. "The Indian subcontinent was well integrated with inter-Asian network of trade and commerce." Analyse the statement of Ibn Battuta.

3. How did the introduction of Railways in 1853 change the fortunes of colonial towns ? Explain two points.

OR

3. How did the Lottery Committee carry out the work of town planning in Calcutta in the early decades of the nineteenth century ? Explain.

Part B

4. Explain with examples how the Deccan Ryots showed their anger against the moneylenders in early nineteenth century.

OR

4. Explain with examples the role of Jotedars in the Permanent Settlement System in Bengal.

5. Describe the different ways in which kings in the Post Mauryan period (2nd century c. B.C.E. – 2nd century C.E.) attempted to claim a high social status.

6. Why was Amara-Nayaka system considered as a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire ? Explain.

7. Examine vivid aspects of the Land Revenue system of the Mughal Empire.

8. "The rebel proclamations of 1857 repeatedly appealed for the vision of unity." Substantiate the statement with suitable examples.

9. "The Mahabharata is an invaluable source available to historians to study social practices and norms in Early Societies." Justify the statement with suitable examples.

OR

9. "Brahmanical texts reinforced gender access to property in the early societies." Analyse the statement with examples.

Part C

10. Explain the ideas of Guru Nanak Dev and Saint Kabir regarding Nirguna Bhakti.

OR

10. Explain how the Chishtis adapted successfully to the local environment integrating several features of Indian devotional traditions.

11. Describe the unique features of the Urban Centres of the Harappa Civilization.

OR

11. Describe the major changes marked by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Harappan archaeology.

12. "Gandhiji knitted the Non-Cooperation Movement into a popular movement." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

OR

12. "Amidst the Partition of India, Gandhiji's valiant efforts at restoring communal harmony bore fruit." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Part D

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

What should the qualities of a national language be ?

A few months before his death Mahatma Gandhi reiterated his views on the language question :

This Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both. It should also freely admit words wherever necessary from the different regional languages and also assimilate words from foreign languages, provided that they can mix well and easily with our national language. Thus our national language must develop into a rich and powerful instrument capable of expressing the whole gamut of human thought and feelings. To confine oneself to Hindi or Urdu would be a crime against intelligence and the spirit of patriotism.

Harijansevak, 12 October 1947

13.1. Why did Gandhiji think Hindustani should be the national language ?

13.2. Why could his ideas not be implemented ?

13.3. How was the language issue resolved by the Language Committee of the Constituent Assembly ? Explain.

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

The Therigatha

This unique Buddhist text, part of the Sutta Pitaka, is a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis. It provides an insight into women's social and spiritual experiences. Punna, a dasi or slave woman, went to the river each morning to fetch water for her master's household. There she would daily see a Brahmana performing bathing rituals. One morning she spoke to him. The following are verses composed by Punna, recording her conversation with the Brahmana :

I am a water carrier :
Even in the cold
I have always gone down to the water
frightened of punishment
Or the angry words of high class women.
So what are you afraid of Brahmana,
That makes you go down to the water
(Though) your limbs shake with the bitter cold ?

The Brahmana replied :
I am doing good to prevent evil;
anyone young or old
who has done something bad
is freed by washing in water.

Punna said :
Whoever told you
You are freed from evil by washing in the water
?...
In that case all the frogs and turtles
Would go to heaven, and so would the water
snakes
and crocodiles!
(Instead) Don't do that thing,
the fear of which
leads you to the water.
Stop now Brahmana!
Save your skin from the cold ...

14.1. How has the Sutta Pitaka described the condition of the 'dasi' ?

14.2. Examine the perception of the Brahmana for performing his bathing ritual.

14.3. How did this conversation provide an insight into the social and spiritual experience of Punna ?

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

Nobles at court

The Jesuit priest Father Antonio Monserrate, resident at the court of Akbar, noticed :

In order to prevent the great nobles becoming insolent through the unchallenged enjoyment of power, the King summons them to court and gives them imperious commands, as though they were his slaves. The obedience to these commands ill suits their exalted rank and dignity.

15.1. Interpret the reactions of Father Antonio on the relations between the King and his nobles.

15.2. Why were imperial services considered as a way of acquiring power and dignity ?

15.3. How did the King prevent his nobles from becoming insolent ?

OR

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

In praise of taswir

Abu'l Fazl held the art of painting in high esteem :

Drawing the likeness of anything is called taswir. His Majesty from his earliest youth, has shown a great predilection for this art, and gives it every encouragement, as he looks upon it as a means of both study and amusement. A very large number of painters have been set to work. Each week, several supervisors and clerks of the imperial workshop submit before the emperor the work done by each artist, and His Majesty gives a reward and increases the monthly salaries of the artists according to the excellence displayed. ... Most excellent painters are now to be found, and masterpieces, worthy of a Bihzad, may be placed at the side of the wonderful works of the European painters who have attained worldwide fame. The minuteness in detail, the general finish and the boldness of execution now observed in pictures are incomparable; even inanimate objects look as if they have life. More than a hundred painters have become famous masters of the art. This is especially true of the Hindu artists.

15.1. How had Abu'l Fazl described Mughal painters at par with European painters ?

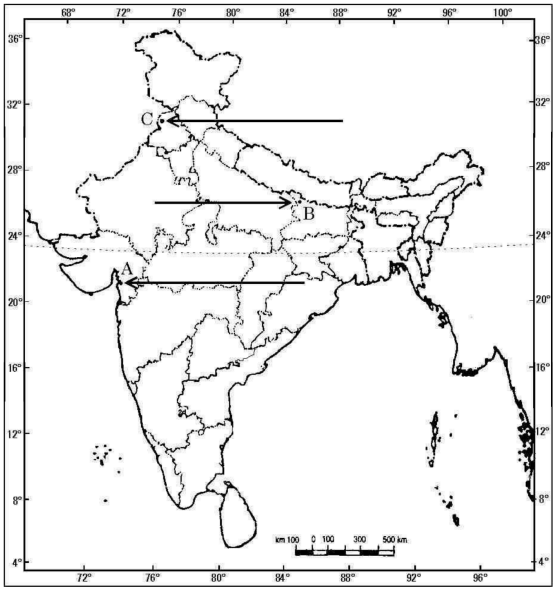
15.2. How did the Emperor encourage and reward his painters ?

15.3. "Abu'l Fazl held the art of painting in high esteem." Explain the statement with examples.

Part E

16.

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



For question no. 16.1 and 16.2

Outline Map of India (Political)

16.1. On the given political outline map of India, three places have been marked as A, B and C, which are related to National Movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

16.2. On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following appropriately :

(a) Ujjaini or Magadh
(b) Agra or Delhi

16. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual or map question:

(16.1) Name any two Ashokan Pillar Inscriptions sites.

OR

Name any two Mughal cities.

(16.2) Name any three places connected to Gandhian Early Satyagraha movements.

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