CBSE Class 12 History 2020 - Set 61/3/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

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

General Instructions

(i) This question paper comprises five sections – A, B, C, D and E. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Section A – Questions number 1 to 20 are very short-answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one word or one sentence each.

(iii) Section B – Questions number 21 to 24 are short-answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each of them should not exceed 100 words.

(iv) Section C – Questions number 25 to 27 are long-answer type questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answers to each of them should not exceed 350 words.

(v) Section D – Questions number 28 to 30 are source based questions, carrying 6 marks each.

(vi) Section E – Question number 31 is a map question that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer-book.

(vii) Answers should be brief and to the point also the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.

(viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 2 questions of one mark, 1 question of three marks, 3 questions of eight marks and the map question. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.

(ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

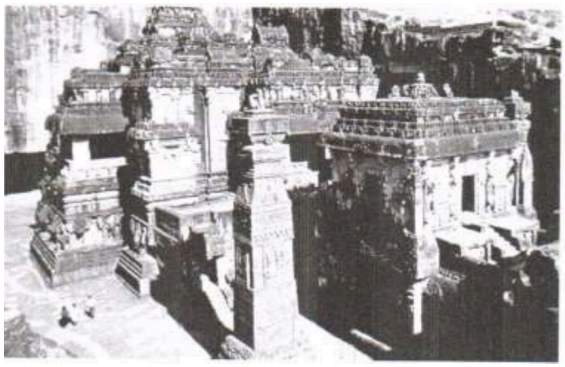
1. In which State of India is Dholavira site of Harappan Civilization located ?

2A. Name the organisation of India which is trying to identify Harappan ruins through archaeological excavations.

OR

2B. Name the author of "The Story of Indian Archaeology".

3. Look at the figure given below. Identify and name this structure.



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

Name the most important 'deity' of the Mathura region. 1

4A. Who were Bodhisattas ?

OR

4B. Who was Walter Elliot ?

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Greek School of Art in the ancient period : I. Images of Buddha and Bodhisattas were discovered based on the Greek models. II. Images were found in cities like Taxila and Peshawar. III. Indo-Greek rulers ruled in north-west India. Which of the above mentioned statements are correct ?

(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I, II and III
(D) Only I

6. Why did Sanchi Stupas survive while the Amaravati did not ? Choose the correct reason from the following options :

(A) Sanchi was protected by Emperor Shah Jahan.
(B) Asiatic Society of Bengal tried to conserve it.
(C) Colin Mackenzie dedicated his volumes on Sanchi.
(D) Scholars understood the value of preservation at site after the fall of Amaravati.

7. The mid-first millennium BCE was regarded as a turning point in world history. Choose the incorrect option from the following :

(A) Scholars of the world tried to understand the relationship of humans with the cosmic world.
(B) People were curious about the meaning of life and rebirth.
(C) Buddha and Mahavira questioned the authority of Vedas.
(D) Emergence of Mahajanapadas and use of iron.

8. Match the following two columns correctly : Column I Column II a. Al-Biruni i. Morocco b. Ibn Battuta ii. Samarqand c. Marco Polo iii. Italy d. Abdur Razzaq iv. Uzbekistan Answer options : a b c d

(A) i iii iv ii
(B) ii i iii iv
(C) iv i iii ii
(D) iii ii iv i

9. Name the two cities of India which Ibn Battuta visited and found a cosmopolitan culture.

10. Name the book written by Francois Bernier while comparing Mughal India with Contemporary Europe.

11. Which one of the following temples was used only by Vijayanagara rulers and their families ?

(A) The Vitthala Temple
(B) The Virupaksha Temple
(C) The Hazara Rama Temple
(D) The Lotus Temple

12. Fill in the blanks. According to tradition and epigraphic evidence, _____ and _____ founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336.

13. In which battle was Vijayanagara's ruler routed by the combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golconda ?

14. Read the information given below and identify and name the building of the Vijayanagara Empire : • The most beautiful building in the Royal Centre. • Named by British travellers in the nineteenth century. • Its name is romantic, but historians are not sure what the building was used for.

15. Name the Italian traveller who provided a graphic account of cash and silver transactions in the seventeenth-century India.

16. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A) : Lord Dalhousie considered the Kingdom of Awadh as a "cherry that will drop into our mouth one day". Reason (R) : Soil of Awadh was good for producing indigo and cotton. Answer options :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
(D) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.

17. Read the information given below and identify and name the architectural style. • High Pitched Roofs • Pointed Arches • Detailed Decoration

18. Consider the following events : I. Summary Revenue Settlement in Awadh II. Imposition of Subsidiary Alliance on Awadh III. Azamgarh Proclamation IV. Abolition of Sati System Choose the correct chronological order from the following options :

(A) I – II – III – IV
(B) III – II – I – IV
(C) II – I – III – IV
(D) II – IV – I – III

19. Hill stations were a distinctive feature of colonial urban development. Name the other two hill stations connected with British needs other than Shimla.

20. Which one of the following European commercial companies is wrongly matched ?

(A) Portuguese in Panaji
(B) British in Madras
(C) French in Pondicherry (Puducherry)
(D) Dutch in Bombay

Section B

21A. "Many reconstructions of Harappan religion are made on assumptions." Support the statement with examples.

OR

21B. "Late Harappan settlement or 'successor cultures' indicate a return to rural way of life." Support the statement with examples.

22. How was the distinction maintained between wives in the Mughal household ? Explain.

23. Describe any three features of the Permanent Settlement system.

24. " 'Quit India Movement' was genuinely a mass movement." Justify the statement with arguments.

Section C

25A. "Mahabharata is a complex text." Support the statement in the context of historians who have analysed it with various elements.

OR

25B. "Mahabharata is a story based on kinship and social relations." Support the statement with examples.

26A. Describe the philosophy of Sufism.

OR

26B. Describe the teachings of the philosophy of Sikhism.

27A. Examine oral testimonies as a source to study the Indian Partition experiences.

OR

27B. Examine the harrowing experiences of ordinary people during the period 1946 – 50 due to the Partition of India.

Section D

28. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Prabhavati Gupta and the village of Danguna

This is what Prabhavati Gupta states in her inscription :

Prabhavati Gupta ... commands the *gramakutumbinas* (householders/peasants living in the village), Brahmanas and others living in the village of Danguna ...

"Be it known to you that on the twelfth (lunar day) of the bright (fortnight) of Karttika, we have, in order to increase our religious merit donated this village with the pouring out of water, to the Acharya (teacher) Chanalasvamin ... You should obey all (his) commands ...

We confer on (him) the following exemptions typical of an *agrahara* ... (this village is) not to be entered by soldiers and policemen; (it is) exempt from (the obligation to provide) grass, (animal) hides as seats, and charcoal (to touring royal officers); exempt from (the royal prerogative of) purchasing fermenting liquors and digging (salt); exempt from (the right to) mines and *khadira* trees; exempt from (the obligation to supply) flowers and milk; (it is donated) together with (the right to) hidden treasures and deposits (and) together with major and minor taxes ..."

This charter has been written in the thirteenth (regnal) year. (It has been) engraved by Chakradasa.

28.1. How did Queen Prabhavati Gupta try to earn religious merit ?

28.2. Explain the unusual aspect of the Land Grant.

28.3. What does this inscription tell us about the relationship between the state and the ordinary people ? Explain.

29. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Irrigating trees and fields

This is an excerpt from the Babur Nama 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.

29.1. Explain with examples, the sources of irrigation used in Lahore during Mughal period.

29.2. Which systems were used in Agra for irrigating lands ? Explain with examples.

29.3. How did the irrigation projects receive the support of the Mughal state ?

30. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

"I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities"

During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said :

I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated for ever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective ? Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral part of a great nation and as such to guide and control its destinies ? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community ? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breathe ... The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

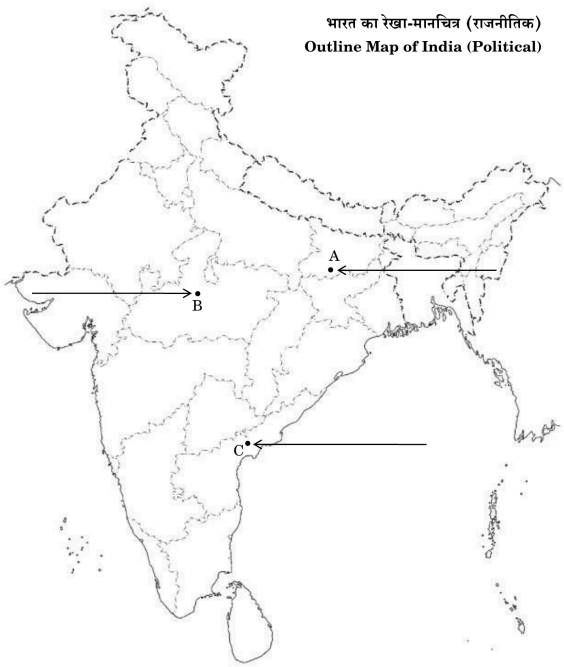
30.1. "Some leaders in the Constituent Assembly argued for the continuation of separate electorates." Examine the statement.

30.2. Analyse the perspective of Gobind Ballabh Pant in opposing the proposal.

30.3. Analyse the arguments made on making India a strong unified nation state.

Section E

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



31.1(i). Agra or Delhi – Mughal Capital Cities

31.1(ii). Champaran or Dandi – Important National Movement Centres

31.1(iii). Jhansi – Main Centre of the Revolt of 1857

31.2. On the same outline map of India, three places related to Buddhism have been marked. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

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

(31.1) Name any three Mahajanapadas. $1 \times 3 = 3$

(31.2) Name any three capital cities of the Mughal empire. $1 \times 3 = 3$

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