

# CBSE Class 12 History 2020 - Set 61/C/1 - Compartment

## 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 – Question numbers 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 – Question numbers 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 – Question numbers 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 – Question numbers 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. Who was James Prinsep ?

2. Who among the following composed the Arthashastra ?

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Megasthenes | (B) Ajatashatru   |
| (C) Kautilya    | (D) James Prinsep |

3. Who among the following was the first ruler to inscribe his messages to his subjects and officials on rocks and stones ?

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Chandragupta Maurya | (B) Samundragupta |
| (C) Asoka               | (D) Bimbisara     |

4. Who among the following rulers issued the first gold coins ?

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) The Satavahana rulers | (B) The Kushana rulers |
| (C) The Gupta rulers      | (D) The Shaka rulers   |

5A. State the ideal of patriliney.

OR

5B. State the ideal of matriliney.

6. Identify the following image and give it an appropriate title :



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

Who was the twenty-fourth tirthankara ? 1

7. Mention one strategy adopted by Brahmins to enforce the norms of Varna Order.

8. Name the French political scholar who described the Mughal cities as 'Camp towns' during his visit to India in the seventeenth century.

9A. Give one reason for Ibn Battuta being known as a 'Globe-Trotter'.

OR

9B. Why did the Italian doctor Manucci settle in India ? Give one reason.

10. Which of the following empires commissioned Ain-i-Akbari ?

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Humayun's empire    | (B) Akbar's empire     |
| (C) Shah Jahan's empire | (D) Aurangzeb's empire |

11. Give one example of the Jati Panchayat prevalent during the Mughal period.

12. Why was the period between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries marked by a remarkable stability in the metal currency in India ?

- |                                                    |                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) Due to aid given by Islamic countries to India | (B) Due to the usage of new extraction technology of metals |
| (C) Due to the phenomenal availability of silver   | (D) Due to the expansion of trade                           |

13. Who, among the following, was the author of Akbar Nama ?

- (A) Gulbadan Begum      (B) Sadullah Khan  
(C) Abdul Hamid Lahori      (D) Abu'l Fazl
- 

14. Study the following statements very carefully : I. Iranians got high offices during the reign of Jahangir. II. Jahangir's queen, Nur Jahan was an Iranian and politically influential. III. Iranians were very capable officers. IV. Iranians accompanied Jahangir during warfare. Which of these statements are correct ?

- (A) I and II      (B) I and III  
(C) II and IV      (D) II and III
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15. Read the following information based on the policy by Akbar. Identify and name the policy. • Unity and peace among all human beings. • This policy was implemented through state policies. • All the religions were given respect. • Nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic groups.

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16. Why was 'Damin-i-Koh' area important for the Santhals ?

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17. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of American Civil War on the Deccan countryside. I. The ryots in the Deccan villages suddenly found access to limitless credit. II. They were given ₹ 100 as advance for every acre they planted with cotton. III. Sahukars were not willing to extend long-term loans. IV. During the period of American Civil War, the cotton production in Bombay Deccan expanded. Which of these statements are correct ?

- (A) I, II and III      (B) II, III and IV  
(C) I, III and IV      (D) I, II and IV
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18. Why was Mahatma Gandhi interested in making Hindustani the national language of India ? Choose the option.

- (A) People from South India also approved of it.      (B) It was related with Devanagari script.  
(C) It was a multi-cultural language suited for a multi-cultural country.      (D) It was the language of the common people of Delhi.
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19. Why was the 'Objectives Resolution' presented by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly considered a historical proposal ?

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20. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A) : Separate electorates was a "poison that has entered into the body politic of our country," declared Sardar Patel. Reason (R) : It was a demand that had turned one community against the other, divided the nation and caused bloodshed. Which one of the following is correct ?

- (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) (A) is not correct, but (R) is correct.
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## Section B

**21.** Which of the populations were not influenced by the Brahmanical ideas of Varna order during the Mahabharata Period ? Explain with three examples.

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**22.** Explain how Ibn Battuta described the system of communication in India.

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**23.** Mention the incident that took place at Chauri-Chaura and what was its impact on the Non-Cooperation Movement.

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**24A.** Analyse how the joy of independence from colonial rule in 1947 was tarnished by the violence and brutality of Partition.

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OR

**24B.** Analyse how do you think the tensions that grew during 1920s and 1930s were the causes of communal conflicts among different communities.

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## Section C

**25A.** Explain how the centres of craft production are identified in the Harappan culture. Also explain how recovered artefacts are classified.

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OR

**25B.** Explain any five features of the urban centres of Harappan Civilization. Also explain the strategies followed by the archaeologists to study the social and economic differences of the Harappans.

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**26A.** Describe the relationship between the Sufis and the State from twelfth to sixteenth centuries.

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OR

**26B.** Who were the Alvares and Nayanars ? Describe their relationship with the State.

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**27A.** Examine the circumstances which led to the dispossession of taluqdars of Awadh. Explain the impact of dispossession.

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OR

**27B.** Find out how the sepoys got the help of rural folk and explain the measures of repression taken by the British to control the mutiny.

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**28.** Study the given 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 practise severe penance, being firm of energy ...

**28.1.** Examine why did the queen Kamalavati persuade her husband to renounce the world.

**28.2.** Why did the queen want to live as a nun without offspring and without any worldly desire ?

**28.3.** Do you think the advice of the queen to her husband had some merit ?

**29.** Study the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow :

King and traders

Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509 – 29), the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada. About traders he wrote :

A king should improve the harbours of his country and so encourage its commerce that horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles are freely imported ... He should arrange that the foreign sailors who land in his country on account of storms, illness and exhaustion are looked after in a suitable manner ... Make the merchants of distant foreign countries who import elephants and good horses be attached to yourself by providing them with daily audience, presents and allowing decent profits. Then those articles will never go to your enemies.

**29.1.** How did the king show interest in encouraging trade ?

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**29.2.** Why did the king want to provide services to the foreign traders ?

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**29.3.** Explain the benefits of trade to the Vijayanagara empire.

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**30.** Study the following excerpt 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.

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**30.1.** Give reasons why the British overran the city.

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**30.2.** How did the rebels escape themselves and where did they find shelter ?

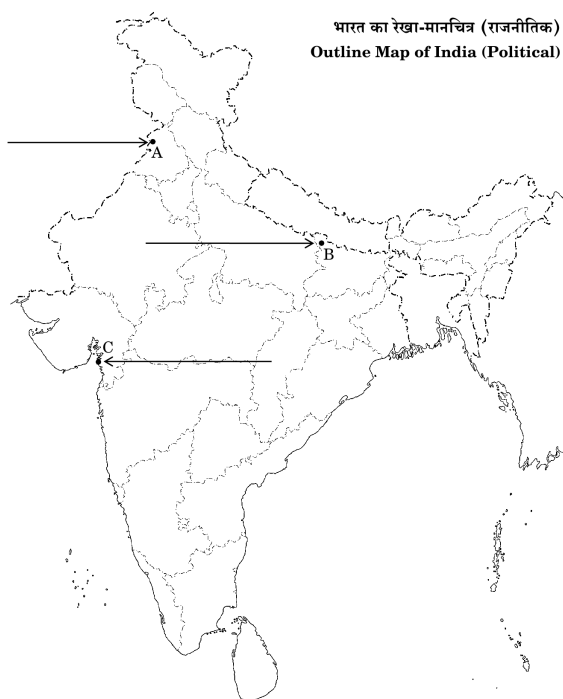
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**30.3.** Was it a vengeful act on the part of Britishers ?

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## Section E

**31.1.** On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following appropriately:



**31.1(i)(a).** Rakhigarhi – a mature Harappan site

OR

**31.1(i)(b).** Nagarjunakonda – a Buddhist site

**31.1(ii).** Agra OR Delhi – a territory under Mughals

**31.1(iii).** Lucknow – a city under British in 1857

**31.2.** On the same map three places have been marked as A, B and C, which are associated with the National Movement. 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) Mention any three centres of the Revolt of 1857.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

OR

Mention any three Buddhist sites.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(31.2) Name any three centres of the National Movement.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

- End of Question Paper -