

CBSE Class 12 History 2022 - Set 61/1/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 10 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Attempt one alternative where internal choice is provided. Follow the instructions and word limits within each question.
- (iii) Attach the map with the answer-book.

Section A

1. How has the art helped in keeping alive the memory of Rani of Jhansi ? Explain.

2(a). Explain the reasons of initiating the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji.

OR

2(b). Explain the reasons that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.

3. Examine the role of Gobind Ballabh Pant on the Unified Nation in the Constituent Assembly.

4. Why did British introduce the Permanent Settlement in Bengal ? Explain.

Section B

5. Explain the stages of conquest of Awadh by the British from 1801 onwards.

6(a). "In the Constituent Assembly, issues over 'national language' were intensely debated." Explain the statement with examples.

OR

6(b). "Issues of 'division of power of the government' at the Centre and State level were intensely debated in the Constituent Assembly." Explain the statement with examples.

7(a). Who was Abul – Fazal ? Why is Akbarnama considered as his one of the important contributions ? Explain.

OR

7(b). Why were the imperial officers in the Mughal Empire described by the court historians as a 'bouquet of flowers' ? Explain.

8. Read the case given below and answer the questions that follow :

Travels of the Badshah Nama

Gifting of precious manuscripts was an established diplomatic custom under the Mughals. In emulation of this, the Nawab of Awadh gifted the illustrated Badshah Nama to King George III in 1799. Since then it has been preserved in the English Royal Collections, now at Windsor Castle.

In 1994, conservation work required the bound manuscript to be taken apart. This made it possible to exhibit the paintings, and in 1997 for the first time, the Badshah Nama paintings were shown in exhibitions in New Delhi, London and Washington.

8.1. Explain the diplomatic practice of Mughals.

8.2. Why did Nawab of Awadh share a common ground of diplomatic gift giving practice with King George III ?

8.3. How have the precious work of Mughals preserved ?

9. Read the case given below and answer the questions that follow :

Charkha

Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour. He saw the charkha as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on “saving labour”, till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all.
Young India, 13 November, 1924

Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.
Young India, 17 March, 1927

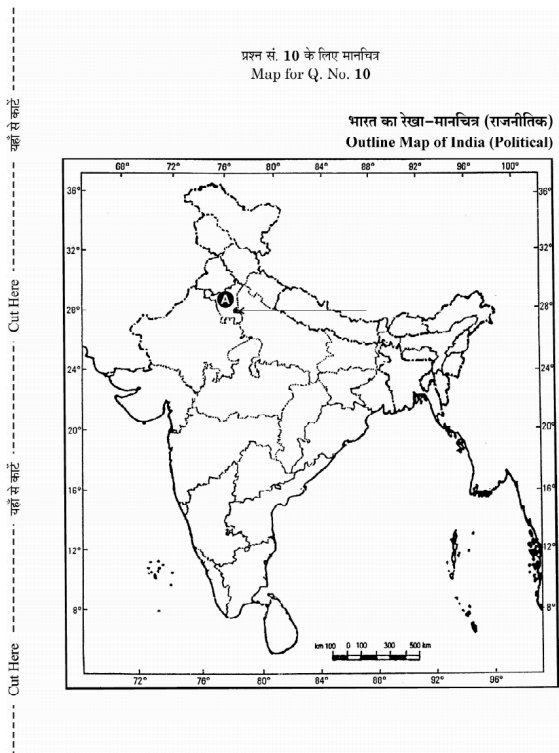
9.1. Why was Charkha considered sacred by Gandhiji ?

9.2. Why did Gandhiji give importance to Khaddar ?

9.3. How had Gandhiji related Charkha with the spirit of service and foundation of sound village life ?

Section D

10. On the given political outline Map of India, locate and label any **one** of the following with appropriate symbol.



10(I)(a). The State where Gandhiji withdrew Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

10(I)(b). The State where Gandhiji started Satyagraha for the Kheda peasants.

10(II). On the same outline Map of India, a place related to the Capital city of Mughal Empire is marked as A. Identify it and write its name on the lines drawn near them.

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