

CBSE Class 12 History 2022 - Set 61/2/1

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. Mention any three sources to know about the Revolt of 1857.

2(a). Analyse the policies adopted by the British towards Paharias of Rajmahal Hills during the eighteenth century.

OR

2(b). Examine the role of Francis Buchanan as an extraordinary observer of British East India Company.

3. “The Constituent Assembly expressed the aspirations of the social reformers of the nineteenth century.” Explain the statement.

4. How did the role of Lal-Bal-Pal of Congress convey the All-India character of their struggle ?

Section B

5. Analyse the different arguments made in favour of the strong Centre in the Constituent Assembly of India.

6(a). “The Salt Satyagraha gained worldwide attention and started the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.” Elucidate the statement with suitable examples.

OR

6(b). “The Non-Cooperation Movement was one of Gandhiji’s first organized acts of large scale Satyagraha for Swaraj.” Explain the statement with suitable examples.

7(a). “Mughals had diplomatic relationships and conflicts with their neighbouring political powers.” Explain the statement.

OR

7(b). “Akbar framed the vision and applied his sulh-i-kul policy for maintaining peace and harmony in the society.” Explain the statement.

Section C

8. Read the source given below 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 both of 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. Their pictures surpass our conception of things. Few, indeed, in the whole world are found equal to them.

8.1. How did Mughal paintings exhibit decorative elements ?

8.2. How did Abu'l-Fazl credit Bihzad and the works of the Europeans ?

8.3. How does this source reflect the personal inclination of the Emperor towards the paintings ?

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

Shah Mal

Shah Mal lived in a large village in *pargana* Barout in Uttar Pradesh. He belonged to a clan of Jat cultivators whose kinship ties extended over *chaurasee des* (eighty-four villages). The lands in the region were irrigated and fertile, with rich dark loam soil. Many of the villagers were prosperous and saw the British land revenue system as oppressive : the revenue demand was high and its collection inflexible. Consequently cultivators were losing land to outsiders, to traders and moneylenders who were coming into the area.

Shah Mal mobilised the headmen and cultivators of *chaurasee des*, moving at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British. As in many other places, the revolt against the British turned into general rebellion against all signs of oppression and injustice. Cultivators left their fields and plundered the houses of moneylenders and traders. Displaced proprietors took possession of the lands they had lost. Shah Mal's men attacked government buildings, destroyed the bridge over the river, and dug up metalled roads – partly to prevent government forces from coming into the area, and partly because bridges and roads were seen as symbols of British rule. They sent supplies to the sepoys who had mutinied in Delhi and stopped all official communication between British headquarters and Meerut. Locally acknowledged as the Raja, Shah Mal took over the bungalow of an English officer, turned it into a “hall of justice”, settling disputes and dispensing judgements. He also set up an amazingly effective network of intelligence. For a period the people of the area felt that *firangi raj* was over, and their raj had come.

Shah Mal was killed in battle in July 1857.

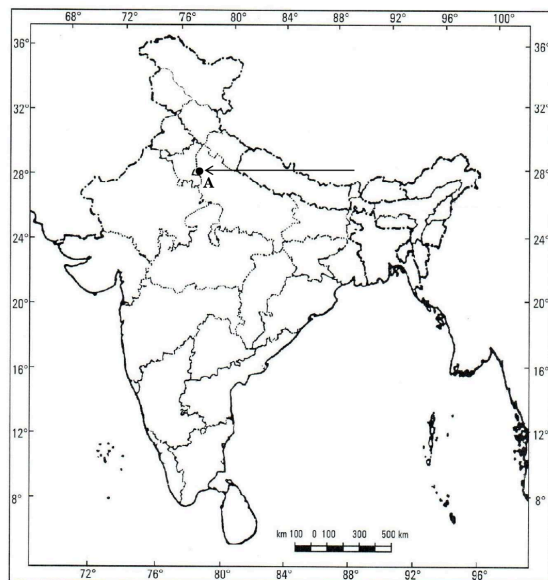
9.1. Why did Shah Mal raise his voice against the Britishers ?

9.2. How did Shah Mal support rebels of the Revolt of 1857 ?

9.3. How did Shah Mal show his network of intelligence ?

Section D

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



10.1(a). The place where Gandhiji withdrew Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

10.1(b). The place where Gandhiji started Satyagraha for the planters of Gujarat.

10.2. On the same political 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 line drawn near it.

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