

CBSE Class 12 History 2023 - Set 61/1/3

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 34 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. In which of the following modern states of India is 'Kalibangan', an ancient site of Harappan culture, located ?

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Punjab
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Gujarat

2. Which one of the following is not a structural feature of Stupa ?

- (A) Harmika (B) Chhatri
(C) Garbhagriha (D) Gateways

3. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of following information :
She belonged to Rakshasa clan.
She was married to Bheema.
She was the mother of Ghatotkacha.

- (A) Bhilni (B) Subhadra
(C) Draupadi (D) Hidimba

4. Who among the following rulers rebuilt the 'Sudarshan Lake' ?

- (A) Siri Satakarni (B) Sakasena
(C) Siri Vijaya Satakarni (D) Rudradaman

5. Who among the following archaeologists is the author of 'The Story of Indian Archaeology' ?

- (A) R.D. Banerjee (B) D.R. Sahni
(C) S.N. Roy (D) B.B. Lal

6. In which state of India is the fifth century temple, Devgarh situated ?

- (A) Bihar (B) West Bengal
(C) Orissa (D) Uttar Pradesh

7. Who among the following was the first ruler to inscribe messages to his subjects and officials ?

- (A) Chandragupta (B) Samudragupta
(C) Ashoka (D) Bindusara

8. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Assertion (A) : Francois Bernier has called the Mughal king as the 'king of barbarians'.

Reason (R) : Crown ownership of land was its reason.

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

9. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

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| (A) Ibn Battuta – Portuguese | (B) Francois Bernier – Frenchman |
| (C) Duarte Barbosa – Moroccan | (D) Manucci – Spanish |

10. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Assertion (A) : Mirabai was the woman poet of Nirguna Bhakti tradition.

Reason (R) : She has been recognized as a source of inspiration for centuries.

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

11. Arrange the following in chorological order and select the correct option from the given options.

(i) Guru Gobind Singh (ii) Guru Arjan Dev
(iii) Guru Har Kishan Dev (iv) Guru Nanak Dev

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

12. Identify the dynasty of Vijayanagara with the help of the following information :
Harihara and Bukka belonged to this dynasty.
They built Hiriya canal.

It was the first dynasty of Vijayangara empire.

- (A) Sangama (B) Saluva
(C) Tuluva (D) Aravidu

13. Which of the following statement is not true regarding Ibn Battuta ?

- (A) He was a Moroccan traveller to India. (B) His book of travels is known as 'Badshahnama'.
(C) He had expertise in the Islamic religious law Sharia. (D) He had made a pilgrimage to Mecca.

14. The land was classified into four categories under the rule of Akbar. Which of these four categories was considered the best ?

- (A) Polaj (B) Parauti
(C) Chachar (D) Banjar

15. Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (i) The English introduced western education in India.
(ii) They set up English-medium schools and colleges.
(iii) They established laws to abolish sati system.
(iv) They did not permit widow remarriage.

- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv) (D) (i), (ii) and (iv)

16. Who among the following was called as 'Frontier Gandhi' ?

- (A) Maulana Azad (B) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

17. Who among the following demanded justice for women in the Constituent Assembly ?

- (A) H.J. Khandekar (B) T.A. Ramalingam Chettiar
(C) Hansa Mehta (D) Jaipal Singh

18. Select the correct pair from the following options :

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi – President of Constituent Assembly (B) Jawaharlal Nehru – Lawyer of Constituent Assembly
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad – Passed Objectives Resolution (D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar – Chairman of Drafting Committee

19. Which of the following option is correctly matched ?

- (A) Jhansi – Bahadur Shah (B) Arrah – Kunwar Singh
(C) Delhi – Wajid Ali Shah (D) Awadh – Lakshmi Bai

20. Identify the East India Company's officer with the help of following information :
Was a physician of Lord Wellesley
He surveyed Bengal
He established zoo in Bengal

- (A) Colin Mackenzie (B) John Marshall
(C) Marco Polo (D) Francis Buchanan

21. Who among the following introduced 'Permanent Settlement in Bengal' ?

- (A) Thomas Munro (B) Charles Cornwallis
(C) William Bentinck (D) Henry Hardinge

Section B

22(a). Explain how the drainage system of Harappan cities indicate town planning.

OR

22(b). Explain why the seals and sealings were used by the Harappans.

23. Explain how Brahmins evolved different strategies to enforce social norms of varna order.

24(a). Explain the teachings of Lingayat tradition.

OR

24(b). Explain the teachings of Islam.

25. Explain any three things observed by Ibn Battuta in the Indian subcontinent.

26. Explain the role of Bahadur Shah Zafar in the Revolt of 1857.

27. Explain the policies adopted by the British towards Paharias in the second half of the 18th century.

Section C

28(a). Explain the reasons of apogee and fall of the Vijayanagara Empire.

OR

28(b). Explain the distinctive features of the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara Empire.

29(a). “The Stupa at Sanchi is among the best preserved monuments of the earliest times.” Explain the statement.

OR

29(b). Explain the growth of Puranic Hinduism.

30(a). Why was Gandhiji called a ‘people’s leader’ and how did Gandhiji seek to identify himself with the common people ? Explain.

OR

30(b). Explain the different sources which are helpful in knowing the political career and achievements of Gandhiji.

31. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Cash or Kind ?

The Ain on land revenue collection :

Let him (the amil-guzar) not make it a practice of taking only in cash but also in kind. The latter is effected in several ways. First, kankut: in the Hindi language kan signifies grain, and kut, estimates ... If any doubts arise, the crops should be cut and estimated in three lots, the good, the middling, and the inferior, and the hesitation removed. Often, too, the land taken by appraisalment, gives a sufficiently accurate return. Secondly, batai, also called bhaoli, the crops are reaped and stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties. But in this case several intelligent inspectors are required; otherwise, the evil-minded and false are given to deception. Thirdly, khet-batai, when they divide the fields after they are sown. Fourthly, lang batai, after cutting the grain, they form it in heaps and divide it among themselves, and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.

31.1. Explain the meaning of cash.

31.2. Explain the role of Amil-Guzar.

31.3. Explain the system of lang batai.

32. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Capturing elephants for the army

The Arthashastra lays down minute details of administrative and military organisation. This is what it says about how to capture elephants:

Guards of elephant forests, assisted by those who rear elephants, those who enchain the legs of elephants, those who guard the boundaries, those who live in forests, as well as by those who nurse elephants, shall, with the help of five or seven female elephants to help in tethering wild ones, trace the whereabouts of herds of elephants by following the course of urine and dung left by elephants.

According to Greek sources, the Mauryan ruler had a standing army of 600,000 foot-soldiers, 30,000 cavalry and 9,000 elephants. Some historians consider these accounts to be exaggerated.

32.1. Who is the author of Arthashastra ?

32.2. How were the elephants traced in the forests ?

32.3. Why were the elephants captured by the Mauryan rulers ?

33. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

“The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind”

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said :

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation ... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates ? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past. One day, we may be united ... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear). When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they will have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not ?

33.1. Mention the meaning of separate electorates.

33.2. Why did Sardar Patel insist on unity ?

33.3. Why was separate electorate considered a mischief by the British ?

Section E

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



34.1(i). Mathura – A place of Ashokan inscription.

34.1(ii). Rajgir – The capital of early State of Magadha.

34.1(iii)(a). Chandragiri – Where Aravidu dynasty ruled.

OR

34.1(iii)(b). Delhi – Capital of Mughal Empire.

34.2. On the same map, two centres related to the Revolt of 1857 are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.

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