CBSE Class 12 History 2023 - Set 61/5/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

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

General Instructions

(i) This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question paper is divided into five sections – Section A, B, C, D and E.

(iii) In Section A – Question Nos. 1 to 21 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) type questions.

(iv) In Section B – Question Nos. 22 to 27 are Short Answer (SA) type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 to 80 words.

(v) In Section C – Question Nos. 28 to 30 are Long Answer (LA) type questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 300 to 350 words.

(vi) In Section D – Question Nos. 31 to 33 are Source Based questions with three subquestions of 4 marks each.

(vii) In Section E – Question No. 34 is a Map based question, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

(viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

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

Section A

1. Who among the following was the author of 'Ashtadhyayi', a work on Sanskrit grammar ?

(A) Aryabhatta (B) Bhardwaj
(C) Charaka (D) Panini

2. Match the following :

Column-I (Archeologists)

(a) S.N. Roy

(b) G.F. Dales

(c) R.E.M. Wheeler

(d) John Marshall

Column-II (Contribution)

(i) The Mythical Massacre At Mohenjodaro

(ii) Ancient India

(iii) The Story of Indian Archaeology

(iv) Mohenjodaro and the Indus

(A) a – iii, b – i, c – ii, d – iv (B) a – ii, b – iv, c – i, d – ii
(C) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv (D) a – i, b – ii, c – iv, d – iii

3. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order :

I. Nandas
II. Shungas
III. Mauryas
IV. Guptas

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

4. Which one of the following statement is correct ?

(A) Buddha was born in Sanchi. (B) Buddha attained enlightenment in Lumbini.
(C) Buddha delivered his first sermon in Bodhgaya. (D) Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar.

5. Which one of the following countries did 'Afanasi Nikitin' belong to ?

(A) Russia (B) Portugal
(C) Spain (D) France

6. Consider the following statements regarding the early traditions of Bhakti and select the correct ones :

I. Historians draw on hagiographies of saints for knowing traditions.
II. Many beliefs and practices were shaped through 'great' and 'little' Sanskritic Puranic traditions.
III. Bhakti tradition was classified into two broad categories Saguna and Nirguna.
IV. God was worshipped with attributes in the Nirguna bhakti.

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

7. Which of the following crops were considered as 'Jins-i-Kamil' in the Mughal Empire ?

(A) Maize and Bajra (B) Rice and Wheat
(C) Chillies and Potatoes (D) Cotton and Sugarcane

8. Which of the following statements regarding Krishnadeva Roy is incorrect ?

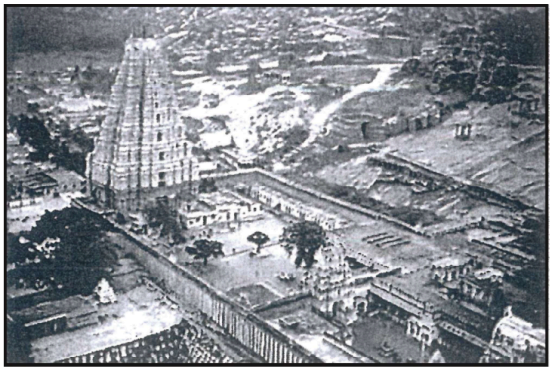
(A) He belonged to the Tuluva dynasty. (B) His rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.
(C) He founded a suburban township called Krishnapuram. (D) He composed a work on statecraft known as 'Amuktamalyada'.

9. Identify the British official with the help of the following information and select the correct option :

He was a Physician, came to India during 1794 to 1815.
He served in the Bengal Medical Services.
He served as Surgeon to the Lord Wellesley.
He organised 'Calcutta Alipore Zoo'.

(A) Marco Polo
(B) Francis Buchanan
(C) Francois Bernier
(D) Colon Meckenzie

10.



Identify the given image of a temple from the following options :

(A) Vitthala Temple
(B) Brihadeshwara Temple
(C) Virupaksha Temple
(D) Kailasha Temple

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

Which one of the following dynasties was the first dynasty of Vijayanagara empire ?

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

11. Find out the chronological order of the events of the Revolt of 1857 :

I. Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Wellesley in Awadh.
II. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah deposed.
III. Summary Revenue settlement introduced in Awadh by the British.
IV. Mutiny started in Meerut.

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

12. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Gandhiji called for a countrywide agitation against the Rowlatt Act.

Reason (R) : British authorized the government to imprison people without trial.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (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.

13. Match the following :

Column-I (Leaders)

a. Jawaharlal Nehru

b. B.R. Ambedkar

c. Rajendra Prasad

d. B.N. Rau

Column-II (Role in the Constituent Assembly)

i. President of the Constituent Assembly

ii. Constitutional Advisor

iii. Chairman of the Drafting Committee

iv. Worked on the 'Objective Resolution'

(A) a – iii, b – ii, c – i, d – iv
(B) a – iii, b – iv, c – i, d – ii
(C) a – iv, b – iii, c – i, d – ii
(D) a – ii, b – iii, c – iv, d – i

14. Who among the following rulers worked on the preservation of Sanchi Stupa ?

(A) Ruksar Begum
(B) Jahanara Begum
(C) Roshnara Begum
(D) Shahjahan Begum

15. In which of the following regions Satvahanas ruled during second century BCE to Second century CE ?

(A) Northern and Deccan India
(B) Western and Deccan India
(C) Deccan and Eastern India
(D) Eastern and Northern India

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

(A) Chashtana
(B) Rudradaman
(C) Samudragupta
(D) Vikramaditya

17. Consider the given statements regarding Constituent Assembly and select the correct from the following options :

(A) Motilal Nehru moved resolution of National flag in the Constituent Assembly.
(B) G.B. Pant was the Legal Advisor.
(C) Sardar Patel was the Constitutional Advisor.
(D) K.M. Munshi was called as Frontier Gandhi.

18. Which one of the following regions was called as the "Nursery of the Bengal Army" by the British during 1850's ?

(A) Banaras
(B) Awadh
(C) Barrackpur
(D) Azamgarh

19. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : The book 'Sipah Abadi' was the important book on the military and civil administration of the Mughals.

Reason (R) : Book includes short biographical sketches of imperial officials like Mansabdars, Poets etc.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (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.

20. Which of the following are correctly matched ?

I. Cholas in Tamil Nadu
II. Hoysala in Warangal
III. Sultans of the Deccan
IV. Gajapati of Orissa

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

21. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of the following information :

Was the husband of Gandhari.
Became the King of Hastinapur.

(A) Pandu
(B) Dhritrashtra
(C) Yudhisthira
(D) Duryodhana

Section B

22. Analyse the elements examined by historians on Mahabharata as a text.

23. Describe any three features of ancient numismatics.

24(a). Why was Persian ambassador Abdur Razzaq greatly impressed by the fortifications of Vijayanagara empire ? Explain.

OR

24(b). Why was the 'Mahanavami Dibba' a centre of main Vijayanagara rituals ? Explain.

25. Examine the position of Zamindars in the Mughal Village Society.

26. "One of the topics most vigorously debated in the Constituent Assembly was the respective rights of the Central and the State governments." Analyse the statement with supporting arguments.

27(a). 'The Rebel proclamations of 1857 appealed to all the sections of the population for Unity.' Explain the statement with examples.

OR

27(b). "Art and Literature as much as the writing of history have helped in keeping alive the memory of 1857." Explain the statement in reference to Rani Lakshmibai.

Section C

28(a). Describe the town planning of Harappa.

OR

28(b). Describe the contributions of various archaeologists from 1875 till 1950 in discovering the Harappan civilization.

29(a). 'Kabir Das is one of the most outstanding examples of a Poet-saint who has given extensive views on social situation, institutions and on ultimate reality.' Explain the statement.

OR

29(b). 'The Chistis became the most influential Sufi devotional tradition in the late twelfth century.' Explain the statement.

30(a). Describe the causes and events of the Quit India Movement.

OR

30(b). Describe the role of Gandhiji in the Indian freedom struggle from 1922 till 1931.

Section D

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

The Therigatha

This unique Buddhist text, part of the Sutta Pitaka, is a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis. It provides an insight into women's social and spiritual experiences. Punna, a dasi or slave woman, went to the river each morning to fetch water for her master's household. There she would daily see a Brahmana performing bathing rituals. One morning she spoke to him. The following are verses composed by Punna, recording her conversation with the Brahmana :

I am a water carrier :
Even in the cold
I have always gone down to the water
frightened of punishment
Or the angry words of high class women.
So what are you afraid of Brahmana,
That makes you go down to the water
(Though) your limbs shake with the bitter cold ?

The Brahmana replied:
I am doing good to prevent evil;
anyone young or old
who has done something bad
is freed by washing in water.

Punna said :
Whoever told you
You are freed from evil by washing in the water ?
....
In that case all the frogs and turtles
Would go to heaven, and so would the water snakes
and crocodiles!
(Instead) Don't do that thing,
the fear of which
leads you to the water.
Stop now Brahmana!
Save your skin from the cold ...

31.1. How does the text provide an insight into Punna's spiritual experience ?

31.2. How is Punna reflected as an awakened soul ?

31.3. Which of the teachings to Buddha are evident in the composition ?

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

Education and Entertainment

This is what Ibn Juzayy, who was deputed to write what Ibn Battuta dictated, said in his introduction :

A gracious direction was transmitted (by the ruler) that he (Ibn Battuta) should dictate an account of the cities which he had seen in his travel, and of the interesting events which had clung to his memory, and that he should speak of those whom he had met of the rulers of countries, of their-distinguished men of learning, and their pious saints. Accordingly, he dictated upon these subjects a narrative which gave entertainment to the mind and delight to the ears and eyes, with a variety of curious particulars by the exposition of which he gave edification and of marvellous things, by referring to which he aroused interest.

32.1. Why did the Sultan of Morocco insist Ibn Battuta to dictate the story of his travel to Ibn Juzayy ?

32.2. Highlight the places Ibn Battuta explored during his travel.

32.3. What do Ibn Battuta's travel account reveal about the things he noted in India ?

33. Read the following source and answer the questions that follows :

A newspaper report

The following report, titled 'The ryot and the moneylender', appeared in the Native Opinion (6 June, 1876), and was quoted in Report of the Native Newspapers of Bombay :

They (the ryots) first place spies on the boundaries of their villages to see if any Government officers come, and to give timely intimation of their arrival to the offenders. They then assemble in a body and go to the houses of their creditors, and demand from them a surrender of their bonds and other documents, and threaten them in case of refusal with assault and plunder. If any Government officer happens to approach the villages where the above is taking place, the spies give intimation to the offenders and the latter disperse in time.

33.1. What does the given report of newspaper show about the Deccan Countryside ?

33.2. Examine the causes of revolt by the ryots against moneylender.

33.3. Examine the ways through which ryots spied the British.

Section E

34.

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

34.1(I). Sanchi – A Stupa

34.1(II). Dholavira – A matured Harappan Site

34.1(III)(a). Shahjahanabad (Delhi) – Territory under the control of Mughals.

OR

34.1(III)(b). Golconda – An empire of 14th to 18th century.

34.2. On the same outline map, two places related with the centres of the Revolt of 1857 have been marked as 'A' and 'B'. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

34-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of question 34:

34.1 Name any two sites of the matured Harappan period.

34.2 (a) Name any one territory under the control of Mughal empire.

OR

(b) Name the capital of Vijayanagara empire.

34.3 Name any two centres of the Revolt of 1857.

- End of Question Paper -