

CBSE Class 12 History 2023 - Set 61/C/2 - 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 contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii) In Section A Questions no. 1 to 21 are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type questions, carrying 1 mark each.
- (iv) In Section B Questions no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer (SA) type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 60 to 80 words.
- (v) In Section C Questions no. 28 to 30 are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 8 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 300 to 350 words.
- (vi) In Section D Questions no. 31 to 33 are Source-based questions with three sub-questions of 4 marks each.
- (vii) In Section E Question no. 34 is 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. Match the following :

List I (Buddhist Text)	List II (Primary Theme)
A. Vinaya Pitaka	I. Chronicle of island
B. Abhidhamma Pitaka	II. Rules of monastic order
C. Sutta Pitaka	III. Buddhist philosophy and commentaries
D. Dipavamsa	IV. Buddhist teachings

- (A) A – I, B – II, C – III, D – IV
 (B) A – II, B – III, C – IV, D – I
 (C) A – III, B – IV, C – II, D – I
 (D) A – IV, B – I, C – III, D – II

2. Who among the following was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India and often called as the Father of Indian Archaeology ?

- (A) R.E.M. Wheeler (B) Alexander Cunningham
 (C) John Marshall (D) G.F. Dales

3. Who among the following was the best ruler of the Satavahana dynasty who claimed to be a unique Brahmana ?

- (A) Raja Vasithi-puta (B) Raja Hariti-puta
 Siri Pulumayi Vinhukada
 (C) Raja Madhari-puta (D) Raja Gotami-puta
 Svami Sakasena Siri Satakani

4. Which dynasty among the following was the first to use gold coins to claim their higher status ?

- (A) Gupta dynasty (B) Kushana dynasty
 (C) Maurya dynasty (D) Chera dynasty

5. Which of the following statements is correct about the languages of Asokan inscription ?

- (A) Most inscriptions were in Prakrit language.
 (B) Aramaic and Greek languages were used in Sri Lankan inscriptions.
 (C) Most Prakrit inscriptions were written in Devanagiri script.
 (D) Brahmi Script was used in inscriptions in Afghanistan.

6. Read the following statements and select the correct option :

- (i) The Prayaga Prashasti is a source to know about Gupta rulers.
 (ii) It was composed in praise of Samudragupta.
 (iii) It was composed in Sanskrit.
 (iv) It was composed by Banabhatta.

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

7. Which of the following is correctly matched ?

- (A) Hazara Rama Temple at Tamil Nadu
 (B) Chidambaram Temple at Belur
 (C) Brihadishvara Temple at Thanjavur
 (D) Chennakeshava Temple at Vijayanagar

8. Who among the following was the Sultan of Delhi, when Ibn Battuta reached India in 1333 ?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Ibrahim Lodi | (B) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq |
| (C) Allauddin Khilji | (D) Razia Sultan |

9. Which one of the following is the major anthology or composition of Alvars ?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Surya Siddhanta | (B) Nalayira Divyaprabandham |
| (C) Tevaram | (D) Mahabhashya |

10. Who among the following Governor Generals introduced 'The Enfield Rifles' which became a cause of the Revolt of 1857 ?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) Wellesley | (B) Hardinge |
| (C) Dalhousie | (D) Bentinck |

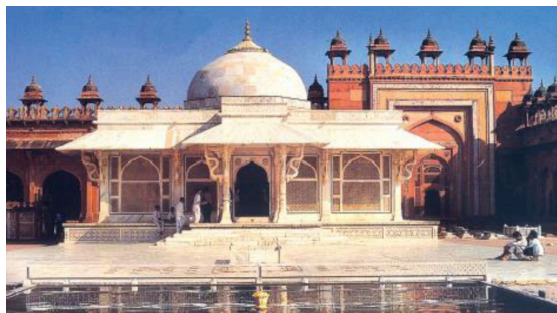
11. Which of the following statements is not correct about Santhal Rebellion ?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) 'Damin-i-koh' lands were given by British to Santhals. | (B) Santhals rebelled against Zamindars and Britishers. |
| (C) Sidhu Manjhi was the leader of the Santhals. | (D) Santhals defeated Paharias and British in the Revolt. |

12. Choose the correct option from the following : Local communities of horse merchants of Vijayanagar were also known as _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Kudirai Chettis | (B) Vanik |
| (C) Setthis | (D) Satthavahas |

13. Identify the following image from the following options :



- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) Dargah of Nizamuddin Aulia in Delhi | (B) Dargah of Shaikh Salim Chishti in Fatehpur Sikri |
| (C) Dargah Haji Ali in Bombay (Mumbai) | (D) Dargah Hazratbal in Srinagar |

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

? (a) Guru Arjan Dev (b) Guru Teg Bahadur (c) Guru Gobind Singh (d) Guru Angad Dev

14. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read the following carefully and choose the correct option .

Assertion (A) : The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were also influenced by the opinion expressed by the public.

Reason (R) : Public was also asked to send in their views on what needed to be done.

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

15. Which of the following is correctly matched ?

Column I (Members of the Constituent Assembly)
Column II (Their Region)

- (A) K.M. Munshi – Central Province
(B) K.J. Khanderkar – Gujarat
(C) B. Pocker Bahadur – Madras
(D) R.V. Dhulekar – Punjab

16. Match the following :

Column I (People in Mughal Society)	Column II (Role)
A. Shroff	I. Revenue Collector
B. Amil-Guzar	II. Money Changers
C. Khud-Kashta	III. Village Headman
D. Muqaddam	IV. Resident Cultivators

- (A) A – IV, B – II, C – III, D – I
(B) A – I, B – III, C – II, D – IV
(C) A – III, B – IV, C – I, D – II
(D) A – II, B – I, C – IV, D – III

17. “In 1859, the British passed a law that stated that the loan bonds signed between moneylenders and ryots would have a validity for three years.” Identify the law from the following options.

- (A) Summary Settlement
(B) Indian Press Act
(C) Sunset Law
(D) Limitation Law

18. Why was ‘Shah Mal’ locally acknowledged as ‘Raja’ ? Identify the correct reason from the options given below.

- (A) He was considered as an inspired prophet.
(B) He defeated Henry Lawrence in Battle of Chinhath.
(C) He settled disputes and dispensed judgements.
(D) He was invincible as he had magical powers.

19. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of the given information and select the correct option.

Was the son of Kunti.
Was married to Hidimba.
Was father of Ghatotkacha.

- (A) Yudhisthira
(B) Bhima
(C) Arjuna
(D) Nakul

20. Which one of the following subjects is not a part of three list formula of Indian Federalism ?

- (A) Union subjects
(B) Residuary subjects
(C) State subjects
(D) Concurrent subjects

21. Which one of the following statements about travellers, travelling in the Indian subcontinent is not correct ?

- (A) Razzaq Samarqandi visited South India in 1440s.
(B) Ibn Juzayy wrote the stories of Ibn Battuta.
(C) Francois Bernier described crown ownership of land.
(D) Al-Biruni has described the Coconut and Paan.

Section B

22. Why was the sixth century BCE often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian History ? Explain.

23(a). Examine the uniqueness of the fortification of the Vijayanagar empire.

OR

23(b). Analyse the contribution of Colin Mackenzie towards the history of Vijayanagar.

24. Who introduced Subsidiary Alliance ? Describe the provisions of this Alliance.

25(a). Why were some members of the Constituent Assembly in favour of a strong Central Government ? Explain.

OR

25(b). Why is 'Objectives Resolution' of Jawahar Lal Nehru considered as a momentous resolution ? Explain.

26. "One of the most striking features of Bhakti tradition was the presence of women." Explain this statement with examples from Alvar and Nayanar traditions.

27. Examine the views of Chinese travellers on the people considered outside the Varna system in ancient India.

Section C

28(a). Why were stupas built ? Describe some of the sculptural features of the Stupa at Sanchi.

OR

28(b). Enumerate the salient architectural features of the Stupa at Sanchi. What role was played by the Begums of Bhopal in the preservation of this Stupa ? Explain.

29(a). Explain the life of women in the Mughal rural society.

OR

29(b). “Land revenue was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire.” Explain this statement.

30(a). Analyse the strengths and limitations of the following sources to reconstruct the political career of Mahatma Gandhi :

- (i) Writing and Speeches
- (ii) Autobiographies
- (iii) Government Records
- (iv) Newspapers

OR

30(b). “Mahatma Gandhi converted the National Movement into a Mass Movement.” Evaluate this statement in the context of ‘Quit India Movement’.

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

The Poor Peasant

An excerpt from Bernier's description of the peasantry in the countryside : Of the vast tracts of country constituting the empire of Hindustan, many are little more than sad, or barren mountains, badly cultivated, and thinly populated. Even a considerable portion of the good land remains untilled for want of labourers; many of whom perish in consequence of the bad treatment they experience from Governors. The poor people, when they become incapable of discharging the demands of their rapacious lords, are not only often deprived of the means of subsistence, but are also made to lose their children, who are carried away as slaves. Thus, it happens that the peasantry, driven to despair by so excessive a tyranny, abandon the country.

In this instance, Bernier was participating in contemporary debates in Europe concerning the nature of state and society, and intended that his description of Mughal India would serve as a warning to those who did not recognise the "merits" of private property.

31.1. Name the book authored by Francois Bernier.

31.2. What was the fundamental difference between Mughal India and Europe according to Bernier ?

31.3. Mention the problems faced by the peasants of the subcontinent.

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

Deeds of Hire

When debts mounted the peasant was unable to pay back the loan to the moneylender. He had no option but to give over all his possessions — land, carts, and animals — to the moneylender. But without animals he could not continue to cultivate. So he took land on rent and animals on hire. He now had to pay for the animals which had originally belonged to him. He had to sign a deed of hire stating very clearly that these animals and carts did not belong to him. In cases of conflict, these deeds could be enforced through the court.

The following is the text of a deed that a peasant signed in November 1873, from the records of the Deccan Riots Commission :

I have sold to you, on account of the debt due to you, my two carriages having iron axles, with their appurtenances and four bullocks ... I have taken from you on hire under (this) deed the very same two carriages and four bullocks. I shall pay every month the hire thereof at Rupees four a month, and obtain a receipt in your own handwriting. In the absence of a receipt I shall not contend that the hire has been paid.

32.1. Name the Land Revenue Settlement imposed in Bombay Deccan by the British.

32.2. Why did the debts mount on peasants ?

32.3. What does this hire deed explain about the relationship between the peasants and the moneylenders ? Explain.

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

The Most Ancient System Yet Discovered

About the drains, Mackay noted : “It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered.” Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that “little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows ... that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared.”

FROM ERNEST MACKAY, Early Indus Civilisation, 1948

Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well. At Lothal for example, while houses were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks.

33.1. Who was Ernest Mackay ?

33.2. What do the little heaps of material found alongside drainage channels show ?

33.3. Explain the term ‘grid’ pattern of the lower town.

Section E

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



34.1(i). Dholavira – A Harappan site

34.1(ii). Magadh – Mahajanapada

34.1(iii)(a). Delhi – Capital city of Mughals

OR

34.1(iii)(b). Vijayanagara – Empire of 14th century

34.2. On the same outline map, two places have been marked A and B, which are centres of the Indian National Movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

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

(34.1) Name any two Buddhist sites in India. 2

(34.2) Name any two centres of the Indian National Movement. 2

(34.3) (a) Name any one territory under the control of the Mughals. 1

OR

(b) Name any one capital city of the Mughal Empire. 1

- End of Question Paper -