

CBSE Class 12 History 2024 - Set 61/2/2

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. Match the Leaders of the Revolt of 1857 (List I) with their Centres (List II) and choose the correct option from the following :

List I (Leaders)	List II (Centres)
1. Nana Sahib	(i) Awadh
2. Kunwar Singh	(ii) Kanpur
3. Wajid Ali Shah	(iii) Bihar
4. Birjis Qadr	(iv) Lucknow

- (A) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iv) (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(i), 4-(iv)
 (C) 1-(iv), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(i) (D) 1-(i), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)

2. Identify the primary reason behind the formation of the Constituent Assembly from the following options :

- (A) To establish a legislative body for the governance of provinces (B) To settle issues of Partition of India through coordination
 (C) To negotiate the terms of India's independence with the British (D) To draft a framework for the governance of independent India

3. Which of the following was the primary characteristic of the Ryotwari system implemented by the British in 'Bombay Deccan' ?

- (A) Indirect revenue collection through zamindars (B) Collective ownership of land by village community
 (C) The Britishers settled revenue directly with the peasants (D) Lands were given to the Jotedars to promote equality

4. Match the roles of the members of the Constituent Assembly given in Column II with their names in Column I :

Column I (Members)	Column II (Role in the Constituent Assembly)
1. Rajendra Prasad	(i) Chief Draughtsman
2. S.N. Mukherjee	(ii) President of the Constituent Assembly
3. Jawaharlal Nehru	(iii) Constitutional Advisor
4. B.N. Rau	(iv) Passed the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly

- (A) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(iv) (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii)
 (C) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iv) (D) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)

5. Who among the following belonged to the group of 'Moderates' of the Indian National Congress ?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (C) Bipin Chandra Pal (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

6. Arrange the following events regarding the Revolt of 1857 in chronological order and choose the correct option from the following :

- I. Summary Settlement in Awadh
 II. Subsidiary Alliance in Awadh
 III. Reforming policies of William Bentinck
 IV. Azamgarh Proclamation

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

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

Assertion (A) : Zamindars in the Permanent Settlement failed to pay the revenue demand and unpaid balances accumulated.

Reason (R) : According to the Sunset Law, if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (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. |

8. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the classification of lands under Akbar ?

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|--|---|
| (A) Polaj : Land which was cultivated annually. | (B) Parauti : Land uncultivated for five years. |
| (C) Chachar : Land left uncultivated for a year. | (D) Banjar : Land laid fallow for three years. |

9. Which of the following empires was called “Karnataka Samrajyamu” ?

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| (A) Chera | (B) Pallava |
| (C) Chola | (D) Vijayanagara |

10. During Ibn Battuta’s travels in India, which prominent city did he visit and describe as ‘a vast city, with a great population, the largest in India ?

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|----------------|-----------|
| (A) Daulatabad | (B) Agra |
| (C) Calcutta | (D) Delhi |

11. Which of the following tribal kingdoms exerted considerable influence and played a significant role in the Mughal Empire during the 16th and 17th centuries ?

- I. Lohanis in Punjab
- II. Ahoms in Assam
- III. Koch in Bengal
- IV. Kols in Singhbhum

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

12. Fill in the blank. The most striking feature about the location of Vijayanagara was the natural basin formed by river _____ which flows in a north-easterly direction.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (A) Narmada | (B) Godavari |
| (C) Kaveri | (D) Tungabhadra |

13. Identify the disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya with the help of the following information :

- He was a great poet and musician of medieval period.
- He gave a unique form to Chishti sama.
- He introduced qawwali.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Baba Farid | (B) Data Ganj Bakhsh |
| (C) Amir Khusrau | (D) Ziauddin Barani |

14. To whom among the following did François Bernier dedicate his writing “Comparing East and West” ?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) Louis XIV | (B) Charles IX |
| (C) Louis IX | (D) Phillip II |

15. Identify the structural feature marked 'A' of Sanchi Stupa and choose the correct option from the following :

- (A) Harmika (B) Yashti
(C) Chhatri (D) Anda

16. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I (Ancient Temples)	Column II (Locations)
1. Deogarh	(i) Tamil Nadu
2. Mahabalipuram	(ii) Maharashtra
3. Kailashnatha	(iii) Bihar
4. Barabar	(iv) Uttar Pradesh

- (A) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv) (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i)
(C) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iii) (D) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)

17. Which of the following statements is not correct about the subsistence strategy of Harappa ?

- (A) Terracotta sculpture of oxen indicates ploughing. (B) Two sets of furrows at right angles indicate two cropping patterns.
(C) Traces of canals have been found at Shortughai, Afghanistan. (D) Deep water reservoirs have been found in Sindh for irrigation.

18. Panini's book 'Ashtadhyayi' is based on which of the following themes ?

- (A) Puranas (B) Grammar
(C) Mathematics (D) Medicine (Ayurveda)

19. Identify the ancient dynasty with the help of the following information :

- They issued spectacular gold coins.
- Their history can be reconstructed through Prashastis.
- Harisena was the court poet of one of its rulers.

- (A) Chola dynasty (B) Satavahana dynasty
(C) Kushana dynasty (D) Gupta dynasty

20. Read the following statements about the Mauryan Empire :

- I. The growth of Magadha culminated in the emergence of the Mauryan Empire.
II. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire.
III. Kautilya was the successor of Chandragupta Maurya.
IV. Asoka was the son of Chandragupta Maurya.
Which of the above statements are correct ?

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

21. Who among the following is the author of the book 'The Story of Indian Archaeology' ?

- (A) John Marshall (B) Daya Ram Sahni
(C) S.N. Roy (D) R.E.M. Wheeler

Section B

22(a). Analyse the role of Krishnadeva Raya as the ruler of Vijayanagara empire.

OR

22(b). Examine the 'Amara-nayaka system' in the military and administrative structure of the Vijayanagara empire.

23. "The epigraphy alone does not provide a full understanding of political and economic history." Explain the statement with examples.

24(a). Why is the Harappan script called an enigmatic script ? Explain.

OR

24(b). Why is the Harappan drainage system considered a planned and complete drainage system ? Explain.

25. Analyse the life of forest dwellers in the Mughal Empire.

26. Critically examine the Fifth Report of 1813.

27. Describe the role of art and literature in keeping alive the memory of the Revolt of 1857.

Section C

28(a). “Historians have studied many rules and varied practices of familial ties during the Mahabharata period.” Explain the statement with examples.

OR

28(b). “There are various elements on which historians have analysed Mahabharata and called it a dynamic text.” Explain the statement with examples.

29(a). Describe the features of the Bhakti Movement led by the Alvars and Nayanars in medieval India.

OR

29(b). Describe the teachings and practices of Sufism.

30(a). “The Salt Satyagraha inspired masses to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.” Justify the statement.

OR

30(b). “Mass participation played an important role in the success of the Non-Cooperation Movement.” Justify the statement.

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

The creation and circulation of ideas about India

The writings of European travellers helped produce an image of India for Europeans through the printing and circulation of their books. Later, after 1750, when Indians like Shaikh Itisamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib visited Europe and confronted this image that Europeans had of their society, they tried to influence it by producing their own version of matters and described India as a great nation.

31.1. In what way did Shaikh Itisamuddin and Mirza Abu Talib challenge the version of Europeans towards India ?

31.2. Give any one example of a book authored by European writers on Medieval India.

31.3. Explain the significant difference between the image of India presented by Europeans and the versions of Indians.

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

We say that it is our firm and solemn resolve to have an independent sovereign republic. India is bound to be sovereign, it is bound to be independent and it is bound to be a republic ... Now, some friends have raised the question : “Why have you not put in the word ‘democratic’ here. ?” Well, I told them that it is conceivable, of course, that a republic may not be democratic but the whole of our past is witness to this fact that we stand for democratic institutions. Obviously we are aiming at democracy and nothing less than a democracy. What form of democracy, what shape it might take is another matter. The democracies of the present day, many of them in Europe and elsewhere, have played a great part in the world’s progress. Yet it may be doubtful if those democracies may not have to change their shape somewhat before long if they have to remain completely democratic. We are not going just to copy, I hope, a certain democratic procedure or an institution of a so-called democratic country. We may improve upon it. In any event whatever system of government we may establish here must fit in with the temper of our people and be acceptable to them. We stand for democracy. It will be for this House to determine what shape to give to that democracy, the fullest democracy, I hope. The House will notice that in this Resolution, although we have not used the word “democratic” because we thought it is obvious that the word “republic” contains that word and we did not want to use unnecessary words and redundant words, but we have done something much more than using the word. We have given the content of democracy in this Resolution and not only the content of democracy but the content, if I may say so, of economic democracy in this Resolution. Source : CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEBATES (CAD), VOL. I

32.1. Mention the ‘firm and solemn resolve’ expressed in the passage.

32.2. How does the passage emphasize the commitment to democracy ?

32.3. How is democracy explained in the context of republic in the passage ?

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

Fatalists and materialists ?

Here is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka, describing a conversation between King Ajatasattu, the ruler of Magadha, and the Buddha :

On one occasion King Ajatasattu visited the Buddha and described what another teacher, named Makkhali Gosala, had told him :

“Though the wise should hope, by this virtue ... by this penance I will gain karma ... and the fool should by the same means hope to gradually rid himself of his karma, neither of them can do it. Pleasure and pain, measured out as it were, cannot be altered in the course of samsara (transmigration). It can neither be lessened or increased ... just as a ball of string will when thrown unwind to its full length, so fool and wise alike will take their course and make an end of sorrow.”

And this is what a philosopher named Ajita Kesakambalin taught : “There is no such thing, O king, as alms or sacrifice, or offerings ... there is no such thing as this world or the next ...

A human being is made up of the four elements. When he dies the earthy in him returns to the earth, the fluid to water, the heat to fire, the windy to air, and his senses pass into space ...

The talk of gifts is a doctrine of fools, an empty lie ... fools and wise alike are cut off and perish. They do not survive after death.” The first teacher belonged to the tradition of the Ajivikas. They have often been described as fatalists : those who believe that everything is predetermined. The second teacher belonged to the tradition of the Lokayatas, usually described as materialists. Texts from these traditions have not survived, so we know about them only from the works of other traditions.

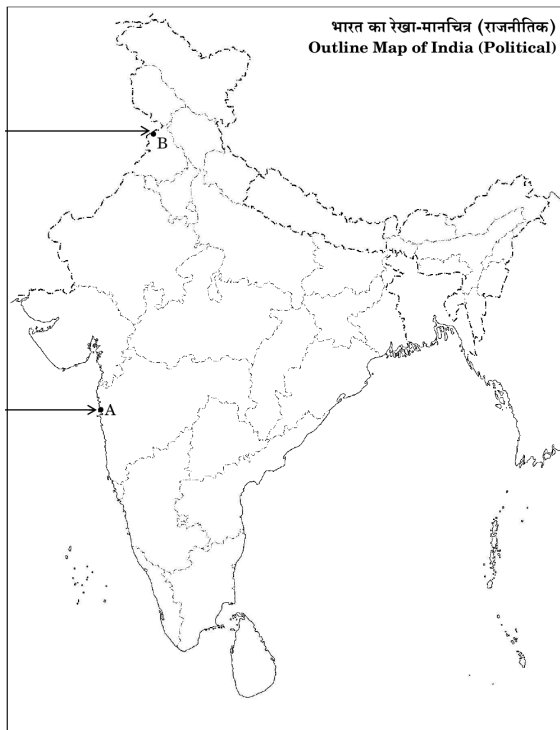
33.1. Analyse the views of Makkhali Gosala on karma.

33.2. How did Ajita Kesakambalin describe the relations of human beings with the four elements of nature.

33.3. Differentiate between the views of a Fatalist and a Materialist in reference to this source.

Section E

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



34.1(i). Dholavira – A Matured Harappan site

34.1(ii). Ujjain – Mahajanapada

34.1(iii)(a). Panipat – Territory under the Mughals

OR

34.1(iii)(b). Golconda

34.2. On the same outline map, two centres related to the Indian National Movement are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- End of Question Paper -