CBSE Class 12 History 2024 - Set 61/4/3

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

(iii) Section A – question number 1 to 21 are Multiple Choice type Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iv) Section B – question number 22 to 27 are Short Answer type Questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Write answer to each question in 60 to 80 words.

(v) Section C – question number 28 to 30 are Long Answer (LA) type Questions. Each question carries 8 marks. Write answer to each question in 300 to 350 words.

(vi) Section D – question number 31 to 33 are Source Based Questions having three sub questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

(vii) Section E – question number 34 is Map Based Question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. This question carries 5 marks. Attach the Map with the answer-book.

(viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in section B, C and D of question paper. A candidate has to write answer for only one of the alternatives in such questions.

(ix) In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.

Section A

1. Who among the following was the first Director General of Archaeological Survey of India (A.S.I.) ?

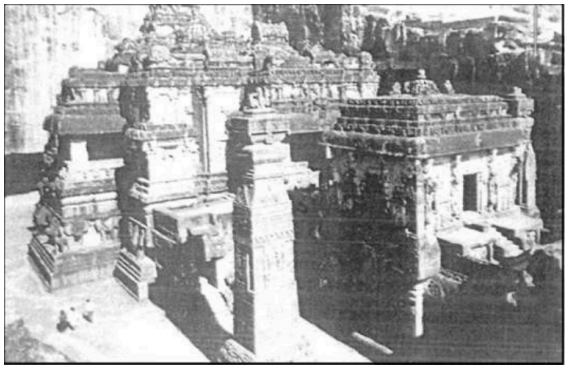
(A) S.N. Roy
(B) John Marshall
(C) Daya Ram Sahni
(D) Alexander Cunningham

2. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following :

Column-I (Harappan Sites)	Column-II (Present region)
I. Manda	a. Gujarat
II. Rakhigarhi	b. Rajasthan
III. Nageshwar	c. Haryana
IV. Kalibangan	d. Jammu

(A) I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d
(B) I-a, II-b, III-d, IV-c
(C) I-b, II-d, III-c, IV-a
(D) I-d, II-c, III-a, IV-b

3. Identify the given image of the ancient temple from the given options :



(A) Deogarh Temple
(B) Kailashnath Temple
(C) Brihedeshwara Temple
(D) Mahabalipuram Temple

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

Who among the following ancient scholar belonged to Greece ? 1

(A) Zarathustra
(B) Kang zi
(C) Aristotle
(D) Lao-Tse-tung

4. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of following information :
- He was the son of Bheema.
- He belonged to Rakshasa clan from maternal side.

(A) Duryodhan
(B) Abhimanyu
(C) Ghatotkatch
(D) Bheeshama

5. Given below are two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The sixth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history.
Reason (R) : This was an era associated with early states, cities, use of iron, development of coinage and growth of Buddhism and Jainism.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is untrue.
(D) (A) is not true but (R) is true.

6. Identify the name of a woman devotee of early Bhakti tradition with the help of information given below :
- She was a devotee of Lord Shiva.
- She adopted a path of extreme asceticism to attain her goal.

(A) Karraikal Ammaiyar
(B) Mirabai
(C) Andal
(D) Muktabai

7. Arrange the following events in a chronological order and choose the correct option :

I. Beginning of Gupta rule
II. End of Mauryan Empire
III. Rise of Pallavas in Tamil Nadu
IV. Rise of Harshavardhana as a king of Kannauj

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

8. Write the appropriate option from the given in your answer sheet. The first Sermon of the Buddha was delivered at _____.

(A) Bodh Gaya
(B) Amravati
(C) Sarnath
(D) Sanchi

9. Which one of the following option is NOT correct regarding the contemporaries of Vijayanagara empire ?

(A) Establishment of the Gajapati Kingdom of Orissa
(B) Establishment of the Sultanates of Malwa
(C) Emergence of Sultanates of Bijapur
(D) Rise of the Chalukyas in Karnataka

10. Match Column-I with Column-II regarding Vijayanagara empire and choose the correct option :

Column-I (Travellers who visited Vijayanagara Empire)	Column-II (Country they belonged)
I. Nicolo de Conti	a. Persia
II. Abdur Razzak	b. Portugal
III. Duarte Barbosa	c. Italy
IV. Afanasi Nikitin	d. Russia

(A) I-a, II-c, III-d, IV-b
(B) I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d
(C) I-d, II-b, III-c, IV-a
(D) I-b, II-d, III-a, IV-c

11. Which one of the following was not a major factor that accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture in the Mughal state ?

(A) Abundance of land
(B) Availability of labour
(C) Mobility of peasants
(D) Availability of tractors

12. With reference to the land revenue system of the Mughals, match Column-I with that of Column-II :

Column-I	Column-II
I. Jama	a. The amount actually collected
II. Khet Batai	b. After cutting the crops, putting it in heaps and divided equally
III. Lang Batai	c. Field is divided when it is sown for levying revenue
IV. Hasil	d. The amount of revenue assessed

(A) I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a
(B) I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d
(C) I-d, II-c, III-a, IV-b
(D) I-c, II-b, III-a, IV-d

13. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

Sufi teachers – Location of Dargah

(A) Shaikh Moinuddin Chishti – Ajodhan (Pakistan)
(B) Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki – Agra
(C) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya – Delhi
(D) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar – Ajmer

14. Choose the correct statement from the following options with reference to Vijayanagara empire :

(A) This empire was founded by the rulers of Saluva dynasty.
(B) This empire became powerful after the death of Krishnadeva Raya.
(C) The battle of Talikota proved disastrous for Vijayanagara empire.
(D) Their land revenue system was taken from Mansabdari system.

15. Who among the following proposed a 'Policy of Pacification' with the Paharias in 1770 in Bhagalpur ?

(A) William Hodge
(B) Augustus Cleveland
(C) George Chinray
(D) Captain Cook

16. On whose advice among the following did Gandhiji attempt to visit British India and learn about the land and its people ?

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

17. Identify the name of a British official from the information given below.
• He adopted policies of reforming Indian society by introducing western education.
• He established laws to abolish Sati system.
• He permitted remarriage of Hindu widows.

(A) Lord Mountbatten
(B) Lord Wellesley
(C) Lord William Bentinck
(D) Lord Ripon

18. Which of the following terms is used to describe Gandhiji's philosophy of 'Non-violence' ?

(A) Swaraj
(B) Sarvodaya
(C) Boycott
(D) Satyagraha

19. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

List-I (Regions) – List -II (Leaders of the Revolt of 1857)

(A) Kanpur – Kunwar Singh
(B) Bihar – Gonoo
(C) Lucknow – Birjis Qadr
(D) Singhbhum – Nana Saheb

20. Select the significance of 26 November, 1949 in relation to the Constituent Assembly from the following options :

(A) Formation of the Drafting Committee
(B) Commencement of the Constituent Assembly
(C) Designing of the National Flag of India
(D) Signing of Constitution by the Constituent Assembly

21. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option.
I. Limitation Law passed by the British
II. Starting of Permanent Settlement in Bengal
III. Santhal Rebellion
IV. Ryotwari settlement in Bombay Deccan

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

Section B

22(a). Explain how did archaeologists identify the centres of craft production of the Harappan age.

OR

22(b). "The most distinctive feature of Harappan cities was carefully planned drainage system." Explain the statement.

23. "Buddha regarded the social world as the creation of humans rather than of divine origin." Explain the statement.

24. Analyse the role of Krishnadeva Raya in the Vijayanagara empire.

25. Examine the land revenue system of Mughal India.

26. Why did Santhals rebel against the Zamindars, moneylenders and the Britishers ? Explain.

27(a). How did the Britishers exploit Indian Sepoys during 1850s ? Explain.

OR

27(b). How was the Co-existence of different communities glorified during the Revolt of 1857 ? Explain.

Section C

28(a). "In the ancient India, the Kingship was not only with Kshatriyas but also with Non-Kshatriyas." Explain the statement with examples.

OR

28(b). "In the ancient Indian subcontinent there were populations beyond the influence of Brahminical idea of four Varnas." Explain this statement with examples.

29(a). Examine Bernier's description of Crown ownership of land and lack of private property during Mughal India.

OR

29(b). Examine Ibn-Battuta's views on Delhi & Daulatabad during his travels.

30(a). Explain the views of the members of the Constituent Assembly on federalism.

OR

30(b). "The public opinion had an influence in shaping the discussions within the Constituent Assembly." Explain the statement.

Section D

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

Charkha

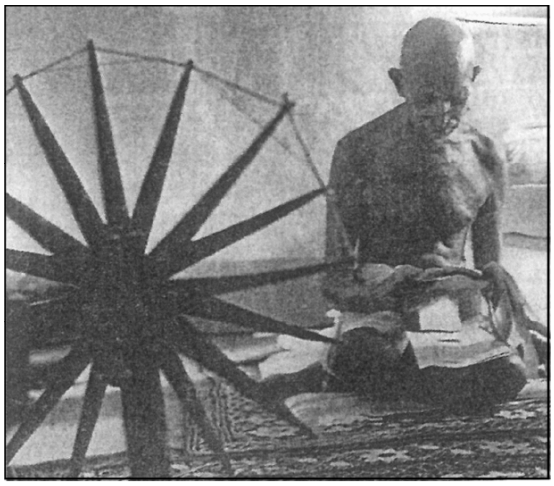
Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour. He saw the charkha as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on "saving labour", till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all.

YOUNG INDIA, 13 NOVEMBER 1924

Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.

YOUNG INDIA, 17 MARCH 1927



31.1. Why was Gandhiji critical of machines ?

31.2. Why was wheel considered as an exquisite piece of machinery ?

31.3. How did Gandhiji glorify charkha ?

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

The orders of the king

Thus speaks king Devanampiya Piyadassi :

In the past, there were no arrangements for disposing affairs, nor for receiving regular reports. But I have made the following (arrangement). Pativedakas should report to me about the affairs of the people at all times, anywhere, whether I am eating, in the inner apartment, in the bedroom, in the cow pen, being carried (possibly in a palanquin), or in the garden. And I will dispose of the affairs of the people everywhere.

32.1. Who was referred to as Devanampiya Piyadassi ?

32.2. How did Devanampiya's approach differ from past arrangements regarding the handling of affairs ?

32.3. In what way did Devanampiya receive reports and disposed of the affairs of the people ?

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

The One Lord

Here is a composition attributed to Kabir :

Tell me, brother, how can there be
No one lord of the world but two ?
Who led you so astray ?
God is called by many names :
Names like Allah, Ram, Karim, Keshav, Hari, and Hazrat.
Gold may be shaped into rings and bangles.
Isn't it gold all the same ?
Distinctions are only words we invent...

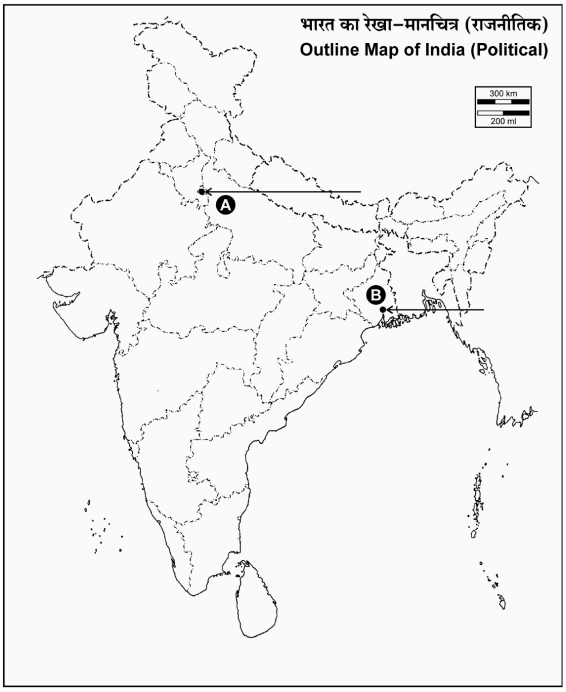
33.1. How did Kabir describe the ultimate reality ?

33.2. How does Kabir's philosophy contribute to a broader understanding of spiritualism ?

33.3. How has Kabir advocated an inclusive and compassionate view of humanity ?

Section E

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



34.1(i). Amravati – Buddhist site

34.1(ii). Varanasi – Ancient city

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

OR

34.1(iii)(b). Orissa – Territory of 14th century

34.2. On the same political outline map of India two places related with the centres of revolt of 1857 are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their names on the lines marked near them.

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

34.1 Mention any one Buddhist site of India. 1

34.2 Name any one ancient city located in the central region of India. 1

34.3 (a) Name the capital city of Vijayanagara empire. 1

OR

(b) Name any one neighbouring state of Vijayanagara empire. 1

34.4 Mention any two centres of the Indian National Movement. 2 _____

- End of Question Paper -