

Question Paper Comp Outside Delhi 2017 Set 1
CBSE Class 12 HISTORY

General Instructions :

1. Answer all the questions. Some questions have internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. Answer to question nos. 1 to 3 carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.
3. Answer to question nos. 4 to 9 carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words. Students should attempt only 5 questions in this section.
4. Question 10(for 4 marks) is a value based question and compulsory question.
5. Answer to question nos. 11 to 13 carrying 8 marks should not exceed 350 words.
6. Questions 14 to 16 are source based questions and have no internal choice.
7. Question 17 is a Map question that includes identification and significant test items. Attach the map with the answer sheet.

PART - A

Answer all the questions given below:

1. State any two features of sculpture depicted in Sanchi Stupa.
2. How did Akbar's Ibadat Khana help to fulfill his quest for religious knowledge? Explain.
3. Why did people believe in the rumours and prophecies during 1857 ? Explain any two reasons.

PART – B

SECTION – I

Answer any five of the following questions:

4. "The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma." In the light of the above statement highlight the teachings of Jainism.
5. What were the different explanations offered by the early writers and historians for the growth of Magadha as a powerful Mahajanpada ? Explain.
6. Who was Francois Bernier ? Mention his views on the Sati System.
7. Explain the characteristic features of the life of forest-dwellers and tribes during Mughal



Empire in 16th and 17th centuries.

8. "The Fifth Report of 1813 became the basis of intense Parliamentary debates on the nature of the East India Company's rule in India." Justify the statement with evidence.

9. How did ordinary people view Partition of India ? Explain.

SECTION – II

Value Based Question (Compulsory) (4 X 1 = 4)

10. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows :

"The National Movement in the twentieth century drew its inspiration from the events of 1857. A whole of nationalist imagination was woven around the revolt. It was celebrated as the First War of the Independence in which all sections of the people of India came together to fight against imperial rule".

How did the First War of Independence (1857) uphold the secular and democratic values? Explain in context to the passage.

PART – C

Long Answer Questions

Answer all the questions given below:

11. How is Mahabharata a good source to study the kinsfolk values and systems of marriages of ancient times ? Cite examples to support your answer.

OR Why do we call Mahabharata 'A Dynamic Text' ? Explain the processes involved in preparing the critical edition of the Mahabharata.

12. Explain the main features of Vijaynagara fortification highlighted by Abdur Razzak during fifteenth century.

OR Explain the distinctive characteristics of the Royal Centre of the Vijaynagara Empire.

13. 'Non Cooperation Movement of 1920 was training for Self-rule.' Explain.

OR 'The Constituent Assembly of India had 300 members, of these few played very important roles.' Support your answer with evidences.

PART – D

(Source Based Questions)

14. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Much later, in 1947, R.E.M. Wheeler, then Director-General of the ASI tried to correlate this



archaeological evidence with that of the Rigveda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. He wrote :

The Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold. Indra, the Aryan war god is called puramdara, the fort-destroyer.

Where are – or were – these citadels ? It has in the past been supposed that they were mythical... The recent excavation of Harappan may be thought to have changed the picture. Here we have a highly evolved civilization of essentially non-Aryan type, now known to have employed massive fortifications... What destroyed this firmly settled civilization ? Climatic, economic or political deterioration may have weakened it, but its ultimate extinction is more likely to have been completed by deliberate and large scale destruction. It may be no mere chance that at a late period of Mohenjodaro men, women and children, appear to have been massacred there. On circumstantial evidence, Indra stands accused.

From R.E.M. Wheeler, "Harappa 1946", Ancient India, 1947.

(14.1) How did R.E.M. Wheeler correlate his archaeological evidence with Rigveda ?

(14.2) How has recent excavations at Harappa changed the mythical approach of citadels.

(14.3) State the possible causes described by the archaeologist for the decline of Harappa.

15. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Rituals and the real world

Here is a vachana composed by Basavanna:

When they see a serpent carved in stone they pour milk on it. If a real serpent comes they say : "Kill. Kill". To the servant of the god who could eat if served they say:

"Go away ! Go away !" But to the image of the god which cannot eat they offer dishes of food.

(15.1) 'Lingayatas believe in Monotheistic world.' Explain.

(15.2) How is this religious movement a reform movement?

(15.3) What Basavanna is trying to reflect in this vachana? Explain.

16. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow :

A rural city ?

Read this excerpt on Madras from the Imperial Gazetteer, 1908:

...the better European residences are built in the midst of compounds which almost attain the dignity of parks; and rice-fields frequently wind in and out between these in almost rural fashion. Even in the most thickly peopled native quarters such as Black Town and Triplicane, there is little of the crowding found in many other towns.....

(16.1) Give any three features of European residences in Madras.



(16.2) How were White town different from Black town?

(16.3) How did Madras transform into Urban area? Explain.

PART – E
Map Question

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

(a) Kalibangan – the mature Harappa site

(b) Ajmer – the territory under Mughals

(17.2) On the same outline map of India, three places related to the Indian National Movement have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

Note: The following questions are for the visually-impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 17.

(17.1) Name any one capital city of Mughal Empire.

(17.2) Name any one Mature Harappan site.

(17.3) Mention any three places related with Indian National Movement.

