

CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER—2019 (Delhi)
HISTORY
Class XII

Time allowed : 3 hrs.

Maximum Marks : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- (i) Answer **all** the questions. Some questions have internal choice. Marks are indicated against each questions.
 - (ii) Answer to question nos. 1 to 3 carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.
 - (iii) Answer to question nos. 4 to 9 carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words each.
 - (iv) Answer to question nos. 10 to 12 carrying 8 marks should not exceed 350 words each.
 - (v) Question nos. 13 to 15 are source based questions.
 - (vi) Question no. 16 is a **Map question** that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
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Set-I

PART A

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(2 × 3 = 6)

1. “Inscriptional evidence has its own limitations while reconstructing history”. Justify the statement giving two points. **(2)**
2. Why was Rihla called a remarkable book of Ibn Battuta? Give two reasons. **(2)**
3. State any two characteristic features of the towns built by the Mughals in India during sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. **(2)**

OR

State any two characteristic features of the ‘new Black Town’ developed during the colonial period in Madras.

PART B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 6 = 24)

4. Prove with the help of examples that the Harrappans had established their contacts with Western Asia for purchase/exchange of artifacts. **(4)**
5. Describe the sources historians have used to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire. **(4)**
6. “The Virupaksha Temple developed as significant architectural, religious and cultural centre”. Explain the statement with suitable examples. **(4)**
7. “Akbar consciously made Persian the leading language of the Mughal Court”. Justify the statement with the efforts made by him. **(4)**

OR

“The visible centre of Mughal power was the King’s Court”. Justify the statement with suitable arguments. (4)

8. Analyse the impact of American Civil War on the lives of the Ryots in Deccan countryside. (4)

OR

Examine why were the religious divisions between Hindus and Muslims hardly noticeable during the uprising of 1857.

9. Why did B. Pocker Bahadur from Madras make a powerful plea for continuing separate electorate in the Constituent Assembly? Explain. (4)

PART C

(Long Answer Type Questions) (8 × 3 = 24)

10. Describe the ‘ideal of Patriliney’ and ‘Gendered access to Property’ prevailing during sixth century B.C.E to sixth century C.E. (4 + 4 = 8)

OR

Describe the elements considered by historians to analyse Mahabharata. State the efforts of V.S. Suthakar and his team for the preparation of the critical edition of Mahabharata.

11. Explain how the chronicle ‘Ain-i-Akbari’ is the major source to understand agrarian history of sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Also, explain the method of irrigation and technology used during that period. (8)

OR

Explain the role played by Zamidars during sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in India.

12. “The Non-Cooperation Movement was training for self rule”. Analyze the statement of American biographer Louis Fisher in the context of Indian Nationalism. (8)

OR

“The Salt Satyagraha was one of the most successful campaigns in Gandhiji’s non-violent struggle against Britishers”. Analyse the statement.

PART D

(Source Based Questions) (7 × 3 = 21)

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

A prayer to Agni

Here are two verses from the *Rigveda* invoking Agni, the god of fire:

Bring, O strong one, this sacrifice of ours to the gods, O wise one, as a liberal giver.

Bestow on us, O priest, abundant food. Agni, obtain, by sacrificing, mighty wealth for us.

Procure, O Agni, for ever to him who prays to you (the gift of) nourishment, the wonderful cow, May a son be ours, offspring that continues in our line...

Verses such as these were composed in a special kind of Sanskrit, known as Vedic Sanskrit. They were taught orally to men belonging to priestly families.

- (13.1) Why was Vedic Sanskrit significant? (2)
(13.2) Explain any two Vedic traditions of religious beliefs and practices. (2)
(13.3) Why were sacrifices performed during Vedic Period? (3)

14. Read the following excerpt 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...

Kabir says that are both mistaken.

Neither can find the only Ram. One kills the goat, the other cows.

They waste their lives in disputation.

- (14.1) How has laid Kabir laid emphasis on the attainment of oneness with the divine?
Explain. (2)
(14.2) How do you think people waste their lives in disputation? (2)
(14.3) How has the lyrical beauty of his poem made him a figure of inter-religious
harmony? Explain. (3)

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

(2 + 3 + 2 = 7)

The Muslim League resolution of 1940

The League's resolution of 1940 demanded:

That geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions, which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute "Independent States", in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

- (15.1) Identify the major demands of the Muslim League. (2)
(15.2) Analyse the reasons for the demand of autonomy by the Muslim League. (3)
(15.3) Analyse the distinctive aspects of the Muslim League Resolution of 1940. (2)

OR

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

A small basket of grapes

This is what Dr. Khushdeva Singh writes about his experience during one of his visits to Karachi in 1949:

My friends took me to a room at the airport where we all sat down and talked... (and had lunch together, I had to travel from Karachi to London... at 2.30 am... At 5.00 p.m. ... I told my friends that they had given me so generously of their time, I thought it would be too much for them to wait the whole night and suggested they must spare

(3)

themselves the trouble. But nobody left until it was dinner time... Then they said they were leaving and that I must have a little rest before emplaning. ... I got up at about 1.45 a.m. and, when I opened the door, I saw that all of them were still there... They all accompanied me to the plane, and, before parting, presented me with a small basket of grapes. I had no words to express my gratitude for the overwhelming affection with which I was treated and the happiness this stopover had given me.

(15.1) Analyse the attitude of the people of Karachi towards Khushdeva Singh. (2)

(15.2) Express the feelings of Khushdeva Singh at Karachi. (2)

(15.3) "Love is stronger than hate". Elucidate the statement in the context of this narrative. (3)

PART E

(Map Question)

(2 + 3 = 5)

16. (16.1) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

(a) Agra, a territory under Mughals

OR

Vijaynagara

(b) Champaran, a centre of National Movement

OR

Gwalior - a centre of the Revolt of 1857.

(16.2) On the same outline map three places have been marked as A, B, C which are related to the mature Harappan sites. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. (3)

Note: The following questions are for the **visually-impaired candidates** only in lieu of Q.No. 16. (2 + 3 = 5)

(16.1) Mention any two territories under Babur.

OR

Mention any two centres of Indian National Movement.

(16.2) Name any three mature Harappan sites.

Set-II

PART A

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(2 × 3 = 6)

Questions which are different from Set I.

1. "Coinage plays a valuable role in determining certain period of Indian history." Justify the statement giving two points. (2)

2. Why is Al-Biruni's text "Kitab-ul-Hind" considered as a Voluminous text? (2)

PART B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 6 = 24)

5. Describe the administrative features of the Mauryan Empire. (4)

6. 'Mahanavami Dibba of Vijaynagara was the centre of elaborate rituals.' Explain the statement with suitable examples. (4)
7. Why did N.G. Ranga urge to interpret minorities in the economic terms in the Constituent Assembly? Explain. (4)

PART C

(Long Answer Type Questions) (8 × 3 = 24)

12. "Quit India Movement' was genuinely a mass movement bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousand of ordinary Indians." Analyse the statement. (8)

OR

"The worst is over but Indians need to work collectively for the equality of all classes and creeds." Substantiate the statement of Gandhiji for bringing communal peace after the partition of India.

Set-III

PART A

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (2 × 3 = 6)

Questions which are different from Set I and Set II.

1. "Mauryan Empire was regarded as a major landmark in the early Indian history." Justify the statement giving two points. (2)
2. Why is Francois Bernier's work "Travels in the Mughal Empire" marked important in Europe? Give two reasons. (2)

PART B

(Short Answer Type Questions) (4 × 6 = 24)

5. Describe the features of coinage from sixth century BCE till sixth century CE. (4)
6. 'Abdur Razzaq and Domingo Paes were impressed by the fortification of the Vijaynagar Empire.' Explain the statement with suitable examples. (4)
7. 'Why did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar argue for Strong Centre in the Constituent Assembly? Explain. (4)

PART C

(Long Answer Type Questions) (8 × 3 = 24)

12. "Gandhiji and 'Salt Satyagraha' had made the British rulers desperately anxious." Analyse the statement of Times, American news magazine in this context. (8)

OR

"Historians have used different kinds of sources in reconstructing the political career of Gandhiji and the history of social and nationalist movements." Substantiate the statement with examples.