

Question Paper Foreign 2016 set 3
CBSE Class 12 History

General Instructions :

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- Answer to questions no. 1 to 3 carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.
- Answer to questions no. 4 to 9 carrying 4 marks, should not exceed 100 words each. Students should attempt any 5 questions in this section.
- Question no. 10 (for 4 marks) is a value based question and compulsory.
- Answer to questions no. 11 to 14, carrying 8 marks each should not exceed 350 words each. Students should attempt only three questions in this section.
- Questions no. 15 to 17 are source based questions and have no internal choice.
- Map question 18 includes 'identification' and 'significance' test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

PART – A

Answer all the questions given below :

1.Mention any two types of marriages during the period of Mahabharata.

Ans:-Marriages during mahabharat

- i. Endogamy
- ii. Exogamy-
- iii. Polyandry-
- iv. Polygyny-
- v. Any from the eight forms of marriages recognized in the Dharamashastras.
- vi. Any other relevant point.

2. Analyse one positive and one negative aspect of Fifth Report of 1813.

Ans:-Fifth Report

1. It was the fifth series of reports on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India.
2. It ran into 1002 pages of which over 800 pages were appendices.
3. It contained the information about Company misrule and maladministration.
4. The report became the basis of intense parliamentary debates on the nature of company's rule in India.
5. The Fifth report exaggerated the collapse of traditional zamindari power. It overestimated the scale on which zamindars were losing their land.
6. The revenue was not realized with punctuality.
7. Defaulters were the members of the old families.
8. Difficulty to the revenue officers with regard to public assessment.
9. Any other relevant point.

3. Name the book authored by Francois Bernier. Why did he project Mughal rule as tyrannical ? Give one reason.

Ans:-Bernier - Travels in the Mughal Empire

Projected Mughal rule as tyrannical

- i. All land belonged to the king and that private property was non-existent.
- ii. He saw the Mughal Empire – its king was the king of “beggars and barbarians”.
- iii. Its cities and towns were ruined and contaminated with “ill air”; and its fields, “overspread with bushes” and full of “pestilential marishes”.
- iv. And, all this was because of one reason: crown ownership of land, landholders could not pass on their land to their children.

v. Any other relevant point.

PART – B
SECTION I

Answer any five of the following questions :

4. Describe the subsistence strategies of Harappa civilization.

Ans:-Harappan subsistence

1. The Harappans ate a wide range of plant products. Archaeologists have been able to reconstruct dietary practices from finds of charred grains, seeds and bones.
2. These are studied by archaeo-botanists , who are specialists in ancient plant remains.
3. Food grains found at Harappan sites include wheat , barley , lentil , chickpea , sesame , millets and rice.
4. The Harappans ate a wide range of animal products. Archaeologists have been able to reconstruct use of animals from finds of charred animal bones found at Harappan sites. These include those of cattle , sheep , goat , buffalo and pig.
5. These are studied by Archaeo-zoologists or zoo- Archaeologists who are specialists in ancient animal remains, indicate that these animals were domesticated.
6. Bones of wild species such as boar , deer, and gharial were also found. The field had two sets of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together.
7. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site.
8. Water drawn from wells and water reservoir was used for irrigation.
9. Any other relevant point.

Any four to be explained.

5. “Historians have considered various elements while analyzing Mahabharata.”
Substantiate the statement.

Ans:-Various elements while analyzing Mahabharata Substantiate with examples

- i. They examined whether texts were written in Prakrit, Pali or Tamil, languages that were probably used by ordinary people, or in Sanskrit, a language meant almost exclusively for priests and elites.
- ii. They also consider the kinds of text. Were these mantras, learnt and chanted by ritual specialists, or stories that people could have read, or heard, and then retold if they found them interesting?
- iii. Besides, they try to find out about the author(s) whose perspectives and ideas shaped the text (oral by charioteers and by sage Ved Vyasa)
- iv. The intended audience, authors kept the interests of their audience in mind while composing their work.
- v. And they try and ascertain the possible date of the composition or compilation of the texts (200 BCE -200 CE).
- vi. The place where they may have been composed. It is only after making these assessments.
- vii. They draw on the content of texts to arrive at an understanding of their historical significance (deductive and narrative) .

6.How did Basavanna initiate a new movement in Karnataka during Bhakti period ? Explain.

Ans:-Basavanna Movement in Karnatak

- i. He was initially a Jaina and a minister in the court of a Chalukya king.
- ii. His followers are known as Virashaivas or Lingayats .
- iii. They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a linga, and men usually wear a small linga in a silver case on a loop strung over the left shoulder.
- iv. Lingayats believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.

v. They do not practice cremation instead, they ceremonially bury their dead.

vi. The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste.

vii. They also questioned the theory of rebirth.

viii. They encouraged post-puberty marriage and the remarriage of widows.

7.Explain how did Vijayanagara rulers innovate and develop a distinctive type of architecture in the Virupaksha temple.

Ans:-Virupaksha Temple

i. The Virupaksha temple a very old temple. While inscriptions suggest that the earliest shrine dated to the ninth-tenth centuries, it was substantially enlarged with the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire.

ii. The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession.

iii. This was decorated with delicately carved pillars.

iv. Gopurams, royal gateways that often dwarfed the towers on the central shrines, and signalled the presence of the temple.

v. Mandapas or pavilions and long, pillared corridors that often ran around the shrines within the temple .

vi. Social importance----1)images of god were placed to witness special programmes of music, dance &dramas .

2) used to celebrate the marriages of deities.

8.Explain how did Vijayanagara rulers innovate and develop a distinctive type of architecture in the Virupaksha temple.

Ans:-Rumors and prophecies

i. They thought that bullets coated with the fat of cows and pigs and that biting those bullets would corrupt their caste and religion.

- ii. The sepoy had refused saying that the “lower caste’s” touch would defile the lota.
- iii. The rumours said, the British had mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour that was sold in the market.
- iv. Matter regarding conversion to christianity was also a big issue.
- v. Chapattis were being distributed from village to village.
- vi. The prophecy that the British rule would come to an end on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey , on 23 June 1857.
- vii. Any other relevant point.

9. “Critically examine the proposals of the Cabinet Mission of 1946.

Ans:-Cabinet Mission of 1946

- i. In March 1946 the British Cabinet sent a three member mission to Delhi to examine the League’s demand and to suggest a suitable political framework for a free India .
- ii. It recommended a loose three-tier confederation.
- iii. India was to remain united.
- iv. It was to have a weak central government controlling only foreign affairs, defence and communications with the provincial assemblies being grouped into three sections while electing the constituent assembly.
- v. Section A for the Hindu majority provinces, and Sections B and C for the Muslim-majority provinces of the north-west and the north-east (including Assam) respectively.
- vi. The sections or groups of provinces would comprise various regional units.
- vii. They would have the power to set up intermediate-level executives and legislatures of their own.
- viii. Initially all major parties accepted this plan but it was short lived.
- ix. The League wanted the grouping to be compulsory , with sections B and C developing into

strong entities with the right to secede from the union in the future.

x. The congress wanted that provinces be given the right to join a group.

xi. It was not satisfied with the Mission's clarification that grouping would be compulsory at first , but provinces would have the right to opt out after the constitution had been finalized and new elections held in accordance with it.

xii. Therefore neither the league nor the Congress agreed to the Cabinet Mission's proposal.

xiii. Any other relevant point.

Any four to be examined

SECTION II

10.The Constitution Assembly was expected to express the aspirations of those who had participated in the movement for independence. Democracy, equality and justice were ideals that had become intimately associated with social struggles in India since the nineteenth century. How could the social struggles have the successful ends with their intertwined values of democracy, equality along with social justice ? Throw light on the values mentioned in the relevance to the context

Ans:-Values

i. Cooperation.

ii. Inclusiveness.

iii. Accommodative and assimilative society .

iv. Shared decision-making, and a sense of community.

v. Responsibility, respect for differences.

vi. Minorities protection.

vii. Secularism.

viii. Spreading message of brotherhood and fraternity.

- ix. Commitment to liberal principles of toleration, equality and rights.
- x. Human equality and dignity and feasible mechanism for pursuing social justice.
- xi. Any other relevant point.

PART – C

Answer any three of the following questions :

11.Explain the development of Mahayana Buddhism. How did Buddha teach the path of righteous living or dhamma to the society ? Elaborate.

OR

Explain the distinctive aspects of Sanchi Stupa.

Ans:-Mahayana Buddhism.

- i. The idea of a saviour emerged. Buddha was regarded as a God the one who could ensure salvation. Those who adopted these beliefs were described as Mahayana or the “greater vehicle”.
- ii. Simultaneously, the concept of the Bodhisatta (Buddha in the previous birth) also developed.
- iii. Bodhisattas were perceived as deeply compassionate beings they accumulated merit through their efforts not to attain nibbana but to help others.
- iv. The worship of images of the Buddha and Bodhisattas became an important part of Mahayana tradition.

How did Buddha teach the path of righteousness or dhamma to the society

- i. The world is transient (anicca) and constantly changing; it is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.
- ii. Within this transient world, sorrow (dukkha) is intrinsic to human existence.

- iii. By following the path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can come out of these worldly troubles.
- iv. The Buddha regarded the social world as the creation of humans rather than of divine origin. Therefore, he advised kings and gahapatis to be humane and ethical towards common people.
- v. Individual effort was expected to transform social relations. The Buddha emphasised individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self-realisation.
- vi. Any other relevant point.

12.Examine the central and provincial administration of the Mughal Empire.

OR

Assess the relationship between Mughal and the countries beyond the frontiers.

Ans:-Examine the central and provincial administrative perspective of the Mughal Empire.

- i. King was the head of the Mughal administration.
- ii. Mansabdari system was practised at the central level.
- iii. The central nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic and religious groups .
- iv. Mirbakhshi supervised the corps of court writers (waqia nawis) who recorded all applications and documents presented to the court and all imperial orders(farman).
- v. In the provinces (subas) ministers had their corresponding subordinates (diwan, bakhshi and sadr).
- vi. The head of the provincial administration was the governor (subadar) who reported directly to the emperor.
- vii. The sarkars, into which each suba was divided, often overlapped with the jurisdiction of faujdars (commandants) who were deployed with contingents.
- viii. . The local administration was looked after at the level of the pargana (sub-district) by

three semi-hereditary officers, the qanungo (keeper of revenue records), the chaudhuri (in charge of revenue collection) and the qazi.

ix. Each department of the administration maintained a large support staff of clerks, accountants, auditors, messengers, and other functionaries who were technically qualified officials, functioning in accordance with standardised rules and procedures and generating copious written orders and records.

x. Persian was made the language of administration throughout, but local languages were used for village accounts .

xi. The nobles participated in military campaigns with their armies and also served as officers of the empire in the provinces.

OR

Assess the relationship between Mughal and the countries beyond the frontiers

i. Tension and political rivalry between them due to regional interests .

ii. The political and diplomatic relations between the Mughal and the Iran and Turan hinged on the control of the Hindukush.

iii. A constant aim of Mughal policy was to control strategic outposts –Kabul and Qandahar.

iv. Qandahar was a bone of contention between the Safavids

and the Mughals.

v. In 1613 Jahangir sent a diplomatic envoy to the court of Shah Abbas to plead for retaining Qandahar, but the mission failed.

vi. In the winter of 1622 a Persian army besieged Qandahar .

vii. The relationship between the Mughals and the Ottomans was marked by the concern to ensure free movement for merchants and pilgrims where the important pilgrim of Mecca and Medina were located.

viii. The Mughal emperor usually combined religion and commerce by exporting valuable

merchandise.

ix. Akbar was curious about Christianity and dispatched an embassy to Goa to invite Jesuit mission from Europe.

x. Any other relevant point.

To be assessed as a whole

13. “Gandhiji transformed Indian nationalism through Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920.” Give arguments to support the statement.

OR

“Gandhiji had made the Britishers desperately anxious.” Explain the statement in the context of Salt March of 1930.

Ans:-Non -Cooperation Movement

i. Protest against Rowlatt act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre and against the Govt. of India Act 1919.

ii. Gandhiji coupled non-cooperation with khilafat.

iii. Knitted a popular movement through Hindu Muslim participation together against the colonial power.

iv. Swadeshi and boycott movement became popular.

v. People defied laws.

vi. Tribal people violated forest laws.

vii. Traders, farmers, workers joined in the movement.

viii. Non-cooperation with the colonial power.

ix. He became people’s leader by entailed renunciation and self discipline.

x. Gandhiji emerged as undisputed leader.

xi. Shook the foundation of British power.

xii. It was a training for self-rule.

xiii. Any other relevant point.

To be assessed as a whole

OR

Salt march

i. Mahatma Gandhi led a march to break one of the most widely disliked laws in British India, which gave the state a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt.

ii. His picking on the salt monopoly was another illustration of Gandhiji's tactical wisdom.

iii. Mobilized a wider discontent against British rule .

iv. 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean.

v. He broke the salt law.

vi. Meanwhile, parallel salt marches were being conducted .

vii. For Swaraj Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs were united.

viii. These are the steps towards Swaraj.

ix. Mahatma Gandhi got world attention as American news magazine 'Time' covered the event.

x. It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.

xi. Forced upon the British the realization that their Raj would not last forever.

xii. Every strata of people joined the revolt.

xiii. Students, lawyers, officials, peasants, workers, women, traders all joined movement.

xiv. It became a mass movement.

xv. Any other relevant point.

To be assessed as whole

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

How Silver came to India ?

This excerpt from Giovanni Careri's account (based on Bernier's account) gives an idea of the enormous amount of wealth that found its way into the Mughal Empire : That the Reader may form some idea of the Wealth of this (Mughal) Empire, he is to observe that all the Gold and Silver, which circulates throughout the World at last Centres here. It is well known that as much of it comes out of America, after running through several kingdoms of Europe, goes partly into Turkey (Turkey), for several sorts of commodities; and part into Persia, by the way of Smirna for Silk. Now the Turks not being able to abstain from Coffee, which comes from Hyeman (Oman), and Arabia ... nor Persia, Arabia, and the Turks themselves to go without the commodities of India, send vast quantities of Money (money) to Moka (Mocha) on the Red Sea, near Babel Mandel; to Bassora (Basra) at the bottom of the Persian Gulph (Gulf); ... which is afterwards sent over in Ships to Indostan (Hindustan). Besides the Indian, Dutch, English, and Portuguese ships, that every year carry the commodities of Indostan, to Pegu, Tanasserri (parts of Myanmar), Siam (Thailand), Ceylon (Sri Lanka)... the Maldiv Islands, Mozambique and other Places, must be necessarily convey much Gold and Silver thither, from those Countries. All that the Dutch fetch from the Mines in Japan, sooner or later, goes to Indostan; and the goods carry'd hence into Europe, whether to France, England, or Portugal, are all purchas'd for ready Money, which remains there.

(14.1) How did the political stability in these empires help to create vibrant trade ? 2

(14.2) Name the Italian traveller who had accounted for the travel of silver in the Mughal empire. Which commodities were traded between the countries ? 1 + 2 = 3

(14.3) How did the transaction of gold and silver facilitate circulation of money into the Mughal Empire ?

Ans:-14.1 How did the political stability in these empires help to create vibrant trade?

i. Political stability of Ming dynasty (China). Safavid (Iran) and Ottoman (Turkey), Mughal, Arabian, Persian.

ii. It helped to create network of trade from china to Mediterranean sea.

14.2 Name the Italian traveler who had accounted for the travel of silver in the Mughal Empire. Which commodities were traded between the countries?

i. Giovanni Careri.

ii. Coffee, silk, spices, minerals.

iii. Transactions in gold and silver.

14.3. How did the transaction of gold and silver facilitated circulation of money into the Mughal Empire?

i. Gold and silver were circulated throughout whole world from America to Europe then Turkey , Persia, , India , Mecca. ii. Indian , Dutch, English and Portuguese ships carried commodities to Indonesia, Maldives, Mozambique and Arabia .

PART – D

15.The anguish of the King

When the king Devanampiya Piyadassi had been ruling for eight years, the (country of the) Kalingas (present-day coastal Orissa) was conquered by (him). One hundred and fifty thousand men were deported, a hundred thousand were killed, and many more died. After that, now that (the country of) the Kalingas has been taken, Devanampiya (is devoted) to an intense study of Dhamma, to the love of Dhamma, and to instructing (the people) in Dhamma. This is the repentance of Devanampiya on account of his conquest of the (country of the) Kalingas. For this is considered very painful and deplorable by Devanampiya that, while one is conquering an unconquered (country) slaughter, death and deportation of people (take place) there ...

(15.1) Who is referred as Devanampiya Piyadassi and why was he called so ?

(15.2) The Kalinga War was one of the landmark events in Indian history. Explain.

(15.3) What did Devanampiya do in repentance ?

Ans:-15.1 Who is referred as Devanampiya Piyadassi and why was he called so?

i. Ashoka was referred as king Devanampiya.

ii. He worked for the welfare of the society.

iii. He was keen to know the affairs of the people.

iv. He was ready to dispose of the affairs of the people or his subjects. He got the title as Piyadassi and Davanampiya as he was liked by his people.

v. Devanampiya- 'beloved of the gods' Piyadassi-'pleasant to behold'

vi. Any two relevant point.

15.2 The Kalinga War was one of the landmark events in Indian history.

i. Thousands were killed in the kalinga war , lot of bloodshed was there.

ii. Horrifying stories of killing, death and deportation of the Kalingan people.

iii. It had incredible influence on the personal life and policy of Asoka.

iv. He was repenting for his deeds. He embraced Buddhism and

took the vow of inculcating 'Dhamma' to all men throughout his life. Asoka left behind the policy of Digvijaya and adopted the

policy of Dhamma.

v. Any three

15.3 What did Davanampiya do in repentance?

i. It had incredible influence on the personal life and policy of Asoka. The despair and casualty which he had inflicted .

ii. Kalinga filled his heart with deep sorrow and regret. The cry of the wives and women of the dead, the tears of the children, the terrifying sufferings of the dying men, all had changed his heart and mind. He found his consolation in Buddhism.

iii. He was repenting for his deeds. He embraced Buddhism and took the vow of inculcating 'Dhamma' to all men throughout his life. King Asoka left behind the policy of Digvijaya and adopted the policy of Dhamma.

iv. Any other relevant point.

The Miraculous and the Unbelievable

Local newspapers in the United Provinces recorded many of the rumours that circulated at that time. There were rumours that every person who wanted to test the power of the Mahatma had been surprised.

1. Sikandar Sahu from a village in Basti said on 15th February that he would believe in the Mahatmaji when the karah (boiling pan) full of sugarcane juice in his karkhana (where gur was produced) split into two. Immediately the karah actually split into two from the middle.
2. A cultivator in Azamgarh said that he would believe in the Mahatmaji's authenticity if sesamum sprouted on his field planted with wheat. Next day all the wheat in that field became sesamum.

(15.1) Why did Gandhiji appear as saviour to the Indian peasants ?

(15.2) Assess the role of local Newspapers in the spreading of rumours.

(15.3) How did the test of Sikandar Sahu prove Mahatma Gandhiji's miraculous power ?

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

Jotedar of Dinajpur Buchanan described the ways in which the jotedars of Dinajpur in North Bengal resisted being disciplined by the zamindar and undermined his power : Landlords do not like this class of men, but it is evident that they are absolutely necessary, unless the landlords themselves would advance money to their necessitous tenantry... The jotedars who cultivate large portions of lands are very refractory, and know that the zamindars have no power over them. They pay only a few rupees on account of their revenue and then fall in balance almost every kist (instalment), they hold more lands than they are entitled to by their pottahs (deeds of contract). Should the zamindar's officers, in consequence, summon them to the cutcherry, and detain them for one or two hours with a view to reprimand them, they immediately go and complain at the Fouzdarry Thanna (police station) for imprisonment and at the munsiff's (a judicial officer at the lower court) cutcherry for being dishonoured and whilst the causes continue unsettled, they instigate the petty ryots not to pay their revenue consequently ...

(16.1) Why did the jotedars of Dinajpur in North Bengal resist ?

(16.2) Mention the issues of conflict between jotedars and zamindars.

(16.3) State the ways through which the jotedars resisted the authority of the zamindars.

Ans:-16.1 Why did the jotedars of Dinajpur in North Bengal resist?

- i. Acquired vast areas of land and controlled trade as well as moneylending.
- ii. Commanding figures against zamindars.
- iii. Zamindars troubled them.

16.2 Mention the issues of conflict between jotedars and zamindars

- i. Landlords do not like this class of men, but it is evident that they are absolutely necessary, unless the landlords themselves would advance money to their necessitous tenantry .
- ii. The jotedars who cultivate large portions of lands are very refractory, and know that the zamindars have no power over them.
- iii. Jotedars fiercely resisted efforts by zamindars to increase the jama of the village , prevented zamindari officials from executing deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the zamindars.

16.3 State the ways through which the jotedars resisted the authority of the zamindars.

- i. They pay only a few rupees on account of their revenue and then fall in balance almost every kist (instalment), they hold more lands than they are entitled to by their pottahs (deeds of contract).
- ii. Should the zamindar's officers, in consequence, summon them to the cutcherry, and detain them for one or two hours with a view to reprimand them, they immediately go and complain at the Fouzdarry Thanna (police station) for imprisonment and at the munsiff 's (a judicial officer at the lower court) cutcherry for being dishonoured and whilst the causes continue unsettled.
- iii. They instigated the petty ryots not to pay their revenue .
- iv. Any other relevant point.

Any two to be mentioned

17. (17.1) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

(a) Rakhigarhi, the mature Harappa site

(b) Agra, the imperial capital of Mughal in 1585

(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

Ans:-17 17.1 and 17.2 – Filled in Map attached

Answers are for the visually impaired candidates.

17.1 Any three centres related with Indian National Movement

-Champaran, Dandi. Bombay, Kheda, Ahmadabad, Chauri-Chaura,-Cham-pCahra Amritsar, Benaras, Lahore, Bardoli, Karachi.

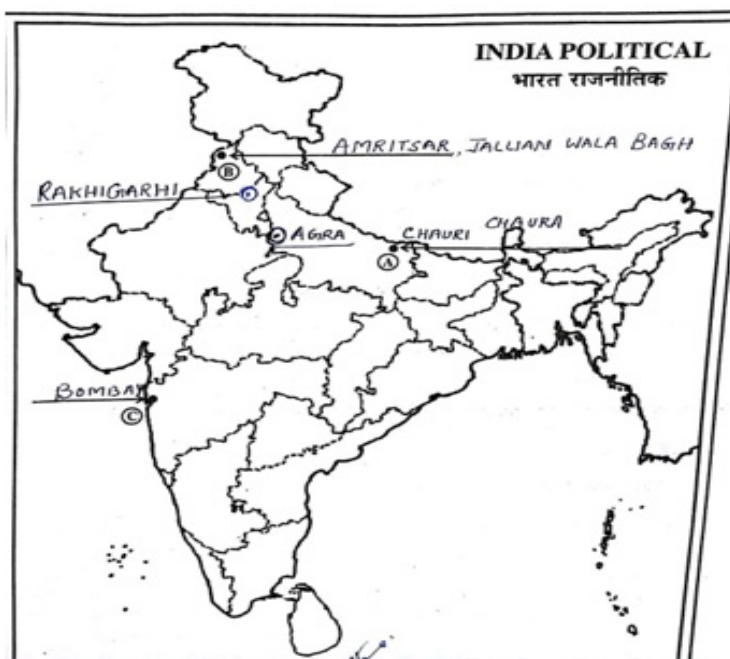
17.2 Capital City of Mughal Empire.- Agra, Lahore, Delhi ,Fatehpur

Sikri- Anyone to be mentioned

17.3 Any one mature Harappa Sites

17.3 Kotdiji, Lothal, Kalibanga, Harappa, Mohanjodaro, Banawali, DholaKviortad,ijiK, oLtodtihjia,l,L

Nageshwar, Chanhudaro, Balakot, Rakhigarhi



PART – E

18. 18.1 On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

(A) Azamgarh – the centre of revolt of 1857 (B) Surat – a town under British control in 1857.

18.2 On the same map three places of Mature Harappan sites are marked as 1, 2 and 3. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.

Note : The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q. No. 18.

18.1 Name any one centre of the revolt of 1857 in Uttar Pradesh.

18.2 Name an important town in Gujarat which was under British control in 1857.

18.3 to 18.5 : Name any three places of Mature Harappan sites.