

**Question Paper Delhi 2017 set-2**  
**Class 12 History**

**General Instruction**

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. Who founded the Mauryan Empire? Mention any one source to know about him.
2. Elucidate any two features of the Kitab-ul-Hind.
3. Why was Permanent Settlement rarely extended to any other region beyond Bengal during 18th century ?. Give two reasons.

**PART – B**

**SECTION – I**

**Answer any five of the following questions:**

4. “Be lamps unto yourself as all of you must work out your own liberation.” In the light of the above last words of Buddha to his followers bring out his philosophy of life.
5. Describe how numismatics (Study of coins) of the sixth century B.C.E. onwards has helped the historians to reconstruct the past of the various kingdoms.

6. In what ways have the daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal Court conveyed a sense of power of the Mughal Emperor ? Explain.
7. Explain the features of Virupaksha temple.
8. How did the British Land Revenue policy undermined the position and authority of the Taluqdars of Awadh during early nineteenth century ? Explain
9. Describe the causes that led to the Partition of India.

## SECTION – II

### Value Based Question (Compulsory)

10. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow: The leaders of the revolt were presented as heroic figures ...Heroic poems were written about the valour of the queen who, with a sword in one hand and the reins of her horse in the other, fought for the freedom of her motherland. Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy, slaying British soldiers and valiantly fighting till her last. Children in many parts of India grow up reading the lines of Subhadra Kumari Chauhan: “Khoob ladi mardani, woh to Jhansi wali rani thi”. She became a symbol of the determination to resist injustice and alien rule.
- i) Why was the queen represented as a masculine figure? (20)
  - ii) What values, reflected in the queen’s character, are relevant to meet the challenges of today? (2)

## PART – C

### Long Answer Questions

**Answer all the questions given below :**

11. Describe the evidences that suggests that Brahminal prescriptions about Kinship, Patriarchy and marriages were not universally followed during Mahabharata period.

**OR**

Highlight the elements considered by the historians while analyzing the Mahabharata. Explain B.B. Lal’s search for convergence in this regard.

12. Examine Ain-i-Akbari as the culmination of large historical and administrative project of Akbar's empire.

**OR**

Examine the vitality of Mughal Land Revenue System as an administrative apparatus.

13. "Gandhiji was as much a social reformer as he was a politician." Explain.

**OR**

"One of the topics most vigorously debated in the Constituent Assembly was the respective rights of the Central Government and the States." Support the statement with suitable evidences.

**PART – D**

**(Source Based Questions)**

14. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

In the 1960s, the evidence of a massacre in Mohenjodaro was questioned by an archaeologist named George Dales. He demonstrated that the skeletons found at the site did not belong to the same period.

Whereas a couple of them definitely seem to indicate a slaughter,....the bulk of the bones were found in contexts suggesting burials of the sloppiest and most irreverent nature. There is no destruction level covering the latest period of the city, no sign of extensive burning, no bodies of warriors clad in armour and surrounded by the weapons of war. The citadel, the only fortified part of the city, yielded no evidence of a final defence.

(14.1) Mention the views of Dales on the evidences found while excavating the ruins at Mohenjodaro.

(14.2) Why this decline of Indus Valley Civilization called as enigmatic ?

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

15. Read the extract given below 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 they are both mistaken. Neither can find the only Ram. One kills the goat, the other cows. They waste their lives in disputation.

(15.1) How does Kabir's composition convey his mystical experiences ?

(15.2) Explain Kabir's views on 'GOD'.

(15.3) 'Kabir was and is to the present, a source of inspiration for those who questioned entrenched religious and social institutions, ideas and practices in the search for divine.' Give your views on the statement with reference to the passage.

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

### **Escaping to the countryside**

This is how the famous poet Mirza Ghalib described what the people of Delhi did when the British forces occupied the city in 1857 :

Smiting the enemy and driving him before them, the victors (i.e., the British) overran the city in all directions. All whom they found in the street they cut down...For two to three days every road in the city, from the Kashmiri Gate to Chandni Chowk, was a battlefield. Three gates – the Ajmeri, the Turcoman and the Delhi – were still held by the rebels ... At the naked spectacle of this vengeful wrath and malevolent hatred the colour fled from men's faces, and a vast concourse of men and women.... took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city, they drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.

(16.1) Why were towns built by the Mughal famous for ?

(16.2) How had Mirza Ghalib described Delhi as a city ?

(16.3) How was towns different from the villages during the Mughal era ?

### **PART – E**

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

(a) Bodhgaya – A Buddhist Site

(b) Agra – The Mughal Capital

(17.2) On the same political outline map of India, three places related to the centres of the Revolt of 1857 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 only for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 17

(17.1) Name any two places of major Buddhist sites.

(17.2) Name any three centres of the Revolt of 1857.

