



# HISTORY

## BOOKS - XII BOARDS PREVIOUS YEAR

### DELHI 2014

#### Delhi 2014 Set I

1. Mention any two features of the administration system of the Mauryan Empire.



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2. "By the eleventh century Sufism evolved into a well developed movement." Give any two examples.



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3. Why was the colonial government mapping of Indian cities from the early years ? Give any two reasons



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4. How did architectural features of Mohenjodaro indicate planning? Support with suitable examples

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5. Who composed the original story of "Mahabharata in oral form ? Explain any four elements considered by the historians while analyzing the Mahabharata.

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6. "Buddha laid stress on right conduct and values." In the light of the above message, explain his technique on life.



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7. "Domingo Paes has called the Mahanavami Dibba of Vijaynagar Empire as The House of Victory'." Justify.



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**8.** Describe the life led by the forest dwellers during the Mughal era in 16th-17th centuries.



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**9.** Critically examine the policies adopted by the Britishers to control Paharias



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**10.** How did British dispossess Taluqdars of Awadh during 1857 ? Explain with examples.



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**11.** "The colonial citics provided new opportunities for women century." Give two examples.



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**12.** Explain any three values encouraged women for their empowerment



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**13.** Explain the role of Panchayats in the Mughal rural Indian society during 16th-17th centuries



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**14.** Explain how Akbar maintained harmonious relations with different ethnic and religious communities.



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**15.** "In the history of nationalism Gandhiji is often identified with the making of a nation." Describe his role in the freedom struggle of India.



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**16.** Describe the harrowing experiences of ordinary people during the period of partition of India.



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**17.** Read the following extracts carefully and answer the question that follows:

Samudragupta

In praise of Samudragupta This is an excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti:

He was without an antagonist on earth, he, by the over flowing of the multitude of (his) qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, has wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles of (is) feet (he is) Purusha (the Supreme Being), being the cause of the prosperity of the good and the destruction of the bad (he is) incomprehensible (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility, (he is) possessed many good of compassion, e s e gvet of many hundred-thousands of cows, (his) mind has received cereifonial initiation for the uplift of the

miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering, (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind:(he is) equal to (the-gods) Kubera (the god of wealth), Varuna (the god of the ocean), Indra (the god of rain.) and Yama (the god of death)..

Who wrote the above Prashasti? State the importance of Prashasti,



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is) incomprehensible (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility, (he is) possessed many good of compassion, e s e gvet of many hundred-thousands of cows, (his) mind has received cereifonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering, (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind:(he is) equal to (the-gods) Kubera (the god of wealth), Varuna (the god of the ocean), Inda (the god of rain.i) and Yama (the god of death)..

Mention any tree qualities of the ruler described in the excerpt.



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**19.** Read the following extracts carefully and answer the question that follows:

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How fat are these values, shown by the rulers, relevant in the contemporary society ? Explain.



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## 20. Why-kinfolk quarreled

This is an excerpt from the Adi Parvan (literally, the first section) of the Sanskrit Mahabharata,



describing why conflicts arose amongst the Kauravas and Pandavas The Kauravas were the ... sons of Dhritarashtra, and the Pandavas cousins. Since Dhritarashtra was blind, his younger brother Pandu ascended the throne of Hastinapura, .. However, after the premature death of Pandu, Dhritarashtra became king, as the royal princes were their the citizens of Hastinapura began to express their preference for the Pandavas, for they were more capable and virtuous than the Kauravas. This made Duryodhana, the eldest of the Kauravas, jealous He approached his father

and said, "You yourself did not receive the throne, because of your defect. If the Pandava receives the patrimony from Pandu, his son will surely inherit it in turn, and so will his son, and his. We ourselves with our sons shall be excluded from the royal succession and become of slight regard in the eyes of the world, lord of the earth !"

Explain about the worries of Duryodhana that he expressed to his father.



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Mention the criteria for becoming king as suggested in the excerpt.



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world, lord of the earth !"

Why did the citizens of Hastinapur their preference for the express Pandavas?



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**23.** Here is an excerpt from Ibn Battuta's account of Delhi, often spelt as Delhi texts of the period:

The city of Dehli covers a wide area and has a large populatuon.. The rampart round the city is without parallel. The breadth of its wall is

eleven as Delhi in texts of the cubits, and inside it are houses for the night: sentry and gatekeepers. Inside the ramparts, there are store-houses for storing edibles, magazines, ammunition, ballistas and siege machines. The grains that are stored (in these ramparts) can last for a long time, without rotting. In the interior of the rampart, horsemen as well as infantrymen move from one end of the city to another. The rampart is pierced through by windows which open on the side of the city, and it is through these windows that light enters inside. The lower part of the rampart is



built of stone, the upper part of bricks. It has many towers close to one another. There are twenty eight gates in this city which are called darwaza, and of these, the Budaun darwaza is the greatest, inside the Mandwi darwaza there is grain market, adjacent to the Gul darwaza there is an orchard ... It (the city of Delhi) has a fine cemetery in which graves have domes over them, and those that do not have a dome, have an arch, for sure. In the cemetery they sow flowers such as tuberose, jasmine, wild rose, etc., and flowers blossom there in all seasons.

Why has Ibn Battuta described Delhi as a vast city?



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Mention the measures taken to protect Delhi from the invasion during 14th century.



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rose, etc., and flowers blossom there in all seasons.

Why was Ibn Battuta impressed with the architectural features of the city? Explain.



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## 26. King and Traders

Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509-29), the most famous ruler of Vijaynagar, composed a work



on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada. About traders he wrote : A king should improve the harbours of his country and so encourage its commerce that horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles are freely imported . He should sailors who land in his country on account of storms, illness and exhaustion are looked after in a suitable manner. ... Make the merchants of distant foreign countries who import elephants and good horses be attached to yourself by providing them with daily audience, presents and allowing decent

profits. Then those articles will never arrange that the foreign go to your enemies.

Explain the responsibilities of king mentioned by Krishnadeva Raya.



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## 27. King and Traders

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In what ways had KrishnadevaRaya protected articles from going to his enemies?



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He should sailors who land in his country on account of storms, illness and exhaustion are looked after in a suitable manner. ... Make the merchants of distant foreign countries who import elephants and good horses be attached to yourself by providing them with daily audience, presents and allowing decent profits. Then those articles will never arrange that the foreign go to your enemies.

Explain the measures taken by the king to improve the conditions of his country.



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**29.** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

### A Newspaper Report

The following report, titled 'The ryot and the mone lender', appeared in the Native June, 1876), and was quoted in Report of the Native Newspapers of Bombay:

They the ryots) first place spies on the boundaries of th villages to sce if any Govcrnment officrs come, and to give timely

intimation of their arrival to the offenders. They then assemble in a body and go to the houses of their creditors, and demand from them a surrender of their bonds and other documents, and threaten them in case of refusal with assault and plunder. If any Government officer happens to approach the villages where the above is taking place, the spies give intimation to the offenders and the latter disperse in time.

Describe how ryots took control over the money lenders ?

**30.** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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Explain-the measures-taken-by the ryote to save themselves.



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

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houses of their creditors, and demand from them a surrender of their bonds and other documents, and threaten them in case of refusal with assault and plunder. If any Government officer happens to approach the villages where the above is taking place, the spies give intimation to the offenders and the latter disperse in time.

Explain why ryots resorted to robbing the moneylenders.



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32. We are not just going to copy' We say that it is our firm and solemn resolve to have an independent sovereign republic. India is bound to be sovereign, it is bound to be independent and it is bound to be a republic ...

Now, some friends have raised the question : "Why have you not put in the word 'democratic' here?" Well, I told them that it is conceivable, of course, that a republic may not be democratic but the whole of our past is witness to this fact that we stand for democratic institutions. Obviously we are aiming at democracy and nothing less than a

democracy. What form of democracy, what shape it might take is another matter. The democracies of the present day, many of them in Europe and elsewhere, have played a great part in the world's progress. Yet, it may be doubtful if those democracies may not have to change their, shape somewhat before long if they have to remain completely democratic. We are not copy, I hope, a certain democratic procedure or an institution of a so called democratic country. We going just to. may improve upon it. In any event whatever system of government we may establish here must fit

in with the temper of our to them. We stand for democracy. It will be for this House to determine what shape to give to that democracy, the fullest democracy, I hope. The house will notice that in this resolution, although not used the word "democratic" because we thought it is obvious that the word "republic" contains that word and we did not want to use unnecessary words and redundant words, but we have done something much more than using the word. content of democracy in this resolution and not only the content of democracy but the

content, if, I may people and be acceptable we have We have given the say so, of economic democracy in this resolution. Others might take objection to this resolution on the ground that we have not said that it should be a socialist state. Well, I stand for socialism and, I hope, to me India will stand for Socialism and that India will go towards the constitution of a socialist State and I do believe that the whole world will have to go that way.

Explain why Nehru did not mention the word democratic in the resolution.

**33.** We are not just going to copy' We say that it is our firm and solemn resolve to have an independent sovereign republic. India is bound to be sovereign, it is bound to be independent and it is bound to be a republic ...

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improve upon it. In any event whatever system of government we may establish here must fit in with the temper of our to them. We stand for democracy. It will be for this House to determine what shape to give to that democracy, the fullest democracy, I hope. The house will notice that in this resolution, although not used the word "democratic" because we thought it is obvious that the word "republic" contains that word and we did not want to use unnecessary words and redundant words, but we have done something much more than using the word.

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Mention the three basic features of the Constitution given in the above passage.



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**34.** We are not just going to copy' We say that it is our firm and solemn resolve to have an independent sovereign republic. India is bound to be sovereign, it is bound to be independent and it is bound to be a republic ... Now, some friends have raised the question : "Why have you not put in the word

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that India will go towards the constitution of a socialist State and I do believe that the whole world will have to go that way.

On what kind of socialism did Nehru give stress to?



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**35.** On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following:

(a) Dholavira



(b) Lumbini



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**36.** On the same outline map of India three places related to the Indian National Movement have been marked as 1,2 and 3. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



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## Delhi 2014 Set Ii

1. Why were Britishers keen to create the familiar landscape in Bombay ? Give two reasons.

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2. Who initiated Kabir into Bhakti ? Mention his concept of Ultimate Reality.



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3. Explain why we call Mahabharata a 'Dynamic Text'.

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4. Describe the different arguments given by the archaeologists over the central authority of Harappa.

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5. "Domingo Paes and Abdur Razzaq were highly impressed with the fortification of Vijaynagar Empire."Justify the statment



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6. Explain how did the rebel leders propagate their ideas and persuade people to join the revolt of 1857.



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7. State any two limitations of inscriptional evidences.



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8. Who was the preceptor of Mirabai? Mention any one principal of her philosophy.



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**Delhi 2014 Set Iii**

1. Examine the problems faced by archaeologists in the interpretation of religious practices of Harappa.



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2. Who were categorised as untouchables? Describe the duties prescribed for them in Manusmriti and Shastras.



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3. Explain the importance of the sacred centres of Vijaynagar with special emphasis Gopu ams and Mandapas.



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4. The relationship of the Indian sepoy's with their superior white officers underwent significant change in 1840s Explain.



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