



# HISTORY

## BOOKS - XII BOARDS PREVIOUS YEAR

### DELHI 2015

#### Delhi 2015 Set I

1. Why was Mauryan Empire regarded as a major landmark in the early Indian history ?



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2. Name the major anthology compiled by the Alvars which is also described as the Tamil Veda. How did various chiefdoms in the Tamil region help them in the early first millennium CE?



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3. Explain how the conversion of Census data into convenient statistical data by the

Britisher in India riddled with ambiguities in the late nineteenth century



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4. How have historians provided new insight into the subsistence strategies of the Harappan culture?



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5. Critically examine the limitations of the inscriptional evidences in understanding political and economic history of India.



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6. "The Mahanavami Dibba in the Royal Centre of Vijaynagar has the basis of its form of buildings functions." Elaborate.



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7. The heart of the Mughal Empire was its capital city." Explain with examples.



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8. Explain how the East India Company subdued the authority of the zamindars in Bengal during 18th century.



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**9.** Analyse the provisions of the Cabinet Mission of 1946.



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**10.** The nationalist movement in the twentieth century drew its inspiration from the events of 1857. A whole world of nationalist imagination was woven around the Revolt. It was celebrated as the First War of Independence in which all sections of the people of India came

together to fight imperial rule." "The Revolt of 1857 marked first nationalist challenge to the English in India." Explain giving examples practised by the rebels to set the beginning for it.



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**11.** Explain the structural of the Sanchi Stupa.



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**12.** Examine the role of Panchayat as the main constituent of the Mughal village community.



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**13.** Gandhiji encouraged the communication of the regional message in the mother-tongue- rather than in the language of  
Examine how he knitted the Non-Cooperation Movement with his philosophy.



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**14.** "Some scholars see partition of India as a culmination of communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century." Elucidate.



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**15.** Read the following paragraph answer the questions that follow: carefully and Draupadi's Questions Draupadi is supposed to have asked Yudhishtira whether he had lost himself

before staking her. Two contrary opinions were expressed in response to this question. One, that even if Yudhishtita had lost him self earlier, his wife temained under his control, so he could stake her Two, that an unfree man (as Yudhishtira was when he had lost himself) could not stake another person. The matter remained unresolved, ultimately Dhritarashtra restored to the Pandavas and Draupadi there personal freedom.

How did Draupadi's question unsettle everyone in the assembly ?



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**16.** Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: carefully and Draupadi's Questions Draupadi is supposed to have asked Yudhishtira whether he had lost himself before staking her. Two contrary opinions were expressed in response to this question. One, that even if Yudhishtira had lost himself earlier, his wife remained under his control, so he could stake her. Two, that an unfree man (as Yudhishtira was when he had lost himself) could not stake another person. The matter

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How was the implication of her question?



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What makes Draupadi's question admirable?



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**18.** Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow

The Poor Peasant An excerpt from Bernier's description of the peasantry in the countryside: Of the vast tracts of country constituting the empire of Hindustan, many are little more than sand, or barren mountains, badly cultivated, and thinly populated. Even a considerable portion of the good land remains untilled for want of labourers, many of whom perish in consequence of the bad treatment they experience from Governors. The poor people, when they become incapable of discharging

the demands of their rapacious lords, are northaly often deprived of the means of subsistence, but are also made to lose their children, who are carried away as slaves. Thus, it happens that the peasantry, driven to despair by so excessive a tyranny, abandon the country. In this instance, Bernier was participating in contemporary debates in Europe concerning the nature of state and society, and intended that his description of Mughal India would' serve as a warning to those who did not recognize the merits of private property

Name the book written by the Francois Bernier on the critical insight and reflection on the empire of he Hindustan.



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What description Bernier has given on the condition of Indian peasantry during the Mughal Empire?



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**20.** Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow

**The Poor Peasants**

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Which fundamental difference he found between Mughal India and Europe during 16th and 17th century?



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**21.** Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow

"No space for divided loyalty" Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self. For the success of

democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In Democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty All loyalties must exclusively be centered round the state. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

(17.1) Why did Govind Ballabh Pant lay more stress on the art of self-discipline



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**22.** Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow

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What was considered important for the success of democracy?



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**23.** Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow



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interests, then democracy is doomed.

"In democracies one should care less for himself and more for other." Give your views on this philosophy.



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**24.** On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols

(a) Nageshwar

(b) The area where Krishna Deva Raya ruled.



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**25.** 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.



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## Delhi 2015 Set II

1. Why is James Prinsep's contribution considered as the historic development in the Indian epigraphy?



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2. Analyse how did the introduction of the railways by the British prove advantageous for the Indians in the late nineteenth century.



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3. Jotedars inevitably weakened zamindars in Bengal, by the end of the 18th century." Give arguments to support the statement.



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4. Explain the distinctive features of the residential buildings of the Mohenjodaro.



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5. One important pillar of administration was the nobility." Justify.



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6. Analyse the impact of partition of India on Punjab and Bengal.



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7. "The Amar-Nayaka system was the major Vijayanagar political Empire." Elaborate.



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Delhi 2015 Set Iii

1. Why is the sixtr century BCE ofrer regarded as a major turning point in the early Indian history?



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2. Point out one supportive and one conservative view on the opportunities Indian women in the colonial cities.



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3. Analyse the role of memories and oral narratives in constructing the history of the partition of India.



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4. "The arguments and evidences offered by the Fifth-Report cannot be accepted uncritically." Give arguments.



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5. "Abul Fazl has described the ideal of Sulh-i-Kul of Akbar as the corner-stone of his enlightened rule." Justify.



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6. Critically examine the limitations of the inscriptional evidences in understanding political and economic history of India



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7. Explain the strategies used by the archaeologists to understand socio-economic differences among the Harappans.



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8. The rulers of Vijayanagara developed new traditions in temple." Elaborate.



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