



HISTORY

BOOKS - XII BOARDS PREVIOUS YEAR

DELHI 2016

Delhi 2016 Set I

1. Who was John Marshall ? How did he mark a change in the Indian archaeology?



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2. Point out one similarity and one dissimilarity between Lingayats and Nayanars.



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3. How did Indian hill stations become racial enclaves for the Europeans in the 19th century?

Explain two reasons



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4. Mention any two changes that were observed after 1900 BCE in Harappan civilization. What could have brought these changes ? Explain.



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5. "The mid first millennium BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in world history." Justify.



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6. Highlight any four aspects observed by the Portuguese traveller Barbosa on the Urban Core of the Vijaynagar Empire.



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7. State the inherent problems faced by Al-Baruni in the task of understanding Indian Social and Brahmanical practices. Mention any two sources that provided in the support.



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8. The hattle between the hoe and the plough was a long one." Substantiate the statement with reference to the Santhals and Paharis of Raj Mahal Hills during 18h century



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9. Examine how Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation created dissatisfaction amongst the of Awadh.



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10. "There was more to rural India than the sedentary agriculture." Explain the statement in the context of Mughal Period.



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11. "In spite of the limitations, the Ain-i-Akbari remains an extra y document of its time." Explain the statement.



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12. Analyse the distinctive aspects of the oral testimonies to understand the history of the partition of British India.



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13. Examine various events that led to the partition of British India



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14. Explain the system of land grants and trade from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE



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15. Explain any four sources to reconstruct the history of Mauryas. Examine the system of Mauryan administration.



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

A Tiger-Like Husband

This is a summary of a story from the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata

The Pandavas had fled into the forest. They were tired and fell asleep, only Bhima, the second Pandava, renowned for his prowess, was keeping watch. A man-eating Rakshasa caught the scent of the Pandavas and sent his sister Hidimba to capture them. She fell in love with Bhima, transformed herself into a lovely

maiden and proposed to him. He refused. Meanwhile, the Rakshasa arrived and challenged Bhima to a wrestling match. Bhima accepted the challenge and killed him. The others woke up hearing the noise. Hidimba introduced herself, and declared her love for Bhima. She told Kunti, I have forsaken my friends, my dharma and my kin, and good lady, chosen your tiger-like son for my man... whether you think me a fool, or your devoted servant, let me join you, great lady, with your son as my husband." Ultimately, Yudhishthira agreed to the marriage on Purochana day

together the condition that but that Bhima would return every night. The couple roamed Caurse Hidimba gave birth to a Rakshasa boy named Guatotkachha. Then the mother and son left the Pandavas. Ghatetkachha pro Pandavas whenever they needed him.

Some historians suggest the that the term rakshasa is used to describe people whose practices differed from those laid down in Brahmanical texts

How did the story from Adi Parvan play an important role in shaping the values and ethos of the society



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son as my husband." Ultimately, Yudhishthira agreed to the marriage on the condition that Bhima would return every night. The couple roamed the forest until Hidimba gave birth to a Rakshasa boy named Ghatotkacha. Then the mother and son left the Pandavas. Ghatotkacha protected the Pandavas whenever they needed him.

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How was this story a unique example of exogamy ?



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How did Hidimba and Yudhishtira interpret
dharma in their context?



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

The Accessible Emperor

In the account of his experiences, Monserrate,
who was a member of the first Jesuit mission,

says: It is hard to exaggerate how accessible he (Akbar) makes himself to all who wish audience of him. For he creates an opportunity almost every day for any of the common people or of the nobles to see him and to converse with him, and he endeavours to show himself pleasant spoken and affable rather than severe towards all who come to speak with him. It is very remarkable how great an effect this courtesy and affability has in attaching him to the minds of his subjects.

Who were Jesuits ? How did they establish their network in India?



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How did Monserrate accord his experience about the Akbar?



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How had Akbar's courtesy brought affability for his subjects? Explain.



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

Why the Salt Satyagraha ? Why was salt the

symbol of protest? This is what Mahatma Gandhi wrote : The volume of information being gained daily shows how wickedly the salt tax has been designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which is at times even fourteen times its destroys the salt it cannot sell profitably. Thus, it taxes the nation's vital necessity, it prevents the public from manufacturing it and destroys what nature manufactures without effort. No adjective is strong enough for characterising this wicked dog in the manger policy. From various sources I hear tales of such wanton

destruction of the nation's property in all parts of India. Maunds if not tons of salt are said to be destroyed on the Konkan coast. The same tale Comes from Dandi. Wherever, there is liketitrood of natural salt being taken away by the people living in the neighbourhood of such areas for their personal use, salto cers are posted for the sole purpose of carrying on destruction. Thus valuable national property is destroyed-at-netional-expense and salt taken-out-of the mouths of the people. The salt monopoly is thus a fourfold curse. It deprives the pecople of a valuable easy village industry,

involves wanton destruction of property that nature produces in abundance, the destruction itself means more national expenditure, and fourthly to crown this folly, an unheard of tax of more than 1,000 per cent is exacted from a starving people. This tax has remained so long because of the apathy of the general public. Now, that it is sufficiently roused, the tax has to go. How soon it will be abolished depends upon the strength of the people. The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi (CPMG)

Why was salt monopoly introduced by the British considered as a curse by the Indians?



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How did Gandhiji illustrate his tactical wisdom with regard to salt monopoly



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Explain the significance of Gandhiji's challenge of salt protest.



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25. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following appropriately:

(a) Rakhigarhi

(b) Agra the imperial capital of Mughal.





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26. On the same outline map of india, three related to the Indian National Movement hve been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



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1. Who was R.E.M. Wheeler? Mention any one of his contribution in the field of Archaeology



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2. Point out any two similarities between the philosophy of Kabir and Guru Nanak Dev



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3. The problems of Archaeological interpretation are perhaps most evident in the attempts to reconstruct religious practices of Harappans. Explain?



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4. "The village panchayat during the Mughal period regulated rural society." Explain the statement.



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Delhi 2016 Set Iii

1. Who was Cunningham? Mention any one source he collected to understand the Harappa culture.



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2. Point out one difference and one similarity between Be shari'a traditions.



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3. Why do archaeologists and historians find Harappan script enigmatic? Explain reasons.



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