



# HISTORY

## BOOKS - XII BOARDS PREVIOUS YEAR

### DELHI 2017

#### Delhi 2017 Set I

1. "The burials in Harappan sites reveal the economic and social differences amongst the

people living within a particular culture." Give two evidences in support of your answer.



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2. Examine why Bernier was against the idea of crown ownership of land in Mughal India.



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3. Why were many Zamindaris auctioned after the Permanent Settlement in Bengal ? Give

two reasons



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4. What evidences have been put forward to explain the collapse of the Harappan Civilization?



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5. Explain the sources used by historians to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire



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6. "Kabir was and is to the present a source of inspiration for those who questioned engendred social institutions and ideas in their search for divine" Explain



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7. "The nobility was recruited consciously by the Mughal rulers from diverse ethnic and

religious groups." Justify.



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**8.** Examine the circumstances that led to the passing of 'Limitation Laws' by the British in 1859.



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**9.** Highlight the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels of 1857.



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**10.** The Mahabharata is a story of kinship, marriages and patriliney." Examine the statement.



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**11.** Because of the diversity of the Indian subcontinent there have always been populations whose social practices were not

influenced by the Brahminical ideas during 600 BCE-600 CE." Examine the statement.



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**12.** Identify the rituals and practices associated with the Mahanavami Dibba, a structure in the Royal Centre of Vijaynagar Empire.



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**13.** Outline the distinctive features of the Virupaksha temple and the Vitthala temple in the Royal Centre of Vijaynagar Empire.



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**14.** Explain how Non-Cooperation Movement made Gandhiji a national leader.



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**15.** Explain why some scholars see partition of India as the culmination of communal politics.



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

The world beyond the palace

Just as the Buddha's teachings were compiled by his followers, the teachings of Mahavira were also recorded by his disciples. These were

often in the form of stories, appeal to ordinary people. Here is known as the Ularadlyayana Sutta, describing how queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world:

If the whole world and all its treasures were yours, you would not be satisfied, nor would all this be able to save you. When you die, O king and leave all things behind, dhamma alone, and nothing else, will save you. As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world). I shall live as a nun without offspring. without desire, without the love of gain, and without

hatred..

Those who have enjoyed pleasures and renounced them, move about like the wind, and go wherever they please, unchecked like birds in their flight.. Leave your large kingdom...abandon what pleases the senses, be without attachment and property, then practice severe penance, being firm of energy.

Who compiled the teachings of Buddha and Mahavira?



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Explain how did the queen try to convince her husband to renounce the world.



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

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Describe any three principles of Jainism.



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

Irrigating trees and fields

This is an excerpt from the Babumana that describes the irrigation devices the emperor observed in Northern India :

The greater part of Hindustan country is situated on level land. Many though its towns and cultivated lands are, it nowhere has running waters. For water is not at all a necessity in cultivating crops and orchards. Autumn crops grow by the downpour of the

rains themselves, and strange it is that spring crops grow even when no rains fall. (However) to young trees water is made to flow by means of buckets or wheels....

In Lahore, Dipalpur (both in present-day Pakistan) and those other parts, people water by means of a wheel. They make two circles of rope long enough to suit the depths of the well, fix strips of wood between them, and on these fasten pitchers. The ropes with the wood and attached pitchers are put over the wheel-well. At one end of the wheel-axle a second wheel is fixed, and close to it another

on an upright axle. The last wheel the bullock turns, its teeth catch in the teeth of the second (wheel), and thus the wheel with the pitchers is turned. A trough is set where the water empties from the pitchers and from this the water is conveyed everywhere. In Agra, Chandwar, Bayana (all in present-day Uttar Pradesh) and those places again, people water with a bucket. At the well-edge they set up a fork of wood, having a roller adjusted between the forks, tie a rope to a large bucket, put the rope over a roller, and tie its other end to the bullock. One person must drive the bullock

another empty the bucket.

Explain the irrigation technology as observed by the Emperor.



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What was the necessity of irrigation ?



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another empty the bucket.

Explain any three factors which are responsible for the expansion of agriculture in India.



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**22.** 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 (ie, 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 Turkman 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

Who was Mirza Ghalib ? What did he describe?



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Why did British attack Delhi? Give two reasons



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

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How did the people escape from Delhi and where did they take shelter?



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

(a) Ajmer, a territory under Mughals

(b) Gwalior, a centre of the Revolt of 1857.



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**26.** On the same map three place related to the mature Harappan sites has been marked

as A, B, C. Identify them and write their names correctly on the lines drawn near them.



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**Delhi 2017 Set Ii**

1. Explain how different methods of irrigation were developed for agriculture in the Harappan sites.



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2. Why did the Santhals rebel against Zamindars and Colonial Power ? Give two reasons.



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3. Describe the contribution of John Marshall in the Indian archaeology.



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4. "The nobility was recruited consciously by the Mughal rulers from diverse ethnic and religious groups." Justify.



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5. "In the late 12 Century, the Chishus adapted to the local environment and adopted features of Indian devotional traditions." Explain.



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6. Examine why Quit India Movement was started and how do you think the Quit India Movement was genuinely a mass movement.



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7. "Oral testimonies and memories are the important sources for constructing the history of partition of India." Examine the statement.



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1. Explain the techniques of craft production, especially head making at the Harappan sites of Lothal and Chanhudaro.



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2. Describe the drainage system of the Harappan cities.



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3. "Islam and its principles permeated far and wide through the sub-continent." Explain the statement.



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4. Critically examine 'the Fifth Report' of late Eighteenth century.



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5. Examine why did Gandhiji start the Salt Satyagraha. Why was Salt Satyagraha a notable event?



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6. Examine the outcome of the provincial elections of 1937 and explain the role of Congress ministries and Muslim League on it.



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