



HISTORY

BOOKS - XII BOARDS PREVIOUS YEAR

OUTSIDE DELHI 2014

Outside Delhi 2014 Set I

1. How did Magadha become the most powerful mahajanpada between sixth to fourth century BCE? Give two reasons.



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2. Who were Alvars and Nayanars ? Mention the support they got from the Chola rulers.



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3. How did changes occur in the building pattern of colonial cities after the revolt of 1857? Cite any two examples.



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4. The drainage system in Harappan civilisation indicates town planning" Support the statement with examples.



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5. Its scribe the factors that led to the growth of Puranic Hinduism in India during 6 century BCE? Give reasons.



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6. Mention any two features of gotra as per the Brahmanical practice. What evidences do we get from the Satavahanas inscriptions regarding the inheriance of gotra ? Explain.



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7. "Vijaynagar was characterised by a distinctive building style." Support this statement with the sacred architectural examples of Vijaynagar.





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8. How were the subsistence and production closely intertwined in an average commercial peasant's 16 and 17 centuries ? Explain.



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9. Critically examine the experiences of the ryots on the refusal of moneylenders to extend loans to them after 1830.



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10. "The relationship of the sepoys with the superior white officers underwent a significant change in the years preceding the uprising of 1857." Support the statement with examples.



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11. "The rebel proclamation of 1857 emphasized the values of coexistence amongst different communities under Mughal Empire." Explain.



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12. We can adopt the following two strategies to bring about peaceful coexistence and fraternity in the contemporary Indian society:



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13. Explain the role of zamindars in Mughal India during 16th-17th century.



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14. Explain the chief administration of the Mughal Empire has Mughal nobility been considered as an characteristics of provincial Why important pillar of the Mughal state ? Explain



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15. Describe the different sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of

Gandhiji and the history of the nationalist movement.



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16. Describe the strengths and weaknesses of oral history. Mention any four sources from which the history of partition has been constructed.



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

The Sudarshana (beautiful) Lake in Gujarat:

The Sudarshana lake was an artificial reservoir. We know about it from a rock inscription (second century CE) in Sanskrit, composed to record the achievements of the Shaka ruler Rudradaman. The inscription mentions that the lake, with embankments and water channels, was built by a local governor during the rule of the Mauryas. However, a terrible storm broke the

embankments and water gushed out of the lake. Rudradaman, who was then ruling in the area, claimed to have got the lake repaired using his own resources, without imposing any tax on his subjects Another inscription on the same rock (c. fifth century) mentions how one of the rulers of the Gupta dynasty got the lake repaired once again.

Mention about the irrigation system of the Mauryan Empire.



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Explain Rudradaman during the 2d century CE.



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Mention the values demonstrated by Rudradaman that can be seen from the passage.



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20. Draupadi's Question 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 carlicr, his wife remained under this control, so he could stake her.

Two, that an unfree man (as Yudhishtira was when he had lost himsel) could not stake another person. The mattet remained unresolved : ultimately, Dhritarashtra restored

to the Pandavas and Draupadi their personal freedom.

How has Draupadi's status as a wife been shown in the passage?



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Explain the two contrary opinions expressed.



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freedom.

Was the challenge given to Yudhishtira by Draupadi justified Support your answer with two reasons.



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

The Child Sati

This is perhaps one of the most poignant descriptions by Bernier:

At Lahore I saw a most beautiful young widow sacrificed, who could not, I think, have been more than twelve years of age. The poor little creature appeared more dead than alive when she approached the dreadful pit : the agony of her mind cannot be described, she trembled and wept bitterly, but three or four of the Brahmans, assisted by an old woman who held her under the arm, forced the unwilling victim toward the fatal spot, seated her on the wood, tied her hands and feet, lest she should run away, and in that situation the innocent creature was burnt alive. I found it difficult to

repress my feelings and to prevent their bursting forth into clamorous and unavailing rage...

How has Bernier described the practice of sati ?



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Describe the feelings of Bernier that he has expressed in the passage



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

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away, and in that situation the innocent creature was burnt alive. I found it difficult to repress my feelings and to prevent their bursting forth into clamorous and unavailing rage...

Explain how Bernier has highlighted the treatment of women as a crucial marker of difference between Western and Eastern societies.



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26. Colin Mackenzie

Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815, he appointed the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. He embarked on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that "ir struggled long under the miseries of bad management..before the South came under the benign influence of the British

government." By studying Vijaynagar, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various Tribes of Natives forming the general mass of the population to this day."

Who was the first Surveyor General was of India ? What was his mission in India?



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What was the purpose behind Colin Mackenzie studying the Vijaynagar Empire ? Explain.



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Explain how Mackenzie has described the British government as a benign influence on the Vijaynagar Empire.



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

The jotedars of Dinajpur Buchanan described the ways in which the jotedars of Dinajpur in north Bengal resisted being disciplined by the zamindar and undermined his power:

Landlords do not like this class of men, but it is evident that they are absolutely necessary, unless the landlords themselves would advance money to their necessitous tenantry...

The jotedars who cultivate large portions of lands very refractory, and know that the zamindars have no power over them. They pay

only a few rupees on account of their revenue and then fall in balance almost every kist (instalment), they hold more lands than they are entitled to by their pottahs (deeds of contract). Should the zamindar's officers, in consequence, summon them to the cutcherry, and detain them for one or two hours with a view to reprimand them, they immediately go and complain at the Fouzdarry Thanna (police station for imprisonment and at the munsiff's (a judicial officer at the lower court) cutcherry for being dishonoured and whilst the causes continue unscuttled, they instigate the petty

ryots not to pay authority of their revenue
consequently....

Mention the various ways in which the
jotedars of Dinajpur resisted the authority of
zamindars.



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30. Read the following passage carefully and
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Describe the ways in which the jotedars undermine the power of zamindars



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Mention how the zamindars reprimanded the defiant jotedars



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32. "The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind".

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country, it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your

own good that I say it, forget the past. One day, we may be united The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate tht mischief. (Hear, hear). When the British this element they had not expected that they will have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not?

Explain Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel's views on the issue of separate electorate

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In what ways did Sardar Patel explain that "The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind" ?



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Mention the reasons behind Sardar Patel urging the assembly members to get rid of separate electorate.



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35. On the given political outline map of Lia, locate and label the following:

(a) Lothal

(b) Bodhgaya



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36. On the same outline map of India, three places related to the centres of the Revolt of 1857 have been marked as 1, 2 and 3. Identify them and write their correct names on the

lines drawn near them.

(a) The place where Gandhiji called off Non-Cooperation Movement.

(b) Agra, the imperial capital of Mughal.



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Outside Delhi 2014 Set II

1. Mention any two methods adopted by the Harappans for increasing the agricultural

production.



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2. Name any two hill stations developed during the British period. Why did these hill stations ideal destination for the British and become developed Europeans? Give any one reason.



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3. Mention any three evidences that reflected the disappearance of Harappan civilisation by 1800 BCE. Explain any two factors that led to the abandonment of the Harappan sites (cities).



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4. Explain the ideal occupation, as laid down in Dharmashastras and Dharmasutras for the

four Varnas and one strategy evolved by the Brahmanas to enforce these norms.



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5. "Amar Nayakas system was a major political innovation of the Vijaynagar empire." Justify.



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6. Explain how rumours and prophecies played an important part in moving people to action

duing the revolt of 1857.



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Outside Delhi 2014 Set Iii

1. Who was James Princep? Mention any one of his contributions in the development of Indian epigraphy.



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2. Mention any two features of Neo-Gothic style of architecture in Bombay.



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3. Explain how did Harappans maintain contact with distant lands.



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4. "The central story of Mahabharata reinforced the idea of kinship and succession."

Explain.



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5. Mention any two architectural traditions that inspired the architects of Vijaynagar. How did they transform these traditions architecture ? Explain.



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6. Why did the British not have an easy time in putting down the rebellion of 1857 ? Give reasons



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