



# HISTORY

## BOOKS - XII BOARDS PREVIOUS YEAR

### OUTSIDE DELHI 2016

#### Outside Delhi 2016 Set I

1. Why are Buddhist Stupas said to be "stories in stone" ? Explain.



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2. Mention any two sources to know about Bhakti and Sufi traditions from eight century to eighteenth century.



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3. Name the fortification of East India Company in Madras. Mention any one feature of it.



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4. "Early Harappan archaeologists thought that certain objects which seems unusual and unfamiliar may have had a religious significance". Substantiate.



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5. How was the fate of Amravati stupa different from the Sanchi stupa ? Explain.



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6. Highlight the contribution of Krishnadeva Raya in the expansion of Vijaynagar Empire



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7. . "Mughal rulers efficiently assimilated heterogeneous populace within an imperial odifice." Support the statement.



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**8.** What was Damin-i-Koh PWhy did Santhals resist against Britishers during eighteenth century? Give three reasons



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**9.** With the help of specific examples examine own province. the nature of Indian leadership that emerged against the British in the revolt 1857



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**10.** Analyse the role of Zamindars during the Mughal period



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**11.** Examine how were the lives of forest dwellers transformed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries



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**12.** What does Ashokan inscriptions tell about the Mauryas? Describe the limitations of the inscripational evidences.



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**13.** State any three features of Mahajanpadas. How did Magadha become the powerful Mahajanpada ? Explain.



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**14.** "Within the Constituent Assembly of India the language issue was intensely debated."

Examine the views put forward by the members of the Assembly on this issue.



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**15.** How did the Constituent Assembly of India protect the powers of the Central Government? Explain.



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

### Draupadi's Marriage

Drupada, the king of Panchala, organised a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target, the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi.

Arjuna was victorious and was garlanded by Draupadi. The Pandavas returned with her to their mother Kunri, who, even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had

got. She realised her mistake when she saw Draupadi, but hrergommand could not be violated. After much deliberation, Yudhisthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife. When Drupada was told about this, he protested. However, the seer Vyasa arrived and told him that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi, and they were thus destined for each other. Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Shiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This

woman was now reborn as Draupadi and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers. Convinced by these stories, Drupada consented to the marriage.

How does this story reveal that mother was considered as the highest guru ?



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Why didn't Kunti save Draupadi from the dire situation?

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Why did Drupada and Sage Vyasa decide Draupadi's strange marriage with five men ?



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

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the Mughal model:

Their kingdoms would be very far from being well- cultivated and peopled, so well built, so rich, so polite and flourishing as we see them.

Our kings are otherwise rich and powerful, and we must avow that they are much better and more royally served. They would soon be kings of deserts and solitudes, of beggars and barbarians, such as those are whom I have been representing (the Mughals).. We should find the great Cities and the great Burroughs (boroughs) rendered uninhabitable because of ill air, and to fall to ruine (ruin) without any

bodies (anybody) taking care of repairing them, the hillocks abandon'd, and the fields overspread with bushes or fill'd with pestilential marishes (marshes), as hath been already intimated.

In what ways did Bernier condemn Mughal rulers ?



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What contrasts do the account of Bernier and Abul Fazl's Ain-i-Akbari?



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"Pride has its fall if power and negligence of duty rules any one." Explain the statement in relevance to the Bernier's warning



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

"Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law"

On 5 April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dandi. When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi, I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the Government

might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence that power is universally felt. The Government may, if it wishes, congratulate itself on acting as it has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such an army. He is a civilised man who feels ashamed to do



anything which his neighbours would disapprove. The Government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion. Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed in regard to this party. What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested ? This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and

on the march no leader is necessary (CWMG)

vol 49 Collected works of Mahatma Gandhi.

Why did Gandhiji started the Dandi March?



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Why was Salt March notable?



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"The power of peace and non-violence is universally felt." Why did Gandhiji say so?



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**25.** On the give polotical outline map of India ocate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

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

(b) Agra, the imperial capital of Mughal.



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**26.** On the same outline map of india, three places related to the mature Harappa sites 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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**Outside Delhi 2016 Set II**

1. Why were the Europeans-during the nineteenth century interested in the Stupas ?

Give two reasons.



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2. How did Karaikkal Ammaiyar become the greatest figure of Nayanar tradition ? Explain.



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3. "One of the most distinctive features of the Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system." Elaborate.



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4. "The keeping of the exact and detailed record was the major concern of the Mughal administration." Support the statement with examples.



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5. What was the Limitation Law? Why was this considered as a symbol of oppression against the ryots of the 19th century? Give three reasons.



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6. Assess the role played by Panchayats in the villages during Mughal period.



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7. Examine the status and role played by the women in the agrarian society during Mughal period.



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## Outside Delhi 2016 Set Iii

1. How do the principles of Jainism influence Indian thinking?



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2. How did Naths and Jogis gain ground in the north India during fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?



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3. "Archacologists have no proper responae for the central authority of the Harappans." Subatandiate.



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4. "Mughal history provides diplomatic relationships and conflicts with the neighbouring political powers." Explain with examples.



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5. What was the ryotwari system? Why did the ryots turn violent? Explain three reasons.



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6. Examine the strengths and weaknesses of Ain- i-Akbari



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7. Examine the Panchayat system of the Mughal Empire.



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