Roll No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Q.P. Code 61/1/1

HISTORY (TERM II)

CBSE Class XII Board Examination 2022 (Term 2)

Time allowed: 2 hours **Maximum Marks: 40**

General Instructions:

1. The paper has 10 questions in four sections (A, B, C and D); all questions are compulsory.
2. Section A: Q1–4 are short answer questions of 3 marks each (answer in about 80 words).
3. Section B: Q5–7 are long answer questions of 6 marks each (answer in about 150–200 words).
4. Section C: Q8 and Q9 are case-based questions of 4 marks each.
5. Section D: Q10 is a map-based question of 2 marks.
6. There is no overall choice; where an internal choice (OR) is given, attempt only one of the alternatives.

SECTION A

Short answer type questions: Q1–4 carry 3 marks each (3 × 4 = 12).

1. In what ways has art (paintings, prints, poems) kept the memory of the Rani of Jhansi alive? Explain. **3**

2. Explain the reasons why Gandhiji launched the Non-Cooperation Movement. **3**

OR

Explain the factors that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.

3. Examine the views of Govind Ballabh Pant in the Constituent Assembly on building a united nation. **3**

4. Why did the British bring in the Permanent Settlement in Bengal (1793)? Explain. **3**

SECTION B

Long answer type questions: Q5–7 carry 6 marks each (6 × 3 = 18).

5. Explain the stages by which the British took over Awadh, starting from 1801. **6**

6. "The question of a national language was hotly debated in the Constituent Assembly." Explain with examples. **6**

OR

"How power should be divided between the Centre and the States was intensely debated in the Constituent Assembly." Explain with examples.

7. Who was Abul Fazl? Explain why the Akbar Nama is regarded as one of his most important works. **6**

OR

Why did the Mughal court historians describe the imperial officers (nobles) as a 'bouquet of flowers'? Explain.

SECTION C

Case-based questions: Q8 and Q9 carry 4 marks each (4 × 2 = 8).

8. *Case 'Travels of the Badshah Nama' (summary): Presenting precious manuscripts was a regular diplomatic custom of the Mughals. Following it, the Nawab of Awadh presented an illustrated copy of the Badshah Nama to King George III in 1799, and it has been kept in the British Royal Collection (now at Windsor Castle) ever since. Conservation work in 1994 required the bound book to be taken apart, which allowed its paintings to be displayed; in 1997 they were shown for the first time in exhibitions in New Delhi, London and Washington.* **4**

(a) 8.1 Explain the diplomatic custom of the Mughals referred to in the case.

(b) 8.2 Why did the Nawab of Awadh follow the same custom of diplomatic gift-giving with King George III?

(c) 8.3 How have such precious Mughal works been preserved?

9. Source summary: A passage on the charkha explains that Gandhiji was a strong critic of a modern age in which machines enslaved people and threw labour out of work. He saw the spinning wheel as the symbol of a society that would not worship machines, and as a way for the poor to earn extra income and become self-reliant. It quotes him (Young India, 1924 and 1927) saying that he objected not to machinery itself but to the craze for 'labour-saving' machines that left thousands jobless; that he wanted wealth spread among all; and that khaddar only controls the use of machinery and serves the poorest in their cottages – the wheel itself being a fine machine. (A photograph of Gandhiji spinning is printed with it.) **4**

(i) Why did Gandhiji regard the charkha as sacred? (1)

(ii) Why did Gandhiji give importance to khaddar? (1)

(iii) How did Gandhiji link the charkha with the spirit of service and with a sound village life? (2)

SECTION D

Map-based question: Q10 carries 2 marks (1 + 1).

10. *On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any ONE of (I)(a)/(b) with a suitable symbol, and answer (II).* **2**

(a) (I)(a) The State where Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

(I) (I)(b) The State where Gandhiji began a satyagraha for the peasants of Kheda.

(b)

(b) (II) On the same map, a place linked with a capital city of the Mughal Empire is marked A (on the Yamuna, about 28.6° N, 77.2° E). Identify it and write its name near the mark.

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Questions restated from the CBSE Class XII Board Examination 2022 (set 61/1/1) for practice. Reading passages and map items are described, not reproduced.