

CBSE
Class XII History
Sample Paper – 3

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (**Part-A** Question Nos. 1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words each.
- Answers to questions carrying 4 marks (**Part-B Section-I** Question Nos. 4 to 9) should not exceed 100 words each. Attempt any 5 questions from this part. (**Part-B Section-II** Question No. 10) is a value-based question which is a compulsory question.
- Answers to questions carrying 8 marks (**Part-C** Question Nos. 11 to 14) should not exceed 350 words each. Attempt any 3 questions from this part.
- Answers to questions carrying 7 marks (**Part-D**, Source-based questions [No internal choice] Question Nos. 15 to 17).
- Attach map with the answer sheet (**Part E**).

Part-A

2 × 3 = 6

Answer all the questions given below:

1. Who provided resources for building the stupas? (2)
2. What do you understand by 'Great' and 'Little' traditions? (2)
3. Write a short note on the Fifth Report. (2)

Part-B (Section-I)

4 × 5 = 20

Answer any five of the following questions:

4. What was the condition of village artisans in the 16th and 17th century? (4)
5. What sulh-i-kul was as implemented through state policy? (4)
6. What were the two factors responsible for the trends of change in the towns during the colonial period? (4)
7. Write a short note on the campaign against the Rowlett Act. (4)
8. What was the condition of the working class in the city? (4)
9. Describe the language and the modes of communication adopted by the Chishtis. (4)

Section-II

4 × 1 = 4

Value-Based Question (Compulsory)

10. Read the following passage and answer the question which follows:

Abu'l Fazl describes the ideal of sulh-i kul (absolute peace) as the cornerstone of enlightened rule. In sulh-i kul, all religions and schools of thought had freedom of expression but on condition that they did not undermine the authority of the state or fight among themselves. The ideal of sulh-i kul was implemented through state policies—the nobility under the Mughals was a composite one comprising Iranis, Turanis, Afghans, Rajputs, Deccanis—all of whom were given positions and awards purely on the basis of their service.

Akbar is rightly stated as a national king. Explain.

4

Part-C

8 × 3 = 24

Long Answer Questions

11. Explain the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission Plan. Why was it rejected? (8)

OR

Why was salt monopoly unpopular with the masses? What steps were taken by Gandhi to break the salt monopoly?

12. What were the factors which shaped the social positions of people in ancient India? (8)

OR

What are the elements considered by historians while analysing texts like Mahabharata?

13. 'Hill stations were a distinctive feature of colonial urban development'. Explain. (8)

OR

Differentiate between towns and rural areas in the pre-colonial period in India.

Part-D

Source-Based Questions

14.A rural city

Read this excerpt on Chennai from the Imperial Gazetteer, 1908: ...the better European residences are built in the midst of compounds which almost attain the dignity of parks; and rice-fields frequently wind in and out between these in almost rural fashion. Even in the most thickly peopled native quarters such as Black Town and Triplicane, there is little of the crowding found in many other towns...

i. What were the black towns? (2)

ii. What were the white towns? (2)

iii. Describe the features of a white town in Chennai. (3)

15. Verses from the Upanishads

Here are two verses from the Chhandogya Upanishad, a text composed in Sanskrit c. sixth century BCE: The nature of the self this self of mine within the heart, is smaller than paddy or barley or mustard or millet or the kernel of a seed of millet. This self of mine within the heart is greater than the Earth, greater than the intermediate space, greater than heaven, greater than these worlds. The true sacrifice this one (the wind) that blows, this is surely a sacrifice ... While moving, it sanctifies all this; therefore, it is indeed a sacrifice.

- i. From which Upanishad is the above verse taken? (2)
- ii. What is the number of the Upanishad? Discuss the nature of self as described above. (2)
- iii. What is central to the idea of Upanishads? (3)

16. The One Lord

Here is a composition attributed to Kabir: Tell me, brother, how can there be no one lord of the world but two? Who led you so astray? God is called by many names: Names like Allah, Ram, Karim, Keshav, Hari and Hazrat. Gold may be shaped into rings and bangles. Isn't it gold all the same? Distinctions are only words we invent... Kabir says they are both mistaken. Neither can find the only Ram. One kills the goat, the other cows. They waste their lives in disputation.

- i. Give any three sources where the verses of Kabir have been compiled. (2)
- ii. What was the argument provided by Kabir against the distinction made between god and communities? (3)
- iii. What were the main teachings of Kabir? (2)

Part-E
Map Work

5 × 1 = 5

1. **On the given political map of India, mark and label the following:** (2 +3)

(i) Banawali

(ii) Amravati

On the same map, three important centres of the revolt have been marked as 1, 2 and 3. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.

