

**CBSE**  
**Class XII History**  
**Sample Paper – 2**

**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. Give any two features of the Virashaiva Tradition in Karnataka. (2)
2. What was the Salt Satyagraha? (2)
3. What is a silsila? How were the different silsilas named? (2)

**Part-B (Section-I)****4 × 5 = 20****Answer any five of the following questions:**

4. Who were the chandalas? What were the duties prescribed to them? (4)
5. What were the main reasons for the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire? (4)
6. Why did the zamindars default on payments towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century? (4)
7. How has Ibn-Battuta described the Indian postal system? (4)
8. Describe the early Bhakti tradition. (4)
9. What do you understand by Black town? Why was there a need to improve them? (4)

**SECTION-II****4 × 1 = 4****Value-Based Question (Compulsory)**

10. Read the following passage and answer the question which follows: (4)

The framers of the Indian Constitution had a far-sighted vision. While drafting the Constitution in 1950, every small or big detail of society at that time as well what the future holds and how the Constitution should be the guiding book for generations to come have been taken care by the framers of the Constitution. The feature of amending some or the other clauses of the Constitution has added as a cherry on the cake for the leaders in our present time to modify the Constitution as per the changing times.

How has the Constitution helped the common people in India?

**PART-C****8 × 3 = 24****Long Answer Questions**

11. What was the Quit India Movement? Discuss the list of events which led to India's Independence.

**Or** (8)

'Gandhiji's mass appeal was undoubtedly genuine in the context of India'. Explain.

12. How has Bernier described the landownership pattern in India? (8)

**Or**

Give a description of *paan* and coconut according to Ibn Battuta and child sati according to Bernier.

13. Discuss the teachings of Baba Guru Nanak. How have the teachings been transmitted? (8)

**Or**

What were the major beliefs and practices of Sufism?

**PART-D****7 × 3 = 21****(Source-Based Question)**

14. The most ancient system yet discovered

About the drains, Mackay noted: "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered." Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks which could

be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled, while wastewater flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that "little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows ... that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared." Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well. At Lothal for example, while houses were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks. (From Ernest Mackay, *Early Indus Civilisation*, 1948)

- i. How do we know that the drainage system was a unique feature of Harappa? (2)
- ii. Give any three features of domestic architecture of the Harappans. (3)
- iii. Differentiate between the Lower Town and the Citadel. (2)

### 15. Colin Mackenzie

Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815, he was 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 "it struggled long under the miseries of bad management ... before the South came under the benign influence of the British government". By studying Vijayanagara, 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".

- i. Who was Colin Mackenzie? What was his contribution to the discovery of Hampi? (2)
- ii. Who discovered the Vijayanagara Empire? (2)
- iii. Who was Krishna Deva Raya? Why is he regarded as the most powerful ruler of Vijayanagara? (3)

### 16. The Muslim League Resolution of 1940

The League's resolution of 1940 demanded that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions, which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the northwestern and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute 'Independent States', in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

- i. What was the demand by the League? (2)
- ii. Was the resolution demanding a separate Pakistan? (2)
- iii. Who was Mohammad Iqbal? What were his views expressed in his address to the Muslim League? (3)

**PART-E**  
**Map Work****5 × 1 = 5**

17. On the given political map of India, mark and label the following: (2)

- (i) Lumbini
- (ii) Bodhgaya

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

