

CBSE Class 12 History Question Paper 2021



Series \$HKP25/C

SET~1

Code No. **61/1/1**

Roll No.						

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

NOTE :

- Please check that this question paper contains **10** printed pages + **1** Map.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **30** questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

HISTORY



Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- This question paper comprises **six** sections — Section **A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.*
- All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.*
- Section A** – Questions number **1** to **16** are Objective Type Questions, carrying **1** mark and should be answered in **one word** or **one sentence** each. (Attempt any **15** questions)*
- Section B** – Questions number **17** to **19** are Source-based having Multiple Choice Questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any **three** sub-parts from each question.*
- Section C** – Questions number **20** to **23** are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **100** words.*
- Section D** – Questions number **24** to **26** are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying **8** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **350** words.*
- Section E** – Questions number **27** to **29** are Source-based Questions, carrying **5** marks each.*
- Section F** – Question number **30** is a Map-based Question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer-book.*

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1

P.T.O.



7. Which of the following temples was probably meant to be used only by the king and his family in Vijayanagara ? 1
- (A) Lotus temple
(B) Vitthala temple
(C) Virupaksha temple
(D) Hazara Ram temple
8. Differentiate between 'Saguna' and 'Nirguna' Bhakti traditions. 1
9. Who founded the Vijayanagara empire ? 1
10. Given below are two statements, one labelled as *Assertion (A)* and the other labelled as *Reason (R)*.
- Assertion (A) :* As the source of peace and stability, Emperor Akbar mediated among religions.
- Reason (R) :* Akbar allowed freedom of expression to all religions and schools of thought provided they did not undermine the authority of the State.
- Which of the following is the correct option ? 1
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is **not** correct.
(D) Reason (R) is correct, but Assertion (A) is **not** correct.
11. Which one of the following is correctly matched ? 1
- (A) Humayun Nama – Waris Khan
(B) Akabar Nama – Abu'l-Fazl
(C) Badshah Nama – Gulbadan Begum
(D) Babur Nama – Sadullah Khan
12. Fill in the blank : 1
- The politically influential queen of Jahangir was _____ .
13. What was the 'Sunset Law' ? 1
14. Who among the following leaders published 'A Bunch of Old Letters' ? 1
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sardar Patel
(C) N.G. Ranga
(D) Rajendra Prasad



Choose the correct option from the following :

- (i) Why did Dhritarashtra ascend the throne of Hastinapura ? 1
- (A) Being the eldest member of the family, he ascended the throne.
(B) He ascended the throne on compassionate grounds.
(C) Citizens of Hastinapura wanted him to be the king.
(D) On the death of Pandu, as the royal princes were young.
- (ii) Whom did the citizens of Hastinapura prefer to be the king ? 1
- (A) Citizens preferred Dhritarashtra to continue as the ruler.
(B) They preferred Duryodhana to be the king.
(C) They expressed their preference for Pandavas to be the rulers.
(D) They preferred Bheeshma due to his subtle nature.
- (iii) Why was Duryodhana jealous of the Pandavas ? 1
- (A) The Pandavas were more capable and virtuous than the Kauravas.
(B) Citizens of Kurukshetra preferred the Pandavas to be the rulers.
(C) Their guru Dronacharya was biased towards the Pandavas.
(D) Duryodhana's father wanted Yudhishtira to be the king.
- (iv) Which of the following statements is **not** correct regarding patrimony ? 1
- (A) Patrimony was not unique to ruling families.
(B) Wealthy people also followed this practice.
(C) Brahmins also followed the practice of patrimony.
(D) It was a new concept for the ruling families.

18. Read the following source carefully and answer any **three** questions that follow : 1+1+1=3

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 of this day".



Choose the correct option from the following :

- (i) What was the condition of city dwellers during the months of Mutiny ? 1
- (A) Life was not so difficult for them.
- (B) The people had to just protect themselves inside their houses.
- (C) All the routine activities were broken down.
- (D) The rich people had no problem.
- (ii) How was normal functioning of the people affected ? 1
- (A) It was difficult for the rulers to secure food for the day.
- (B) All the vegetables were available in the market at very low prices.
- (C) If some vegetables were available, they were stale and rotten.
- (D) Rich people were on the verge of starvation.
- (iii) Which of the following aspects was related with their water problem ? 1
- (A) Water-carriers demanded high prices for services.
- (B) British provided free water facilities.
- (C) Water was highly polluted.
- (D) Water-carriers had stopped filling water.
- (iv) Why were people of the city fearful ? 1
- (A) Fear of the spread of epidemic
- (B) Fear from the government's brutal action
- (C) Fear of mutual conflicts between people
- (D) Fear of military attack on people

SECTION C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

4×3=12

20. "Carefully planned drainage system was one of the distinctive features of Harappan cities." Support the statement. 3
21. "Shah Jahan, the Mughal ruler had a passion for building activity in imperial culture." Justify the statement. 3
22. Why did some groups in Britain oppose the monopoly of East India Company over trade with India ? Explain. 3
23. Why did Nehru argue for a strong Central authority in India during the Constituent Assembly debates ? Explain. 3



28. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 2+1+2=5

How tanks were built

About a tank constructed by Krishnadeva Raya, Paes wrote :

The king made a tank ... at the mouth of two hills so that all the water which comes from either one side or the other collects there; and, besides this, water comes to it from more than three leagues (approximately 15 kilometres) by pipes which run along the lower parts of the range outside. This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river. The tank has three large pillars handsomely carved with figures; these connect above with certain pipes by which they get water when they have to irrigate their gardens and rice-fields. In order to make this tank, the said king broke down a hill ... in the tank I saw so many people at work that there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand men, looking like ants ...

- (i) Why were the tanks constructed at the mouth of two hills ? 2
- (ii) Mention the source of water to the tanks. 1
- (iii) Explain the major usage of water from these tanks. 2

29. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 1+2+2=5

Charkha

Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour. He saw the *charkha* as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on "saving labour", till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all.

YOUNG INDIA, 13 NOVEMBER, 1924

Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.

YOUNG INDIA, 17 MARCH, 1927

- (i) Why was Gandhiji critical of the modern machine age ? 1
- (ii) "The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery." Examine this statement of Gandhiji. 2
- (iii) Explain the significance of the Charkha. 2



For question no. 30(a) and 30(b)

