

## CBSE-2007 CLASSXII HISTORY-2

1. Please check that this question paper contains 10 printed pages + 3 Maps.
2. 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.
3. Please check that this question paper contains 23 questions.
4. Please write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.

**Q. 1.** Explain one main consequence of the Battle of Buxar (1764) on the Mughals in India. 2

**Q. 2.** Explain any one reason for the Partition of Bengal in 1905. 2

**Q. 3.** What is meant by 'equality before law' as enshrined in the Indian Constitution ? 2

**Q. 4.** In what way did the attitude of racial superiority of the British contribute to the Revolt of 1857 ? Mention any three other causes of the Revolt. 2+3=5

Or

Who were the Sepoys during the Company's rule ? What were the main causes of their revolt in 1857 ? 2+3=5

**Q. 5.** Explain three main features of the Councils Act of 1861. State whether the Act represented the Indian opinion or not. Give two points. 3+2=5

Or

Why was the Treaty of Yandabo signed ? Explain three main provisions of the treaty. 2+3=5

**Q. 6.** When and by whom was the Brahma Sabha founded ? Explain any three ideas of the Sabha. 2+3=5

Or

When and by whom was the Theosophical Society started in India ? Explain three main objectives of the Society. 2+3=5

**Q. 7.** Critically examine the reasons for the change in the British attitude towards India after the Second World War. Explain two main developments which reflected this attitude. that it is neither a king nor a heart. 3+2=5

**Q. 8.** Analyse the developments which led to the passing of the 'Purna Swaraj' resolution by the Congress. 5

**Q. 9.** When was the French East India Company founded ? Describe its relations with Karnataka and Hyderabad. Mention any three reasons which prevented its growth in India. 1+4+3=8

Or

Briefly describe the main features of the British economic policy in India during the Company's rule. When and after which specific development did the Company's rule come to an end ? 5+1+2=8

**Q. 10.** Explain the growth of communalism in India during the first half of the 20th century and examine the efforts of the nationalist movement to check it. 6+2=8

Or

Explain the contribution of the 'Rediscovery of India's Past' to the rise of nationalism in the late 19th century. Examine any one shortcoming of such a rediscovery of the past. 6+2=8

**Q. 11.** When and by whom was the Champaran Satyagraha launched ? Explain where did Gandhiji initially evolve the principle of Satyagraha. Mention two achievements of the Champaran Satyagraha. 2+4+2=8

Or

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

".... the immediate ending of British rule in India is an urgent necessity, both for the sake of India and for the success of the cause of United Nations .... India, the classic land of modern imperialism, has become the crux of the question, for by the freedom of India, will Britain and United Nations be judged, and the people of Asia and Africa be filled with hope and enthusiasm. The ending of British rule in this country is thus a vital and immediate issue on which depends the future of the war and the success of freedom and democracy."

1. Mention the context in which this resolution was passed.
2. In what way would the ending of British rule in India further the cause of United Nations ?
3. Explain how Britain could be judged by giving freedom to India, as stated in the resolution. 2+3+3=8

**Q. 12.** On the political outline map of India (on page 9) mark and name the following centres of the freedom movement : 5

- (12.1) Lucknow
- (12.2) Surat
- (12.3) Champaran
- (12.4) Dandi
- (12.5) Nagpur

Or

On the political outline map of India (on page 9) mark the extent of British empire in 1805, with any two of its important centres.

Or

Mention any five important centres of the freedom movement in India.

Or

Mention the methods adopted by Lord Wellesley to expand the British power in India.

**Q. 13.** Give two examples to show how Germany had been humiliated at the Paris Peace Conference. 2

**Q. 14.** What was referred to as the 'Vichy France' during the Second World War ? 2

**Q. 15.** Mention any two leading nations of the Non-Aligned Movement. Mention the Super-power which was supportive of the NAM during the Cold War period. 2

**Q. 16.** Mention any two significant findings of the Biological Sciences in the 19th century. 2

Or

Who was the first Asian to get the Nobel Prize in Literature ? Mention any one of his major works. 2

**Q. 17.** Who was Dostoevsky ? Mention any one of his major works. 2

Or

Mention any two diseases which could be controlled in the Contemporary period.

**Q. 18.** Mention two main features of the Second Industrial Revolution. 2

Or

Mention any distinct feature of the Bengal School of Art. Mention any one main propounder of this school.

**Q. 19.** Why is it argued that the world got integrated in the Contemporary period ? Explain two developments in support of this argument. 3+2=5

Or

Explain three main causes for the rise of the USA as an industrial power in the last quarter of the 19th century. Give two examples to show this rise.

**Q. 20.** Why was the Munich Pact signed ? Explain three main consequences of the Pact. 2+3=5

Or

Explain three main features of the Nationalist Movement in Egypt during the inter-World War period. Examine the attitude of the king towards the movement. 3+2=5

**Q. 21.** Explain three main consequences of the Vietnam War. Mention two foreign powers directly involved in the war. 3+2=5

**Q. 22.** When did the Second World War really become a 'global war' ? Explain any three incidents which made it so. Explain the impact of the global war on Nazi Germany and its allies. 1+3+4=8

Or

What was referred to as the USSR in Contemporary history ? Explain its significance during the Post-World War period. When did the USSR disintegrate ? 2+5+1=8

**Q. 23.** On the political outline map of Asia (on page 11), mark and name one colony of the Dutch and two each of Britain and France in 1914. 5

Or

On the political outline map of Africa (on page 12) mark and name any three countries which achieved independence in 1960 and any two countries which achieved independence in 1961.

Or

Mention any one Dutch Colony, two colonies of Britain and two of France in Asia in 1914.

Or

Mention three countries which achieved independence in 1960 and two countries which achieved independence in 1961 in Africa.