

### CBSE-2007 CLASSXII HISTORY-3

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 any two achievements of Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk. 2

**Q. 2.** Explain two distinct features of the Swadeshi Movement in India. 2

**Q. 3.** Mention two basic principles enshrined in the Indian Constitution. 2

**Q. 4.** What was meant by invincibility of the British rule in India ? Why was this myth shattered during 1840s and 1850s ? 2+3=5

Or

What was the attitude of the money-lenders to the Revolt of 1857 ? Mention two reasons for such an attitude. 3+2=5

**Q. 5.** Explain three main features of provincial administration in the late 19th century. Mention two Presidencies of this period. 3+2=5

Or

Explain three main causes of the British-Afghan Wars in the late 19th century. Mention two main consequences of the wars.

**Q. 6.** Examine the main objectives of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) in the freedom struggle. 5

Or

“Civil Disobedience Movement (1930 - 34) was a mass movement.” Examine the statement by giving examples.

**Q. 7.** Why did the Cabinet Mission come to India ? Examine its main proposals. 2+3=5

**Q. 8.** Where and by whom was the Young Bengal Movement founded ? Mention three main features of the movement. 2+3=5

Or

When and by whom was the Bethune School founded ? Mention three main ideas behind the foundation of the school.

**Q. 9.** Explain the main causes and consequences of the Battle of Plassey. 4+4=8

Or

Explain the main objectives of the East India Company for the development of railways in India. How was this related to Britain's economic policy ?

**Q. 10.** When and where was the Indian National Congress formed ? State three main objectives of the Congress during this period. Explain three main achievements of the Congress in the initial years. 2+3+3=8

Or

When and by whom was the Muslim League set up ? State the League's attitude towards the Government. Explain how it was different from the Congress.

**Q. 11.** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

“The Congress is as much opposed to victory for Nazism as any Britisher can be. But their objection cannot be carried to the extent of their participation in the war. And since you and the Secretary of State for India have declared that the whole of India is voluntarily helping the war efforts, it becomes necessary to make clear that the vast majority of the people of India are not interested in it. They make no distinction between Nazism and the double autocracy that rules India.”

1. Which war is referred to in this passage ?
2. Who is referred to as 'you' in the passage ?
3. Examine the main arguments of the author of this passage. 2+1+5=8

Or

Explain the meaning of Satyagraha. Analyse the circumstances which led to Champaran Satyagraha and examine its outcome. Also explain the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Kheda Peasant Struggle. 1+2+2+3=8

**Q. 12.** On the political outline map of India (on page 9) mark and name the following places where Congress sessions were held : 5

- (12.1) Ahmedabad
- (12.2) Lucknow
- (12.3) Allahabad

(12.4) Guwahati  
(12.5) Belgaum

Or

In the political outline map of India (on page 9) shade and name the Maratha territory in 1805 with any three important centres.

Or

Mention any five places in India where Congress sessions were held.

Or

Explain the causes for the decline of Maratha power in India.

**Q. 13.** Mention two colonial possessions taken away from Germany after the First World War. 2

**Q. 14.** What did Japan mean by 'Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere' during the Second World War? 2

**Q. 15.** Mention any significant aspect of USSR's foreign policy during the Khrushchev Era. 2

**Q. 16.** Describe how Darwin's Theory of Evolution could be used for preaching ideas of racial superiority. 2

Or

Who was Lu Hsun ? Mention the name of any of his major works.

**Q. 17.** Mention the name and one characteristic of any of the major writings of E.M. Forster. 2

Or

Mention any two advantages of underground railways.

**Q. 18.** What is referred to as the Pop Art in America ? Mention any one of its distinct features. 2

Or

Mention any two contributions of space research.

**Q. 19.** What is Secularism ? How has Secularism become an important feature in the contemporary world ? 2+3=5

Or

Explain the background of the Chinese Revolution of 1911. Mention two of its main outcomes. 3+2=5

**Q. 20.** What was Dutch East Indies in contemporary history ? Explain three main features of the nationalist upsurge there during the Inter World War period. 2+3=5

**Q. 21.** Analyse the main basis of the Suez War. When and in which country did the war break out ? 3+2=5

Or

Analyse the bases of the movement which led to the creation of the Bangladesh. When and from where was Bangladesh created ?

**Q. 22.** What was referred to as the 'Resistance Movements' during the Second World War ?

Explain the main characteristics of these movements. Mention any important leader and his main activity in the movement. 2+4+2=8

Or

What was the Berlin Crisis after the Second World War ? Explain the role of the world powers in the crisis. Mention any two of its main results.

**Q. 23.** On the political outline map of Africa (on page 11), mark and name two colonies of Britain, two of France and one of Italy in 1914. 5

Or

On the political outline map of Europe (on page 12), mark and name any five newly formed independent states after the First World War.