

SAMPLE PAPER II
HISTORY
CLASS XII

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

General Instructions

1. Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. Answers to questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words
3. Answers to questions carrying 5 marks should not exceed 100 words.
4. Answers to questions carrying 8 marks should not exceed 250 words.
5. Attach the maps with the answer sheet.

A. MODERN INDIA

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Explain any <i>two</i> reasons for Nadir Shah's invasion of India. | 2 |
| 2 | Why was there a split in the congress in 1907 at Surat ? Give <i>two</i> reasons. | 2 |
| 3 | Explain any <i>two</i> achievements of the Congress ministries formed in 1937. | 2 |
| 4 | Critically examine the Indian Councils Act of 1861. | 5 |

OR

The foreign policy of the British in India was guided by its imperialist interest. Justify the statement with reference to Burma.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | What were the reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857 ? | 5 |
| 6 | Explain how the British rule undermined the caste system. | 5 |

OR

Explain the significant aspect of the Swadeshi and the Boycott Movements.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 7 | Describe the factors that compelled the British government to think in terms of transfer of power to India after 1945. | 5 |
| 8 | "The INA set an inspiring example of patriotism before the Indian people". Justify. | 5 |

OR

Evaluate the achievements of the Civil Disobedience movement.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | Explain the provisions of the 'Subsidiary Alliance System' introduced by Lord Wellesley. How did it affect the Indian princes who signed it ? | 8 |
|---|---|---|

OR

Explain how Industrial Revolution in England transformed Britain's economic relations with India.

- 10 What were the factors that helped in the rise of national political consciousness in India in the second half of the 19th Century ? 8

OR

What were the reasons for the backwardness of the Muslim community in India in the 19th Century ? Describe the role of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan in the modernization of the Muslim Community. 8

- 11 Explain the factors that led to the resurgence of Indian nationalism after the Ist World War 2+6 = 8

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:

Gandhi once summed up his entire philosophy of life as follows:

"The only virtue I want to claim is truth and non-violence. I lay no claim to super-human powers: I want none."

1. Where did Gandhi evolve his philosophy ? 1
 2. Describe the circumstances that led to the evolution of this philosophy of Gandhi during 1893-1914 4
 3. What was Gandhi's concept of an ideal Satyagrahi ? 3
- 12 Map Question 5
- On the given outline map of India, mark and name *five* centres of freedom movement.

OR

On the given outline map of India mark and name *five* places annexed by the Lord Dalhousie.

Note : The following question is only for the Blind Candidates in lieu of map question

Name the *five* Centres of the freedom movement.

OR

Mention *five* places annexed by Lord Dalhousie. 5

B. CONTEMPORARY WORLD

- 13 Mention any *two* aims of the League of nations 2
- 14 State any *two* decisions taken at the Potsdam Conference 2
- 15 Give the meaning of the terms 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika' 2
- 16 Mention any *two* distinctive features of Darwin's theory of evolution. 2

OR

State the theme of Munshi Prem Chand's novels and stories. Mention any *one* of his works.

- 17 In what ways have the developments in science and technology affected the environment? 2

OR

Who painted 'Guernica' ? What does it depict ?

- 18 Mention *two* ways in which technology has improved communication. 2

OR

In what *two* ways have advertisements influenced news paper industry ?

- 19 Explain any *five* characteristic features of contemporary history. 2

OR

Explain with examples, the policy adopted by the USA towards the countries of Latin America from 1890-1914. 5

- 20 In the professed building of a new type of society and a higher type of civilization, Soviet Union became a dictatorship under Stalin. Give arguments to support the statement. 5

OR

Analyse why the signing of the Munich Pact was viewed as a shameful betrayal and the worst act of appeasement by the western powers

- 21 Explain the struggle of the people of Vietnam for freedom after 1954 5

- 22 Explain the various developments between 1945-50 that led to the cold war (Any *four*). 5

OR

Explain the circumstances that led to the formation of Non-Alignment movement. What is its relevance in the post-cold war period 8

- 23 **Map Question**

On an Outline map of Asia, locate and name 2 colonies each of Britain and France and 1 colony of Dutch.

OR

On an outline map of Europe, mark and name 2 countries that emerged new and 3 countries that became independent after the First world war. 5

*Note : For the **Blind Candidates** in lieu of Map Question 23*

- 23 Name *two* colonies each of Britain and France and *one* colony of the Dutch in Asia 5

OR

Mention the names of *two* countries that emerged new and *three* countries that became independent after the First world war.

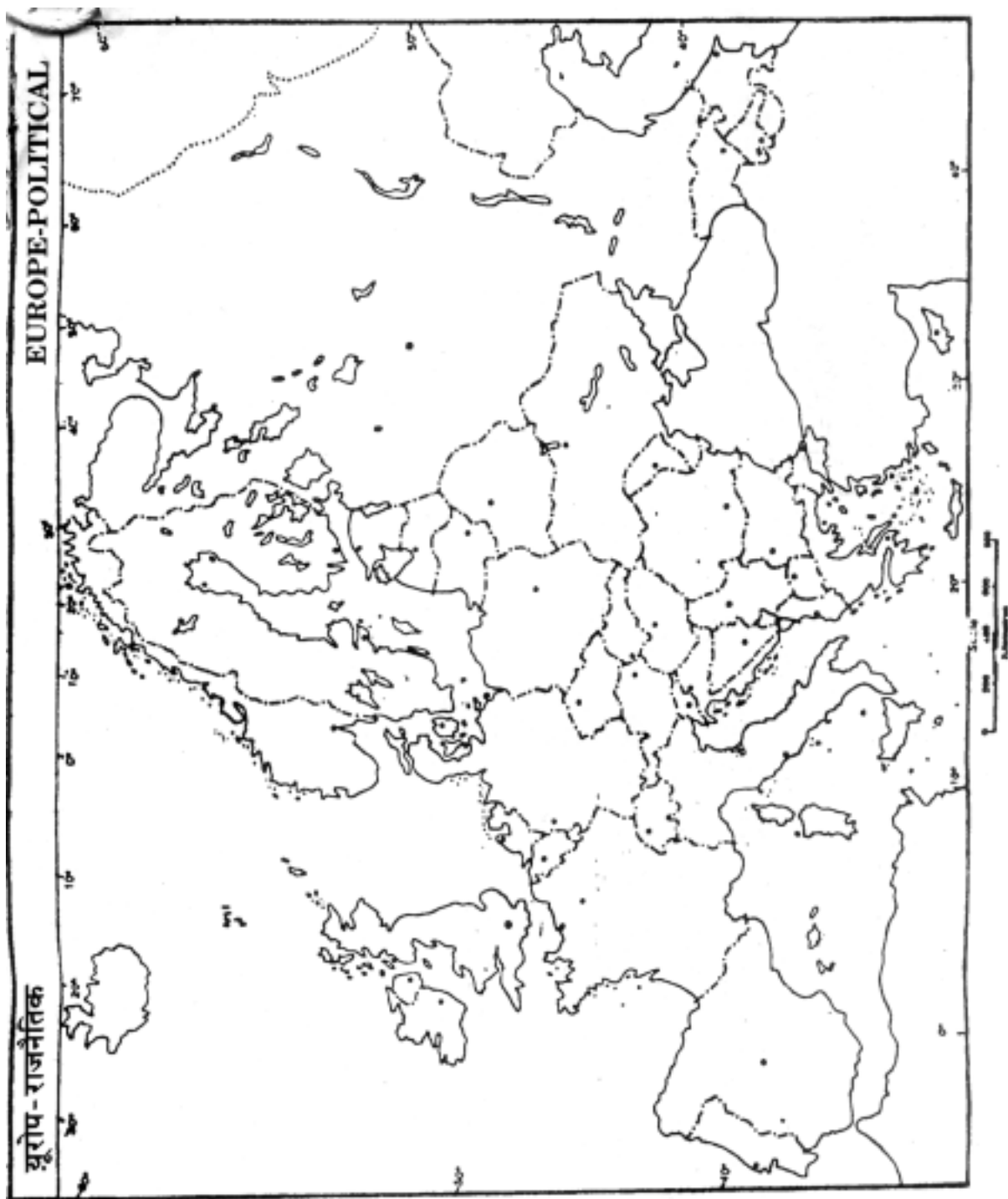
Outline Map for Q. 12 - Sample Paper - II



Outline Map of Asia (Q. 23)



Outline Map for Q. 23 (OR) - (Sample Paper - II)



SAMPLE PAPER II
MARKING SCHEME
HISTORY
CLASS XII

1 Reasons for Nadirshah's invasion

- (a) Attracted by the fabulous wealth of India
 - (b) Money needed to maintain army
 - (c) Weakness of the mughal empire
- (Any Two) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

2 Reasons for split in the congress in 1907

- (a) The moderates wanted to confine the swadeshi boycott movement to Bengal
The militant nationalists wanted to extend the Swadeshi and Boycott movement from Bengal to the rest of the country
 - (b) The moderates wanted to limit the boycott only to foreign goods
The militant nationalists wanted to extend the boycott to every form of association with the colonial government
 - (c) Tussle between the two groups for the presidentship of National Congress
- (Any Two) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

3 Two achievements of the congress ministries formed in 1937

- (a) Promoted civil liberties and repealed restrictions on the press
 - (b) Passed Agrarian legislation
 - (c) Paid greater attention to primary, higher and technical education
 - (d) Encouraged modern industries
- (Any other relevant point) (Any Two) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

4 Indian Council Act of 1861

- (a) Enlargement of the Imperial Legislative Council
 - (b) Increased the number of members to the Executive Council
 - (c) Half of the members of the Executive had to be non-officials. They could be Indian or English
- (Any Two) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

Criticism of the Act

- (a) Legislative Council had no real power
 - (b) Legislature had no control over finance and budget
 - (c) Legislature had no control over executive
 - (d) No Bill passed by it could become an Act unless approved by the Governor General 3 marks
 - (e) Indian members in the legislature were not elected but nominated
- (Any three) 2+3 = 5 marks

OR

Foreign policy of British was guided by its imperialist interest

- (a) Commercial Interest
- (b) Availability of raw material - forest resources

- (c) Promote export
- (d) Check the expansionist rival power in France
- (e) Border clashes as both Burma and Britain desired expansion and wars
- (f) Control over the sea

(Any two)

5 marks

5 Reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857

- (a) Could not embrace entire country
- (b) Not all sections of the society participated
- (c) Some of the rulers supported the British
- (d) Lack of common plan of military action
- (e) Lack of centralised leadership
- (f) Short of modern weapons amongst the rebels
- (g) Lack of co-ordination amongst the rebels

(Any other relevant point)

(Any five)

5 marks

6 Undermining of caste system under the British rule

- (a) Introduction of modern industries
- (b) Urbanisation
- (c) Shattering of traditional Indian villages
- (d) Concept of equality before law
- (e) Modern education
- (f) Development of communication and transport

(Any five)

5 marks

OR

Significance of Swadeshi and Boycott movement

- (a) Emphasis on self reliance
- (b) Promoted self confidence
- (c) Instilled the feeling of national pride
- (d) Encouraged indigenous industries
- (e) Flowering of nationalist poetry & culture
- (f) Constructive activities - national education

(Any five)

5 marks

7 Transfer of power to India after 1945

- (a) Change of balance of power after the War
- (b) Weakening of economic strength of Britain after the War
- (c) British soldiers weary of war
- (d) Change of government in Britain-coming to power of the labour Party
- (e) Change of political climate in India
- (f) Large scale labour unrest all over the country
- (g) The naval mutiny and strike by other armed personnels

(Any other relevant point)

(Any five)

5 marks

8 Significance of INA

- (a) Role of Subhash Chandra Bose and General Mohan Singh in the formation of INA
- (b) Participation of Indians settled in Southeast Asia
- (c) Participation of Indian soldiers captured by Japanese
- (d) Setting up of provisional government by the INA

- (e) Marching with the Japanese to liberate India
- (f) The patriotic slogan and songs (To be assessed as a whole) 5 marks

OR

Achievements of Civil Disobedience Movement

- (a) The goal of the congress raised to a higher - plane - from Swaraj to Poorna Swaraj
- (b) Dandi March became a symbolic movement of protest against any unjust law of the British
- (c) Non-payment of taxes-Rural chowkidari tax, land revenue and rent
- (d) Involvement of Peasants
- (e) Involvement of women
- (f) Defiance of orders by the soldiers
- (g) Extended to North West and to north East
- (h) Deepening the social roots of the freedom struggle and further politicising the people (Any four points) 4 marks

Shortcomings

- (a) Government repression weakened the movement
- (b) Failed to achieve its goal of Poorna Swaraj
- (c) Government did not even grant Dominion Status (Any one) 4 + 1 = 5 marks

9 Provision of the Subsidiary Alliance System

- (a) Ruler had to accept the British as the paramount power
- (b) The ruler who signed the treaty must accept the stationing of British forces in his territory
- (c) To pay subsidy/or bear the cost of maintaining the troops
- (d) In place of subsidy, cede a part of his territory
- (e) Station a British Resident at his court
- (f) Would not employ any European without the consent of the British
- (g) Would not negotiate with any Indian ruler
- (h) In return for the above, the British promised protection to his Indian ally; and
- (i) Not to interfere in the internal affairs (Any five) 5 marks

Effects on the Indian Princes

- (a) Indian State virtually lost independence
 - (b) The Prince became a subordinate ally
 - (c) Lost the right of self defence, foreign affairs
 - (d) Princes lost a part of their territory (Any three) 3 marks
- 5 + 3 = 8 marks

OR

Transformation of British economic relations with India after industrial revolution

- (a) Industrial Revolution brought profound change in the production and expansion of British industries
- (b) Needs created by industrial revolution forced Britain to change her commercial relations with India
- (c) Surplus of capital in the hands of the manufacturing class and their desire to invest in foreign trade

- (d) Increasing influence of the manufacturing class in the British Government
 - (e) Need for cheap labour
 - (f) India being transformed as a buyer of British machine made goods and exporter of raw materials
 - (g) Through various legislations restrictions were imposed on East India company's trading activities in India
 - (h) Policy of foreign trade and imposition of prohibitive trade tax on India's export
 - (i) Abolition of the monopoly of Indian trade
 - (j) Agriculture India was made an economic colony of industrial England
- (Any eight points)

8 marks

10 Causes for the rise of National Consciousness in the later half of the 19th Century

- (a) Consequences of Foreign Domination
- (b) Administrative and economic unification of the country
- (c) Modern education
- (d) Western Thought
- (e) Role of the Press and Literature
- (f) Racial arrogance of the British rule
- (g) Rediscovery of India's past
- (h) Impact of social reforms
- (i) Reactionary measures of the Governor Generals (Any eight points)

8 marks

OR

Reasons for the backwardness of muslim community

- (a) Muslim upper class had tended to avoid contact with western education and culture
- (b) Muslim upper class was orthodox and believed in medieval customs
- (c) Educational backwardness resulting in economic backwardness (Any two)

2 marks

Role of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan

- (a) Spreading modern scientific thought by reinterpreting the Quran in the light of contemporary nationalism
- (b) Emphasis on western education
- (c) Believed in religious toleration
- (d) Openly opposed orthodoxy, superstition
- (e) Against backwardness of Muslim women
- (f) Establishment of Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College
- (g) Against feudalism, narrow mindedness (Any six points)

6 marks

2 + 6 = 8 marks

11 Resurgence of Indian nationalism after 1st world war

- (a) Economic situation in the post war years had turned for worse-poverty
- (b) Stopping of protection given to Indian industries
- (c) Increasing unemployment both urban and rural
- (d) Returning of Indian soldiers with a feeling of confidence
- (e) International situation gave a tremendous impetus to nationalism
- (f) Failure to fulfil the promise of a new democratic era
- (g) Erosion of white men's prestige
- (h) Impact of passion in Russian Revolution

- (i) Resurgence of nationalism in other parts of world
 - (j) Indifferent attitude of the British government towards economic misery of India
- (Any eight points) 8 marks

OR

Paragraph Question

1. Place : 1 mark
 - (a) South Africa

2. Circumstances that led to the revolution
 - (a) Racial injustice, discrimination and degradation done to Indians by the South African Government
 - (b) Poll tax (Each point to be explained) 4 marks

3. Ideal Satyagrahi
 - (a) Truthful
 - (b) Perfectly peaceful
 - (c) Refusal to submit to who he considers wrong
 - (d) Undergoes suffering willingly in the course of struggle
 - (f) To be utterly fearless

(Any three) 3 marks

1 + 4 + 3 = 8 marks

12 Map Answers including Question for the Blind Candidates

Any five centres of the Freedom movement of India

- (a) Lahore - Poorna Swaraj Resolution (1929)
- (b) Amritsar - Jalianwala Bagh (1919)
- (c) Chaurichaura Incident - Non-cooperation movement
- (d) Bihar - Champaran Satyagrah.
- (e) Barackpore - Revolt of 1857
- (f) Kheda, Surat, Dandi (Gujrat, Bardoli Satyagraha)
- (g) Mumbai - INC formation (Any five places) 5 x 1 = 5

OR

Any five places annexed by Lord Dalhousie in India

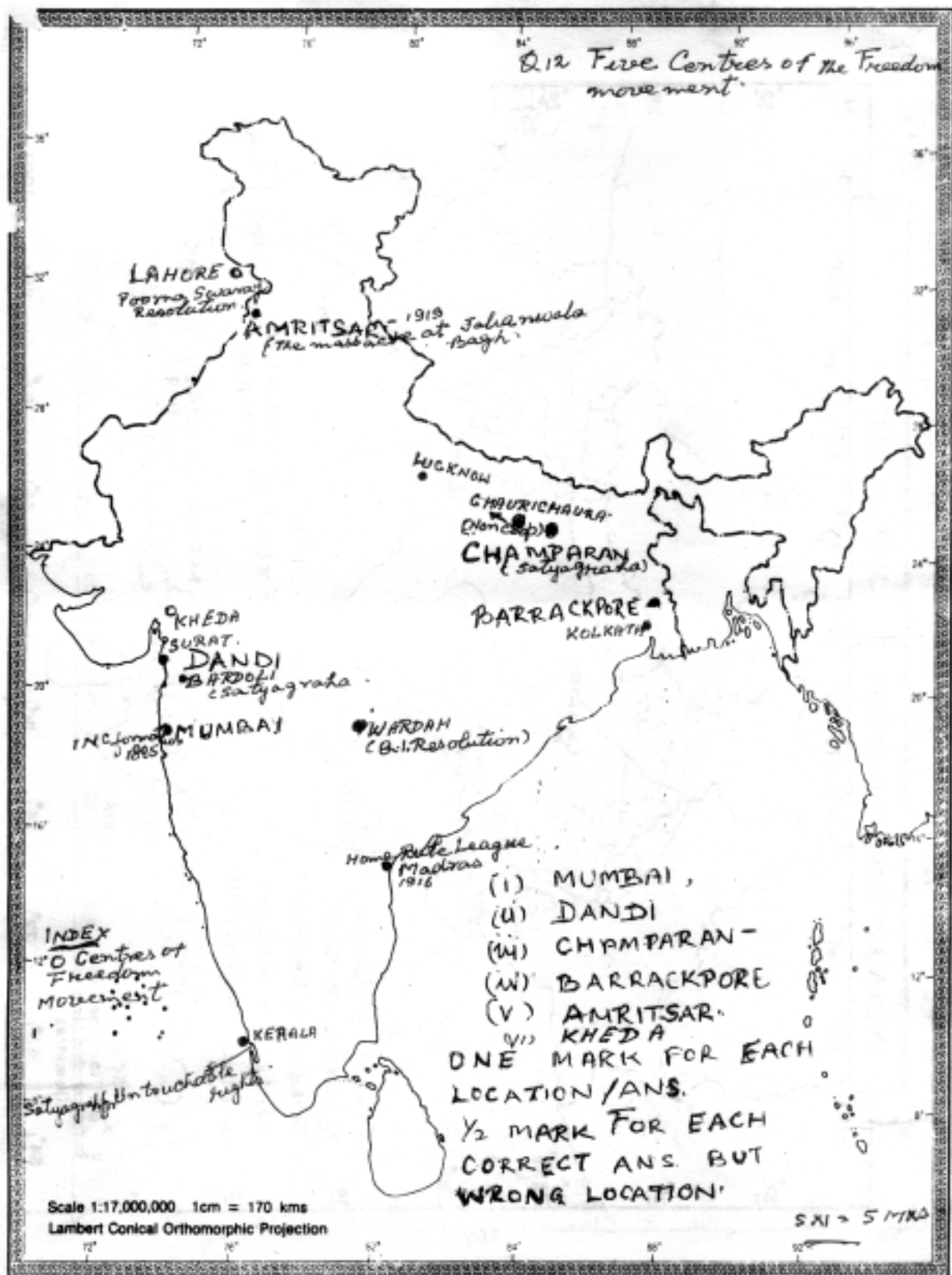
- (a) Satara (1848)
- (d) Punjab
- (e) Jhansi (1853)
- (f) Nagpur (1854)
- (g) Berar
- (h) Awadh (Any five places) 5 x 1 = 5 marks

13 Contemporary World

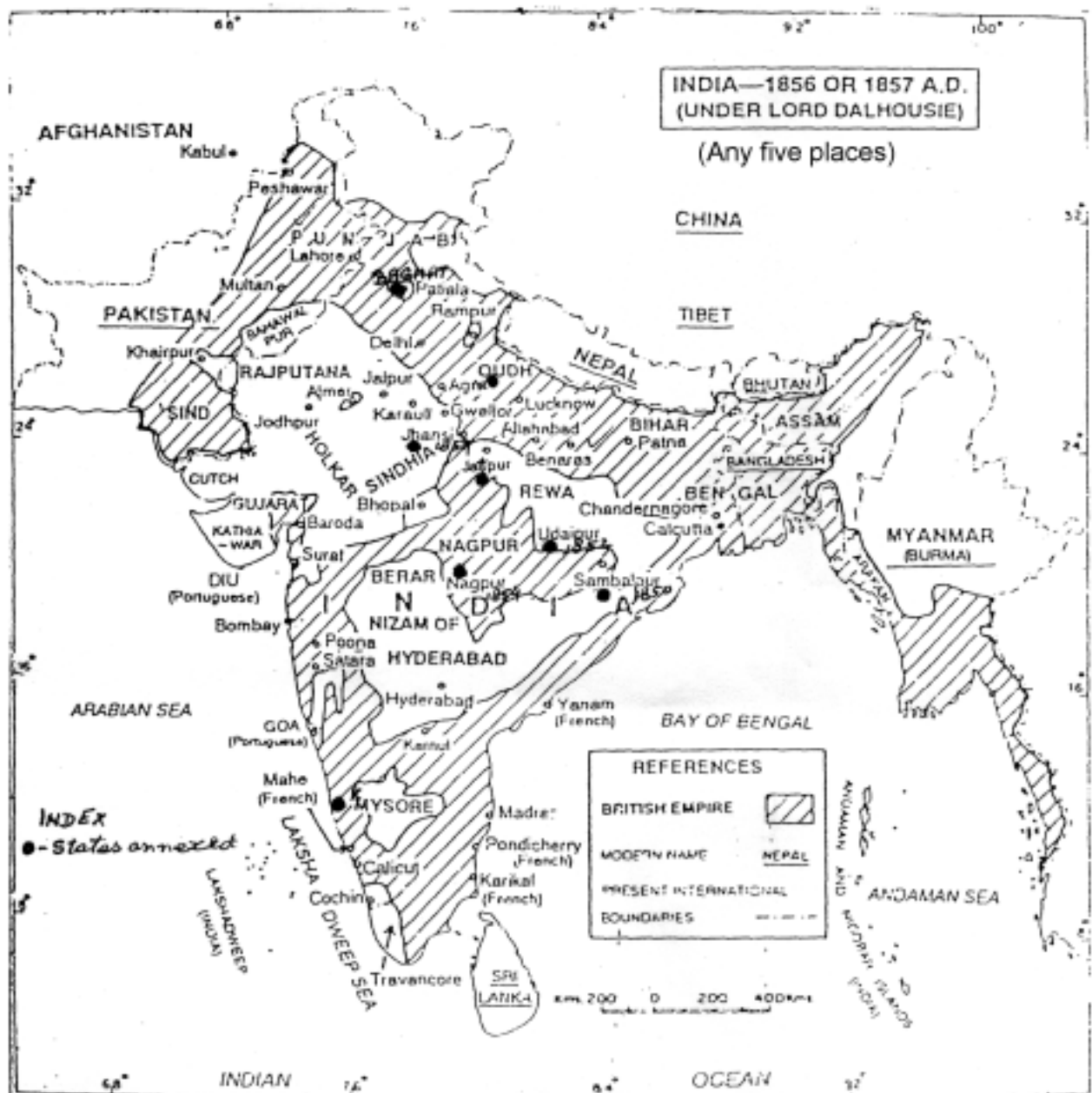
Aims of the League of Nations

- (a) Promotion of international co-operation
- (b) Peace and Security

INDIA – OUTLINE



Ans. to Q. 12 (OR)



- (c) Reduction of armaments
- (d) Sanctions against aggressors (Any 2 points) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

14 Potsdam Conference

- (a) Destruction of German militarism, Nazis
- (b) Agreement on Poland's Western Border
- (c) Transfer of E. Prussian territories to Soviet Union and Poland
- (d) Banning of Fascist organisation
- (e) Reorganisation of German Economy
- (f) Payment of War reparation
- (g) Division of Germany
- (h) Trial of Nazi war criminals (Any 2 points) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

15 Meaning of

- (a) Glasnost - openness
- (b) Perestroika - restructuring of soviet economy 1 + 1 = 2 marks

16 Two features of Darwin's theory

- (a) Survival of the fittest
- (b) Organic evolution by natural selection
- (c) Organism multiply prolifically and no two individuals are exactly alike (Any 2 points) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

OR

Theme of Munshi Prem Chand's Work

- (a) Realistic tales of peasant's misery and struggle
- (b) Portrayed rural life in India (Any 1 point)

Book/Work

- (a) Rangabhoomi
- (b) Godan
- (c) Shatraj ke khilari
- (d) Kafan, etc (Any 1 point) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

17 The effect of technology on environment

- (a) Depletion of natural resources
- (b) Pollution - environmental - air, water, soil
- (c) Dumping of Industrial waste
- (d) Thinning of ozone layer
- (e) Emission of poisonous gas
- (f) Nuclear radiation
- (Any other relevant point)
- (Any 2 points) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

OR

Guernica

Painter - Pablo Picasso 1 mark

The painting depicts-the atrocities committed by the Fascists against the Republican during the Spanish Civil War

- (b) The bombing of Guernica a small town in Spain, by the fascists (Any one point) 1 mark
- 1 + 1 = 2 marks

18 Technology and improvement in Communication

- (a) Radio, Telegraphy - Marconi
- (b) Use of Vacuum tube to increase telephonic impulses and magnify audibility - TV
- (c) Transistor
- (d) Development of integrated circuits on silicon chips
- (e) Colour picture
- (f) Invention of discs, CDs, Tapes, Cassettes, Spools
- (g) Computer - Internet, E-mail
- (h) Fax machines
- (i) Satellite communication (Any 2 points)

1 + 1 = 2 marks

OR

Advertisement and News paper

- (a) News paper, a major media of advertisements
 - (b) Profits of news papers from advertising
 - (c) Advertisements decide news paper's policy
 - (d) Many news papers leased publication for want of advertisements
- (Any 2 points)

1 + 1 = 2 marks

19 Characteristic features of contemporary history

- (a) Integration of the world - a sense of world community
- (b) Tremendous change in political life functions of states and active participation by people
- (c) Major changes in economy - industrialisation
- (d) Vast social changes - Human expectations - Human Rights and democracy
- (e) Collapse of imperialism and colonialisation
- (f) Region of Asia, Africa and Latin America have emerged as a major force in world affair
- (g) Emergence of USA and USSR as super powers
- (h) Awakening in art and literature (Any five points)

5 marks

OR

Policy of USA towards Latin American countries - 1890 to 1914

- (a) Emergence of USA as a new imperial power
 - (b) Latin America seen as special sphere of interest
 - (c) Occupation of Hawaii Islands, Tripartite control over Samoa island
 - (d) War with Spain and annexation of Philippines
 - (e) Occupation of Puerto Rico, Guam and Cuba
 - (f) Occupation of Panama and construction of Panama Canal in 1914
- (To be assessed as a whole)

5 marks

20 Dictatorship of Stalin

- (a) Ideology of Socialism envisaged to the building of a classless society
- (b) Dictatorship of proletariat did not mean abolition of political freedom and elimination of all other political parties
- (c) However the political system developed under Stalin meant dictatorship of the party and Stalin's domination of the party

- (d) Stalin's cult of personality
- (e) The Great purge (To be assessed as a whole)

5 marks

OR

Munich Pact was an act of betrayal

- (a) Czechoslovakia had a democratic political system
- (b) She was highly industrialised
- (c) Czechoslovakia had been an ally of France since 1920's
- (d) In 1938 Germany's demand for Sudetenland was appeased by Britain and France at Munich. Czechoslovakia was not invited to the meeting nor was her consent taken
- (e) In March 1939 Germany occupied the whole of Czechoslovakia
- (f) In spite of being an ally of France the western powers allowed Germany to occupy it. Czechoslovakia felt betrayed (To be assessed as a whole)

5 marks

21 Vietnamese struggle for freedom after 1954

- (a) French suffered a defeat in Vietnam in 1954 and signed an agreement at Geneva and withdrew from Vietnam
- (b) Vietnam was divided. South Vietnam was built up as an independent state under Ngo Dinh Diem. North Vietnam was under the communist domination led by Ho Chi Minh
- (c) U. S. followed the policy of direct intervention and used the 'Dominoes' theory to justify their presence
- (d) War in Vietnam continued till 1975 when the US troops pulled out
- (d) Vietnam was united under the communist leader Ho Chi Hi
(To be assessed as a whole)

5 marks

22 Developments that led to the cold war

- (a) Setting up communist governments in Eastern Europe
- (b) Developments in Germany
 - (i) Division of Germany into three Zones
 - (ii) Berlin Crisis
 - (iii) Division of Germany into East & West Germany
- (c) Civil war in Greece and the US intervention
- (d) The Truman Doctrine
- (e) Military pacts and Alliances - NATO, etc.
- (f) Communist Victory in China
- (g) Development of Atom bomb by the Soviet union
- (h) War in Korea (Any 4 points to be explained)

4 X 2 = 8 marks

OR

Circumstances leading to the formation of Non Alignment

- (a) Emergence of independent countries in Asia and Africa after the Second world war
- (b) Challenges before them : Preservation of independence and economic development
- (c) The world getting divided into 2 blocs due to cold war
- (d) Formation of military alliances
- (e) Arms race

- (f) The world economic order being unequal necessitated coming together of the newly independent countries
- (g) Asio-African conference at Bandung (Any 5 points) 5 marks

Relevance of NAM

- (a) Advocates peace
- (b) Supporting disarmament
- (c) Numerically a large group and is playing an important role in international fora
- (d) Setting up of a new International Economic order
- (e) Setting up of a New Information Order
- (f) Attempting to maintain balance of political power in this unipolar world (Any 3 points) 3 marks
- 5 + 3 = 8 marks

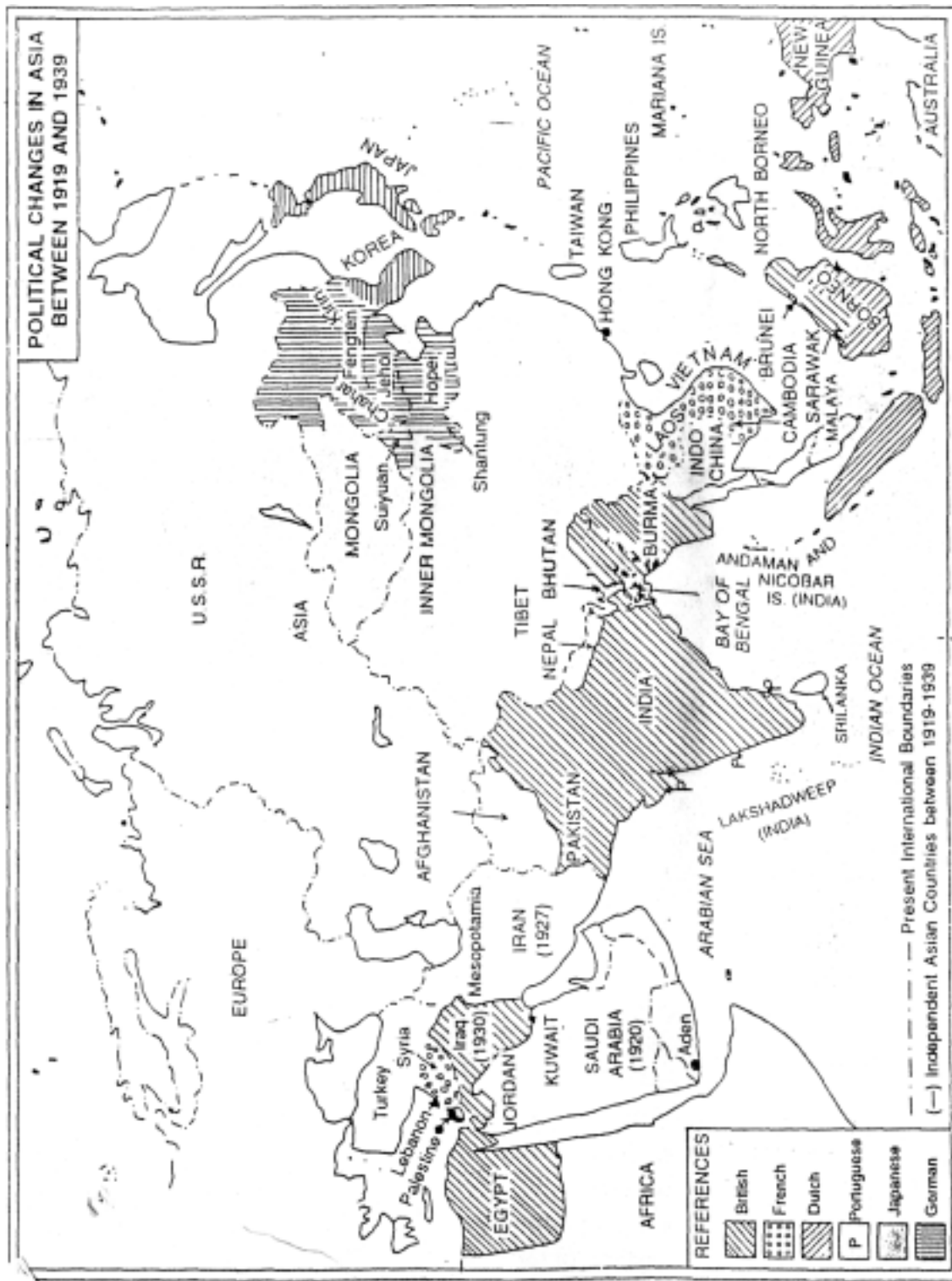
23. Answer to the Map questions and the questions for the Blind candidates

- (i) **Two colonies of Britain :**
India, Egypt, Iraq, Burma, Malaya, Hongkong, Srilanka (Any two) 2x 1 = 2 marks
- (ii) **Two colonies of France :**
1. Laos, Vietnam, Combodia
2. Pondicherry, Mahi, Karaickal, Chandernagar (Any two) 2x 1 = 2 marks
- (iii) **One Colony of Holland :**
New Guinea, Islands of Indonesia-Java, Sumatra and Celebes (Any one) 1 mark

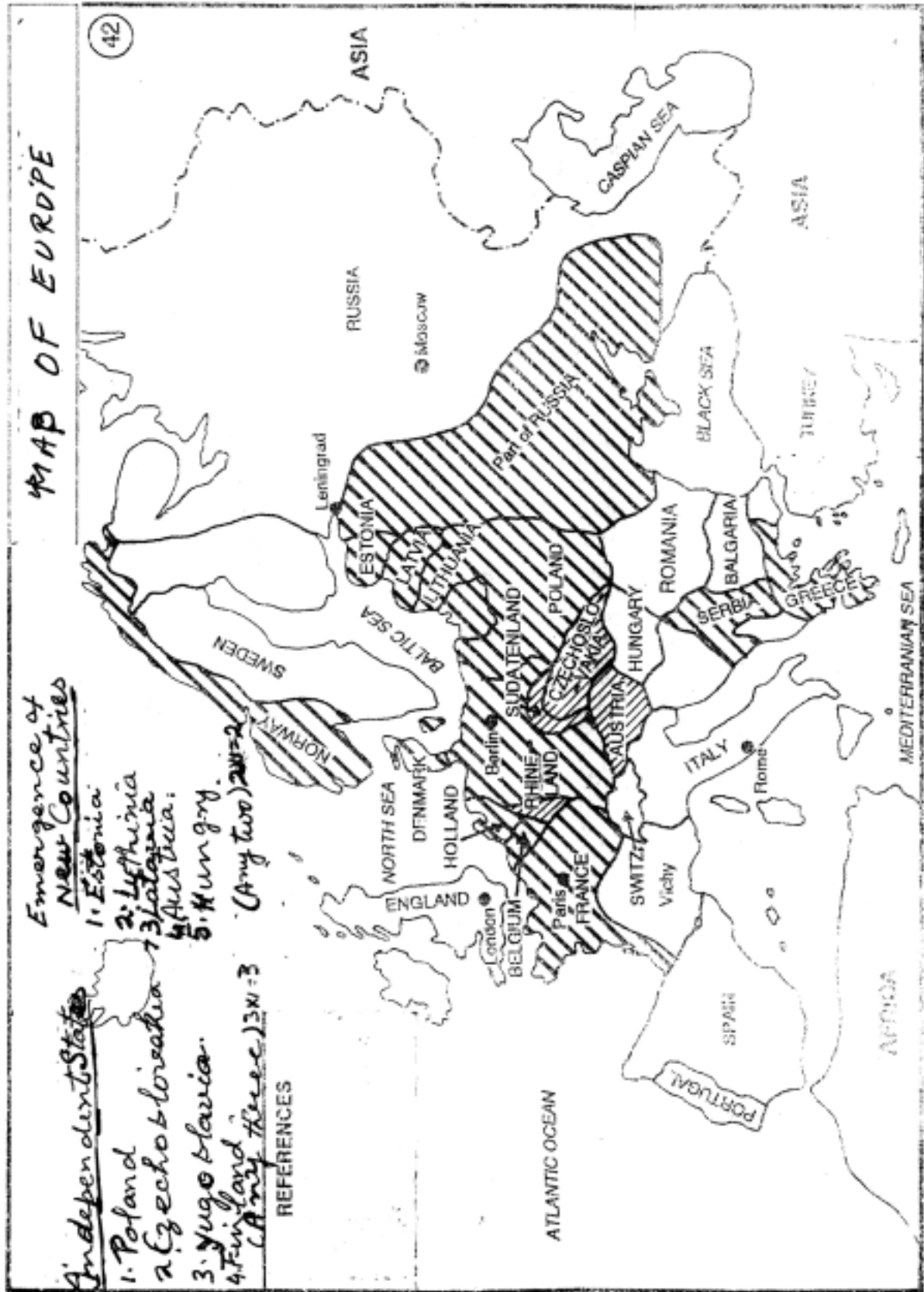
OR

- a) **Any two countries which emerged as new countries after first world war in Europe**
1. Hungary
2. Czechoslovakia
3. Poland
4. Yugoslavia
5. Finland (Any Two countries) 2 x 1 = 2 marks
- (b) **Any three countries that became independent after Ist world war in Europe**
1. Estoma
2. Luthinia
3. Latavia
4. Hungary
5. Austria (Any three countries) 3 x 1 = 3 marks
- Total 5 marks

Q. 23



Q. 23 (OR)



QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

S. No.	Instructional Objective	Specification	Content Unit/Sub Unit	Form of Question LA/SAI/SAII	Marks Alloted	Estd Time Level	Estimated Difficulty
1.	Understanding	Explains	1,2,3	SA II	2	3 min	Average
2.	Understanding	Reasons	6,7,8	SA II	2	3 min	Average
3.	Understanding	Explains	10	SA II	2	3 min	Average
4.	Application	Examines	4,5	SA I	5	8 min	Difficult
5.	Knowledge	Recalls	4,5	SA I	5	8 min	Easy
6.	Understanding	Explains	6, 7, 8	SA I	5	8 min	Average
7.	Knowledge	Recalls/Recognise	10	SA I	5	8 min	Average
8.	Application	Argues	10	SA I	5	8 min	Difficult
9.	Understanding	Explains	1, 2, 3	LA	8	17 min	Average
10.	Knowledge	Recalls	6, 7, 8	LA	8	17 min	Easy
11.	Understanding	Explains	9	LA	8	17 min	Average
12.	Skill	Locates and Labels		SA I	5	8 min	Average
13.	Knowledge	Recalls	14	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
14.	Knowledge	Recalls	15, 16	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
15.	Knowledge	Recognises	17, 18	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
16.	Knowledge	Recalls	19, 20	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
17.	Knowledge	Recognises	19, 20	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
18.	Knowledge	Recalls/Recognises	19, 20	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
19.	Understanding	Explains	12, 13	SA I	5	8 min	Average
20.	Application	Argues/Analysis	14	SA I	5	8 min	Difficult
21.	Understanding	Explains	17, 18	SA I	5	8 min	Average
22.	Understanding	Explains	15, 16	LA	8	17 min	Average
23.	Skill	Locates & Labels		SA I	5	8 min	Average