CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2022

HISTORY

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 45

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **13 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **3 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 3** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **4 to 8** are short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **9 to 13** are long answer

vi. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

vii. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

Read the case below and answer the question that follow:

Travels of the Badshah Nama

Gifting of precious manuscripts was an established diplomatic custom under the Mughals. In emulation of this, the Nawab of Awadh gifted the illustrated Badshah Nama to King George III in 1799. Since then it has been preserved in the English Royal Collections, now at Windsor Castle. In 1994, conservation work required the bound manuscript to be taken apart. This made it possible to exhibit the paintings, and in 1997 for the first time, the Badshah Nama paintings were shown in exhibitions in New Delhi, London and Washington.

(1) Why did Nawab of Awadh share common ground of diplomatic gifting practice with King George III?

[1 Marks]

(2) Explain the diplomatic practice of Mughals.

[1 Marks]

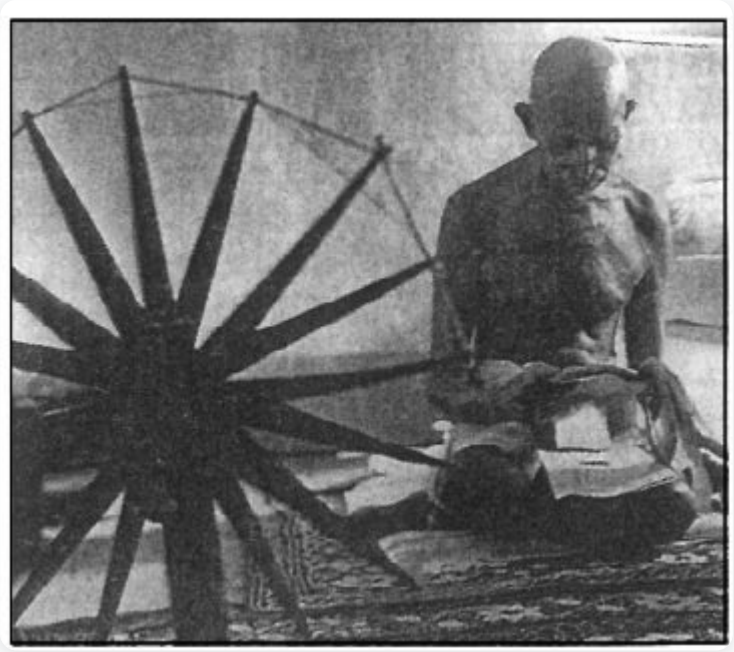
(3) How have the precious works of Mughals been preserved?

[2 Marks]

Question 2.

Read the case below and answer the question that follow:

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



(1) Why was Charkha considered as a symbol by Gandhiji?

[1 Marks]

(2) Why did Gandhi give importance to Khaddar?

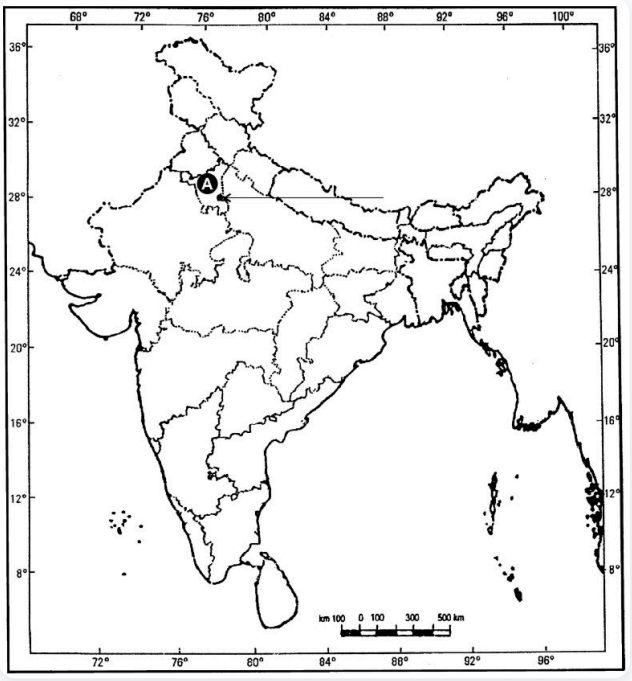
[1 Marks]

(3) How did Gandhi link Charkha with the ideals of self-reliance and equality?

[2 Marks]

Question 3.

On the given poltical outline map of India , located and label any one of the following with appropriate symbol.



(1)

On the same outline of India , a place related to the capital city of Mughal empire is as A . Identify it and write its name on the lines drawn near them.

[1 Marks]

(2)

The state where Gandhiji withdrew non-cooprative movement.

[1 Marks]

(3)

Mention any one center related with revolt act 1857?

[1 Marks]

(4)

The state where Gandhiji started Satyagarah for the kheda peasants.

[1 Marks]

(5)

Name any one capital city of mughal empire

[1 Marks]

(6)

Name the state where jalianwala bagh event took place.

[1 Marks]

Section B

Question 4.

How has the art helped in keeping alive the memory of Rani of Jhansi ? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Question 5.

Explain the reasons of initiating the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji.

[3 Marks]

Question 6.

Explain the reasons that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.

[3 Marks]

Question 7.

Examine the role of Gobind Ballabh Pant on the Unified Nation in the Constituent Assembly.

[3 Marks]

Question 8.

Why did British introduce the Permanent Settlement in Bengal? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Section C

Question 9. Explain the stages of conquest of Awadh by the British from 1801 onwards.

[6 Marks]

Question 10. In the Constituent Assembly, issues over ‘national language’ were intensely debated. Explain the statement with examples.

[6 Marks]

Question 11. Issues of division of power of the government at the Centre and State level were intensely debated in the Constituent Assembly. Explain the statement with examples.

[6 Marks]

Question 12. Who was Abul Fazal? Why is Akbarnama considered as his one of the important contributions? Explain.

[6 Marks]

Question 13. Why were the imperial officers in the Mughal Empire described by the court historians as a ‘bouquet of flowers’? Explain.

[6 Marks]