

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA**  
**Pre-Board Examination (10 January 2024)**  
**Class XII (Humanities)**  
**Subject - HISTORY**

**Time: 3hrs.**

**M.M. 80**

**General Instructions:**

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of five sections.
- **Section A:** Question numbers 1 to 21 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark.
- **Section B:** Question number 22 to 27 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each, answer should not exceed 100 words.
- **Section C:** Question number 28 to 30 are long answer type questions carrying 8 marks each, answer should not exceed 300-350 words.
- **Section D:** Question number 31 to 33 are Source-based questions carrying 4 marks each.
- **Section E:** Question number 34 is a Map question. Locate the places. Attach the map with the answer book.

**Section – A**

1. Mr Mehta an Indian archaeologist, has been sent to carry out some excavations in Lothal. Which of these will he not find there?
  - a. Fortification of entire settlement
  - b. Water reservoirs
  - c. Site museum and
  - d. Specialised drills
2. Which of the following has been incorrectly matched.
  - a. Mesopotamia -Iraq
  - b. Kalibangan- Rajasthan
  - c. Chanhudaro- Gujarat
  - d. Cholistan -Haryana
3. Oligarchy refers to the form of government where power is exercised by a
  - a. king or queen
  - b. group of men
  - c. group of men and women
  - d. collective entity of people living in the state
4. How did the Shakas drive their revenues?
  - a. Raiding neighbouring Empires
  - b. Taxes collected from traders, cultivators and artisans
  - c. Voluntary donations from the people
  - d. Through long distance trades
5. Which of the following statements is true?
  - i. Chandalas were at the bottom of Varna order
  - ii. Both Shudras and Chandalas were untouchables
  - iii. Manusamriti noted down several rules relating to marriage and access to property
  - iv. Mauryan rulers did not belong to Kashatriya caste.

Select the correct option:

- a. i and ii      b. ii and iii      c. iii and iv      d. i and iv

6. Which of these would be antithetical to the monastic existence expounded in Jainism?

- a. Celibacy
- b. Absention from possession of property
- c. Ahimsa
- d. Lying

7. The wheel of Buddhist tradition symbolises \_\_\_\_\_.

- I) Buddha's first ceremony at Sarnath
  - II) the cycle of Nibhaana
  - III) the spread of Buddhism in all directions
  - IV) the cycle of life
- Choose the correct option

- a. Only II      b. both I and II      c. only I      d. III and IV

8. Who among the following authored the Rihla

- a. Mahmood Wali Balki      b. Al Beruni      c. Marco Polo      d. Ibn Batuta

9. What are the characteristics of a matrilocal residence?

- I. Women after the marriage stay in their natal home.
- II. After the birth of a child, the children stay with the mother.
- III. Husbands have to leave their natal home and come live with their wives.

- a. Only I      b. Only II      c. I and II      d. I, II and III

10. 'Yavanas' was a term used for the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Greek rulers      b. Turkish rulers      c. Mongols      d. Afghan rulers

11. Awadh and Satara were annexed under \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Doctrine of Lapse      b. Subsidiary Alliance      c. Mahalwari System      d. None of these

12. Consider the following events:

- 1. Introduction of Permanent settlement
- 2. American Civil War
- 3. Fifth report in the British Parliament
- 4. Santhals arrived in the hilly area of Rajmahal

The correct Chronological order of these events is:

- a. 1,2,3,4      b. 1,4,3,2      c. 1,3,2,4      d. 1,3,4,2

13. The founders of Vijayanagara Empire belonged to the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.

- a. Sangama      b. Saluva      c. Tuluva      d. Aravidu

14. Identify the given image from the following options:



- a) Bronze image depicting women playing music
- b) Bronze image of Karaikkal Ammaiyaar
- c) Bronze image Buddhist goddess, Marichi
- d) Bronze image of Nataraja, the dancer

15. Assertion (A): Strain began to show within the imperial structure after Krishna Deva Raya's death.

Reason (R): His successors were troubled by rebellious Krishna Deva Raya's chiefs.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

16. As a result of partition, a separate Constituent Assembly was set up for Pakistan and the representatives of some provinces ceased to be the members of the Assembly. Hence, the total membership of the Assembly was reduced to:

- a) 270
- b) 300
- c) 229
- d) 289

17. Which of the following leader associated with Barout in Uttar Pradesh during the 1857 revolts?

- a) Shah Mal
- b) Taty Tope
- c) Veer Kuwar Singh
- d) Maulavi Ahamadullah Shah

18. Who was the Governor-general of Bengal at the time of the introduction of Permanent Settlement?

- a) Lord Charles Cornwallis
- b) Lord Williams
- c) Lord Irwin
- d) Lord Bentick

19. Damin-i-Koh was formed for .  
a) Santhals      b) British      c) Zamindari      d) Paharias

20. Consider the following events.  
i. Wavell plan.  
ii. First round table conference.  
iii. Gandhi-Irwin pact.  
iv. Third round table conference.

The correct chronological order of these events is.

- a) iv, ii, i, iii
- b) iv, iii, ii, i
- c) i, ii, iv, iii
- d) ii, iii, iv, i

21. Taj-ul-iqbal Tarikh Bhopal is the autobiography of which of the following ruler?  
a) Jehan Begam  
b) Jenub Begam  
c) Maham Begum  
d) Shahjehan Begum

#### **Section – B**

22. What are the common methods of classifying archaeological discoveries in Harappa?
23. Bring out the difference between Varna and Jaati and how each affected the social order?
24. What were the perspectives of European travellers and writers on the status of women in India during the medieval period?
25. According to Abdul Razzaq, what was the most significant feature of town planning in Vijayanagara? What could have been the reason for the same?
- 26 Elaborate on the nature of occupational distinctions that existed in the rural agrarian society in the Mughal Empire?
27. With the help of examples, examine the nature of Indian leadership that emerged against the British in the Revolt of 1857.

#### **Section – C**

28. Describe the elements considered by historians to analyse The Mahabharata. State the efforts of V S Sukthankar and his team for the preparation of the critical edition of Mahabharata.

**OR**

Justify that Mahabharat is a dynamic in nature and state its significance.

29. Describe the land revenue system of the Mughal Empire.

**OR**

Examine the evidence that suggest that land revenue was important for the Mughal fiscal system.

30. Historians have used different kinds of sources in reconstructing the Political career of Gandhiji and the history of social and Nationalist movements. Substantiate the statement with examples.

**OR**

Analyse Gandhiji's activities in India during 1927 - 1931.

### **Section – D**

**31. Why were Stupa's built?**

“This is an excerpt from the Mahaparinibbana Sutta, part of the Sutta Pitaka: As the Buddha lay dying, Ananda asked him: “What are we to do Lord, with remains of the Tathagata (another name for the Buddha)?” The Buddha replied: “Hinder not yourselves Ananda by honouring the remains of the Tathagata. Be zealous, be intent on your own good.” But when pressed further, the Buddha said: “At the four crossroads they should erect a thupa (Pali for stupa) to the Tathagata. And whosoever shall their place garlands or perfume .... or make a salutation there, or become in its presence calm of heart, that shall long be to them for a profit and joy.”

- 1) What are the Stupas? Who advised the Ananda to build the Stupa?
- 2) From which chapter has this excerpt been taken? It is a part of which book?
- 3) Who was the Tathagata? What had he told about the importance of the stupa?

**32. Read the passages carefully and answer the following questions.**

#### **“There cannot be any Divided Loyalty”**

Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self: For the success of democracy, one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centered round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares naught for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

- 1) Why did Govind Ballabh pant lay more stress on the art of self-discipline?
- 2) What was considered important for the success of democracy?
- 3) 'In democracy, one should care less for himself and more for others. Give your views on this philosophy.

**33. Read the following passage and answer the question that follow :**

#### **Irrigating trees and fields**

This is an excerpt from the Babur Nama that describes the irrigation devices that emperor observed in northern India:

The greater part of Hindustan country is situated on leave land. Many though its towns and cultivated lands are, it nowhere has running waters . . . for . . . water is not at all a necessity in cultivating crops and orchards. Autumn crops grow by the downpour of the rains themselves, and strange it is that spring crops grow even when no rains fall. (However) to young trees water is made to flow by means of buckets or wheels . . . In Lahore, Dipalpur (both in present - day Pakistan) and those other parts, people water by means of a wheel. They make two circles of rope long enough to suit the depths of the well, fix

strips of wood between them, and on these fasten pitchers. The ropes with the wood and attached pitchers are put over the wheel-well. At one end of the wheel-axle a second wheel is fixed, and close to it another on an upright axle. The last wheel the bullock turns, its teeth catch in the teeth of the second (wheel), and thus the wheel with the pitchers is turned. A trough is set where the water empties from the pitchers and from this the water is conveyed everywhere. In Agra, Chandwar, Bayana (all in present-day Uttar Pradesh) and those parts again, people water with a bucket . . . At the well-edge they set up a fork of wood, having a roller adjusted between the forks, tie a rope to a large bucket, put the rope over a roller and tie its other end to the bullock. One person must drive the bullock, another empty the bucket.

- 1) Examine the factor that accounted for the expansion of agriculture in Mughal period.
- 2) How did the expansion of irrigation facilities increase the participation of farmers?
- 3) Examine the irrigation devices used in Agrarian culture.

### Section – E

34.1. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- (a) Kalibangan, a Harappan site
- (b) Agra, a territory under Babur, Akbar, and Aurangzeb
- (c) Sanchi, a Buddhist site.

**OR**

- (d) Ajanta, a Buddhist site

34.2. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which are the centres of Indian National movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

