

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II
HISTORY (027)
CLASS-XII**

Time Allowed: 3hrs

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of *six* sections.
- Section A: Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (Attempt any 15)
- Section B: Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question.
- Section C: Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.
- Section D: Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.
- Section E: Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
- Section F: Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

Section A

Attempt any 15 questions.

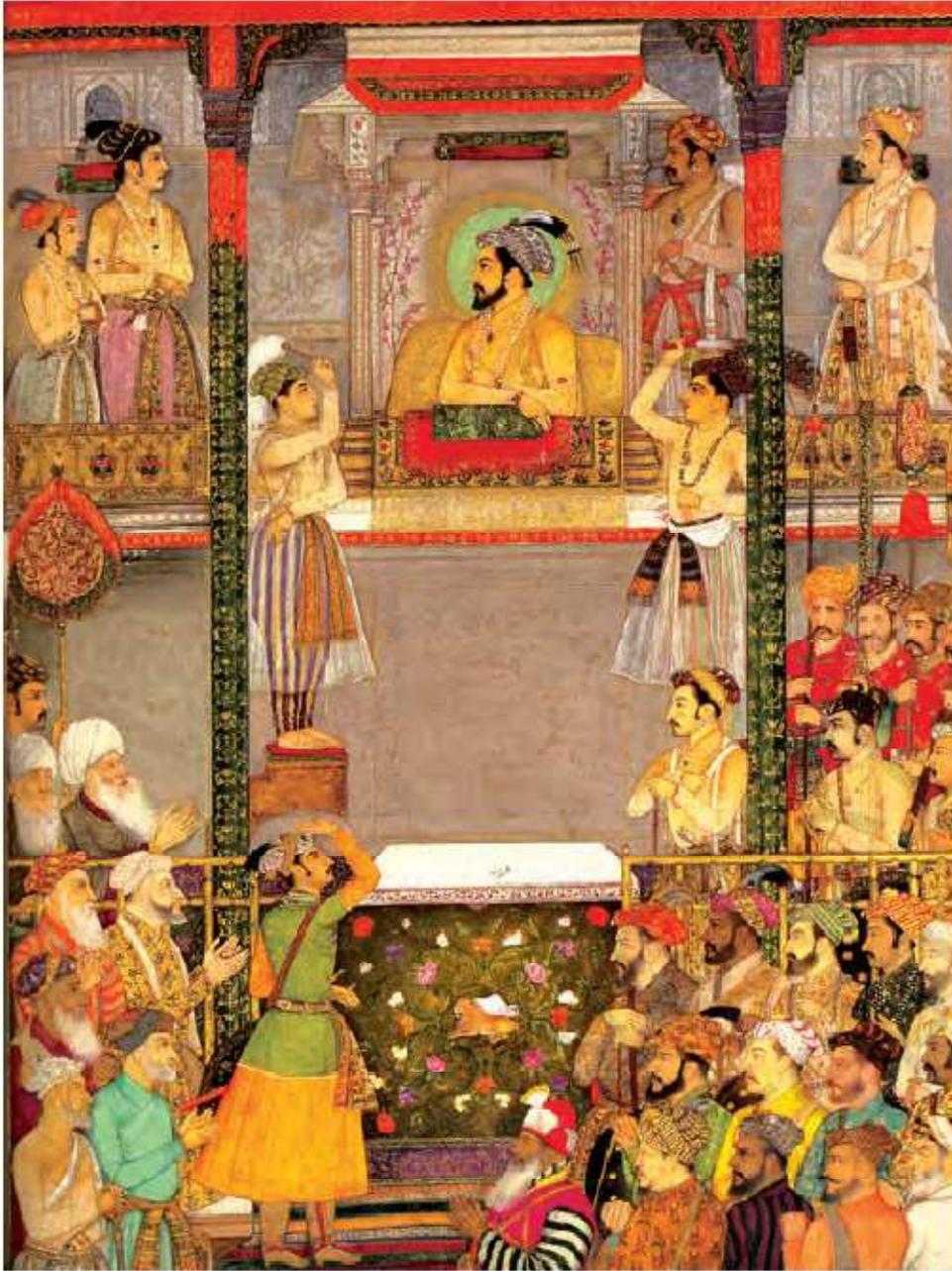
Section A

1	Who among the following proposed the 'policy of pacification', under which paharia chiefs were given annual allowance and made responsible for the proper conduct of men? A) Francis Buchanan B) Robert Starchery C) William Hodges D) Augustus Cleveland	1
2	Difference between Ba-Sharia and Be-Sharia.	1
3	Why the task of defining rights was difficult in the Constituent Assembly? A) Different groups have different demands regarding rights. B) British do not want to include it in constitutional framework. C) Gandhiji opposed the idea of special rights for some sections D) Right of people in princely state was ambiguous.	1
4	How the burials are found from the sites Harappan culture different from the Pyramids of Egypt?	1
5	What are chronicles?	1
6	Who were the leaders of Revolt of 1857 in Kanpur and Jhansi?	1
7	The Persian translation of Mahabharata that means 'Book of Wars' is known as.....	1

8	What was the language used for writing Mughal chronicles?	1																											
9	<p>Match the following</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>List I</p> <p>i) Gulbadan Begum</p> <p>ii) Shah Jahan</p> <p>iii) Jahanara</p> <p>iv) Akbar</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>List II</p> <p>(a) Introduced Jharokha Darshan</p> <p>(b) Wrote Humayun Nama</p> <p>(c) Crowned in 1628</p> <p>(d) undertook architecture planning</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Options:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>(i)</td> <td>(ii)</td> <td>(iii)</td> <td>(iv)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A)</td> <td>(d)</td> <td>(a)</td> <td>(b)</td> <td>(c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B)</td> <td>(b)</td> <td>(c)</td> <td>(d)</td> <td>(a)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C)</td> <td>(a)</td> <td>(b)</td> <td>(c)</td> <td>(d)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D)</td> <td>(c)</td> <td>(d)</td> <td>(a)</td> <td>(b)</td> </tr> </table>	<p>List I</p> <p>i) Gulbadan Begum</p> <p>ii) Shah Jahan</p> <p>iii) Jahanara</p> <p>iv) Akbar</p>	<p>List II</p> <p>(a) Introduced Jharokha Darshan</p> <p>(b) Wrote Humayun Nama</p> <p>(c) Crowned in 1628</p> <p>(d) undertook architecture planning</p>		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	A)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	B)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	D)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	1
<p>List I</p> <p>i) Gulbadan Begum</p> <p>ii) Shah Jahan</p> <p>iii) Jahanara</p> <p>iv) Akbar</p>	<p>List II</p> <p>(a) Introduced Jharokha Darshan</p> <p>(b) Wrote Humayun Nama</p> <p>(c) Crowned in 1628</p> <p>(d) undertook architecture planning</p>																												
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)																									
A)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)																									
B)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)																									
C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)																									
D)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)																									
10	<p>Correct the sentence and rewrite.</p> <p>After failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his Fourth major movement Civil disobedience movement against the British.</p>	1																											
11	<p>Read the following information and mention the context in which the statement is connected:</p> <p>“At Mohenjodaro, the settlement is divided into two sections, one smaller but higher and the other much larger but lower”.</p>	1																											
12	<p>Study the following statement regarding Buddhism carefully.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buddhism grew rapidly, both during the lifetime and after the death of Buddha. 2. Buddhism did not give much importance to conduct and values. 3. Buddhism appealed to many people who were dissatisfied with the existing religious practices. <p>Which of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>A) (1) and (2)</p> <p>B) (2) and (3)</p> <p>C) (1) and (3)</p> <p>D) (3) Only</p>	1																											
13	<p>What was the main demand of Khilafat movement?</p> <p>A) Dominion status for India</p> <p>B) Self rule of India</p> <p>C) Restoration of Caliphate of Turkey</p> <p>D) Revival of Orthodox Culture of Islam</p>	1																											
14	<p>Which among the following is not one of the eight paths/principles followed by Buddhists?</p> <p>A) Right Efforts</p> <p>B) Right Conduct</p> <p>C) Right View</p> <p>D) Right Aspiration</p>	1																											
15	<p>Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).</p>	1																											

	<p>Assertions (A) Chronicles are important source for studying the empire and its court. as Reason (R) The Mughal rulers wanted to ensure that there was an account of their rule for posterity.</p> <p>Codes</p> <p>A)Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R)is the correct explanation of (A) B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) C) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct D) (A) is not correct, but (R) is correct</p>	
16	<p>Identify the following image and write its name.</p> 	1
SECTION B		
17	<p>Read the following excerpt from the ‘Two Rebels of 1857’ carefully and answer any three questions:</p> <p>Shah Mal lived in a large village in pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh. He belonged to a clan of Jat cultivators whose kinship ties extended over chaurasee des (eighty-four villages). The lands in the region were irrigated and fertile, with rich dark loam soil. Many of the villagers were prosperous and saw the British land revenue system as oppressive: the revenue demand was high and its collection inflexible. Consequently cultivators were losing land to outsiders, to traders and moneylenders who were coming into the area.</p> <p>Shah Mal mobilised the headmen and cultivators of chaurasee des, moving at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British. As in many other places, the revolt against the British turned into a general rebellion against all signs of oppression and injustice. Cultivators left their fields and plundered the houses of moneylenders and traders. Displaced proprietors took possession of the lands they had lost. Shah Mal’s men attacked government buildings, destroyed the bridge over the river, and dug up metalled roads – partly to prevent government forces from coming into the area, and partly because bridges and roads were seen as symbols of</p>	(1+1+1=3)

	<p>British rule. They sent supplies to the sepoys who had mutinied in Delhi and stopped all official communication between British headquarters and Meerut.</p> <p>a)Farmers of Barout Pargana in Utter Pradesh revolted because</p> <p>(i) They wanted to withhold all of their dues. (ii)Their village autonomy was disturbed by British agents. (iii)They were oppressed by the high revenue demands. (iv)They were compelled to grow indigo in their fields.</p> <p>b) This excerpt mentions that villagers sent supplies to the sepoys who had mutinied in Delhi. What does it signifies about nature of revolt.</p> <p>(i) All of the oppressed classes put form joint struggle against Britishers. (ii) Rebellions elements wanted to restore the old Mughal political and administrative order. (iii) Many institution associated with the British rule were attacked by the rebels. (iv) All of the above.</p> <p>c) Choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A) :Shah Mal was successful in creating parallel administration in Barout creating pargana in Utter Pradesh. Reason(R) : He established a ‘hall of justice’ where disputes were settled besides dispensing judgments.</p> <p>Codes</p> <p>(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. (ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. (iii) A is correct but R is incorrect. (iv) A is incorrect but R is correct.</p> <p>d)Consider the following statements:</p> <p>a) Shah Mal was one among the many traditional leaders who revolted against the Britishers in Awadh region. b)The traditional leaders such as princess, Jagirdars, Pandit, Maulvi etc, were seen as commanded respect among general public as well in sepoys.</p> <p>Choose the correct option:</p> <p>(i) Both (a) and (b) are correct. (ii) Only (b) is correct.</p>	
18	<p>Study this Mughal painting depicting a scene from ‘Aurangzeb marriage’ carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option:</p>	(1+1+1=3)



a) Which among the following is correct regarding this miniature painting?

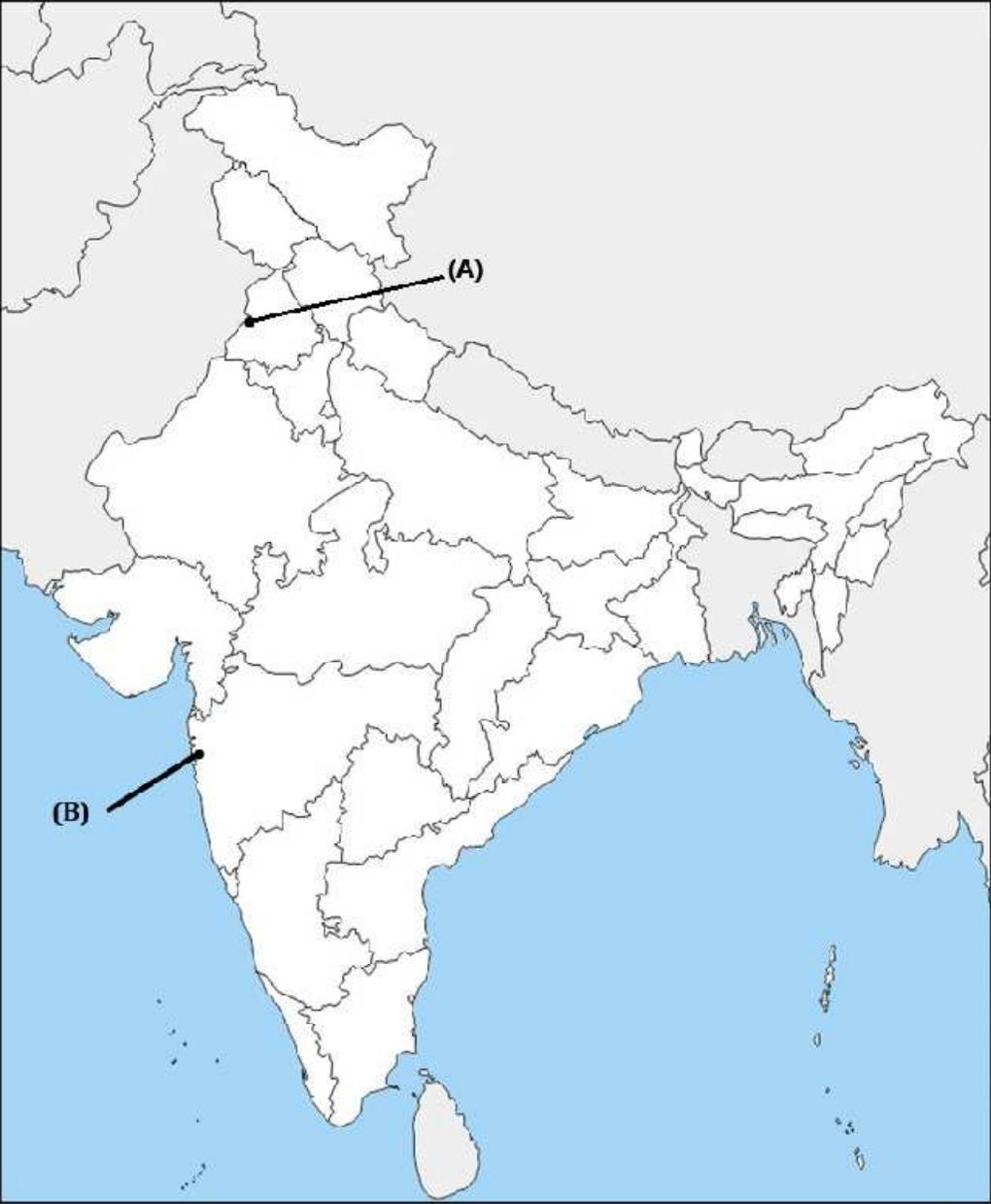
- (i) Its central theme is Aurangzeb's marriage and it was contained in Badshah Nama written by Abdul Hamid Lahori.
- (ii) Its central theme is Shah Jahan's love toward his son and it was contained in Char Chaman written by Chandrabhan Barahman..
- (iii) Its central theme is popularity of Mughal king and prince among nobility and it was contained in Shahjahan Nama written by Shah Jahan.
- (iv) Its central theme is Aurangzeb's marriage and it was contained in Jahangir Nama written by Jahangir.

	<p>b)The nobles seen in painting are (i)Praying for good future of the prince Aurangzeb. (ii)Showering flowers on both Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. (iii)Both (i) and (ii) (iv)None of the above</p> <p>c) What does the gesture of Aurangzeb to his father suggest? (i)Respect and veneration towards his father. (ii)His countering attitude as he is angered by grandiose celebration of his marriage by his father. (iii) His happiness and contentment. (iv)Ambivalence in his attitude towards his marriage.</p> <p>d) Paintings were lavishly used in the composition of Mughal chronicles because (i)It enhanced the beauty of the book and communicated ideas about the kingdom and the power of kings in ways that the written medium could not. (ii)It was best medium for symbolism and transmitted ideas about Mughal Kingship in a way that left a lasting impression on the minds of the viewers. (iii)Both (i) and (ii) (iv)None of the above</p>	
19	<p>Study this extract from Mauryan inscription and answer any three of the following questions: When the king Devanampiya Piyadassi had been ruling for eight years, the (country of the) Kalingas (present day coastal Orissa) was conquered by (him). One hundred and fifty thousand men were deported, a hundred thousand were killed, and many more died. After that, now that (the country of) the Kalingas has been taken, Devanampiya (is devoted) to an intense study of Dhamma, to the love of Dhamma, and to instructing (the people) in Dhamma. This is the repentance of Devanampiya on account of his conquest of the (country of the) Kalingas. For this is considered very painful and deplorable by Devanampiya that, while one is conquering an unconquered (country) slaughter, death and deportation of people (take place) there ... Choose the correct option. Assertion (A) The king Devanampiya Piyadassi instigated by the horrors of Kalinga war, decided to promote and propagate essence of dhamma in his subjects. Reasons (R) He was highly anguished by the death and destruction caused by the Kalinga war. Codes i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. (ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. (iii) A is correct but R is incorrect.</p>	(1+1+1=3)

	<p>(iv) A is incorrect but R is correct.</p> <p>b) Who among the following is referred as the king Devanampiya Piyadassi? (i) Ashoka (ii) Bimbisara (iii) Chandragupta Maurya (iv) Bindusara</p> <p>c) The essential message conveyed through this inscription was/were (i) King's repentance after seeing death and destruction. (ii) Glorification of the conquest of Kalinga. (iii) King's eagerness to align his policies in accordance with Dhamma. (iv) Both (i) and (ii)</p> <p>d) What do you think, according to this extract is the meaning of dhamma? (i) Righteousness path preached by Gautama Buddha. (ii) Strict observance of rituals and customs of every religion. (iii) Pursuance of own self-interest. (iv) All of the above.</p>	
SECTION C		
20	What were the political centers of Mauryan Empire? Also enumerate the state of military in that empire.	3
21	Describe the process of manuscript production in the Mughal court.	3
22	Explain how the zamindars and merchants were badly affected due to the British rule in India, according to the Azamgarh proclamation of 25 th August 1857.	3
23	Analyse with illustration, why Bhakti and Sufi thinkers adopted a variety of languages to express their opinions.	3
SECTION D		
24	<p>Explain how the rulers of Vijayanagara ensured water supply to the regions of their empire. What does it show about the kings?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What impression about the lives of ordinary people can be collected from the travel accounts, field surveys and architecture of Vijayanagara Empire?</p>	8
25	<p>Give a detailed account of making Indian Constitution?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What were the immediate issues before the making of the Constitution and also explain why the Constitution is regarded as source of aspiration of freedom fighters in India</p>	8
26	<p>Describe briefly the sources used for reconstructing the history of the Gupta rulers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A statement by DC Sircar "There is no aspect of life culture and activities of the</p>	8

	Indians that is not reflected in inscriptions.” Discuss.	
	SECTION E	
27	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: “Great” and “little” traditions</p> <p>The terms great and little traditions were coined by a sociologist named Robert Redfield in the twentieth century to describe the cultural practices of peasant societies. He found that peasants observed rituals and customs that emanated from dominant social categories, including priests and rulers. These he classified as part of a great tradition. At the same time, peasants also followed local practices that did not necessarily correspond with those of the great tradition. These he included within the category of little tradition. He also noticed that both great and little traditions changed over time, through a process of interaction.</p> <p>While scholars accept the significance of these categories and processes, they are often uncomfortable with the hierarchy suggested by the terms great and little. The use of quotation marks for “great” and “little” is one way of indicating this.</p> <p>27.1) Why Robert Redfield coined the term ‘great’ and ‘little’ traditions?</p> <p>27.2) Give two examples each of terminology of ‘great and ‘little’ tradition?</p> <p>27.3 Why scholar disagreed on terminology of ‘great and ‘little’ tradition?</p>	1+2+2=5
28	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: Evidence of an ‘Invasion’</p> <p>Much later, in 1947, R.E.M. Wheeler, then Director-General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archaeological evidence with that of the Rigveda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. He wrote:</p> <p>The Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold. Indra, the Aryan war-god is called puramdara, the fort-destroyer.</p> <p>Where are – or were – these citadels? It has in the past been supposed that they were mythical ... The recent excavation of Harappa may be thought to have changed the picture. Here we have a highly evolved civilisation of essentially non- Aryan type, now known to have employed massive fortifications ... What destroyed this firmly settled civilisation? Climatic, economic or political deterioration may have weakened it, but its ultimate extinction is more likely to have been completed by deliberate and large-scale destruction. It may be no mere chance that at a late period of Mohenjodaro men, women, and children, appear to have been massacred there. On circumstantial evidence, Indra stands accused.</p> <p>28.1) What was the importance of citadels in Mohenjodaro?</p> <p>28.2) Explain the reasons attributed for the disappearance of Harappan Civilization.</p> <p>28.3) ‘Harappan Civilization was a single state’. Give arguments in support of the</p>	1+2+2=5

	statement.	
29	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: Gandhiji in Young India, 7th March, 1927</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YOUNG INDIA, 13 NOVEMBER 1924</p> <p>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.</p> <p>29.1) Why charkha was given importance by Gandhiji?</p> <p>29.2) How would spinning wheel help poor?</p> <p>29.3) How will machine impact the poor?</p>	1+2+2=5
	SECTION F	
30	<p>30.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :</p> <p>a) Kalibangan, a mature Harappan site OR Sanchi, a major Buddhist site</p> <p>b) Agra, a territory under Babur, Akbar, and Aurangzeb OR Gwalior, a centre of the revolt 1857</p> <p>c) Kheda</p>	1+1+1=3
	<p>30.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which are centers of the National movement. Identify, them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them</p>	1+1=2



**SAMPLE QUESTON PAPER I
HISTORY (027)
CLASS-XII**

Time Allowed: 3hrs

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of *six* sections.
- Section A: Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (Attempt any 15)
- Section B: Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question.
- Section C: Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.
- Section D: Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.
- Section E: Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
- Section F: Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

SECTION-A

Attempt any 15 questions.

1	Mention any one account used by Cunningham to locate the early settlement of the Harappan civilization.	1
2	Who was Pabhavati Gupta?	1
3	Name the term used to refer to the build of craft producers in Magadha empire.	1
4	Families are usually parts of larger network of people defined as relatives, or to use more technical term..... a) Kinfolk b) Patriliney c) Marriage d) Polygamy	1
5	Look at the given image of Tirthankara and identify the Indian School of Architecture associated with this image.	1

		
6	<p>Correct the following statement and rewrite it: The Buddha's teachings have been reconstructed from the stories, found mainly in the Vinaya Pitaka.</p>	1
7	<p>Identify the Bhakti tradition which practices ceremonially bury their dead. A) Alvars B) Nayanars C) Lingayats D) Siddhas</p>	1
8	<p>The Sufi saint who was addressed as Sultan-ul-mashaikh, by his disciples, was A) Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi B) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar C) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya D) Shaikh Salim Chishti</p>	1
9	<p>Name the distinctive architectural feature in Vijayanagara that indicates presence of temple.</p>	1
10	<p>Choose the correct option. Assertion (A) Travellers from different parts of world visited the Vijayanagara Empire. Reason (R) Krishna devaraya's work Amuktamalyada advised kings to take care of foreign sailors and travellers.</p>	1

	<p>A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>C) (A) is true, but (R) is not false</p> <p>D) (A) is false, but (R) is true</p>																																				
11	<p>With which Mughal Emperor can we associate 'Badshah Nama'?</p> <p>A) Aurangzeb</p> <p>B) Shah Jahan</p> <p>C) Humayun</p> <p>D) Jahangir</p>	1																																			
12	<p>.....was a form of ceremonial salutation during Mughal rule in which the courtier placed the palm of his right hand against his forehead and bent his head.</p>	1																																			
13	<p>How did the Jotedars resist zamindars?</p>	1																																			
14	<p>Match the following:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">List I</td> <td style="width: 50%;">List II</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(i) Lord Wellesley</td> <td>(a) Doctrine of Lapse</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Lord Dalhousie</td> <td>(b) Subsidiary Alliance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Lord William Bentinck</td> <td>(c) Relief of Lucknow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Thomas Jones Barker</td> <td>(d) Western Education</td> </tr> </table> <p>Options:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>(i)</td> <td>(ii)</td> <td>(iii)</td> <td>(iv)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A)</td> <td>(d)</td> <td>(a)</td> <td>(b)</td> <td>(c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B)</td> <td>(b)</td> <td>(a)</td> <td>(d)</td> <td>(c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C)</td> <td>(a)</td> <td>(b)</td> <td>(c)</td> <td>(d)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D)</td> <td>(c)</td> <td>(d)</td> <td>(a)</td> <td>(b)</td> </tr> </table>	List I	List II	(i) Lord Wellesley	(a) Doctrine of Lapse	(ii) Lord Dalhousie	(b) Subsidiary Alliance	(iii) Lord William Bentinck	(c) Relief of Lucknow	(iv) Thomas Jones Barker	(d) Western Education		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	A)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	B)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(c)	C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	D)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	1
List I	List II																																				
(i) Lord Wellesley	(a) Doctrine of Lapse																																				
(ii) Lord Dalhousie	(b) Subsidiary Alliance																																				
(iii) Lord William Bentinck	(c) Relief of Lucknow																																				
(iv) Thomas Jones Barker	(d) Western Education																																				
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)																																	
A)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)																																	
B)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(c)																																	
C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)																																	
D)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)																																	
15	<p>Consider the following about Rowlatt Act.</p> <p>I. The Committee for Rowlatt Act, headed by Sir Sidney Rowlatt.</p> <p>II. Jalianwala Bagh Massacre was a result of Rowlatt Satyagraha.</p> <p>Choose the correct option:</p> <p>A) Only I</p> <p>B) Only II</p> <p>C) Both I and II</p> <p>D) None of these</p>	1																																			
16	<p>Who wanted 'Minority' term to be interpreted in economic terms?</p>	1																																			
SECTION-B																																					
17	<p>Read the following excerpt from 'Harshacharita' carefully and answer any three questions :</p> <p>This is an excerpt from the text, an extremely rare representation of life in a settlement on the outskirts of a forest in the Vindhya:</p> <p>The outskirts being for the most part forest, many parcels of rice-land,</p>	(1+1+1=3)																																			

threshing ground and arable land were being apportioned by small farmers ... it was mainly spade culture ... owing to the difficulty of ploughing the sparsely scattered fields covered with grass, with their few clear spaces, their black soil stiff as black iron ...

There were people moving along with bundles of bark ... countless sacks of plucked flowers,... loads of flax and hemp bundles, quantities of honey, peacocks' tail feathers, wreaths of wax, logs, and grass. Village wives hastened en route for neighbouring villages, all intent on thoughts of sale and bearing on their heads baskets filled with various gathered forest fruits.

a) Which among the following statement is correct regarding 'Harshacharita'

- i) It was autobiography written by King Harshavardhana of Kanauj.
- ii) It was drama written by Hari Sens during the region of Samudragupta.
- iii) It was biography of King Harshavardhana written by Hrisena.
- iv) It was biography of King Harshavardhana written by his court poet Banabhatta.

b) This excerpt mentions about small farmers living in the outskirts of a forest in Vindhya... What was/were characteristics feature of their lives?

- i) Trade in forest and agricultural product was carried out.
- ii) Women were indulged in gathering activities.
- iii) Iron spade was used for agriculture in the black soil dominated region.
- iv) All of the above

c) Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) The rocky terrain of areas adjoining Vindhayan region was dominated by Black Soil in which ploughing was difficult.

Reason (R) The farmer's utilized iron spade for digging the land.

Codes

- i) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- ii) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- iii) A is true, but R is false.
- iv) A is false, but r is true.

d) Consider the following statements.

- a) Harshavardhana was most famous rulers of Kanauj. In his reign (606-647 CE), the Chinese pilgrim Xuan Zang comes search of Buddhist texts.
- b) In the history of ancient India from 600 BCE to 600 CE, new cities located along routes of communication emerged.

Choose the correct option

- i) Only (a) is correct.
- ii) Both (a) and (b) are correct.

18

Study this painting entitled 'A Mughal Kitabkhana' carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct options.

(1+1+1=3)



a) Which among the following best defines the term Kitabkhana?

- i) Centre of manuscript production.
- ii) Place where the emperor's collection of manuscript was kept and new manuscripts were kept and new manuscripts were produced.
- iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- iv) A public library open to all

b) Identify the different types of professionals involved in the production of Mughal manuscript depicted in this miniature painting.

- i) Paper makers, calligraphers, gliders, painters and book binders.
- ii) Paper makers, calligraphers, gliders and book binders.
- iii) Paper makers, calligraphers, gliders, painters, gold smith and book

	<p>binders. iv) Paper makers, calligraphers, painters and translators.</p> <p>c) The production of chronicles were given importance in Mughal empire because</p> <p>i)it projected a vision of an enlightened kingdom to all those who came under its umbrella. ii)it conveyed to those who resisted the rule of the Mughals that all resistance was destined to fail. iii)it ensured that there was an account of their rule for posterity iv) All of the above.</p> <p>d) Among the workers employed in the production of chronicles few were valued while rest remained anonymous artisans. Who among the following were valued?</p> <p>i)Painters ii) Calligraphers iii)Both (i) and (ii) iv)Paper makers</p>	
19	<p>Read the following excerpts related to Jotedars and answer any three questions.</p> <p>While many zamindars were facing a crisis at the end of the eighteenth century, a group of rich peasants were consolidating their position in the villages. In Francis Buchanan’s survey of the Dinajpur district in North Bengal we have a vivid description of this class of rich peasants known as <i>jotedars</i>. By the early nineteenth century, <i>Jotedars</i> had acquired vast areas of land – sometimes as much as several thousand acres. They controlled local trade as well as moneylending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivators of the region. A large part of their land was cultivated through sharecroppers (<i>adhiyars</i> or <i>bargadars</i>) who brought their own ploughs, laboured in the field, and handed over half the produce to the <i>jotedars</i> after the harvest.</p> <p>Within the villages, the power of <i>jotedars</i> was more effective than that of zamindars. Unlike zamindars who often lived in urban areas, <i>jotedars</i> were located in the villages and exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers. They fiercely resisted efforts by zamindars to increase the <i>jama</i> of the village, prevented zamindari officials from executing their duties, mobilised <i>ryots</i> who were dependent on them, and deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the zamindar. In fact, when the estates of the zamindars were auctioned for failure to make revenue payment, <i>jotedars</i> were often amongst the purchasers.</p>	(1+1+1=3)

	<p>a) Who were Jotedars in nineteenth century? i) Rich peasants ii) Zamindars iii) Large landholders iv) Poor people</p> <p>b) A large part of their land was cultivated through sharecroppers. Who were they? i) They have their own plough and labour ii) Poor people of the village iii) Daily wages people iv) All of the above.</p> <p>c) Choose the correct option. Assertion (A) Within the villages, the powers of Jotedars was more effective than that of Zamindars. Reason (R) Jotedars had acquired vast areas of land. Codes i) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. ii) Both A and R are true, but R is the correct explanation of A iii) A is false, but R is true iv) A is true, but R is false</p> <p>d) Consider the following statements</p> <p>a) Unlike Zamindars who often lived in urban areas, Jotedars were located in the villages and exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers. b) In fact, when the estates of the Zamindars were auctioned for failure to make revenue payment, Jotedars were often among the purchaser.</p> <p>Choose the correct option: i) Both (a) and (b) are correct ii) Only (b) is correct</p>	
SECTION-C		
20	“There are limits to what epigraphy can reveal.” Justify with suitable arguments	3
21	Analyse the reasons for the frequent shifting of the capital cities of the Mughals during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.	3
22	“By the 1850s, the Santhals felt that time had come to rebel against Zamindars, Moneylenders and Colonial State.” Identify aspects related the	3

	statement.	
23	Highlight the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels of 1857.	3
	SECTION-D	
24	<p>Explain the structural and sculptural features of the Sanchi Stupa.(4+4)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Trace out how stupas were built. Explain why the stupa at Sanchi survived, but not at Amaravati.(4+4)</p>	8
25	<p>Why was the south-western part of Vijayanagara Kingdom designating as Royal Centre? Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the striking features about the location of Vijayanagara, its water resources and its fortifications.(6+2)</p>	8
26	<p>Examine why Gandhi started the salt Satyagraha. Why was Salt Satyagraha a notable event?(3+5)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What role was played by Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian independence movement?</p>	8
	SECTION-E	
27	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">How artefacts are identifies</p> <p>Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best-know Harappan site:</p> <p>Saddle querns... are found in considerable numbers... and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, usage, As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found: those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro, and others with which a second stone was used as pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether stone. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain: the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of this latter type are dubbed “curry stones” by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the Kitchen.</p> <p>27.1) Why they are described as “curry stones”?</p> <p>27.2) What materials were these querns made of?</p> <p>27.3) Explain any two ways in which the archaeologists classify finds.</p>	1+2+2=5
28	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Darbari-i-Akbari</p>	1+2+2=5

	<p>Abul' Fazal gives a vivid account of Akbar's darbar: Whenever His Majesty (Akbar) holds court (darbar) a large drum is beaten, the sounds of which are accompanied by Divine praise. In this manner, people of all classes receive notice. His Majesty's sons and grandchildren, the grandees of the Court, and all other men who have admittance, attended to make the kornish, and remain standing in their proper places. Learned men of renown and skilful mechanics pay their respects: and the officers of justice present their reports. His Majesty, with his usual insights, gives orders. And settles everything in a satisfactory manner. During the whole time, skilful gladiators and wrestlers from all countries hold themselves in readiness, and singers, male and female, are in waiting. Clever jugglers and funny tumblers also are anxious to exhibit their dexterity and agility.</p> <p>28.1) How was arrival of the King announce?</p> <p>28.2) What would occur after the Kind entered the Darbar?</p> <p>28.3) Explain main activities taking place in Darbar of Akbar.</p>	
29	<p>Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow: "The real minorities are the masses of this country" Welcoming the Objectives Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru, N.G. Ranga said: Sir, there is a lot of talk about minorities. Who are the real minorities? Not the Hindus in the so-called Pakistan provinces, not the Sikhs, not even the Muslims. No, the real minorities are the masses of this country. These people are so depressed and oppressed and suppressed till now that they are notable to take advantage of the ordinary civil rights. What is the position? You go to the tribal areas. According to law, their own traditional law, their tribal law, their lands cannot be alienated. Yet our merchants go there, and in the so-called free market they are able to snatch their lands. Thus, even though the law goes against this snatching away of their lands, still the merchants are able to turn the tribal people into veritable slaves by various kinds of bonds, and make them hereditary bond-slaves. Let us go to the ordinary villagers. There goes the money-lender with his money and he is able to get the villagers in his pocket. There is the landlord himself, the zamindar, and the malguzar and there are the various other people who are able to exploit these poor villagers. There is no elementary education even among these people. These are the real minorities that need protection and assurances of protection. In order to give them the necessary protection, we will need much more than this Resolution ...</p> <p>29.1) Who was N.G. Ranga?</p> <p>29.2) How is the notion of minority defined by NG Ranga?</p>	1+2+2=5

	29.3) What kind of protection was needed for the real minority?	
	SECTION-F	
30	<p>30.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :</p> <p>a) Nageshwar, a mature Harappan site</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Amravati, a major Buddhist site</p> <p>b) Agra, a territory under Babur, Akbar, and Aurangzeb</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Calcutta, a main centre of the revolt1857</p> <p>c) Jhansi principal centre of revolt</p>	1+1+1=3
	(30.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B , which are Centers of the National movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.	1+1=2

