

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
Pre-Board Examination (25 January 2025)
Class XII (Humanities)
Subject – HISTORY (Set - A)

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. Arrange the location of the following sites of the Harappan Civilisation in correct sequence from East to West

(i) Benawali (ii) Dholavira (iii) Kalibangan (iv) Mohenjodaro

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

2. Which one of the following pair is incorrectly matched?

- a) Magadha – Most powerful Mahajanapada between 6th to 4th century BCE
- b) Panchala – A Mahajanapada
- c) Rajgir – Capital City of Mahajanapada
- d) Vaishali – A Mahajanapada

3. Assertion (A): Asoka inscribed his messages to his subjects and officials on stone surface.

Reason (R): He wanted to proclaim what religion should be followed by all.

- 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.

4. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer.

- 1. The original version of the Mahabhartar is in Sanskrit.
 - 2. According to the Shastras, only Kshatriyas could be kings.
 - 3. During the Mahabhartar age, gotras were considered very important by the higher varnas of Hindu Society.
 - 4. The Mahabhartar contains Vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces and settlements.
- a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1, 3 and 4 d) All of these

5. Which one of the following statements is the correct explanation of Endogamy?

- a) Marriage outside a kin group
- b) Marriage within a kin group
- c) A woman having several husbands
- d) A man having several wives

6. "Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation". Identify the essence of the words of Buddha from the options given below:

- a) One should connect to inner being
- b) One should live life of brahmacharya
- c) One should spread religion everywhere
- d) One should focus and express feelings

7. Abdus Razzaq Samarquandi, a diplomat came from _____.

- a) Maldives b) China c) Herat d) Malabar

8. Find out the correct chronological order of 'The Chisti Silsila' from the following options:

i) Saikh Nizamuddin Auliya

ii) Saikh Fariduddin Ganj – Shekar

iii) Saikh Nasiruddin Chirag – i – Delhi

iv) Saikh Muinuddin Sijzi

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

9. Abdul Razzaq was an ambassador sent by the ruler of _____.

- a) Persia b) Russia c) Portugal d) Italy

10. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched.

- a) Shrine of Pampadevi : Bellur
- b) Brihadeshwra Temple : Thanjavur
- c) Chennakeshava Temple : Hampi
- d) Lotus Mahal : Golconda

11. Assertion (A): State dug new canals and also repaired old ones.

Reason (R): The state supported irrigation projects.

- 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.

12. Select the correct statement about the Ain-i-Akbari

- 1. The first book is called Manzil-i-Abadi
 - 2. The second book is Mulk-abadi
 - 3. The third book is Sipah - abadi
 - 4. The fourth book deal with religious traditions of people of India
- a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 4 d) 3 and 4

13. Who came into Bengal in the 1780s?

- a) Santhals b) Paharias c) Rajputs d) Banjaras

14. Identify the name of the law from the information given below:

i) It was passed by British in 1859

ii) According to this law, the loan bonds signed would have validity for only three years

iii) This law meant to check the accumulation of interest over time.

- a) Permanent Settlement law b) Sunset law c) Land-ownership law d) Limitation law

15. Who were Dikkus?

- a) Zamindars b) Moneylenders c) Peasants d) Jotedars

16. Distribution of chapattis in villages were perceived as

- a) Sign of resisting inequality
b) Invitation to join British Army
c) Signal of upheaval
d) Sign of solidarity among people

17. Consider the following statement regarding Rowlatt Satyagraha

1. Rowlatt Act was passed in the year 1915
2. It was passed on the recommendation of a committee chaired by Justice CN Broonyeld
3. This Act allowed detention without trial to arrest Indians for two years.
4. Gandhiji called for a countrywide campaign against this act

Which of the above statement are not correct

- a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) 1, 2 and 3

18. Match the following

List I	List II
A) K. Santhanam	1. Supported Hindi as language for Constituent making
B) Hansa Mehta	2. Argued against the strong centre
C) R.V. Dhulekar	3. Rejected demands for separate electorate
D) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel	4. Demanded justice for women

- a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 b) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1 c) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3 d) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

19. The Constitutional Advisor to the Government of India during making of Constitution was

- a) B.N Rav b) G.B. Pant c) Moti Lal Nehru d) Sardar Patel

20. Articles 25 – 28 in the Constitution of India refer to

- a) Freedom of Religion b) Freedom of Women c) Freedom of Government d) Freedom of Education

21. Peasants belonged to Pahi – Kashta category cultivated land on _____

- a) Agreement basis b) Contractual basis c) Both a and b d) Neither a nor b

Section – B

22. Analyse the main feature of Amara – Nayaka system which was introduced in Vijaynagara empire.

23. How did state help peasants in irrigation sector? How did peasants help themselves by using different technologies?

24. Describe the salient features of Mahajanapadas.

25. Were the ideas of Upanishadic thinkers different from those of the fatalists and materielists? Give reasons for your answer.

OR

Describe the impact of Buddhism on India society.

26. Which policy was adopted by British officials towards Paharias in the decade of 1770? What was its results?

27. British did not have an easy time in putting down the rebellion of 1857". Support the statement.

Section – C

28. In the history of nationalism, Gandhi was often identified with the making of a nation. Describe his role in the freedom struggle of India.

OR

"Rumours and prophecies played an important role in the Revolt of 1857". Explain the statement with example.

29. Discuss the extent to which Bernier's account enables historians to reconstruct contemporary rural society.

OR

Analyse the importance and limitations of the Ain-i-Akbari as a source of Akbar's reign.

30. "The stupa at Sanchi is among the best preserved monuments of the earliest times." Explain the statement.

OR

The discovery of Harappan Civilisation was collaborative effort of archaeologist from both foreign as well as of India. Enumerate.

Section – D

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

'Proper' Social Roles

Here is a story from the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata. Once Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Ekalavya, a forest-dwelling Nishada (a hunting community). When Drona, who knew the dharma, refused to have him as his pupil, Ekalavya returned to the forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating it as his teacher, began to practice on his own. In due course, he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog, wandering in the woods, came upon Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the dark Nishada wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed, Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery.

They tracked down Ekalavya, who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona. Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this. Drona approached Ekalavya, who immediately acknowledged and honoured him as his teacher.

When Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offered it. But thereafter, when he shot with his remaining fingers, he was no longer as fast as he had been before. Thus, Drona kept his word no one was better than Arjuna.

- 1) Why did Drona refuse to accept Ekalavya as his pupil?
- 2) How did Ekalavya acquire the supreme skill of archery?
- 3) After giving his thumb to Drona, did he (Ekalavya) repent? Give your opinion.

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

Shankaradeva

In the late fifteenth century, Shankaradeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam. His teaching, often known as the Bhagavati dharma because they were based on the Bhagavad Gita

and the Bhagavata Purana, focused on absolute surrender to the supreme deity, in this case Vishnu. He emphasized the need for naam kirtan, recitation of the names of the Lord in satsanga congregations of pious devotees. He also encouraged the establishment of satra or monasteries for the transmission of spiritual knowledge and naam ghar or prayer halls. Many of these institutions and practices continue to flourish in the region. His major compositions include the Kirtana ghosha.

- 1) Who was Shankaradeva?
- 2) Why do we consider Shankaradeva as supreme saint-scholar?
- 3) List his major compositions.

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

“The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind”

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said: It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past. One day, we may be united The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear). When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they will have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not?

- 1) Mention the meaning of separate electorates.
- 2) Why did Sardar Patel insist on unity?
- 3) Why was separate electorate considered a mischief by the British?

Section – E

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

- (a) Sanchi, a Buddhist site.
- (b) Ajanta, a Buddhist site
- (c) Rakhigarh (Harappan 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.