ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST-1
Class: XII

Subject: HISTORY   M.M: 40

Date: 14-07-2023   Time: 1hr 30 Min

General Instructions:
  i. This Question paper is divided into five sections - Section A, B, C, D, E.
 ii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 8 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
iii. Section-B: Question no. 9 is source base questions, carrying 3 marks each.
 iv. Section-C: Question no. 10 and 11 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each   question should not exceed 80 words.
  v. Section-D: Question no. 12 and 13 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to the question should not exceed 200 words.
 vi. Section-D: Question no. 14 is long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to the question should not exceed 200 words.
vii. Section-E: Question no. 15 is map based question carrying 5 marks.

SECTION-A

1. Identify the name of the town where the 'Great Bath' was found.   (1)

    (A) Harappa   (B) Kalibangan   (C) Mohenjodaro   (D) Lothal

2. Consider the following statements about proto-Shiva and identify the correct options.   (1)
    (I) There is a mention about the deity Rudra in ancient religious texts.
    (II) Later on, Rudra word was used for Shiva
    (III) Rudra is not mentioned as Pashupati in Rigveda.
    (IV) Depiction of Pashupati does not match with Rudra mentioned in Rigveda.
    (A) I, II, III, IV   (B) I, II, III   (C) II, III, IV   (D) I, III, IV

3. Identify the statement which is not a justified reason for Magadha being a powerful   (1)
    mahajanapada.
    (A) The land was very fertile.
    (B) There were rich deposits of iron ore.
    (C) Pataliputra, the capital of Magadha was fortified.
    (D) Magadha was ruled by many powerful rulers.

4. Correct and rewrite the sentence: (1)
    Most Asokan inscriptions were in Brahmi language, most Brahmi inscriptions were written in prakrit script.

5. Choose the correct option: (1)
    Assertion: (A) Women were expected to give up their father's gotra and take up their husband's gotra after marriage.
    Reason: (R) Women who married satavahana rulers retained their father's gotras instead of adopting names derived from their husband's gotra name.
    (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

6. Mention any two features of gotra as per the Brahmanical practice. (1)

7. Define why is the 6thCentury BCE often regarded as a major turning point in the early Indian history? (1)

8. Identify the following images and mention the names. (1)
    A.   B.

SECTION-B

9. Read the following passage and answer the following questions: (3)
    The Arthashastra lays down minute details of administrative and military organisation. This is what it says about how to capture elephants: Guards of elephant forests, assisted by those who rear elephants, those who enchain the legs of elephants, those who guard the boundaries, those who live in forests, as well as by those who nurse elephants, shall, with the help of five or seven female elephants to help in tethering wild ones, trace the whereabouts of herds of elephants by following the course of urine and dung left by elephants.
    (9.1) Why capturing of elephant was so important?
    (9.2) Who was Kautilya? What did he compose?
    (9.3) How does Arthashastra help in the reconstruction of the history?

SECTION - C

10. Discuss about the rules of marriages during the ancient time. (3)

11. Explain the factors responsible for the collapse of a mature Harappan Civilisation by 1800 BCE. (3)

SECTION - D

12. Explain the main features of Mauryan administration. (5)

13. What do Asokan inscriptions tell about the Mauryas? Describe the limitations of the inscriptional evidences. (5)

SECTION – E

14. On the basis of the following points explain the distinctive features of the Mahenjodaro. (8)
    (a) Town planning, (b) Drainage system, (c) Domestic architecture

SECTION - F

15. On the given outline map of Indialocate and label the sites of major pillar inscriptions and an important mahajanapada. (5)
    (A) Sanchi   (B)Topra   (C) Meerat   (D) Kaushambi   (E) Magadha