



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PRE -BOARD EXAMINATION
Class: XII

Subject: History (027)

Date: 16-12-2024

M.M: 80

Time: 3 hours

General Instructions:

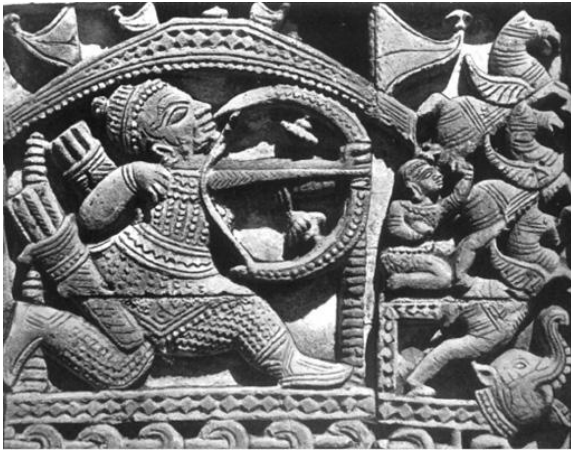
- i. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E
- ii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 21 are MCQ type questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section-B: Question no. 22 and 27 are short answer type questions of 3 marks each.
- iv. Section-C: Question no. 28 to 30 are long answer type question, carrying 8 marks each.
- v. Section-D: Question no. 31 and 33 are source base questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- vi. Section-E: Question no. 34 map-based questions carrying 5 marks.

SECTION-A

1. Identify which of the following aspects is NOT common to both Bhakti movement and Sufi movement? (1)
(A) Personal love for God (B) Worship of idols
(C) Mysticism (D) Visit to holy shrines
2. Who among the following was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)? (1)
(A) Alexender Cunningham (B) Rakhal Das Banerjee
(C) Daya Ram Sahni. (D) John Marshall
3. Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death as (1)
(A) Buddha and his disciples taught in Prakrit.
(B) importance was given to rituals in Buddhism.
(C) people were dissatisfied with existing social practices.
(D) only men were allowed into the Sangha.
4. Ashoka erected a pillar at _____ to mark that he had visited that place. (1)
(A) Sarnath (B) Sanchi (C) Bodh Gaya (D) Lumbini
5. Define the term 'votive inscription'. (1)
6. Identify the best-known ruler of the Satavahana Dynasty. (1)
(A) Kanishka (B) Ashoka
(C) Gotami-puta Siri- Satakarni (D) Samudra Gupta
7. Who among the following Gurus of Sikhs compiled 'Guru Adi Granth Sahib'? (1)
(A) Guru Teg Bahadur (B) Guru Arjan Dev
(C) Guru Nanak Dev (D) Guru Gobind Singh
8. The local merchants of the Vijayanagar empire who participated in the trade of horses were called _____. (1)
(A) Gajapati (B) Mahanayakas (C) Kudirai Chettis (D) Narapati
9. The didactic (informative) sections of Mahabharata were added in 200- 400 CE. Which text do they largely resemble? (1)
(A) Sutta Pitaka (B) Manusmriti (C) Rig Veda (D) Upanishads

10. Identify the name of the oldest stupa in India which was commissioned by the Mauryan King Ashoka. (1)
 (A) Shanti Stupa (B) Amaravati Stupa (C) Sanchi Stupa (D) Nagarjuna Stupa
11. Identify the name of the traveler, who travelled in Vijayanagar Empire in the fifteenth century and was greatly impressed by the fortification of the empire. (1)
 (A) Duarte Barbosa (B) Abdur Razzak (C) Colin Mackenzie (D) Domingo Paes
12. Name the person who introduced Permanent Settlement in Bengal. (1)
 (A) Lord Cornwallis (B) Lord Dalhousie (C) Lord Irwin (D) Lord Bentinck
13. The President of the Constituent Assembly was _____. (1)
 (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru (B) B.R. Ambedkar
 (C) Rajendra Prasad (D) Vallabh Bhai Patel
14. Main demand of the Khilafat movement was _____. (1)
 (A) Dominion status for India (B) Self-rule to India
 (C) Restoration of Caliphate of Turkey (D) Revival of orthodox culture of Islam
15. Consider the following events and identify the correct chronological order. (1)
 1. Cabinet Mission
 2. Cripps Mission
 3. Khilafat Movement
 4. Pakistan Resolution
 (A) 4, 3, 2, 1 (B) 4, 3, 1, 2 (C) 3, 4, 1, 2 (D) 3, 4, 2, 1
16. Consider the following statements regarding the identification of Shiva, a figure represented on Harappan seals: (1)
 1. It is shown in the form of Gajapati
 2. It is shown seated in Yogic posture.
 3. It is surrounded by animals.
 4. It is shown with a female figure identifiable with Parvati.
 (A) 1 and 4 (B) 2 and 3 (C) 2 and 4 (D) 3 and 4
- In the given questions (Q.17 and 18), there are two statements marked as Assertion (A), and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from the following:
- (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
17. (A): Mahatma Gandhi thought Hindustani would be the ideal language of communication between diverse communities. (1)
 (R): It could unify Hindus and Muslims and the people of the North and the South of India.
18. (A): Asoka inscribed his messages to his subjects and officials on stone surfaces. (1)
 (R): He wanted to proclaim what religion should be followed by all.
19. _____ was the author of Kitab-ul-Hind. (1)
 (A) Ibn Battuta (B) Al- Biruni (C) Francois Bernier (D) Abdur Razzaq
20. Who among the following led the Flag of the Revolt 1857 against the British in Bihar? (1)
 (A) Nana Sahib (B) Ahmadullah (C) Birjis Qadr (D) Kunwar Singh

21. Identify the following images and fill in the blanks. (1)
- (A) Terracotta sculpture, depicting the scene of _____.
- (B) The chariot of _____ temple.



SECTION-B

22. State any three elements that historians considered while analysing the Mahabharata. (3)
23. "Buildings or architectural remains are a source for reconstruction for temple architecture." (3)
Justify the statement with reference to the Vitthala temple of Vijayanagara Empire.
24. Show how the power of the Jotedars within a village was more effective than that of the Zamindars. (3)

OR

Explain the grievances of the Indian sepoys against the British rule before the revolt of 1857 with examples.

25. To what extent had the Harappan people established trade relations beyond the subcontinent? (3)
Explain
26. 'A cherry that will drop into our mouth one day' in the context of this statement mention (3)
Dalhousie's policy of Awadh annexation.
27. Why did Mahatma Gandhi think Hindustani should be the national language? (3)

SECTION-C

28. 'Jainism has left its mark on the Indian thinking as a whole'. Support it with the messages of Mahavira. (8)

OR

'The Buddha's teachings have been reconstructed from stories. Explain the teachings with the help of the incidents which changed the life of the Buddha.

29. How did the Constituent Assembly address the issue of social justice, particularly concerning the rights of the people? Elucidate the statement. (8)

OR

Explain the distribution of powers between the Centre and the States, as debated in the Constituent Assembly, highlighting differing viewpoints and concerns.

30. Explain the importance of Non-Cooperation Movement. (8)

OR

Explain the significance of Civil Disobedience Movement

SECTION-D

31. Read the following extracts carefully and answer the following questions- (4)
- This is what Mahatma Gandhi wrote: The volume of information being gained daily shows how wickedly the salt tax has been designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the

tax, which is at times even fourteen times its value, the Government destroys the salt it cannot sell profitably. Thus, it taxes the nation's vital necessity; it prevents the public from manufacturing it and destroys what nature manufactures without effort. No adjective is strong enough for characterising this wicked dog-in-the-manger policy. From various sources I hear tales of such wanton destruction of the nation's property in all parts of India. Maunds if not tons of salt are said to be destroyed on the Konkan coast. The same tale comes from Dandi. Wherever there is likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people living in the neighbourhood of such areas for their personal use, salt officers are posted for the sole purpose of carrying on destruction. Thus, valuable national property is destroyed at national expense and salt taken out of the mouths of the people. The salt monopoly is thus a fourfold curse. It deprives the people of a valuable easy village industry, involves wanton destruction of property that nature produces in abundance, the destruction itself means more national expenditure, and fourthly, to crown this folly, an unheard-of tax of more than 1,000 per cent is exacted from a starving people. This tax has remained so long because of the apathy of the general public. Now that it is sufficiently roused, the tax has to go. How soon it will be abolished depends upon the strength the people.

(1+1+2)

- (31.1) What does Gandhi's reference to the "power of peace and non-violence" suggest about his strategic approach to resistance against British colonial rule?
- (31.2) What parallels can be drawn between Gandhi's critique of the salt tax and broader movements for social justice and human rights?
- (31.3) How does Gandhi's reference to the destruction of salt by the government shed light on the broader implications of colonial policies on India's natural resources?

32. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(4)

Sanchi in the nineteenth century

The most wonderful ancient buildings in the state of Bhopal are at Sanchi Kanakhera, a small village under the brow of a hill some 20 miles north-east of Bhopal which we visited yesterday. We inspected the stone sculptures and statues of the Buddha and an ancient gateway. The ruins appear to be the object of great interest to European gentlemen. Major Alexander Cunningham stayed several weeks in this neighbourhood and examined these ruins most carefully. He took drawings of the place, deciphered the inscription, and bored shafts down these domes. The results of his investigations were described by him in an English work.

(1+2+1)

- (32.1) Why was Sanchi an interest to Alexander Cunningham?
- (32.2) How was Sanchi related with the Buddhism?
- (32.3) How did Shahjahan Begum conserve Sanchi stupa?

33. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(4)

Evidence of an "invasion"

Deadman Lane is a narrow alley, varying from 3 to 6 feet in width. At the point where the lane turns westward, part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered, all in a very friable condition, at a depth of 4 ft 2 in. The body lay on its back diagonally across the lane. Fifteen inches to the west were a few fragments of a tiny skull. It is to these remains that the lane owes its name. From John Marshall, Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation, 1931.

(1+1+2)

- (33.1) Why is the lane called the Deadman Lane?
- (33.2) State the conclusions that scholars and archaeologists draw from this information.
- (33.3) Give reasons to justify that the earlier interpretations can sometimes be reversed.

SECTION-E

34. On the given map of India locate and label the following places:

(5)

- (A) Kalibangan, a Harappan site.
- (B) Agra, a territory under Babur, Akbar, and Aurangzeb
- (C) Sanchi, a Buddhist site
- (D) Ajanta, a Buddhist site
- (E) Champaran, a Centre of satyagraha movement.