

B-1-X

Roll No.....

Total No. of Questions : 12]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

XIIARJKUT23

9101-X

HISTORY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

PART-A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

1 each

1. Do as directed :

✓(i) The Maurya dynasty was founded by :

(A) Ashoka

(B) Bindusara

✓(C) Chandra Gupta

(D) Kunal

(Choose the correct one)

✓(ii) The main principle of Ashoka's Dhamma was :

(A) Truth

(B) Ahimsa

(C) Charity

✓(D) All of these

(Choose the correct one)

XIIARJKUT23-9101-X

B-1-X

Turn Over

(iii) Nuclear family is that family in which parents and their children live. (True/False)

(iv) Endogamy/Exogamy means marriage solemnised outside the caste or gotra. (Choose the correct one)

(v) Svetambara/Digambara were the two sects of Buddhism/Jainism. (Choose the correct one)

(vi) The founder of Mughal Empire in India was :

(A) Bahur

(B) Akbar

(C) Aurangzeb

(D) None of these

(Choose the correct one)

(vii) Ain-i-Akbari is a part of the famous book entitled Akbar Nama.

(True/False)

(viii) was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire.

(Fill in the blank)

(ix) UNESCO declared Hampi as a World Heritage site in 1986.

(True/False)

(x) Khalsa Panth was founded by Guru Govind Singhji/Guru Arjun Devji. (Choose the correct one)

- ✓ (xi) Islam was founded by in Arabia in the 7th century. (Fill in the blank)
- ✓ (xii) 'Antyaja' were the people who were not included in the major four castes prevalent in the Indian Society. (True/False)
- ✓ (xiii) 'Kitab-ul-Hind' was written by :
(A) Ibn-Battuta (B) Al-Biruni
(C) Francois Bernier (D) None of these
(Choose the correct one)
- ✓ (xiv) The 'Jotedars' were the rich peasants of the village and enjoyed full control over local trade and money-lending business. (True/False)
- ✓ (xv) The rule of East India Company came to an end in :
(A) 1857 CE (B) 1858 CE
(C) 1947 CE (D) 1885 CE
(Choose the correct one)
- (xvi) was declared as the Mughal King by the rebels during the revolt of 1857. (Fill in the blanks)
- ✓ (xvii) The first decennial census started in India in 1881/1891.
(Choose the correct one)

(xviii) Mahatma Gandhi used his first great experiment of Satyagraha in 1917 at Champaran, a district in Bihar. (True/False)

(xix) The movement launched in 1905 against partition of Bengal was :

(A) Non-Cooperation Movement

(B) Swadeshi Movement

(C) Quit India Movement

(D) Civil Disobedience Movement (Choose the correct one)

(xx) Which Princely State had not joined the Indian Union in 1947 ?

(A) Junagarh

(B) Hyderabad

(C) Jammu and Kashmir (D) All of these

(Choose the correct one)

PART-B

3 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about 100 words each :

2. Summarise the central teachings of Buddhism.
3. List some of problems faced by epigraphists.
4. List any *three* contributions of Krishnadeva Raya in the development of Vijayanagara Empire.
5. What steps did the British take to quell the uprising ?

PART-C

8 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about 350 words each :

6. Describe some of the distinctive features of Mohen jo-Daro Civilization.

Or

Discuss the functions that may have been performed by rulers in Harappan society.

7. Identify the element that went into the making of the Mughal ideal of kinghip.

Or

What were the distinctive features of the Mughal nobility ? How was their relationship with the emperor shaped ?

8. Why did Gandhiji launch Non-cooperation Movement and what was its programme ?

Or

Explain how coming of Gandhiji broaden the base of National Movement ?

PART-D

6 each

(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

- ✓ 9. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Rule for Monks and Nuns

- 1 There are some of the rules laid down in the Vinaya Pitaka : When a new felt (blanket/rug) has been made by a Bhikkhu, it is to be kept for (at least) six years. If after less than six years he should have another new felt (blanket/rug) made, regardless of whether or not he has disposed of the first, then-unless he has been authorised by the Bhikkhus — it is to be forfeited and confessed.
- 2 In case a Bhikkhu arriving at a family residence is presented with cakes or cooked grain-meal, he may accept two or three bowlfuls if he so desires. If he should accept more than that, it is to be confessed. Having accepted the two or three bowlfuls and having taken them from there, he is to share them among the Bhikkhus. This is the proper course here. <https://www.jkbboseonline.com>
- 3 Should any Bhikkhu, having set out bedding in a lodging belonging to the Sanga—or having had it set out—and then on departing neither put it away nor have it put away, or should he go without taking leave, it is to be confessed.

Questions :

- (i) List any *two* rules governing the lives of Bhikkhus and Bhikkhunis.
 - (ii) Why were the Bhikkhus and Bhikkhunis expected to share their alms with other members of the Sanga ?
 - (iii) How does Vinaya Pitaka describe the teaching of Buddha ? 2.2.2
10. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The Flight of Written Word

'The written word may embody the wisdom of bygone ages and may become a mean to intellectual progress. The spoken word goes to the heart of those who are present to hear it. The written word gives wisdom to those who are near and far. If it was not for the written word, the spoken word would soon die, and no keepsake would be left us from those who are passed away. Superficial observers see in the letter a dark figure, but the deep sighted see in it a lamp of wisdom

Questions :

- (i) What according to Abu'l Fazl the 'Written Word' embodies ?
- (ii) To whom does the 'spoken word' reach ? What are the limitations of 'Spoken Word' ?
- (iii) Abu'l Fazl considers a letter (Khat) a portrait of wisdom. Why ? 2.2.2

4. Read the given extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

We have Never Asked for Privileges

' Hansa Mehta of Bombay demanded justice for women, not reserved seats or separate electorates. '

We have never asked for privileges. What we have asked for is social justice, economic justice and political justice. We have asked for that equality which alone can be the basis of mutual respect and understanding, without which real cooperation is not possible between man and woman.

Questions :

- (i) What did Hansa Mehta demand ?
- (ii) What could be the basis of Mutual respect among men and women ?
- (iii) List the ways in which the women can be empowered economically.

2.2.2

PART-E

6

(SKILL WORK)

12. On the outline map of India, locate and label the following places :
- (a) Banawali or Rajgir
 - (b) Kalinga or Sarnath
 - (c) Meerut, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Shimla

B-1-Z

Total No. of Questions : 12]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

XIIARJKUT23

9101-Z

HISTORY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

PART-A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

1 each

✓ L Do as directed :

✓ (i) At the time of Buddha, the number of Mahajanpadas was :

(A) 12

(B) 14

(C) 13

(D) 16

(Choose the correct one)

✓ (ii) The earliest coins in India were called as punch marked coins.

(True/False)

XIIARJKUT23-9101-Z

Turn Over

B-1-Z

✓(i) Hari Sena/Bana Bhatta was the writer of Allahabad pillar inscription. (Choose the correct one)

✓(iv) Polyandry means :

(A) Having one wife

(B) Having more than one wife

✓(C) Having more than one husband

(D) Marrying outside gotra (Choose the correct one)

✗(v) Mahabharata was written by Ved Vyasa/Fulsi Das.

(Choose the correct one)

✓(vi) was the author of Ain-i-Akbari. (Fill in the blank)

(vii) The Khud-Kashta were those peasants who themselves cultivated their land with the help of their family. (True/False)

✓(viii) was the most powerful ruler of Vijayanagara Empire.

(Fill in the blank)

✓(ix) Alvars and Nayanars preached in Tamil/Telugu language.

(Choose the correct one)

✗(x) Sikhism was founded by :

(A) Guru Tegh Bahadur

(B) Guru Govind Singh

(C) Guru Ram Das

(D) Guru Nanak

(Choose the correct one)

~~(xi)~~ The sacred scripture of Islam is

(Fill in the blank)

~~(xii)~~ 'Travels in Mughal Empire' was written by :

(A) Ibn Battuta

(B) Al-Biruni

(C) Francois Bernier

(D) None of these

(Choose the correct one)

~~(xiii)~~ The colonial rule first established in India at Bengal/Chennai.

(Choose the correct one)

~~(xiv)~~ The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was :

(A) Arrogant attitude of the British

~~(B)~~ Greased Cartridge

(C) Permanent Settlement of Bengal

(D) None of these

(Choose the correct one)

~~(xv)~~ was the first Indian soldier to revolt against the British in 1857.

(Fill in the blank)

~~(xvi)~~ The Gateway of India was built at Bombay/New Delhi.

(Choose the correct one)

~~(xvii)~~ Dr. ~~Ambekar~~/Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly.

(Choose the correct one)

✓ (xviii) The Constitution of India came into force on :

- (A) 15 August, 1947 ✓ (B) 26 January, 1950
(C) 28 January, 1950 (D) 2nd October, 1951

(Choose the correct one)

✗ (xix) The East India Company built Fort St. George in :

- (A) Madras (B) Calcutta
(C) Bombay (D) Delhi

(Choose the correct one)

✓ (xx) Hari Singh was the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir state in 1947.

(True/False)

PART-B

3 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about 100 words each :

- ✓ 2. Summarise the central teachings of Buddhism.
- ✓ 3. List some of problems faced by epigraphists.
4. List any *three* contributions of Krishnadeva Raya in the development of Vijayanagara Empire.
- ✓ 5. What steps did the British take to quell the uprising ?

PART-C

Note :- Answer the following questions in about **350** words each :

6. Describe some of the distinctive features of Mohen jo-Daro Civilization.

Or

7. Discuss the functions that may have been performed by rulers in Harappan society.

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Questions :

- (i) List any *two* rules governing the lives of Bhikkhus and Bhikkhunis.
- (ii) Why were the Bhikkhus and Bhikkhunis expected to share their alms with other members of the Sanga ? 2,2,2
- (iii) How does Vinaya Pitaka describe the teaching of Buddha ?

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(Hansa Mehta of Bombay demanded justice for women, not reserved seats or separate electorates)

We have never asked for privileges. (What we have asked for is social justice, economic justice and political justice) (We have asked for that equality which alone can be the basis of mutual respect and understanding, without which real cooperation is not possible between man and woman)

Questions :

- (i) What did Hansa Mehta demand ?
- (ii) What could be the basis of Mutual respect among men and women ?
- (iii) List the ways in which the women can be empowered economically.

2,2

PART-E

(SKILL WORK)

12. On the outline map of India, locate and label the following places :
- (a) Lothal or Magadha
 - (b) Vijaynagar or Agra
 - (c) Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow

6

A-15-A

Roll No.....

Total No. of Questions : 12]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

12thSZARJD22

6015-A

HISTORY

Time : 2.30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Part-A

(Objective Type Questions)

1 each

1. Do as directed :

(i) Who wrote Arthashastra ?

(A) Magasthenes

(B) ~~Kautilya~~

(C) Ashoka

(D) Bindusara

(Choose the correct one)

(ii) The Gold coins were first issued by Kushanas. (True/False)

(iii) The study of coins is called (Fill in the blank)

(iv) The practice of a man having several wives. (Polygyny/

Polyandry)

(Choose the correct one)

12th SZARJD22—6015-A

Turn Over

A-15-A

<https://www.jkboseonline.com>

(v) How many Tirthankaras Jainism has ?

- (A) 10 (B) 22
(C) 23 (D) 24

(Choose the correct one)

(vi) Lord Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya.

(True/False)

(vii) Buddhism was divided into and

(Fill in the blanks)

(viii) The three books of Buddhist sacred text are (Tripitaka/
Dipavamsa). (Choose the correct one)

(ix) Gulbadan Begum was the daughter of :

- (A) Shahjahan (B) Akbar
(C) Humayun (D) Babur

(Choose the correct one)

(x) In Mughal period Jangli means forest dwellers. (True/False)

(xi) was a form of tribute collected by the Mughal State.

(Fill in the blank)

(xii) Jungle book was written by (Rudyard Kipling/Abdul Fazl).

(Choose the correct one)

(xiii) Who wrote Jahangir Nama ?

- (A) Akbar (B) Babur
(C) Jahangir (D) Humayun

(Choose the correct one)

(xiv) was the state policy of religious tolerance in Akbar's reign. (Fill in the blank)

(xv) Nirguna Bhakti was worship of an abstract form of God. (True/False)

(xvi) The Raja of Burdawan was auctioned in (1797/1799). (Choose the correct one)

(xvii) American Civil War was fought in :

(A) 1861-65 (B) 1862-66

(C) 1865-70 (D) 1857-60

(Choose the correct one)

(xviii) The Ryotwari system was introduced by (Fill in the blank)

(xix) Who was the Chairman of Drafting Committee ?

(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (B) Pt. J.L. Nehru

(C) R.B. Dhulekar (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

(Choose the correct one)

(xx) There were 700 members in Constituent Assembly.

(True/False)

Part-B

3 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about **100** words each :

2. Describe the salient features of Mahajanapadas.
3. Describe the major teachings of Kabir and Baba Guru Nanak.
4. What were the religious and social causes of Revolt of 1857 ?
5. Why was the Charkha chosen as a symbol of nationalism ?

Part-C

8 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about **350** words each :

6. Describe some of the distinctive features of Mohenjo-daro.

Or

Discuss how archaeologists reconstruct the past.

7. How does Al-Biruni describe the caste system ?

Or

Write short notes on the following :

- (a) Ibn Battuta
- (b) Francois Bernier

8. Why was British India partitioned ?

Or

Why was the Cabinet Mission sent to India ? What were the main features of this plan ?

Part-D

(Source Based Questions)

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

How could men and women acquire wealth ? For men the MANUSMRITI declares, there are seven means of acquiring wealth : inheritance, finding, purchase, conquest, investment, work and acceptance of gifts from good people.

For women, there are six means of acquiring wealth : what was given in front of the fire (marriage) or the bridal procession, or as a token of affection, and what she got from her brother, mother or father. She could also acquire wealth through any subsequent gift and whatever her 'affectionate' husband might give her.

Questions :

- (i) What are the ways in which men could acquire wealth ?
- (ii) What are the ways in which women could acquire wealth ?
- (iii) What does the passage suggest about the financial position of women ?

2,2,2

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

Kings and Traders

Krishna Deva Raya (ruled 1509-29), the most famous ruler of Vijaynagar, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada. About traders he wrote : A king should improve the harbours of his country and so encourage its commerce that horses, elephants, precious gems, Sandalwood, pearls and other articles are freely imported He should arrange that the foreign sailors who land in his country on account of storms, illness and exhaustion are looked after in a suitable manner Make the merchants of distant foreign countries who import elephants and good horses be attached to yourself by providing them with daily audience, presents and allowing decent profits. Then those articles will never go to your enemies.

Questions :

- (i) Who was the most famous ruler of Vijaynagar and why ?
- (ii) Mention the name of articles that can be freely imported ?
- (iii) Why do you think the king was interested in encouraging trade ?

2,2,2

11. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Amarkatha (My Story)

Binodini Dasi (1863-1941) was a pioneering figure in Bengali theatre in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and worked closely with the dramatist and director Girish Chandra Ghosh (1844-1912). She was one of the prime movers behind the setting up of the star Theatre (1883) in Calcutta which became a centre for famous productions between 1910 and 1913 she serialised her autobiography, Amarkatha (My Story). A remarkable personality, she exemplified the problem women faced in recasting their roles in society. She was a professional in the city, working in multiple spheres as an actress, institution builder and author but the Patriarchal society of the time scorned her assertive public presence.

Questions :

- (i) Who wrote the Amarkatha ? What do we know about the author ?

(ii) What did she set up in Calcutta ?

(iii) Why the author is considered a remarkable personality ? 2.2.2

Part-E

6

12. On an outline map of India, locate and label the following places :

(a) Varanasi *or* Indraprastha

(b) Delhi *or* Agra

(c) Bengal, Lucknow, Surat, Meerut.

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12th SZARJD22—6015-A

A-15-A

<https://www.jkboseonline.com>

A-15-B

Roll No.....

Total No. of Questions : 12]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

12th SZARJD22

6015-B

HISTORY

Time : 2.30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Part-A

(Objective Type Questions)

1 each

1. Do as directed :

(i) The Guilds also played a noticeable role in the :

(A) Trade

(B) Judicial

(C) Education

(D) None of these

(Choose the correct one)

(ii) James Prinsep deciphered Brahmi and Kharoshti scripts.

(True/False)

(iii) Between the 6th and 4th centuries BCE the most powerful

Mahajanapada was

(Fill in the blank)

12th SZARJD22-6015-B

Turn Over

A-15-B

(iv) The system of tracing descent from father to son, grandson and so on (~~Patriliney~~/Matriliny). (Choose the correct one)

(v) Which is the main Stupa of Buddhism ?

(A) Bharut

(B) Sanchi

(C) Sarnath

~~(D)~~ All of these

(Choose the correct one)

(vi) The 6th century B.C.E. was called the period of Religious Revolution. (True/False)

(vii) Stupas were places where the relics of ~~Buddha~~ were buried.

(Fill in the blank)

(viii) A Balcony like structure in the Stupa that represented the abode of Gods is called (~~Harmika~~/Anda). (Choose the correct one)

(ix) Who wrote Ain-e-Akbari ?

~~(A)~~ Abul Fazi

(B) Kautilya

(C) Todar Mal

(D) Birbal

(Choose the correct one)

(x) Babur Nama was written by Akbar. (True/False)

(xi) and were two types of farmers in Mughal period. (Fill in the blanks)

(xii) Humayun Nama was written by (~~Gulbadan Begum~~/ Humayun).
(Choose the correct one)

(xiii) Who introduced Mansabdari System ?

~~(A)~~ Akbar

(B) Shahjahan

(C) Humayun

(D) Babur

(Choose the correct one)

(xiv) The Mughal dynasty was founded in India in 1526... by Babur.
(Fill in the blank)

(xv) The Alvars were devotee of Lord Shiva. (~~True~~/False)

(xvi) The Fifth Report was submitted in (1815/1813).

(Choose the correct one)

(xvii) The colonial rule was first established in India at :

(A) Chennai

~~(B)~~ Bengal

(C) Madras

(D) Bihar

(Choose the correct one)

(xviii) was someone who acted as both a moneylender and a trader.
(Fill in the blank)

Turn Over

7. How does Al-Biruni describe the caste system ?

Or

Write short notes on the following :

(a) Ibn Battuta

(b) Francois Bernier

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Part-D

(Source Based Questions)

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Questions :

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Part-E

6

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 - (c) Awadh, Bihar, Surat, Meerut

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12th SZARJD22-6015-B

A-15-B

<https://www.jkboseonline.com>

B-16-A

Roll No.....

Total No. of Questions : 12]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8 + Map of India

XIIKDAR21

5016-A

HISTORY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Part-A

(Objective Type Questions)

1 each

1. Do as directed :

(i) The Great Bath was situated at :

- (A) Banawali (B) Harappa
(C) Mohenjo Daro ✓ (D) Lothal

(Choose the correct one)

(ii) The first site of Harappan culture to be discovered was Mohenjo Daro. (True/False)

(iii) emerged at the most powerful Mahajanapada between the 6th and 4th centuries BC. (Fill in the blank)

(iv) was the owner or head of a household, who exercised control over the women. (Gahapati/Adimai)

(Choose the correct one)

XIIKDAR21—5016-A

Turn Over

B-16-A

(v) 'The Harshacharita' is a biography of :

- (A) Ashoka (B) Harshavardhan
(C) Mahavira (D) Bimbisara

(Choose the correct one)

(vi) Transplantation is used for Paddy cultivation in areas where water is plentiful. (True/False)

(vii) The practice of a woman having several husbands is known as :

- (A) Polyandry (B) Endogamy
(C) Exogamy (D) Polygyne

(Choose the correct one)

(viii) Stridhana means (Fill in the blank)

(ix) The work 'Humayun Nama' was written by :

- (A) Humayun (B) Gulbadan Begum
(C) Jahangir (D) Abul Fazl

(Choose the correct one)

(x) Alamgir was a title given to Akbar. (True/False)

(xi) On the paternal side, Mughals were descendants of

..... (Fill in the blank)

(xii) Ibrahim Lodi/Iltutmish was defeated by Babur in 1526.

(Choose the correct one)

(xiii) Mansabdar was required to look after :

- (A) Civil affairs ~~(B) Military affairs~~
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these

(Choose the correct one)

(xiv) The term 'Pahi-Kashta' means Non-resident cultivators.

(True/False)

(xv) The term Mahanavmi Dibba means

(Fill in the blank)

(xvi) The Amara-Nayakas during the Vijayanagara Empire were
(Military Commanders/Priests). (Choose the correct one)

(xvii) Ryotwari system was introduced by :

- (A) Thomas Munro (B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) William Bentinck (D) Lord Lytton

(Choose the correct one)

(xviii) The Deccan Riots Commission was established in 1875.

(True/False)

(xix) Dr. Muhammad Iqbal was a famous (Poet/Historian).

(Choose the correct one)

(xx) The foundation of Muslim League was laid in

(Fill in the blank)

(4)

Part-B

3 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about 100 words each :

2. What is meant by Varna system ? What was the ideal occupation for each Varna ?
3. How were the water requirements of Vijayanagara met ?
4. What do the term 'White' and 'Black' town signify ?
5. Mahatma Gandhi thought that Hindustani should be the national language. Why ?

Part-C

8 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about 350 words :

6. Discuss how and why Stupas were built.

Or

Describe the main teachings of Buddhism.

7. Discuss the major beliefs and practices that characterised Sufism.

Or

Analyse with illustrations, why Bhakti and Sufi thinkers adopted a variety of languages in which to express their opinion.

XIIKDAR21—5016-A

B-16-A

8. What did the rebels of Revolt of 1857 want ? To what extent did the vision of different social groups differ ?

Or

What steps did the British take to quell or suppress the uprising ?

Part-D

(Source Based Questions)

6 each

9. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Term, Places, Times

The Indus Valley Civilisation is also called the Harappan culture. Archaeologists use the term "Culture for a group of objects, distinctive in style, that are usually found together within a specific geographical area and period of time. In the case of Harappan culture, these distinctive objects include seals, beads, weights, stone blades and even baked bricks. These objects were found from areas as far apart as Afghanistan, Jammu Baluchistan and Gujarat.

Named after Harappa, the first site where this unique culture was discovered, the civilisation is dated between C. 2600 and 1900 BCE.

Questions :

- (i) Identify the other name of the Indus Valley Civilisation ?
 - (ii) How do archaeologists define 'Culture' ?
 - (iii) What are the distinctive items of the Harappan culture ? $2 \times 3 = 6$
10. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The System of Varnas

According to Al-Biruni the highest caste is the Brahman, of whom the books of the Hindus tell us that they were created from the head of Brahman

The next caste is the Kshatriya, who were created as they say from the shoulders and hands of Brahman. After them follow the Vaishyas, who were created from the thigh of Brahman.

The Shudras, who were created from his feet

Between the latter two classes there is no very great distance. Much, however, as these classes differ from each other, they live together in the same towns and villages, mixed together in the same houses and lodgings.

Questions :

(i) List the four castes that Al-Beruni talks about ?

(ii) How did the people of different castes behave with each other ?

(iii) Was this system contrary to the law of nature ? 2×3=6

11. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Charkha

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.

What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour saving machinery

I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in hands of all. <https://www.jkboseonline.com>

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.

Questions :

- (i) Why was Mahatma Gandhi critical of machines ?
- (ii) Why did Mahatma Gandhi give so much importance to Charkha (Spinning wheel) ?
- (iii) According to Gandhiji, is the relation between Khaddar and Machinery. 2×3=6

Part-E

12. On an outline map of India, locate and label the following places :

- (a) Kalibangan *or* Bhopal
- (b) Surat *or* Vijayanagara
- (c) Meerut, Delhi, Bihar, Bombay

2,2,2

B-14-A

Roll No.....

Total No. of Questions : 14]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 4

XIISZRJDF20

1114-A

HISTORY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

(Long Answer Type Questions)

6 each

1. Write down the functions that may have been performed by the rulers in Harappan Society.

Or

What valuable information do we get from the Mahabharata ?

2. Discuss the main features of the Mauryan administration with reference to the Ashokan inscriptions.

Discuss how and why the Stupas were built.

3. Identify the elements that went into the making of the Mughal ideal of Kingship.

Or

Discuss the major beliefs and practices of Sufism.

XIISZRJDF20-1114-A

Turn Over

B-14-A

(2)

4. Discuss the extent to which religious and social beliefs shaped the events of the Revolt of 1857.

Or

In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the Indian national movement ?

(Short Answer Type Questions)

4 each

5. What is the importance of Inscriptions ? List two problems faced by epigraphists in deciphering them.
6. To what extent do you think caste was a factor influencing social and economic relations in agrarian society ?
7. What were the architectural traditions that inspired the architects of Vijayanagara empire.
8. Discuss in brief Al-Biruni's understanding of caste system.
9. After the permanent settlement of Bengal many Zamindaris were auctioned. Why ?
10. Examine how concerns of defence and health gave shape to Calcutta.
11. British India was partitioned. Why ?

XIISZRJDF20—1114-A

B-14-A

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 each

12. (i) List the items of food available to people in Harappan cities.
- (ii) Mention *two* salient features of Mahajanpadas.
- (iii) Mention the *two* monuments built by Shah Jahan.
- (iv) Mention any *one* feature of Hampi.
- (v) Write down any *two* teachings of Islam.
- (vi) Why was the Jotedar a powerful figure in many areas of rural Bengal ? <https://www.jkboseonline.com>
- (vii) Why was Khilafat movement started and who were its leaders ?
- (viii) Mention *two* problems faced by the Government of India after partition in 1947.

(Objective Type Questions)

1 each

13. Do as directed :

(i) The most important and the oldest Veda is :

(A) The Rigveda

(B) The Samaveda

(C) The Yajurveda

(D) The Atharvaveda

(Choose the correct one)

(4)

(ii) Mahatma Buddha delivered his first sermon at
(Bodh Gaya/Sarnath) (Choose the correct one)

(iii) wrote Mahabharata. (Fill in the blank)

(iv) The study of coins is called
(Fill in the blank)

(v) The Script of the Harappan civilization was pictographic.
(True/False)

(vi) The capital of Vijayanagara empire was :

- (A) Kolkata (B) Chennai
(C) Hampi (D) Bangalore

(vii) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy took place in (Delhi/Amritsar)
(Choose the correct one)

14. On the given outline map of India mark and label the following sites :

- (i) Mohenjo daro
(ii) Harappa
(iii) Lothal
(iv) Kalibangan
(v) Banawali

XIISZRJDF20—1114-A

B-14-A

B-14-B

Roll No.....

Total No. of Questions : 14]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 4

XIISZRJDF20

1114-B

HISTORY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

(Long Answer Type Questions)

6 each

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Or

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2. Discuss the main features of the Mauryan administration with reference to the Ashokan inscriptions.

Or

Discuss how and why the Stupas were built.

3. Identify the elements that went into the making of the Mughal ideal of Kingship.

Or

Discuss the major beliefs and practices of Sufism.

XIISZRJDF20'-1114-B

B-14-B

Turn Over

(2)

4. Discuss the extent to which religious and social beliefs shaped the events of the Revolt of 1857.

Or

In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the Indian national movement ?

(Short Answer Type Questions) 4 each

5. What is the importance of Inscriptions ? List *two* problems faced by epigraphists in deciphering them.
6. To what extent do you think caste was a factor influencing social and economic relations in agrarian society ?
7. What were the architectural traditions that inspired the architects of Vijayanagara empire.
8. Discuss in brief Al-Biruni's understanding of caste system.
9. After the permanent settlement of Bengal many Zamindaris were auctioned. Why ?
10. Examine how concerns of defence and health gave shape to Calcutta.
11. British India was partitioned. Why ?

XIISZRJDF20—1114—B

B-14-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 each

12. (i) Who wrote Bhagavad Gita ? It is part of which text ?
- (ii) Identify any one feature of Harappan town planning.
- (iii) Who was the author of Ain-i-Akbari ? Mention any one aspect of Ain-i-Akbari as a source of history.
- (iv) When and between whom was the first battle of Panipat fought ?
- (v) Define the term 'Sharia'.
- (vi) Why did the Santhals rebel against the British rule ?
- (vii) Name any two hill stations developed by the Britishers in India.
- (viii) When did the Constituent Assembly pass the Constitution of India and when was it enforced ?

(Objective Type Questions)

1 each

13. Do as directed :

- (i) Among the following the oldest civilization of India is :
- (A) Aryan (B) Harappa
- (C) Mesopotamia (D) Egypt

(Choose the correct one)

(4)

(ii) The main occupation of the people of Harappa civilization was agriculture. (True/False)

(iii) The Great Bath of Harappan civilization was discovered at (Mohenjo daro/Harappa) (Choose the correct one)

(iv) Allahabad Pillar Inscription was composed by :

(A) Harisena

(B) Tansen

(C) Arya Bhatt

(D) None of these

(Choose the correct one)

(v) The author of 'Arthashastra' was

(Fill in the blank)

(vi) Kabir was a prominent saint of Bhakti Movement.

(True/False)

(vii) The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution was :

(A) J.L. Nehru

(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(D) None of these

(Choose the correct one)

14. On the given outline map of India mark and label the following sites :

(i) Mohenjo daro

(ii) Harappa

(iii) Lothal

(iv) Kalibangan

(v) Banawali

XIISZRJDF20-1114-B

B-14-B

B-14-C

Roll No.....

Total No. of Questions : 14]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 4

XIISZRJDF20

1114-C

HISTORY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

(Long Answer Type Questions)

6 each

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Or

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2. Discuss the main features of the Mauryan administration with reference to the Ashokan inscriptions.

Or

Discuss how and why the Stupas were built.

3. Identify the elements that went into the making of the Mughal ideal of Kingship.

Or

Discuss the major beliefs and practices of Sufism.

XIISZRJDF20—1114-C

B-14-C

Turn Over

(2)

4. Discuss the extent to which religious and social beliefs shaped the events of the Revolt of 1857.

Or

In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the Indian national movement ?

(Short Answer Type Questions)

4 each

5. What is the importance of Inscriptions ? List *two* problems faced by epigraphists in deciphering them.
6. To what extent do you think caste was a factor influencing social and economic relations in agrarian society ?
7. What were the architectural traditions that inspired the architects of Vijayanagara empire.
8. Discuss in brief Al-Biruni's understanding of caste system.
9. After the permanent settlement of Bengal many Zamindaris were auctioned. Why ?
10. Examine how concerns of defence and health gave shape to Calcutta.
11. British India was partitioned. Why ?

XIISZRJDF20-1114-C

B-14-C

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 each

12. (i) When was the civilization of Indus Valley discovered ?
- (ii) How many Mahajanapadas were there in India in the 6th century BCE ? Name any *two* of them.
- (iii) When and by whom was the Mughal dynasty founded in India ?
- (iv) How were the water requirements of Vijayanagara met ? Mention any *one*. <https://www.jkboseonline.com>
- (v) Mention any *two* features of Bhakti movement.
- (vi) Why was the Non-cooperation Movement withdrawn ?
- (vii) When and where from was Dandi or Salt march started ?
- (viii) When and why did the Quit India Movement start ?

(Objective Type Questions)

1 each

13. Do as directed :

(i) The chief principle/s of Ashoka's Dhamma was/were :

(A) Truth

(B) Ahimsa

(C) Charity

(D) All of these

(Choose the correct one)

(4)

(ii) Under the Gupta administration, province was administrated by a governor called Uparika. (True/False)

(iii) In the 6th century BC the total number of Mahajanpadas was (16/14). (Choose the correct one)

(iv) The Sangam literature is written in :

(A) Telugu

(B) Tamil

(C) Sanskrit

(D) Hindi

(Choose the correct one)

(v) Mahatma Buddha attained enlightenment at

(Fill in the blank)

(vi) was the founder of Sikhism. (Fill in the blank)

(vii) Mahatma Gandhi (favoured/did not favour) partition of India.

(Choose the correct one)

14. On the given outline map of India mark and label the following sites :

(i) Mohenjo daro

(ii) Harappa

(iii) Lothal

(iv) Kalibangan

(v) Banawali

XIISZRJDF20—1114—C

B-14-C