

HISTORY

Roll No.:.....

Total No. of Questions: 13]

Total No. of Printed Pages: 2

Paper 1

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Section-A

(Very-Very Short Answer Type Questions) 1 mark each

1. Do as directed:

- (i) Archaeologists trace social differences in Harappan society through the study of:
(A) Burials (B) Coins
(C) Animals (D) Trade (Choose the correct one)
- (ii) Grains found at Harappan sites include wheat. (True/False)
- (iii) The script used in most Ashokan inscriptions is (Brahmi/Sanskrit).
(Tick the correct one)
- (iv) In Ancient India, sons could claim the resources of their father under the _____
(Fill in the blank)
- (v) In its present form, the number of verses in Mahabharata is around:
(A) 1,00,000 (B) 2,00,000
(C) 5,00,000 (D) None of these (Choose the correct)
- (vi) The Sufis generally lived in (Khanqahas/Palaces). (Tick the correct one)
- (vii) Agricultural lands were enclosed within the fortified area in Hampi.
(True/False)
- ii) Deccan Riots Commission Report was presented to the British Parliament in the year _____.
(Fill in the blank)
- (ix) The leaders of the Revolt of 1857 included: (Choose the correct one)
(A) Bahadur Shah Zafar (B) Rani Jhansi
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
- (x) The Objectives Resolution was passed in the year _____ (Fill in the blank)

Section-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) 2 marks each

2. Answer the following questions in 20 to 30 words each:
- (i) List any two problems faced by archaeologists while reconstructing the past.
 - (ii) List any two functions performed by the rulers of Mahajanapadas.
 - (iii) Who were be-Sharia Sufis?
 - (iv) Find out the places where the Revolt of 1857 had spread.
 - (v) Recall any one step British used to quell the uprising of 1857.
 - (vi) Which language Gandhi thought should be the national language? Give any one reason Gandhi had in its favour.

Section-C

(Short Answer Type Questions) 4 marks each

3. Summarize some of the distinctive features of Mohenjo Daro.
4. Trace the salient features of Mahajanapadas.
5. Describe the teachings of either Kabir or Guru Nanakji and the ways in which they have been transmitted.
6. How were the water requirements of Vijayanagara met?
7. The Jotedar was a powerful figure in many areas of rural Bengal. Why?
8. What were the ideals expressed in the Objective Resolution?

Section-D

(Long Answer Type Questions) 8 marks each

9. To what extent does the knowledge of Buddhist literature help in understanding the sculpture at Sanchi?

Or

10. Discuss, how and why were the Stupas built?
The lives of the forest dwellers were transformed in the 16th and 17th centuries. How?

Or

11. Examine the role played by the Zamindars in Mughal India.
The dialogues at the Round Table Conference were inconclusive. Why?

Or

How was Non-cooperation a form of protest?

Section-E

(Passage Based Question) 5 marks

12. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

Bernier is the only historian who provides a detailed account of the working of Imperial Karkhanas or Workshops. Large halls are seen at many places, called Karkhanas or workshops for the artisans. In one hall, embroiderers are busy employed, superintended by a master. In another, you see the Goldsmiths, in a third painters, in a fourth varnishers in lacquer work, in a fifth joiners, tailors, shoe-makers, in a sixth, manufacturers of silk, brocade and fine muslins.

Questions:

- (i) Who has provided the detailed account of the Karkhanas? (1 mark)
- (ii) Where were the Karkhanas located? (2 marks)
- (iii) Name some of the artisans working in these Karkhanas. (2 marks)

Section-F

(Map Work) 5 marks

13. On an outline Map of India, locate and label the following places:
 - (i) Lothal
 - (ii) Ajmer
 - (iii) Delhi
 - (iv) Amritsar
 - (v) Calcutta

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Paper 2

Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

PART-A

(Objective Type Questions) 1 mark each

As directed:

- i) The Maurya dynasty was founded by:
(A) Ashoka (B) Bindusara
(C) Chandra Gupta (D) Kunal
- ii) The main principle of Ashoka's Dhamma was:
(A) Truth (B) Ahimsa
(C) Charity (D) All of these
- 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.
- v) Svetambara/Digambara were the two sects of Buddhism/Jainism.
- vi) The founder of Mughal Empire in India was:
(A) Babur (B) Akbar
(C) Aurangzeb (D) None of these
- 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.
- 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
- 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
- xvi) _____ was declared as the Mughal King by the rebels during the revolt of 1857. (Fill in the blank)
- xvii) The first decennial census started in India in 1881/1891.
- 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

PART-B 3 marks 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 marks each

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

6. Describe some of the distinctive features of Mohenjo-Daro Civilization.

Or

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

7. Identify the elements that went into the making of the Mughal ideal of kingship.

Or

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

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

Or

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

PART-D

(Source Based Questions) 6 marks each

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

Rule for Monks and Nuns

There are some of the rules laid down in the Vinaya Pitaka: When a new (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.

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.

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. (2 marks)
- (ii) Why were the Bhikkhus and Bhikkhunis expected to share their alms with other members of the Sanga? (2 marks)
- (iii) How does Vinaya Pitaka describe the teaching of Buddha? (2 marks)

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? (2 marks)
- (ii) To whom does the 'spoken word' reach? What are the limitations of 'Spoken Word'? (2 marks)
- (iii) Abu'l Fazl considers a letter (Khat) a portrait of wisdom.

11. **Read the following 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 women.

Questions:

- (i) What did Hansa Mehta demand? (2 marks)
- (ii) What could be the basis of mutual Mutual respect among men and women? (2 marks)
- (iii) List some of the ways in which the women can be empowered economically. (2 marks)

PART-E

(Skill Work) 6 Marks

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

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Paper 3

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 8

Section A

(Very Very Short Answer Type Questions) 1 mark each

1. Do as directed:

- (i) The first site of the Harappan civilisation was discovered at:
(A) Mohenjo-daro (B) Harappa
(C) Lothal (D) Banwali
- (ii) The Great Bath has been discovered at (Mohenjo-daro/Harappa).
- (iii) The famous Rock Edict of Ashoka is located at _____.
- (iv) In the Mahabharata, Draupadi was married to:
(A) Arjuna (B) Pandavas
(C) Kauravas (D) None of these
- (v) Magadha was a powerful kingdom under the rule of:
(A) Bimbisara (B) Ajatashatru
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
- (vi) The verses of the Kabir Bijak are attributed to famous Saint Kabir.
(True/False)
- (vii) The Vijayanagara Empire was established in the year _____.
- (viii) The Permanent settlement was introduced in (Bengal/Delhi).
- (ix) The revolt of 1857 proved:
(A) Successful (B) Failure
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
- (x) The rebels declared Bahadur Shah as the ruler of India.

Section-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) 2 marks each

2. (i) State any one agricultural practice of Ancient India.
- (ii) Briefly define the Buddhist theory of social contract.
- (iii) List some of the major teachings of Baba Guru Nanak.
- (iv) What did the rebels of 1857 want? Mention in brief.
- (v) Mention the religious beliefs that shaped the events of 1857.
- (vi) Recall any one of the historical forces that shaped the vision of Constitution.

Section-C

(Short Answer Type Questions) 4 marks each

3. The drainage system in Harappan cities indicates town planning. Give reasons.

List some of the problems faced by epigraphists.

Trace the similarities and the differences between the be-Sharia and ba-Sharia Sufi Traditions.

Highlight the significance of the rituals associated with the Mahanavami dibba.

The Santhals rebelled against the British Rule. Why?

What were the ideals expressed in the objectives resolution?

Section-D

(Long Answer Type Questions) 8 marks each

Discuss how and why were the Stupas built?

Or

Discuss the development in sculpture and architecture associated with the rise of Vaishnavism and Shaivism.

Examine the role played by the Zamindars in Mughal India.

Or

Discuss the ways in which Panchayats and village headmen regulated the rural society.

Non-Cooperation was a form of protest. How?

Or

In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of National Movement?

Section-E

(Passage Based Question) 5 marks

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

On Horse and On Foot

This is how Ibn Battuta describes the postal system:

In India, the postal system is of two kinds. The horse-post, called Uluq, is run by royal horses stationed at a distance of every four miles. The foot-post has three stations per mile, it is called dawa, that is one-third of a mile Now, at every third of a mile, there is a well-populated village.

Questions:

(i) Identify the kinds of postal system in India. (1 mark)

(ii) What is Uluq? How did it work? (2 marks)

(iii) What was the foot-post called? How many stations were there per mile? (2 marks)

Section-F

(Map Work) 5 marks

On an outline Map of India, locate and label the following places:

(i) Lothal

(ii) Chittor

(iii) Hampi

(iv) Delhi

(v) Calcutta