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| **PB/HI/1220/A 25/01/2021** | | | | | | | |
| **EEE CONSORTIUM**  **PRE BOARD EXAMINATION(2020-21)** | | | | | | | |
| **Grade: XII** | | | | **Max. Marks: 80 Marks** | | | |
| **Subject: HISTORY 027** | | | | **Time: 3 Hrs** | | | |
| **Name:** | | | **Section** | | **Roll No** | | |
| **General Instructions:**  **1. Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of six sections.**  **2. Section A: Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (Attempt any 15)**  **3. Section B: Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question.**  **4. Section C: Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.**  **5. Section D: Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.**  **6. Section E: Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.**  **7. Section F: Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.** | | | | | | | |
| **SECTION A**  **Attempt any 15 questions 1X15=15** | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Name the center of Craft Production in Harappan Civilization. | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | Mention any two strategies that were used to increase agricultural production from the 6thcentury BCE**.** | | | | | | 1 |
| 3 | Which of the following information is correct with regard to chiefs and kings in the South.  a) The chiefdoms were the Cholas, Cherras and the Pandyas in Tamilakam  b) The Satavahanas ruled from 2nd century to BCE 2nd century CE only the central India  c) Sakas established their contrl over the whole North western, western and the Deccan  d) All are correct | | | | | | 1 |
| 4 | Consider the following Statements regarding Upanishads:  1.These were part of the later Vedic texts.  2.Upanishad literally means ‘approaching and sitting near’ and the texts contain conversations between teachers and students.  Identify the correct statements:  a) 1 only b) 2 only c) All are correct d) None | | | | | | 1 |
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| 5 | Look at the given image and state what does the empty seat in the picture signify? | | | | | | 1 |
| 6 | Correct the following statement and rewrite it:  Buddha founded the Sangha, an organisation of monks who preached Dhamma | | | | | | 1 |
| 7 | The term great and little traditions were coined by which sociologist?  a) Cunningham b) Robert Redfield c) Sir John Marshal d) None | | | | | | 1 |
| 8 | Which of the following statements is incorrect?  A) Pilgrimage, called ziyarat, to tombs of rajas and kings is prevalent all over the Muslim world.  B) The practice of ziyarat is an occasion for seeking the sufi’s spiritual grace (barakat).  C) For more than seven centuries people of various creeds, classes and social backgrounds have expressed their devotion at the dargahs of the five great Chishti saints.  D) Amongst these, the most revered shrine is that of KhwajaMuinuddin, popularly known as “Gharib Nawaz” (comforter of the poor). | | | | | | 1 |
| 9 | Differentiate between the ‘Ashvapati’and ‘Narapati’. | | | | | | 1 |
| 10 | Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).  Assertion (A): Archaeologists suggest that in the north-eastern corner of the urban core  rich traders lived.  Reason (R): Numerous tombs, mosques, and fine Chinese porcelain have been found  here.  A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R)is the correctexplanation of (A)  B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correctexplanation of (A)  C) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct  D) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct | | | | | | 1 |
| 11 | What is Razmnma?  A) Razmnama is the traslated book of the Mahabharata  B) Razmnama is the traslated book of the Ramayana  C) Razmnama is the traslated book of Vishnu Purana  D) None | | | | | | 1 |
| 12 | The Mughal officer who supervised the corps of court writers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | | | | | 1 |
| 13 | What was the Sunset Law? | | | | | | 1 |
| 14 | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Rebels (X)** | **Grievances (Y)** | | (i) Begum Hazrat Mahal | (a) lost their rights over land. | | (ii) Taluqdars of Awadh | (b) not being recognized as the rightful heir to Peshwa Baji Rao II and was not given father’s pension. | |  |  | | (iii) Rebel Sepoys | (c) displacement of the Nawab and the annexation of the State. | | (iv) Nana Sahib | (d) They were treated as racially inferior with low pay and did not get leave easily. | |  | | | Options:  (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)  A) (b) (c) (a) (d)  B) (c) (d) (b) (a)  C) (a) (b) (c) (d)  D) (a) (b) (c) (a) | |   Match the column with another and tick the correct option. | | | | | | 1 |
| 15 | Which one of the following statements is correct?  (A) Civil Disobedience Movement was started based on the issue of salt  (B) Dandi March was started from Gandhiji’s ashram at Wardha.  (C) Gandhi violated the salt laws on April 6, 1930  (D) Salt march was widely covered by the European and American press. | | | | | | 1 |
| 16 | The Constituent Assembly member who pleaded the continuing separate electorate, after independence, was   1. Begum Aizaas Rasul (B) R.V Dhulekar   (C) Govind Ballabh Pant (D) B.Pocker Bahadur | | | | | | 1 |
| **Section B:**  **Attempt any three sub-parts from each question. 3 x 3=9** | | | | | | | |
| 17 | **Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions:**  :"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 skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered, all in very friable condition, at a depth of 4ft 2in. The body lay on its backs 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 MARSHAL, Mohenjo-Daro and the Indus Civilization, 1931.  - Sixteen skeletons of people with the ornaments that they were wearing when they died were found from the same part of Mohenjo-Daro in 1925.  - Much later, in 1947, R.E.M. Wheeler, then Director - General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archeological evidence with that of the Rig-Veda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. He wrote:- The Rig-Veda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold. Indra the Aryan wargodis called purandara, the fort destroyer. - Where are - or were - these citadels? It has in the past been supposed that they were mythical ... The recent excavation of Harappa may be thought to have changed the picture. Here we have a highly evolved civilization of essentially non-Aryan type, now known to have employed massive fortification. What destroyed this family settle civilization?  - Climatic, economics or political deterioration may have weakened it, but its ultimate extinction is more likely to have been completed by deliberate and large - scale destruction. It may be no mere chance that at a late period of Mohenjo-Daro men, women, and children, appear to have been massacred there. On circumstantial evidence, Indra stands accused.  FROM R.E.M. WHEELER, "Harappa 1946", Ancient India, 1947. In the 1960s, the evidence of massacre in Mohenjo-Daro was Questioned by an archeologist named George Dales. He Demonstrated that the skeletons found at the site did not belong to the same period: Whereas a couple of them definitely seem to indicate a slaughter, the bulk of the bones were found in contexts suggesting burials of the sloppiest and most irreverent nature. There is no destruction level covering the latest period of the city, no sign of extensive burning, no bodies of warriors clad in armour and surrounded by the weapons of war. The citadel, the only fortified part of the  city, yielded no evidence of a final defense. FROM G.F. DALES, "The Mythical Massacre Mohenjo-Daro", Expedition, 1964. As you can see, a careful re-examination of the data can sometimes leads to a reversal  of earlier interpretation.  Q17. 1. Name the archaeologist who presented this source?  A) John Marshall B R.E.M.Wheeler C) George Dales D ) None  Q17.2. Which argument for the destruction of Harappa civilization, does this excerpt indicates?  A) This excerpt indicates that the Harappan civilization was destroyed by Inner Civil war.  B) This excerpt indicates that the Harappan civilization was destroyed by foreign invasion.  C) This excerpt indicates that the Harappan civilization was destroyed due to Epidemics.  D) None  Q17.3 Who corrected this evidence with Rig-Veda?   1. John Marshall B R.E.M.Wheeler C) George Dales D ) None   Q.17.4 Consider the following statements:  I) George Dales. He hesitates to accept that this invasion was carried out by the Aryans. He demonstrated that the skeletons found at the site did not belong to the same period  II) Other Historian believed that it was multilateral reasons. Choose the correct option:  (a) Both (I) and (II) are correct. (b) Only (II) is correct.  (c) Only (II) is correct. (d) None | | | | | | 3 |
| 18 | **Study this Mughal painting entitled A Mughal Kitabkhana and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option:**    18.1 ) Identify the central theme of this image.  A. Production of cloth B. Daily activities of the Mughal court.  C. Production of manuscripts D. Reading and exchange of news.  18.2 What is the special style of writing known as evident in the image?  A Syahi B Calligraphy C Zarrin D Taswir  18.3 According to the image given identify the correct statement regarding importance  attached to the art of painting in the Mughal Court.  I Paintings served not only to enhance the beauty of a book but were believed to possess special powers of communicating ideas about the kingdom and the power of kings in ways that the written medium could not.  II The ulamas supported the Mughal rulers passion for painting.  Choose the correct option:  (A) Both (a) and (b) are correct.(B) Only (a) is correct.  ( C ) Only (b) is correct (D) None  18.4 What does the word ‘Kitabkhana “denote?   1. A library (B) A scriptorium   (C) A museum (D) Both library and a scriptorium. | | | | | | 3 |
| 19 | **Read the source given carefully and answer the question given below: (1+1+1+1-3)**  The jotedars of Dinajpur : Buchanan described the ways in which the jotedars of Dinajpur in North Bengal resisted being disciplined by the zamindar and undermined his power:  Landlords do not like this class of men, but it is evident that they are absolutely necessary, unless the landlords themselves would advance money to their necessitous tenantry … The jotedars who cultivate large portions of lands are very refractory, and know that the zamindars have no power over them. They pay only a few rupees on account of their revenue and then fall in balance almost every kist (instalment), they hold more lands than they are entitled to by their pottahs (deeds of contract). Should the zamindar’s officers, in  consequence, summon them to the cutcherry, and detain them for one or two hours with a view to reprimand them, they immediately go and complain at the FouzdarryThanna (police station) for imprisonment and at the munsiff ’s (a judicial officer at the lower court)  cutcherry for being dishonoured and whilst the causes continue unsettled, they instigate the petty ryots not to pay their revenue consequently.  19.1)In which ways the jotedars resisted the authority of the zamindars.  A. By not paying any rupees on account of their revenue and then fall in balance  Al most every kist(instalment)  B.They hold more lands than they are entitled to by their pottahs  C. By using latiyals on the zamindars  D. All of the above  19.2) How did the jotedars undermine the power of the zamindars?  A. By having more money and power and instigating ryots  B. By restricting jama  C. By transferring lands through benami deeds  D. None of the above  19.3 How did the Zamindars reprimanded the defiant jotedars?  A. Detain them for one or two hours  B. Summon them to the cutcherry  C. They immediately go and complain at the FouzdarryThanna  D. All of the above  19.4 TheJotedar were most powerful in which part of Bengal.  A. East Bengal B. West Bengal C. North Bengal D. South Bengal | | | | | | 3 |
| **Section D**  **Answer all the questions: 3 X 4 =12** | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Explain in three points, On the basis of artefacts how can you trace the agricultural development in Harappan civilization. | | | | | | 3 |
| 21 | ‘The daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal court would have conveyed a sense of the power of the emperor’ Justify. | | | | | | 3 |
| 22 | Examine the reasons why many zamindaries were auctioned in Bengal after the Permanent Settlement. | | | | | | 3 |
| 23 | Assess the role of Wellesley in hastening the events of 1857 by his Subsidiary Alliance? | | | | | | 3 |
| **Section D**  **Answer all the questions: 8 X 4 =24** | | | | | | | |
| 24 | “Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation “. In light of the statement explain the main teachings of Buddhism.  OR  Discuss the development in the sculpture and architecture associated with the rise of Shaivism and Vaishnavism. | | | | | | 8 |
| 25 | Explain how the Amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. Why did strain begin to show within the imperial structure after the death of Krishnadeva Raya in 1529?  OR  Examine the signicance of temple building in the sacred centre of Vijayanagara. Why was Vitthala temple of the Vijayanagara unique? | | | | | | 8 |
| 26 | What were the causes of Quit India Movement of 1942? Mention its importance in the National Movement.  Or  In the history of nationalism Gandhiji was often identified with the making of a nation. Justify his role in the freedom struggle of India**.** | | | | | | 8 |
| **Section E**  **Source-based questions 5 X 3 = 15** | | | | | | | |
| 27 | **Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow:**  **1+1+3=5**  ‘‘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 practise 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.  (27.1) From where has this extract been taken?  (27.2) Why did Drona refuse to have Ekalavya as his pupil?  (27.3) How had Drona kept his word given to Arjuna? | | | | | | 5 |
| 28 | **Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow:**  The Accessible Emperor: 2+1+2= 5  In the account of his experiences, Monserrate, who was a member of the first Jesuit mission, says: It is hard to exaggerate how accessible he (Akbar) makes himself to all who wish audience of him. For he creates an opportunity almost every day for any of the common people or of the nobles to see him and to converse with him, and he endeavours to show himself pleasant-spoken and affable rather than severe towards all who come to speak with him. It is very remarkable that how great an effect this courtesy and affability has in attaching him to the minds of his subjects.  28.1 Who were Jesuits? How did they establish their network in India? 2  28.2 How did Monserrate accord his experience about the Akbar? 1  28.3 How had Akbar’s courtesy brought affability for his subjects? Explain. 2 | | | | | | 5 |
| 29 | **Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:**  (1+1+1+2=5)  We get significant information from Azamgarh proclmattion. 25 Aug,1857 as to what the rebels wanted. Section III. Regarding Public servants  It is not a secret things, that under the British Government, native employed in the civil and military service have little respect, low pay and no manner of influence; and all he post of dignity and emolument in both the departments are exclusively bestowed on English men …. Therefore, all the native in the British service ought to be alive to their religion and interest, and adjuring their loyalty to the English side with the Badshahi Government and obtain salaries of 200 and 300 rupees for the present, and be entitled to high post in the future…… Section IV – Regarding Artisans. It is entitled that the Europeans, by the introduction of English articles into India, have thrown the weavers, the cotton dressers, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the shoemakers, etc., out of employ, and have engrossed their occupations, so 60 that every description of native artisan has been reduced to beggary. But under the Badshahi Government the native artisans will exclusively be employed in the service of the kings, the rajas, and the rich; and this will no doubt ensure their prosperity therefore, these artisans ought to renounce the English Service.  (a). How did the introduction of English affect the artisans? 1  (b). How did the condition of the artisan improve under the Badshahi Government? 1  (c). Why were the public servants dissatisfied with the British Government? 1  (d). What did the rebel proclamation repeatedly appeal for? 2 | | | | | | 5 |
| **Section F**  **Map question(Location and Identification) 3+2=5** | | | | | | | |
| 30 | (30.1) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:  a) Kalibangan- One of the Harappan sites from where archaeologists have received evidence of a ploughed field.  OR  Sanchi – a well preserved Buddhist site.  b) Ajmer- an important pilgrimage center  OR  Kanpur- an important centre of the Revolt of 1857.  c) Amritsar  (30.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which are centres of the National movement. Identify, them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. | | | | | |  |
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| **Name:** | | **Section:** | | | | **Roll No:** | |
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