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| **PB1/HIQP/1223/E 05-DEC-2023** | | | |
| **EEE CONSORTIUM**  **PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2023-24)** | | | |
| **SUBJECT: HISTORY (027)** | | **MAX. MARKS: 80** | |
| **GRADE: XII** | | **TIME: 3 Hours** | |
| **Name:** | | **Roll No:** | |
|  | **General Instructions:**   1. **Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.** 2. **Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.** 3. **Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.** 4. **Section C - Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words** 5. **Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each**   **6. Section-E - Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.**  **7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.**  **8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.** | |  |
|  | **SECTION- A** | | **1X21** |
|  | **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS** | | **Marks** |
| **1.** | Mahatma Gandhi illustrated his tactical wisdom by picking on salt monopoly. Which of the following statement (s) is/ are correct to prove this?  1.State monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular.  2.People were forbidden from making salt for even domestic use.  3.Salt was not an essential item.  Choose the correct option:  A) (1) and (2) only  B) (2) and (3) only  C) (1), (2) and (3)  D) (2) only | |  |
| **2** | Consider the following statements regarding the Relief of Lucknow- 1  I. Barker’s painting celebrates the moment of Campbell’s entry.  II. At the centre of the canvas are the British heroes – Campbell, Forsyth and Havelock.  III. The heroes stand on a ground that is well lit, with shadows in the foreground and the  damaged Residency in the background.  Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?  A. Only I  B.I and II  C.I and III  D. All of the above | |  |
| **3.** | The Brahmanas evolved two or three strategies for enforcing the rules given in the Dharmashastras and Dharmasutras regarding the occupation of the four varnas.  Which among the following was a strategy adopted by the Brahmanas to enforce the  varna order?  A) assert that varna order was a human creation  B) advised kings to reward those who violated these norms  C) persuaded people that their status was determined by Birth  D) persuaded people that their status was determined by occupations they practiced | |  |
| **4.** | Identify the image on the coin from the following options:    A. The image of Rudradaman  B. The image of a Satavahana ruler  C. The image of a Shaka ruler.  D. The image of a Kushana ruler | | **1** |
| **5.** | Which of the following options is the most probable explanation for the incorporation of the’ Shailabhanjika’ Motif in the Sanchi Stupa?  A. Mahaparinibbana  B. Strength & wisdom  C. Auspicious symbol  D. Religious idol | | **1** |
| **6** | On the basis of available evidence, the Indus Valley civilization contributed two important things to mankind which were  A. Script and language  B. cultivation of wheat and cotton  C. mathematical and decimal system  D. town planning and drainage system | | **1** |
| **7.** | There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R), mark your answer as per the codes given below:  Assertion (A): From c. 500 BCE, norms were compiled in Sanskrit texts known as the  Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.  Reason(R): Brahmanas laid the codes of social behaviour for the society in general.  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 | | **1** |
| **8.** | Which evidence does not point to the shift in the material culture of the Harappans in the few Harappan sites that were occupied in the 1900s?  A. Disappearance of the production of artefacts of the weights, seals, special beads.  B. House construction techniques deteriorated  C. Artefacts and settlements indicated a rural way of life.  D. Development and progress in writing, long-distance trade, and craft specialisation | | **1** |
| **9.** | Complete the following with the correct option  Kitab ul Hind : Al-Biruni , Rihla :………………. :  A. Ibn Hawqal  B. Ibn Jubayr  C. Ibn Qalaqis  D. Ibn Battuta | | **1** |
| **10** | Panini’s ‘Ashtadhyayi’ is a work on  A. Sanskrit grammar.  B. Sanskrit history.  C. Sanskrit mantras.  D. Sanskrit plays. | | **1** |
| **11** | Identify from the following options the meaning of ‘Shabad’?  A. Sufi songs  B. Persian text containing poems  C. Hymns in Punjabi which expressed Guru Nanak’s ideas.  D. Hindu devotional Poems | | **1** |
| **12** | Why did the British favour the Santhals more than the Paharias?  A. Paharias were a nomadic group whereas the Santhals were a civilised settled population. B. Paharias refused to practice shifting agriculture which the Santhals agreed to do.  C. Santhals agreed to collect mahua from the forests which the Paharias denied.  D. Santhals were ready to clear forests and plough which the Paharias refused. | | **1** |
| **13.** | What was the role of British colonial policies in the growth of the cash crop economy in India?  A. Encouraged the growth of cash crops and the export economy  B. Discouraged the growth of cash crops and the export economy  C. Had no significant impact on the growth of cash crops and the export economy  D. No significant impact on agricultural practices and food production | | **1** |
| **14.** | Which of the following is not correctly matched?  A. Ganoo: rebel leader of the Kol tribe  B. Nana Sahib: Kanpur  C. Kunwar Singh: Rebel leader in Awadh  D. Rani Laxmibhai: Jhansi | | **1** |
| **15.** | From among the following which one depicts the correct meaning of the term Jins-i-kamil concerning crops in Mughal India?  A. Paddy crop  B. Perfect crop  C. Wheat  D. Crop grown in the arid zone | | **1** |
| **16.** | Read the following statements:  I. Krishnadeva Raya’s rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.  II. There was peace and prosperity in his empire.  III. He was credited with building some fine temples.  IV. He was defeated in the Battle of Rakshasi Tangadi.  Which of the above statements are related to Krishnadeva Raya?  Codes:  A. Only I  B. I, II and III  C. II, III and IV  D. I, III and IV | | **1** |
| **17.** | Match the following:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List 1 | List 2 | | a) Manzil- abadi  b) Sipah- abadi  c) Mulk abadi  d) Ain-i-Akbari | i) Gazetteer of the empire  ii) Deals with fiscal matters  iii) Covers civil and military administration  iv) concerns Imperial household | |  |  |   A. a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv  B. a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i  C. a- i , b- iv, c- i, d-iii  D. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i | | **1** |
| **18.** | Which one of the following temples was used only by Vijayanagara rulers and their families?  (A) The Vitthala Temple  (B) The Virupaksha Temple  (C) The Hazara Rama Temple  (D) The Lotus Temple | | **1** |
| **19.** | Which member of the drafting committee among the followings was the Chief Draughtsman,  and could put complex proposals in clear legal language?  A. K.M. Munshi  B. S. N. Mukherjee  C. B. N. Rau  D. Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar | | **1** |
| **20.** | Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following option:  I. François Bernier was closely associated with the Prince Dara Shukoh.  II. Bernier travelled to several parts of the country and wrote accounts.  III. He dedicated his major writing to the king of France and Aurangzeb.  Options  A. I, II & III  B. II &III  C. I & II  D. I & III | | **1** |
| **21.** | The interim government was formed at the center  A. After the visit of the Cripps Mission  B. Before the visit of the Cripps Mission  C. After Lord Mountbatten came to India  D. After the visit of the Cabinet Mission | | **1** |
|  | **SECTION B**  **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS** | | **3 x 6 =18** |
| **22.** | What are the evidences found in Happan sites from which historians can gather information about the agricultural technologies prevalent among the Harappans?  OR  **Mention any four evidences that support the theory that the Harappan civilization was ruled by a single state.** | | **3** |
| **23.** | **How have historians constructed the relationship between the Kings and his subjects by examining stories in the anthologies?** | | **3** |
| **24.** | **“Bernier’s description of imperial land ownership influenced Western theorists like French philosopher Montesquieu and German Karl Marx.” Justify it with suitable arguments.** | | **3** |
| **25.** | **“Abdur Razzak was highly impressed with the fortification of Vijayanagara Empire” Justify the statement explaining any three features of the fortification.** | | **3** |
| **26.** | "After introducing the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, the zamindars regularly failed to pay the land revenue demand." Explain any three causes behind the situation mentioned in the statement . | | **3** |
| **27.** | **“A cherry that will drop into our mouth one day.” In the context of this statement elaborate Dalhousie’s policy of annexation of Awadh.**  **OR**  **Explain in brief the pattern of the Revolt of 1857.** | | **3** |
|  | **SECTION C**  **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS** | | **8x3=24** |
| **28.** | ‘‘Mahabharata is a complex text.’’ Support the statement in the context of historians who have analysed it with various elements.  OR  **“Mahabharata is a story based on kinship and social relations.” Support the statement with examples.** | | **8** |
| **29.** | Examine the ways in which panchayats and village headmen regulated Mughal rural society.  OR  How were the lives of the forest dwellers transformed in the 16th and 17th centuries? | | **8**  **8** |
| **30.** | “Wherever Gandhiji went rumours spread of his miraculous powers.” Explain with examples.  OR  Gandhiji’s ideology of incorporation of every segment of Indian population was a significant feature of his nationalist struggle. In this regard, elucidate how Non- Cooperation Movement was a mass movement with participation from every segment of the society? | | **8**  **8** |
|  | **SECTION D** | |  |
|  | **SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS** | | **4x3=12** |
| **31.** | **Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow:**  **The world beyond the palace**  Just as the Buddha’s teachings were compiled by his followers, the teachings of Mahavira were also recorded by his disciples. These were often in the form of stories, which could appeal to ordinary people. Here is one example, from a Prakrit text known as the Uttaradhyayana Sutta, describing how a queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world: If the whole world and all its treasures were yours, you would not be satisfied, nor would all this be able to save you. When you die, O king and leave all things behind, dhamma alone, and nothing else, will save you. As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world). I shall live as a nun without offspring, without desire, without the love of gain, and without hatred … Those who have enjoyed pleasures and renounced them, move about like the wind, and go wherever they please, unchecked like birds in their flight … Leave your large kingdom … abandon what pleases the senses, be without attachment and property, then ractice severe penance, being firm of energy …  31.1. Name the text from which this excerpt has been taken. The text is in which language? (1)  31.2. How did Queen Kamalavati persuade the King to renounce the world? (1)  31.3. Explain any two principles of Jainism. (2) | |  |
| **32.** | **Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow:**  **Some historians suggest that the Alvars and Nayanars initiated a movement of protest against the caste system and the dominance of Brahmanas or at least attempted to reform the system. To some extent this is corroborated by the fact that Bhaktas hailed from diverse social backgrounds ranging from Brahmanas to artisans and cultivators and even from castes considered “untouchable”.**  **The importance of the traditions of the Alvars and Nayanars was sometimes indicated by the claim that their compositions were as important as the Vedas. For instance, one of the major anthologies of compositions by the Alvars, the NalayiraDivyaprabandham, was frequently described as the Tamil Veda, thus claiming that the text was as significant as the four Vedas in Sanskrit that were cherished by the Brahmanas.**  **32.1. Give an example which indicates that the composition of Alvars was as significant as Vedas of Brahmanas. (1)**  **32.2. What was the Tevaram? (1)**  **32.3. What was the attitude of Alvars and Nayanars towards caste system? (2)** | |  |
| **33.** | **What should the qualities of a national language be?**  A few months before his death Mahatma Gandhi reiterated his views on the language question: This Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both. It should also freely admit words wherever necessary from the different regional languages and also assimilate words from foreign languages, provided that they can mix well and easily with our national language. Thus our national language must develop into a rich and powerful instrument capable of expressing the whole gamut of human thought and feelings. To confine oneself to Hindi or Urdu would be a crime against intelligence and the spirit of patriotism.  HARIJANSEVAK, 12 OCTOBER 1947  33.1. During the 1930s which language was chosen as the national language by the Congress? (1)  33.2. Write about any one quality that Gandhiji sought in our national language.(1)  33.3.” Language became associated with the politics of religious identities.’ Explain (2) | |  |
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|  | **SECTION E**  **MAP BASED QUESTION** | | **5Marks** |
| **34.** | **34.1On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:**  **A. Kalibangan, a Harappan site**  **B. Calicut, where Abdur Razzak was sent as an ambassador by the ruler of Persia**  **C. Sarnath, where Gautama Buddha taught his first sermon**  **OR**  **D. Taxila, an ancient learning center**  **34.2 On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which were important centers of revolt in 1857.**  **Identify them and write their correct names in the boxes drawn near them.** | | **3**  **2** |
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**MAP QUESTION**

34. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CLASS/SEC:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO:\_\_\_\_\_\_

A map of india with black lines

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