

SAMPLE PAPERS



CBSE EXAM 2024

Class 12th

Sub : History

**Marking Scheme links for all papers
is given at the end of these papers.**

20 Sets

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Sample Paper 1

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

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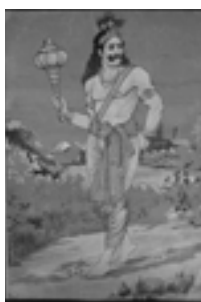
- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) Section D – Question no. 31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vii) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21 = 21

1. Identify the given image from the following options:



- (a) Bhima
 - (b) Sahdev
 - (c) Dushasan
 - (d) Karna
2. Which of the following commodities was recovered in large numbers from the archaeological sites?
- (a) Bronze statues
 - (b) Gold
 - (c) Bricks
 - (d) None of these

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3. Which of the following activities were funded by Sultan Jehan Begum?
(a) Construction of museum (b) Publication of volumes on Sanchi
(c) Construction of Guesthouse (d) All of the above
4. Identify the ruler with the following set of information:
I. He was also known as the Piyadassi.
II. He adopted the path of peace after the Battle of Kalinga.
(a) Samudragupta (b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Bindusara (d) Ashoka
5. What was the stand of Gandhiji on the subject of separate electorates for depressed classes?
(a) He opposed the separate electorates (b) He remained quiet on this issue
(c) He supported the separate electorates (d) None of these
6. Which of the bodies now preserves and control the site of Sanchi Stupa?
(a) Archaeological Survey of India (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
(c) Centre of Heritage (d) None of the above
7. The Dargah of the famous Sufi saint Muinuddin Chishti is situated in which of the following cities?
(a) Agra (b) Hyderabad
(c) Ajmer (d) Delhi
8. Ibn Battuta's description about China is often compared with the description of _____.
(a) Jean Baptise Tavernier (b) Bernier
(c) Atanasius Nikitin (d) Marco Polo
9. The representatives of the Muslim orthodoxy were known as the _____.
(a) Hadis (b) Tirthankar
(c) Ulamas (d) Sufis
10. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Ibn Batuta got the patronage of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
Reason (R): Batuta spend all his life in India and did not left the nation and lead a settled life.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.
(d) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
11. Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following options: Consider the following statements about the Quit India movement.
I. It was launched by Gandhiji.

II. Independent governments were formed in several parts of the nation.

III. Socialists did not participate in this movement.

Choose the correct statements.

(a) I and II

(b) I, II and III

(c) I and III

(d) III and II

12. Ryotwari system was introduced by which of the following Viceroy?

(a) Lord Cornwallis

(b) Lord Wellesley

(c) Lord Hastings

(d) Lord Munro

13. Complete the following with the correct options:

Ain-i-Akbari : Abul Fazl Alamgir Nama:_____.

(a) Abul Fazl

(b) Mirza Ghulam Azad

(c) Mirza Ghalib

(d) Mirza Muhammad Kazim

14. Who was the first Director of ASI?

(a) Warren Hastings

(b) Alexander Cunningham

(c) William Jones

(d) R.D Bannerjee

15. Which among the following is correctly matched?

List - I

List - II

(a) Rihla

Al Biruni

(b) Kitab-ul Hind

Travernier

(c) Marco Polo

Italian

(d) Daulatabad

Feroz Shah Tughlaq

16. The epic of "Mahabharata" is written by which of the following personalities?

(a) Surdas

(b) Tulsidas

(c) Ved Vyasa

(d) Valmiki

17. The seals used to contain some sort of writing probably related to the_____.

(a) Invoice of the consignment

(b) Name and title of owner

(c) Purpose of the sent consignment

(d) None of these

18. Match the following and select the correct option:

	List - I		List - II
1.	Megasthenes	A.	Arthashastra
2.	Kautilya	B.	Prayaga Prashasti

3.	Harishena	C.	Malavikaagnimitra
4.	Kalidasa	D.	Indika

(a) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C

(b) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A

(c) 1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B

(d) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A

19. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): India became independent but had to accept the partition of the nation.

Reason (R): There was widespread communal violence in the country.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.
(d) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
20. In 1857, the sepoys reached the Red Fort in Delhi and convinced _____ to lead the mutiny.
(a) Peshwa Baji Rao II (b) Bahadur Shah
(c) Kunwar Singh (d) Nana Sahib

21. From the following pairs which one is NOT correctly matched:

(a)	Rama Raya	:	Battle of Rakshas Tangdi
(b)	Tuluva Dynasty	:	Krishna Deva Raya
(c)	Amara Nayaka System	:	Iqta System
(d)	Sangama Dynasty	:	First Dynasty in Vijayanagara

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. How did the message about the revolt spread?

OR

Briefly discuss about the participation of taluqdars of Awadh in the Revolt of 1857.

23. How did Mahatma Gandhi want to celebrate 26 January 1930?
24. Visual images and literature as much as the writing of history have helped in keeping alive the memory of the revolt of 1857." Assess this statement.
25. Mention the factors that accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture during the 16th and 17th centuries.

26. Give a brief life sketch of Al-Biruni.

OR

Why travellers who came to India did, sometimes took social inequalities for granted as a natural state of affairs?

27. Why sixth century BCE is considered to be a major turning point in ancient history?

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Discuss the special sets of demands that the linguistic minorities, religious minorities and the Dalits put forward in front of the Constituent Assembly.

OR

What was the contribution of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the formation of the Constitution of India?

29. Discuss the occupations of the four castes in ancient society.

OR

What kind of treatment was received by the untouchables like the Chandalas?

30. Why do Alvars and Nayanars travel to different parts of the country? What did they use to do during their journey?

OR

Why Buddhism and Jainism were opposed by the Tamil saints?

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

There were several pre-existing traditions of thought, religious belief and practice, including the early Vedic tradition, known from the Rigveda, compiled between c.1500 and 1000 BCE. The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra and Soma. Many of these hymns were chanted when sacrifices were performed, where people prayed for cattle, sons, good health, long life, etc. At first, sacrifices were performed collectively. Later (c. 1000 BCE-500 BCE onwards) some were performed by the heads of households for the wellbeing of the domestic unit. More elaborate sacrifices, such as the rajasuya and ashvamedha, were performed by chiefs and kings who depended on Brahmana priests to conduct the ritual.

- (i) What is the significance of Rigveda?

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- (ii) On what occasions the hymns were chanted?
- (iii) What is meant by elaborate sacrifices?

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

A Sprawling City

This is an excerpt from Domingo Paes's description of Vijayanagara:

The size of this city I do not write here, because it cannot all be seen from any one spot, but I climbed a hill whence I could see a great part of it; I could not see it all because it lies between several ranges of hills. What I saw from thence seemed to me as large as Rome, and very beautiful to the sight; there are many groves of trees within it, in the gardens of the houses, and many conduits of water which flow into the midst of it, and in places there are lakes; and the king has close to his palace a palm-grove and other rich fruit-bearing trees.

- (i) Which city is called a sprawling city?
- (ii) How is the size of the city described here?
- (iii) How is the beauty of the city described in the extract?

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

When the estates of the zamindars were auctioned for failure to make revenue payments, jotedars were often amongst the purchasers. The jotedars were the most powerful in North Bengal, although rich peasants and village headmen were emerging as commanding figure in the countryside in other parts of Bengal as well. In some places they were called haoladars, elsewhere they were known as gantidars or mandals. Their rise inevitably weakened zamindari authority.

- (i) Why the estates of the zamindars were often auctioned?
- (ii) Whose rise weakened the authority of the zamindars?
- (iii) How did the jotedars assert their control over the estates of the zamindars?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

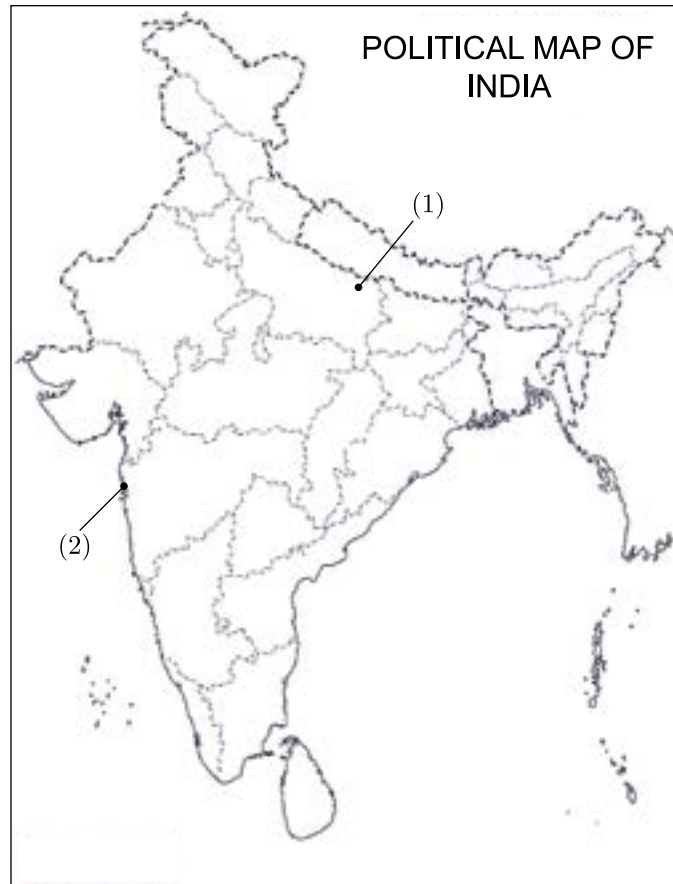
34. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- (i) Ajanta - A Major Buddhist Site
- (ii) Lucknow - A Main Centre of the Revolt of 1857
- (iii) Kabul - A Territory Under the Control of Mughals

OR

Puhar - An Important Town during Chola Period

B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as '1' and '2', as the Centres of the National Movements. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



Sample Paper 2

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Class XII Session 2023-24

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 - (v) Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
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-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21=21

1. Identify the following image and write its name.



- (a) Terracotta structure depicting a scene from Ramayana
- (b) Terracotta structure depicting a scene from Mahabharata
- (c) Terracotta structure of Gupta period.
- (d) Terracotta structure depicting tribal life

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2. Al-Biruni recognised _____ social categories.
- (a) Four (b) Two
(c) Six (d) Three
3. In which of the following Satyagraha Gandhiji asked the state from the remission of taxes of peasants following the failure of harvest.
- (a) Rowlatt Satyagraha (b) Kheda Satyagraha
(c) Bardoli Satyagraha (d) Champaran Satyagraha
4. Who led the flag of revolt against the British in Bihar?
- (a) Maulavi Ahmadullah (b) Kunwar Singh
(c) Birjis Qadr (d) Nana Sahib
5. Identify the name of the alliance or system from the information given below.
- I. It was introduced by Wellesley in 1798.
II. It was imposed on Awadh in 1801.
III. According to this alliance, the ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent.
- (a) British Protectorate (b) Doctrine of lapse
(c) Indirect rule (d) Subsidiary alliance
6. Consider the following statements regarding the framing of Indian Constitution.
- I. The assembly held II sessions over 165 days to frame the Constitution.
II. It was framed between January 1946 to January 1950.
III. In between framing, there was revising and refining.
- Which of the above statement is/are not correct?
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) I and II (d) All of these
7. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological sequence from the earliest to the latest.
- (i) Arabs conquer Sind
(ii) Beginning of Gupta Rule
(iii) End of Mauryan Empire
(iv) Alexander's invasion
- Codes
- (a) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) (b) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
(c) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) (d) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
8. Assertion : The Manusmriti is considered the most important of the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.
Reason : It lays down codes of social behaviour in great detail.
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

9. Who among the following emphasised in his painting Jangal territory that hills were inaccessible?
- (a) REM Wheeler (b) William Hodges
(c) William Morris (d) None of the above

10. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	10th May, 1857	1.	Meeting starts in Meerut
B.	30th May, 1857	2.	Rising in Lucknow
C.	30th June, 1857	3.	British suffer defeat in the battle of Chinhat
D.	7th. June, 1858	4.	Rani Jhansi killed in battle

Codes

- (a) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1 (b) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
(c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 (d) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
11. Who among the following were known as 'Kudirai Chettis' ?
- (a) A group of Arab traders trading in horses.
(b) A local community of traders trading in muskets.
(c) A group of Portuguese who traded in military technology.
(d) A local community of horse traders.
12. The written collection of letters by Sufi masters to their disciples and associates. Which of the following is related to the above given statement?
- (a) Tazkiras (b) Ziyarat
(c) Maktubat (d) Malfuzat
13. Complete the following with correct option The world is transient: Anicca :: The world is soulless: _____
- (a) Anatta (b) Anicca
(c) Dukkha (d) Self punishment
14. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?
- | | List I | List II |
|-----|--------------------|-----------|
| (a) | Doomed building | Cupola |
| (b) | Community merchant | Uluq |
| (c) | The horse-post | Dawa |
| (d) | The foot-post | Nagarseth |
15. Identify the aspect that is not related to the Harappan civilisation.
- (a) Harappans were teracotta craftsmen.
(b) Proper drainage system was found in lower town and citadel.
(c) Script of Harappan civilisation is considered enigmatic.
(d) Seals were recovered from Oman and Rome.

16. The Persian translation of Mahabharata that means 'Book of Wars' is known as
(a) Ramayana (b) Razmnama
(c) Upanishad (d) None of these
17. Who among the following is often known as the 'Father of Indian Archaeology' ?
(a) Rakhal Das Banerji (b) REM Wheeler
(c) Daya Ram Sahni (d) Alexander Cunningham
18. Which of the following is correct regarding Vaishnavism ?
(a) The ten forms are assumed as Brahma.
(b) Vaishnavism developed around various avatars of Vishnu and Shiva.
(c) The different forms of deity are not represented in sculpture.
(d) Ten avatars are recognised within this tradition.
19. Who introduced the crucial 'objective resolution' in the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Jaipal Singh (b) NG Ranga
(c) BR Ambedkar (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
20. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

	List I	List II
(a)	Chennakeshava Temple	Hampi
(b)	Lotus Mahal	Golconda
(c)	Shrine of Pampa Devi	Bellur
(d)	Brihadeshwara Temple	Thanjavur

21. Assertion : The peasants were mostly involved in agricultural production.
Reason : Peasants held their lands in individual ownership.
Codes
(a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. 'Harappan script is enigmatic according to archaeologists and historians? Justify

23. Discuss briefly about the five books of Ain-i Akbari?

OR

Comment on the translation of Ain-i Akbari.

24. Analyse with illustrations, why Bhakti and Sufi thinkers adopted a variety of languages to express their opinions.
25. Explain why patriliney may have been particularly important among elite families.
26. How did Gandhiji's 'Quit India Movement' transform the nature of the National Movement?
27. Examine any three changes brought into the colonial cities after the Revolt of 1857.

OR

What was the impact of the Revolt of 1857 on the nationalist imagery?

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Analyse the role played by Zamindars during Mughal India.

OR

Write in detail about the condition of zamindars during Mughal period.

29. The Revolt of 1857 was the effect of the rumours. Explain the causes of the revolt and the shaking of the values by the revolt.

OR

Describe how the Revolt of 1857 played a significant role in the development of nationalist movement in India?

30. What are the aspect of Harappan economy that have been reconstructed from archaeological evidences?

OR

What are the problems in archaeological interpretation and in reconstruction of the past especially of religious practices and beliefs? Explain in context of Harappa.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Verses from the Upanishads

Here are two verses from the Chhandogya Upanishad, a text composed in Sanskrit C 6th century BCE :
The nature of the self.

This self of mine within the heart is smaller than paddy or barley or mustard or millet or the kernel of a seed of millet. This self of mine within the heart is greater than the Earth, greater than the intermediate space, greater than heaven, greater than these worlds.

The true sacrifice

This one (the wind) that blows, this is surely a sacrifice While moving, it sanctifies all this; therefore it is indeed a sacrifice.

Question :

- (i) What is the source of this verse?
- (ii) Explain the central idea given in Upanishad.
- (iii) Why the inner self is compared to a seed and then to the space?

32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A Demon

This is an excerpt from a poem by Karaikkal Ammaiyar in which she described herself The Female Pey (demoness) with... bulging veins, protruding eyes, white teeth and shrunken stomach, red haired and jutting teeth lengthy shins extending till the ankles, shouts and wails while wandering in the forest. This is the forest of Alankatu, which is the home of our father (Shiva) who dances... with his matted hair thrown in all eight directions, and with cool limbs.

- (i) Who was Karaikkal Ammaiyar?
- (ii) How did the author describes herself in the poem?
- (iii) What did author try to convey through the poem?

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Draupadi's Marriage

Drupada, the king of Panchala, organised a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target; the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi. Arjuna was victorious and was garlanded by Draupadi. The Pandavas returned with her to their mother Kunti, who, even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had got. She realised her mistake when she saw Draupadi, but her command could not be violated. After much deliberation, Yudhishthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife. When Drupada was told about this, he protested. However, the Seer Vyasa arrived and told him that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi and they were thus destined for each other.

Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Shiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was now reborn as Draupadi and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers. Convinced by these stories, Drupada consented to the marriage.

Question :

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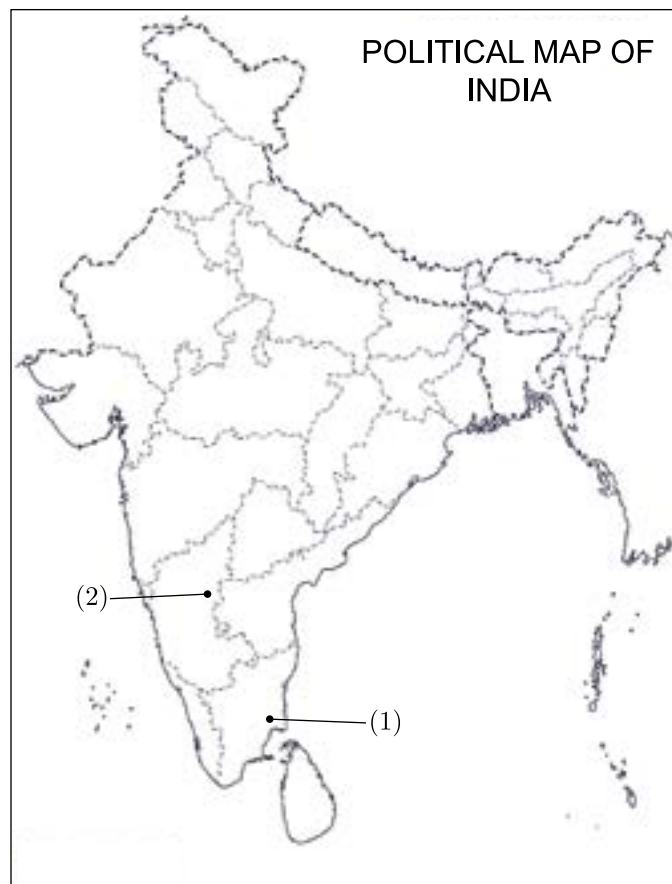
- (i) 'Mother was considered as the highest guru by the Pandavas.' Justify the statement from the above source.
- (ii) What was the reason due to which Kunti did not save Draupadi from the dire situation?
- (iii) How did Seer Vyasa convinced Drupada to marry five men?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. 34. A.(i) Locate and label an important centre of the Indian National Movement outside India.
(ii) Locate and label Kanpur as an centres of 1857 Revolt.
(iii) Show the Harappan site of Lothal Or Avanti
B. On the given political outline map of India, identify the sites marked as 1 and 2.



Sample Paper 3

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SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21 = 21

1. Identify the given image from the following options:



- (a) Kanishka
- (b) Brihadratha
- (c) Chandragupta Maurya
- (d) Bindusara

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2. The Prayaga Prashasti inscription is describing about which of the following rulers?
 (a) Chandragupta (b) Samudragupta
 (c) Asoka (d) None of the above
3. Complete the following with the correct option:
 Francois Bernier: Dara Shikoh Al Biruni : _____.
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Alauddin Khalji
 (c) Humayun (d) Mahmud of Ghazni
4. Identify the character with the help of following set of information:
 I. He was a British archaeologist who came to India.
 II. He led to the introduction of the military precision in the field of archaeology and several other scientific techniques.
 Options:
 (a) Curzon (b) R.E.M. Wheeler
 (c) Alexander Cunningham (d) Warren Hastings
5. Which of these was written by Ibn Battuta?
 (a) Delhi - a city to discover (b) Rihla
 (c) Globe Trotter (d) None of these
6. Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of which of the following rulers?
 (a) Kumaragupta (b) Chandragupta II
 (c) Samudragupta (d) Chandragupta Maurya
7. Which among the following is correctly matched?
 List - I (Personality) List - II (Belief)
 (a) Guru Nanak Jainism
 (b) Kabir Belief
 (c) Sheikh Muinuddin Chisti Sufism
 (d) Meerabai Goddess Durga
8. Kanhu was an important leader of which of the following rebellion?
 (a) Pahariya Rebellion (b) Chuar Rebellion
 (c) Moplah Rebellion (d) Santhal Rebellion

9. Match the following and select the correct option :

	List - I		List - II
1.	R.E.M Wheeler	A.	ASI
2.	Alexander Cunningham	B.	Lothal
3.	S.R. Rao	C.	Dholavira
4.	R.M. Bisht	D.	Harappa

- (a) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C (b) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
 (c) 1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B (d) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A

10. Which of the following ancient texts is also known as the “Book of Chants”?
- (a) Atharva Veda (b) Yajur Veda
(c) Sama Veda (d) Rig Veda
11. Which one of the following statements is the correct in terms of similarities between Buddhism and Jainism:
- (a) They both were ascetic in their childhood.
(b) They were poor in their childhood.
(c) They both were unmarried.
(d) They both belonged to some Ganas.
12. Which of the following statement is true concerning the ordinary women during the ancient period in India?
- (a) They have access to the land resources.
(b) They controlled administrative matters.
(c) They were taught about science and politics.
(d) They don't have access to the land resources.
13. Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following options: Consider the following statements about the Paharias.
- I. They grew a variety of pulses and millets.
II. They performed the practice of shifting cultivation.
III. Their life was dependent on forest produce.
Choose the correct statements.
- (a) II and III (b) I and II
(c) I, II and III (d) I and III
14. Prabhavati Gupta was married to the ruler of which of the following dynasty?
- (a) Mauryans
(b) Gupta
(c) Vakatakas
(d) Kushanas
15. Who replaced Wavell as the Viceroy of India?
- (a) Lord Stafford Cripps
(b) Lord Linlithgow
(c) Lord A.V. Alexander
(d) Lord Mountbatten
16. What was the remarkable feature of the gold coins issued by Gupta rulers?
- (a) They were known for impurity.
(b) They were known for purity.
(c) They were used only for agricultural trade.
(d) None of the above.

17. Find out the correct chronological order of the arrival of following travelers in India from the following options:
- I. Ibn Batuta came to India. 1340.
 - II. Tavernier came to India.
 - III. Francois Bernier came to India 1668.
 - IV. Al Biruni came to India.
- Options:
- (a) IV, I, II & III
 - (b) III, II, I & IV
 - (c) II, III, IV & I
 - (d) I, II, III & IV
18. Find out from the following pairs which one is NOT correctly matched:
- (a) Humayun Nama: Abdul Lahori
 - (b) Nastaliq: Calligraphy
 - (c) Siyahi: Carbon ink
 - (d) Khat: Letter
19. The worship of the idols comes under the category of _____ Bhakti?
- (a) Nirmal Bhakti
 - (b) Saguna Bhakti
 - (c) Nirguna Bhakti
 - (d) None of the above
20. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Of the groups of sufis who migrated to India in the late twelfth century, the Chishtis were the most influential.
Reason (R): They adapted successfully to the local environment and adopted several features of Indian devotional traditions.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.
 - (d) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
21. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The emergence of the Jotedars reduced the power and prestige of the zamindars in Bengal.
Reason (R): The Jotedars asserted control over a significant amount of lands and also controlled local trade.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.
 - (d) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

$3 \times 6 = 18$

22. What was the fixed set of events that were observed during the riots in the Bombay Deccan?
23. Describe the largest Harappan site in India.
24. What was the view of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on adopting the features of the constitution of other nations?
25. How did Beruni's describe the caste system of different countries?
26. Why did N. G. Ranga argue to interpret minorities in the economic terms in the Constituent Assembly? Explain.

OR

What was the view of Somnath Lahiri on the Constituent Assembly of India? Discuss in detail the excerpts he wrote in his letters.

27. List some of the practices that took place in the Khanqah of the Sheikhs.

OR

Give details about the three texts in which the writings of Kabir are compiled.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

$8 \times 3 = 24$

28. How Paes had given a vivid description of the bazaar?

OR

Describe the various efforts made by scholars to reconstruct the history of the city and the empire from the ruins of Hampi up to the 19th century.

29. What were some of the reasons that led to the rapid expansion of Buddhism in India and other parts of the world?

OR

What was the significance of the construction of the stupas?

30. Examine the repressive measures adopted by British to subdue the rebels of 1857.

OR

Describe how the British celebrated those whom they believed saved the English and repressed the rebels during the Revolt of 1857.

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SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

“Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law.” On 5 April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dandi:

When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi, I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the Government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence: that power is universally felt. The Government may, if it wishes, congratulate itself on acting as it has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such an army. He is a civilized man who feels ashamed to do anything which his neighbours would disapprove. The Government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion. Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed in regard to this party.....What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested? This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary.

(CWMG) vol. 49 Collected works of Mahatma Gandhi.

- (i) Why did Gandhiji started the Dandi March?
 - (ii) Why was Salt March notable?
 - (iii) “The power of peace and non-violence is universally felt.” Why Gandhiji said so?
32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Peasants on the Move

This was a feature of agrarian society which struck a keen observer like Babur, the first Mughal emperor, forcefully enough for him to write about it in the Baburnama, his memoirs: In Hindustan hamlets and villages, towns indeed, are depopulated and set up in a moment! If the people of a large town, one inhabited for years even, flee from it, they do it in such a way that not a sign or trace of them remains in a day and a half. On the other hand, if they fix their eyes on a place to settle, they need not dig watercourses because their crops are all rain-grown, and as the population of Hindustan is unlimited it swarms in. They make a tank or a well; they need not build houses or set up walls.... Khas-grass abounds, wood is unlimited, huts are made, and straightaway there is a village or a town!

- (i) What is Baburnama? Which feature of the Mughal period is expressed in this excerpt taken from the Baburnama?
 - (ii) What has been said about the Hindustani hamlets and villages in this excerpt?
 - (iii) How did the people build a village as city in a moment?
33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:
- To justify their claims, Brahmanas often cited a verse from a hymn in the Rigveda known as the Purusha sukta, describing the sacrifice of Purusha, the primeval man. All the elements of the universe, including the four social categories, were supposed to have emanated from his body: The Brahmana was his

mouth, of his arms was made the Kshatriya. His thighs became the Vaishya, of his feet the Shudra, was born.

- (i) Who was Purusha?
- (ii) Why did Brahmanas recite the verses of a hymn from a Rigveda?
- (iii) What are the different parts of 'Purusha' with which Brahmanas has compared the four varnas?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

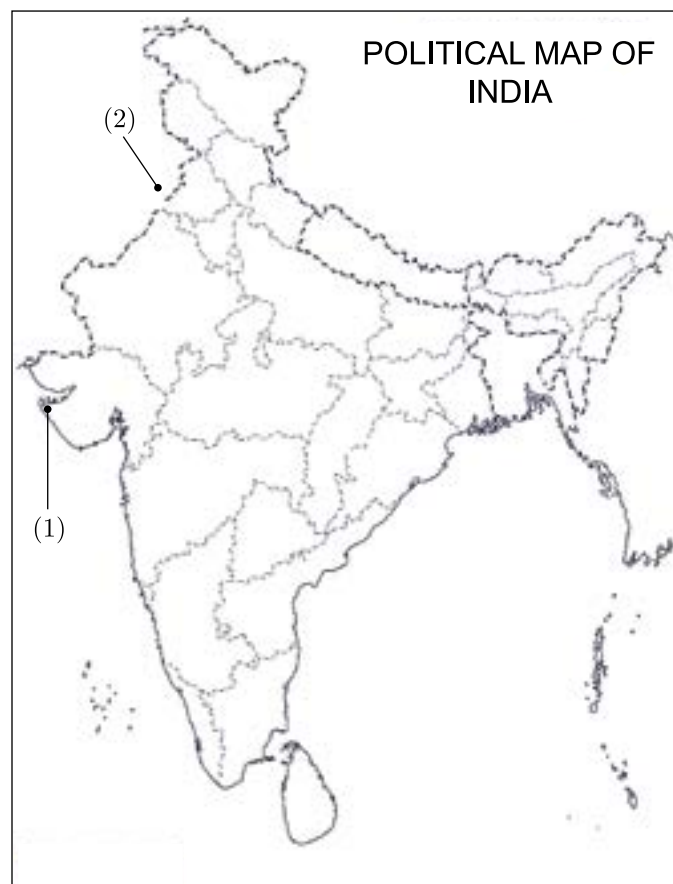
- (i) Kanpur - A Main Centre of the Revolt of 1857
- (ii) Surat - A City Under the British Control in 1857
- (iii) Topra - Ashoka Pillar Inscription

OR

Amaravati - A Buddhist Site

B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as '1' and '2', as the Mature Harappan Sites.

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



Sample Paper 4

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Section D – Question no. 31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21 = 21

1. Identify the following image of a Buddhist deity and write its name.



- (a) Virupaksha
- (b) Vajrapani
- (c) Padmapani
- (d) Marichi

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2. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	1500-1000 BCE	1.	Early Vedic traditions
B.	1000-500 BCE	2.	Later Vedic traditions
C.	3rd century BCE	3.	First stupas
D.	6th century BCE	4.	Early Upanishads

Codes

- (a) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1 (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
(c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (d) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

3. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Virashaiva ?

- (a) They question casticism and it's pollution
(b) They believed in theory of death
(c) It means 'heroes of Shiva'.
(d) They question the theory of birth.

4. Identify the Hindu God, that Vijayanagara kings claimed that they ruled on behalf of

- (a) Shri Vitthala (b) Lord Shiva
(c) Shri Balaji (d) Shri Virupaksha

5. What was the reason for resignation of Congress Ministries in October 1935?

- (a) Appeasement policy of British towards Muslim league.
(b) Participation of India in World War II without the concurrence of the people.
(c) Undue interference of Governors in day to day administration of province.
(d) Failure of Cripps Mission.

6. Arrange the journey of Ibn Battuta in chronological order.

- (i) Maldives
(ii) Sri Lanka
(iii) Malabar
(iv) China

Codes

- (a) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (b) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
(c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (d) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

7. Consider the following statements about Ain-i-Akbari.

- I. It was completed in 1598.
II. It was second book in the three part series of Akbar Nama.
III. Ain-i-Akbari is made up of five daftars (volumes).

Which of the above statement is/are true?

- (a) Only II (b) I and III
(c) Only I (d) All of these

8. Identify the name of the person from the information given below.
- I. He was the most influential and revered of all the leaders who participated in the freedom struggle.
 - II. He had been invited on account of his work in South Africa rather than his status within India.
 - III. At the Second Round Table Conference, he opposed the demand for separate electorates for lower castes.
 - IV. He first forged the distinctive techniques of nonviolent protests known as Satyagraha.
- (a) Pherozeshah Mehta
 - (b) BR Ambedkar
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
9. The Santhal rebellion occurred
- (a) during 1831-32 in Maikal hills of Central province.
 - (b) during 1865-70 in Western Ghats of Bombay province.
 - (c) during 1855-56 in Rajmahal hills of Bengal province.
 - (d) None of the above
10. According to Mackenzie, what was the use of Lotus Mahal?
- (a) Place where king met his advisors
 - (b) Elephant stable
 - (c) It was a ritual place
 - (d) Royal queens residence
11. Who among the following held the belief that the deliberations of Constituent Assembly were under clear influence of British imperialism?
- (a) NG Ranga
 - (b) BR Ambedkar
 - (c) Somnath Lahiri
 - (d) KM Munshi
12. Read the following statements regarding Kabir and select the appropriate option.
- I. Kabir was a Nirguna saint.
 - II. He believed in the formless supreme God.
 - III. He wanted to remove the differences based on caste and religion.
 - IV. He condemned the superstitious cults and ritualism.
- Codes
- (a) I, II, III and IV
 - (b) II, III and IV
 - (c) I and II
 - (d) I, II and III

13. The Non-Cooperation Movement was called off by Mahatma Gandhi after the incident of _____.
(a) Kakori Conspiracy (b) Jallianwala Bagh
(c) Lahore Conspiracy (d) Chauri-Chaura
14. Consider the following statements.
I. A democracy is a system in which the government of a country is elected by the people.
II. In democracy, every citizen is considered equal. Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) Both I and II (d) None of these
15. The Non-Cooperation Movement was coincided by which ongoing event by Gandhiji?
(a) Champaran Movement (b) Civil Disobedience
(c) Khilafat Movement (d) Dandi March
16. Which of the following regions was called 'Magan' during the Harappan period?
(a) Oman (b) Dilmun
(c) Meluhha (d) Bahrain
17. Assertion : In inscriptions Ashoka refers to himself as Devanampiya.
Reason : It means son of soil.
(a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

18. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

(a)	Purusha Sukta	Created by Brahmanas.
(b)	Manusmriti	Laid down the duties of Chandalas.
(c)	Critical edition of Mahabharata	V S Sukthankar
(d)	The Bhagavad Gita	Advice offered by Lord Krishna to Arjun.

19. Complete the following with the correct option.
Marriage within the same family unit living in the same locality : Endogamy ::
Marriage outside the family unit : _____
(a) Polygyny (b) Exogamy
(c) Hypogamy (d) Polyandry
20. Vijayanagara Empire is remembered by which name in stories?
(a) City of Victory (b) Pampa Devi
(c) Hampi (d) Krishna- Tungabhadra doab

21. Assertion : The Sanchi Stupa is a monument made during ancient period and is still intact.
Reason : Shahjahan Begum and Sultan Jahan Begum provided money for its preservation.
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
 - (d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. What were the provision of fiscal federalism agreed by the members of Constitutional Assembly?
23. 'There was a significant contribution of Krishnadeva Raya in the expansion of Vijayanagara Empire.' Explain.

OR

Write about the characteristic of distinct building style of Vijayanagara and give some examples.

24. Citadel has well marked features that separate it from the other section of the Harappan civilisation. Give a brief description of Citadel in the context of this observation.
25. Explain, how the zamindars and merchants were badly affected due to the British rule in India, according to the Azamgarh proclamation of 25th August, 1857.
26. What were the influences of Buddhism on Indian society?

OR

What was the role played by the land and riverine routes along with other communication during the Mauryan period?

27. Briefly describe the Jajmani system.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Write in details about the evidence given by Ibn Battuta in support of his statement that Delhi was a city full of exciting opportunities.

OR

Describe the importance of Ibn Battuta's account for understanding life in contemporary urban centres.

29. How did Sutta Pitaka reconstruct the philosophy of Buddhism? Mention about Buddhist Tripitaka.

OR

Write down the significance of Stupa in Buddhism and critically examine why Sanchi Stupa survived while Amaravati did not?

30. How the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi changed the way of Indian politics?

OR

Describe the different sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Gandhiji and the history of National Movement?

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

“We want removal of our social disabilities”

Dakshayani Velayudhan from Madras, argued what we want is not all kind of safeguards. It is the moral safeguard which gives protection to the underdogs of this country_____ I refer to believe that seventy million Harijans are to be considered as a minority. What we want is the_____ immediate removal of our social disabilities.

Questions :

- (i) Why Scheduled Caste of the country were referred as ‘Underdog’?
- (ii) What are social disabilities suffered by the Harijan of the country?
- (iii) How can be the moral safeguard be more effective than constitutional safeguard in protection of underdogs of the country?

32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Shankaradev

In the late fifteenth century.

Shankaradeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam. His teachings, often known as the Bhagavati Dharma because they were based on the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata Purana, focused on absolute surrender to the supreme deity, in this case of Vishnu.

He emphasised the need for naam kirtan, recitation of the names of the lord in sat sanga or congregations of pious devotees. He also encouraged the establishment of satra or monasteries for the transmission of spiritual knowledge and naam ghar or prayer halls. Many of these institutions and practices continue to flourish in the region. His major compositions include the Kirtana-ghosha.

Questions :

- (i) Who was Shankaradeva?
- (ii) Why were his teachings referred as Bhagavati Dharma? Mention his one composition.
- (iii) Why did he encourage the establishment of Satra and Naam Ghar?

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Life in a Small Village

The Harshacharita is a biography of Harshavardhana, the ruler of Kannauj, composed in Sanskrit by his court poet, Banabhatta (C seventh century CE). This is an excerpt from the text, an extremely rare representation of life in a settlement on the outskirts of a forest in the Vindhyas. The outskirts being for the most part of forest, many parcels of rice-land, threshing ground and arable land were being apportioned by small farmers. It was mainly spade culture ... owing to the difficulty of ploughing the sparsely scattered fields covered with grass, with their few clear spaces, their black soil stiff as black iron.

There were people moving along with bundles of bark... countless sacks of plucked flowers, ... loads of flax and hemp bundles, quantities of honey, peacocks' tail feathers, wreaths of wax, logs and grass. Village wives hastened on route for neighbouring villages, all intent on thoughts of sale and bearing on their heads baskets filled with various gathered forest fruit.

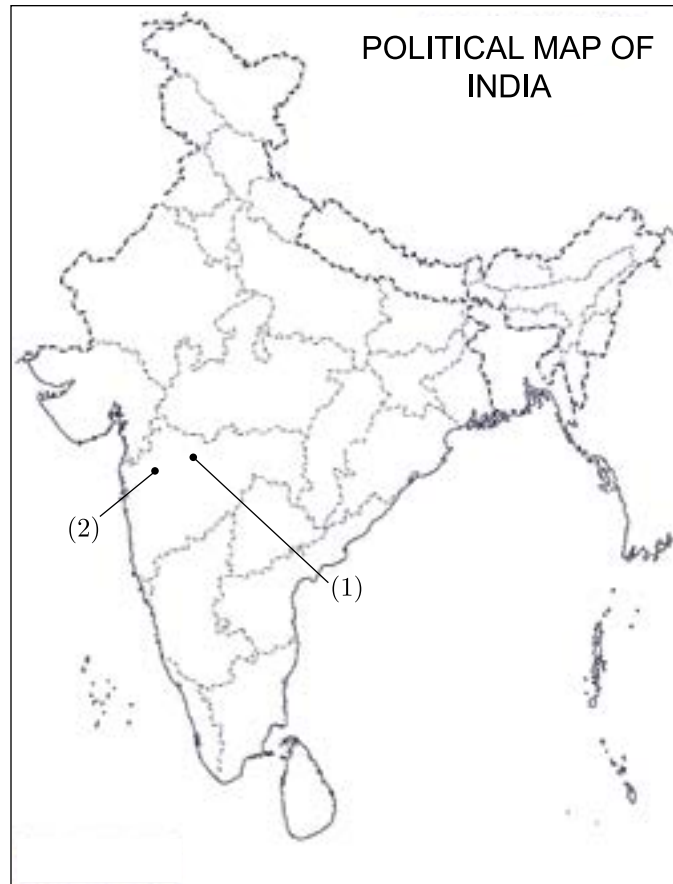
- (i) Who was the author of Harshacharita?
- (ii) Describe the outskirts of a forest in the Vindhyas.
- (iii) Describe the activities of the people of that area. Mention two main activities of the farmers of that time.

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. (i) Locate and label Mahajanapada Ujjaini Or Kuru.
(ii) Locate and label Mysore
(iii) Mark Chanhudaro
- B. On the given political outline map of India, two major Buddhist sites have been marked as respectively. Identify and write their name.



Sample Paper 5

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) Section D – Question no. 31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vii) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21 = 21

1. Identify the given image from the following options:



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- (a) Goddess Aditi (b) God Agni
(c) Nataraj (d) Mother Goddess
2. Which of the following landmarks was not part of the new city of “Shahjahanabad”?
(a) Hauz Khas (b) Red Fort
(c) Chandni Chowk (d) Jama Masjid
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true concerning B.R. Ambedkar?
(a) He opposed the caste system in India.
(b) He was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.
(c) He was a prominent lawyer.
(d) He was the second Law Minister of independent India.
4. What were the role of the Jatakas?
(a) They contain administrative stories only.
(b) They contain information about economy.
(c) They contain stories related to ordinary people.
(d) None of the above.
5. Which one of the following statements is appropriate about Ibn Battuta?
(a) He had written Kitab-ul-Hind in Arabic.
(b) He translated Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit work in Arabic.
(c) He was a Physician, Philosopher and Historian.
(d) He was Qazi during Muhammad Bin Tughlaq’s empire.
6. “Manusmriti” is written in which of the following languages?
(a) Pali (b) Sanskrit
(c) Telugu (d) Tamil
7. Identify the given personality with the following set of information:
I. He served as the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.
II. His main interest was in the archaeology of early history.
(a) William Jones
(b) Daya Ram Sahani
(c) Alexander Cunningham
(d) R.E.M. Wheeler

8. Match the following and select the correct option:

	List - I (Places)		List - II (State)
1.	Dholavira	A.	Pakistan
2.	Banawali	B.	Gujarat
3.	Kalibangan	C.	Haryana
4.	Harappa	D.	Rajasthan

- (a) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
- (b) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C
- (c) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
- (d) 1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B

9. The Lingayats were the devout followers of_____.

- (a) Vishnu
- (b) Goddess Lakshmi
- (c) Shiva
- (d) None of the above

10. Which one of the following statements is the correct explanation of Purusha:

- (a) Inferior Being
- (b) Arrogant Being
- (c) Supreme Being
- (d) None of the above

11. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): When the Shaikh died, his tomb-shrine (dargah, a Persian term meaning court) became the centre of devotion for his followers.

Reason (R): People believed that the dead saint was united with God and is closer to Him after death as compared to when he was living.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.
- (d) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.

12. Who carried the work of refining and modifying the different drafts of the constitution?

- (a) President of the Constituent Assembly
- (b) Drafting Committee
- (c) Committees and Sub-Committees
- (d) Ministers of the Government

13. What was the significance of Dargah?
- (a) It became the centre for learning
 - (b) It was the tomb shrine of the Sufis.
 - (c) The place was inhabited by the followers of the Sufi leaders.
 - (d) All of the above
14. Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following options:
- I. Exogamy is the type of marriage that takes place outside the unit.
 - II. Endogamy is the type of marriage that takes place within the units.
 - III. Polygyny is the practice of a woman having several husbands.
- Which of the following is correct?
- (a) Only I
 - (b) I, II and III
 - (c) I and III
 - (d) I and II
15. Ibn Battuta found Indian cities full of exciting opportunities. Identify the appropriate reason from the following options.
- (a) Crown ownership of land.
 - (b) Large population, Bazaars and efficient communication.
 - (c) Traders exported gold and silver.
 - (d) Autonomous and utilitarian village command.
16. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The implication of the Santhal revolt was the creation of the Santhal Paragana.
Reason (R): The Santhal Paragana was created by the British to stop the further confrontation.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.
 - (d) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
17. Which among the following is correctly matched ?
- | List - I | List-II |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Lathiyals | British agents |
| (b) Jotedars | Poor peasants |
| (c) Tejchand | Raja of Burdwan |
| (d) Fifth Report | Zamindars Report |
18. Why was the Indian Constitution the longest in the world?
- (a) Due to its geography
 - (b) Due to its size and diversity
 - (c) Due to the tribal areas
 - (d) Due to its adaptation from the British Constitution

19. Find out the correct chronological order of 'the books written by the famous travellers' from the following options:
- I. Kitab-ul-Hind was written by Al Biruni.
 - II. Rihla was written by Ibn Batuta.
 - III. Humayun Nama was written by Gulbadan Begum.
 - IV. Books on King Louis XIV was written by Bernier.
- Options :
- (a) IV, II, I & III
 - (b) III, II, I & IV
 - (c) II, III, IV & I
 - (d) I, II, III & IV
20. Complete the following with the correct option: Sidhu : Santhals :: Francis Buchanan
- (a) German
 - (b) British
 - (c) Netherlands
 - (d) Denmark
21. Find out from the following pairs which one is NOT correctly matched:
- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai - Punjab
 - (b) Bipin Chandra Pal - Bengal
 - (c) Subhash Chandra Bose - Madras
 - (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak - Maharashtra

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. What was the stand of the Muslim League and the Socialists on joining the Constituent Assembly?
23. How was the Citadel separated from the Lower Town?
24. What did Bernier write about the Sati system?
25. How did the policing powers and the justice powers of the zamindars end?
26. Discuss the features of the communities organised by the Sufis.

OR

How do Qalandars and Madaris interpret the Sufi ideals?

27. What are inscriptions? Describe some of its features in detail.

OR

Describe in detail the coinage system used by the Kushanas in their empire.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Discuss the importance of Virupaksha temple.

OR

Explain the reasons for the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire.

29. “The revolt of 1857 marked first nationalist challenge to the English in India.” Explain by giving examples to the value imbibed and practiced by the rebels to set the beginning for it.

OR

Examine the nature of Indian leadership that emerged against British in the revolt of 1857.

30. What are some of the different sources used by the philosophers for the reconstruction of the past religious and cultural beliefs?

OR

How did the stupa at Sanchi manage to get preserved despite having hundreds of years of history?

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Here is an excerpt of a mantra from the Rigveda, which was probably inserted in the text c. 1000 BCE, to be chanted by the priest while conducting the marriage ritual. It is used in many Hindu weddings even today: I free her from here, but not from there. I have bound her firmly there so that through the grace of Indra she will have fine sons and be fortunate in her husband's love. Indra was one of the principal deities, a god of valour, warfare and rain. 'Here' and 'there' refer to the father's and husband's house respectively.

- (i) Why do people worship Indra?
(ii) What is the meaning of the phrase “I free her from here, but not from there” used in the paragraph?
(iii) Why women should receive the grace of Indra?

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

Cash or Kind

The Ain on land revenue collection. Let him (the amil-guzar) not make it a practice of taking only in cash but also in kind. The latter is effected in several ways. First, kankut: in the Hindi language Kan signifies grain, and kut, estimate. If any doubts arise, the crops should be cut and estimated in three lots, the good, the middling and the inferior and the hesitation removed. Often, too the land taken by appraisement, gives a sufficiently accurate return. Secondly, batai, also called bhaoli, the crops are reaped

and stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties. But in the case several intelligent inspectors are required; otherwise, the evil-minded and false are given to deception. Thirdly, khet-batai when they divided the fields after they are sown. Fourthly, lang batai; after cutting the grain, they form it in heaps and divide it among themselves, and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.

- (i) Explain the term Kankut.
- (ii) Explain the system of batai or bhaoli system of land revenue collection.
- (iii) Explain the system of lang batai. Do you think this system was better than the other?

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

Why the Salt Satyagrah?

Why was salt the symbol of protest? 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 characterizing 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. Mounds 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 neighborhood of such areas for their personal use, salt officer is 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 of the people. The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi (CWMG), Vol. 49.

- (i) Why was salt monopoly introduced by the British considered as a curse by the Indians?
- (ii) How did Gandhiji illustrate his tactical wisdom with regard to salt monopoly?
- (iii) Explain the significance of Gandhiji's challenge of salt protest.

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- (i) Bharhut - A Major Buddhist Site
- (ii) Dholavira - A Mature Harappan Site
- (iii) Amber - A Territory Under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb

OR

Taxila - Capital of Gandhara

B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as '1' and '2', as the Centres of the National Movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

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Sample Paper 6

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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
- (v) Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- (vi) 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21=21

1. See the following image.



Lord Jagannatha with his sister Subhadra and Brother Balarama are worshipped in the famous temple at

- (a) Dakshineswar, West Bengal
- (b) Deogarh, Jharkhand
- (c) Puri, Orissa
- (d) Mysore, Karnataka

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2. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Rama Raya?
- I. He was successor of Krishnadeva Raya.
 - II. He was chief minister of Vijayanagara.
 - III. He had tremendous military skills.
 - IV. He was never defeated in any battle.
- Codes
- (a) I and II
 - (b) I, II and III
 - (c) II and III
 - (d) All of these
3. Who joined the Union Cabinet as Law Minister after Independence and also served as Chairman of the Drafting Committee?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) B R Ambedkar
 - (c) Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer
 - (d) Rajendra Prasad
4. Which among the following is not one of the eight paths/principles followed by Buddhists?
- (a) Right Thought
 - (b) Right Intention
 - (c) Right Efforts
 - (d) Right Inspiration
5. Study the following statements regarding Buddhism carefully.
- I. Buddhism grew rapidly, both during the lifetime and after the death of Buddha.
 - II. Buddhism did not give much importance to conduct and values.
 - III. Buddhism appealed to many people who were dissatisfied with the existing religious practices.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) I and III
 - (b) III and IV
 - (c) I and II
 - (d) II and IV
6. Complete the statement with the correct answer.
Tripitaka: 500 - 100 BCE :: Dharmasutras : _____
- (a) 500 - 200 BCE
 - (b) 500 - 300 BCE
 - (c) 200 - 100 BCE
 - (d) 500 - 400 BCE
7. What was the main demand of Khilafat Movement?
- (a) Restoration of Caliphate of Turkey
 - (b) Dominion Status for India
 - (c) Revival of Orthodox Culture of Islam
 - (d) Self rule of India
8. Why was the task of defining rights was difficult in the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) British do not want to include it in constitutional framework.
 - (b) Gandhiji opposed the idea of special rights for some sections.
 - (c) Right of people in princely state was ambiguous.
 - (d) Different groups have different demands regarding rights.

9. Who among the following is referred to as the king Devanampiya Piyadassi?
- (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Bindusara
(c) Ashoka (d) Bimbisara
10. Arrange the following in sequence.
- (i) Reign of Shah Jahan
(ii) Reign of Akbar
(iii) Reign of Humayun
(iv) Reign of Aurangazeb
- Codes
- (a) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i) (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(c) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) (d) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
11. Who among the following proposed the 'policy of pacification', under which paharia chiefs were given annual allowance and made responsible for the proper conduct of men?
- (a) William Hodges (b) Augustus Cleveland
(c) Francis Buchanan (d) Robert Starchery
12. In Sufi tradition, the word Pir means.
- (a) The Guru of the Sufis
(b) The Supreme God
(c) The greatest of all the Sufi saints
(d) The orthodox teacher who contests the Sufi beliefs.
13. Consider the following statement regarding Subsidiary Alliance.
- I. This system was devised by William Bentinck in 1798.
II. A British force was stationed in the territory of the ally.
III. Ally could enter into agreements with other rulers without any interference.
IV. A British Resident was attached to the court of ally.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) II and IV (b) I and II
(c) I, II, III and IV (d) II and III
14. Assertion : Paharias followed Jhoom cultivation.
Reason : They lived in huts within tamarind graves.
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

15. Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

	List I	List II
(a)	Exogamy	Marriage within one's own group
(b)	Best known ruler of Satavahana	Gotami-putra sami-Siri-Yana-Satakani
(c)	Critical edition of Mahabharata	V S Sukthankar
(d)	Vamsha is used to designate	Family

16. Mahatma Gandhi used to publish the letters written to him in his journal

- (a) New India (b) Indian Opinion
(c) Harijan (d) Young India

17. Identify the nature of the writing from the information given below.

- I. It is a biography of a saint
II. It praises the achievements of a saint.
III. It may not always be literally accurate.
(a) Autobiography (b) Biography
(c) Hagiography (d) None of these

18. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	The world is transient	1.	Self-punishmen
B.	The world is soulless	2.	Anatta
C.	The world is full of sorrows	3.	Anicca
D.	The path of moderation	4.	Dukkha

Codes

- (a) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1 (b) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
(c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (d) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

19. Choose the incorrect one about Lingayats Community from the following.

- (a) They questioned the theory of rebirth.
(b) They encouraged the practices approved in Dharmashastras.
(c) They challenged the idea of Caste.
(d) They did not practice funerary rites.

20. Abdur Razzaq was an ambassador sent by the ruler of

- (a) Portugal
(b) Persia
(c) Germany
(d) Russia

21. Assertion : There was lack of private property in land in India.
Reason : The emperor owned all the land distributed among its nobles.
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
 - (d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. Explain the Khilafat Movement. What demands were made by the proponents of the Khilafat Movement?
23. Explain the relevance of Ain-i-Akbari of Abu'l Fazl as a historical source.
24. What were the political centres of Mauryan Empire? Also enumerate the state of military in that empire.

Ans :

The five major political centres in the Mauryan empire were the capital Pataliputra and the provincial centres of Taxila, Ujjaini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri, which are mentioned in Asokan inscriptions.

According to Megasthenes, there was a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity. Of these, one looked after the navy, the second managed transport and provisions, the third was responsible for foot-soldiers, the fourth for horses, the fifth for chariots and the sixth for elephants.

The activities of the second sub committee were rather varied: arranging for bullock carts to carry equipments, procuring food for soldiers and fodder for animals and recruiting servants and artisans to look after the soldiers.

25. Discuss the views of the following leaders regarding the notion of Separate Electorate.
- (a) GB Pant
 - (b) Sardar Patel

OR

Partition of India had made nationalist fervently opposed to the idea of a separate electorate. Examine the views of RV Dhulekar and BR Ambedkar.

26. What are the features of stupas at Sanchi and Bharhut?

OR

Critically examine why Sanchi survived while Amravati did not?

27. Discuss about the Hazara Rama temple? What happened to different buildings after Vijayanagara kings?

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Explain how the rulers of Vijayanagara ensured water supply to the regions of their empire. What does it show about the kings?

OR

What impression about the lives of ordinary people can be collected from the travel accounts, field surveys and architecture of Vijayanagara Empire?

29. Give a detailed account on making of Indian Constitution?

OR

What were that immediate issues before the makers of the Constitution and also explain why the Constitution is regarded as a source of aspiration of freedom fighters in India?

30. Describe briefly the sources used for reconstructing the history of the Gupta rulers.

OR

A statement by DC Sircar “There is no aspect of life, culture and activities of the Indians that is not reflected in inscriptions.” Discuss.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the question that follow.

Gandhiji in Young India, 17th March, 1927

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 laboursaving machinery. Men go on ‘saving labour’, till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all.

Young India, 13th November, 1924

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.

Question :

- (i) Why charkha was given importance by Gandhiji?
- (ii) How would spinning wheel help poor?
- (iii) How will machines impact the poor?

32. Read the following source carefully and answer the question that follow.

‘Great’ and ‘little’ traditions

The terms great and little traditions were coined by a sociologist named Robert Redfield in 20th century to describe the cultural practices of peasant societies. He found that peasants observed rituals and customs that emanated from dominant social categories, including priest and rulers. These he classified as part of a great tradition. At the same time peasants also followed local practices that did not necessarily correspond with those of great tradition. These he included within the category of little tradition. He also noticed that both great and little traditions changed over time, through a process of interaction.

While scholars accept the significance of these categories and processes, they are uncomfortable with the hierarchy suggested by the term great and little. The use of quotation marks for “great” and “little” is one way of indicating this.

Question :

- (i) Why Robert Redfield coined the term ‘great’ and ‘little’ tradition?
- (ii) Give two example each of ‘great’ and ‘little’ tradition from your life?
- (iii) Why scholar disagreed on terminology of ‘great’ and ‘little’ tradition?

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow

Evidence of an ‘Invasion’

Much later, in 1947, REM Wheeler, the Director-General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archaeological evidence with that of the Rigveda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. He wrote the Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold, Indra, the Aryan war-god is called Puramdara, 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 civilisation of essentially non-Aryan type, now known to have employed massive fortifications..... What destroyed this firmly settled civilisation? Climatic, economic 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 more chance that at a late period of Mohenjodaro men, women and children, appear to have been massacred there. On circumstantial evidence, Indra stands accused.

Question :

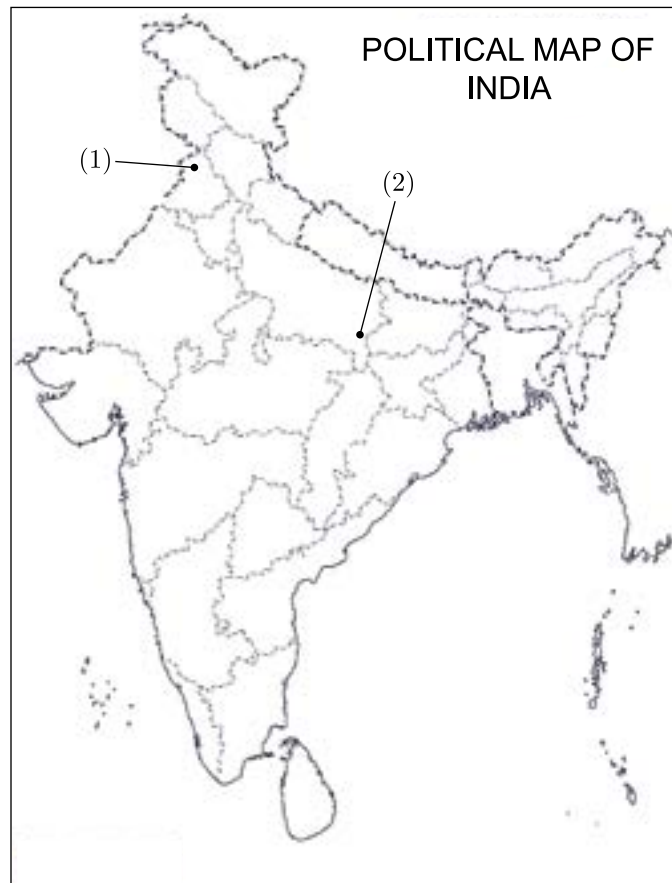
- (i) What was the importance of citadels in Mohenjodaro?
- (ii) Explain the reasons attributed for the disappearance of Harappan Civilisation.
- (iii) ‘Harappan Civilisation was a single state’. Give arguments in support of the statement.

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. 34. A.(i) Locate and label territories under British control in 1857 in East.
(ii) Locate and label the place where Buddha was born. Or Locate and label the place of Sanchi stupa.
(iii) Urban town of Nageshwar in Harappan Civilisation.
B. On the given political outline map of India, two centres of the National Movement have been marked as 1 and 2 Write their names.



Sample Paper 7 Solution

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) 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
 - (v) Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21=21

1. Identify the given image from the following options:



- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| (a) Nakul | (b) Bhima |
| (c) Yuddhishtira | (d) Arjuna |

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2. What is the literal meaning of the term “Silsila”?
- (a) Generosity (b) Contemplation
(c) Chain of the link between master and disciple (d) None of the above
3. Into how many chapters is “Kitab-ul-Hind” divided into?
- (a) Ten (b) Twenty-four
(c) Eighty (d) Eight
4. Identify the given ruler with the following set of information:
- He was blind.
 - He was the father of Duryodhana.
- (a) Vidhur (b) Pandu
(c) Bheeshma (d) Dhritarashtra
5. Fill in the blank :
_____ wrote the book Akbar Nama.
- (a) Faizi (b) Abul Fazl
(c) Amir Khusrau (d) Mirza Ghalib
6. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Buddhist Sangha?
- (a) The Sangha did not accommodate the disciples of monks.
(b) The monks of Sangha teaches the path of Dhamma.
(c) The Sangha was later opened for the women as well.
(d) Initially only men were allowed in the Sangha.
7. The colonial rule in India was first established in which of the following places?
- (a) Bengal (b) Madras
(c) Deccan (d) Bombay
8. Which of the following rulers erected a pillar at Lumbini ?
- (a) Samudragupta (b) Bimbisara
(c) Chandragupta (d) Asoka
9. Match the following and select the correct option:

	List - I (Harappan Site)		List - II (Features)
1.	First Indus Site Discovered	A.	Harappan
2.	Port City in Indus	B.	Nageshwar
3.	Craft Production	C.	Chahanundharo
4.	Shells	D.	Loth

- (a) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
(b) 1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B
(c) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C
(d) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
10. Who was the Chief Draughtsman of the Indian Constitution?
(a) Nandalal Bose (b) Sir B.N. Rau
(c) S.N. Mukherjee (d) Dr Ambedkar
11. Which of the following professions is common among Kong Zi, Mahavira, Aristotle and Buddha?
(a) Warriors (b) Atheist
(c) Philosophers (d) Kings
12. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Durgabai informed the House that the opposition in the south against Hindi was very strong.
Reason (R): On the call of Mahatma Gandhi, she carried on Hindi propaganda in the south.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
(d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct
13. Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following options:
I. The Objectives Resolution was brought by Jawahar Lal Nehru.
II. The Objectives Resolution was accepted and passed by the Constituent Assembly.
III. Objectives Resolution acted as the guiding light for the Constitution makers. Options :
(a) I & II (b) I, II & III
(c) I & III (d) II & III
14. What was the name given to pavilions in the Virupaksha temple?
(a) Dibba (b) Gopuram
(c) Mandapa (d) Nayaka
15. Find out the correct chronological order of the Vijaynagara dynasties from the following options :
I. Rule of the Sangama Dynasty
II. Rule of the Aravidu Dynasty
III. Rule of the Tuluva Dynasty
IV. Rule of the Suluva Dynasty
Options:
(a) IV, II, I & III (b) II, III, IV & I
(c) III, II, I & IV (d) I, IV, III & I

16. Find out from the following pairs which one is NOT correctly matched:
- (a) Tantia Tope : Kanpur
 - (b) Wajid Ali Shah : Meerut
 - (c) Rani Laxmibai Bai : Jhansi
 - (d) Begum Hazrat Mahal : Lucknow
17. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The officers of the Mughal administration under Akbar was directed to follow the policy of “Sulh-i-Kul.”
Reason (R): This policy was formed to ensure absolute peace in the society and bring communal harmony.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
 - (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.
18. What was the total number of the Mahajanapadas?
- (a) Eighteen
 - (b) Sixteen
 - (c) Fourteen
 - (d) Ten
19. Complete the following with the correct option:
Abdur Razzaq : Persia, Duarte Barbosa: _____.
- (a) Netherlands
 - (b) Portuguese
 - (c) Morrocco
 - (d) French
20. Which among the following is correctly matched ?
- | | List - I | List - II |
|-----|-----------------|------------------------|
| (a) | Henry Beveridge | Babur Nama translation |
| (b) | Alanqua | Afghan Queen |
| (c) | Sharia | Christian law |
| (d) | Plato | Greek |
21. From which of the following places Gandhiji started the salt March in the year 1930?
- (a) Wardha Ashram
 - (b) Belgaum Ashram
 - (c) Sabarmati Ashram
 - (d) Delhi Ashram

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. What was the stand of the Muslim League and the Socialists on joining the Constituent Assembly?
23. Describe the hierarchy of economic status in the Varna system.
- OR**
- Discuss any three the features of the Shrenis.
24. What can be known about nayakas?
25. How did Mahatma Gandhi want to celebrate 26 January 1930?
26. “Archaeologists have used evidence from material remains to piece together parts of Harappan history.” Justify the statement with reference to the principles of classification.
- OR**
- “Harappan script is considered as an enigmatic script.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.
27. “India had a unique system of communication during the fourteenth century.” Justify the statement of Ibn-e-Battuta.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Give a brief account of writers who visited India after 1500 CE.
- OR**
- India had a unique system of communication during the fourteenth century”. Examine the statement of Ibn Battuta.
29. What are some of the common subsistence strategies in both the Early Harappan and the Mature Harappan culture?
- OR**
- Discuss in detail the drainage system of the Harappan cities.
30. Why did the zamindars regularly default on the payment of rents on their estates to the British government?
- OR**
- Describe the lifestyle of the Paharias of the Rajmahal hills and how they utilized the forest resources.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Both Nayanars and Alvars were revered by the Vellala peasants. Not surprisingly, rulers tried to win their support as well. The Chola kings, for instance, often attempted to claim divine support and proclaim their power and status by building splendid temples that were adorned with stone and metal sculpture to recreate the visions of these popular saints who sang in the language of the people.

- (i) The Nayanars and the Alvars received support from which sections of the society?
 - (ii) Why do you think that Chola Kings supported the Nayanars and Alvars?
 - (iii) Why did Chola Kings construct temples?
32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:
- When historians began reconstructing early Indian history in the nineteenth century, the emergence of the Mauryan Empire was regarded as a major landmark. India was then under colonial rule and was part of the British Empire. Nineteenth and early twentieth-century Indian historians found the possibility that there was an empire in early India both challenging and exciting. Also, some of the archaeological finds associated with the Mauryas, including stone sculpture, were considered to be examples of the spectacular art typical of empires. Many of these historians found the message on Asokan inscriptions very different from that of most other rulers, suggesting that Asoka was more powerful and industrious, as also more humble than later rulers who adopted grandiose titles. So it is not surprising that nationalist leaders in the twentieth century regarded him as an inspiring figure.
- (i) India was under which rule when the historians began constructing the history of the Mauryan Empire?
 - (ii) What were some of the significant features of the Mauryan Empire?
 - (iii) What image of Asoka can be constructed through his inscriptions?

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

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the many maulvis who played an important part in the revolt of 1857. Educated in Hyderabad, he became a preacher when young. In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching jihad (religious war) against the British and urging people to rebel. He moved in a palanquin, with drumbeaters in front and followers at the rear. He was therefore popularly called Danka Shah, the maulvi with the drum (danka). British officials panicked as thousands began following the maulvi and many Muslims began seeing him as an inspired prophet. When he reached Lucknow in 1856, he was stopped by the police from preaching in the city. Subsequently, in 1857, he was jailed in Faizabad. When released, he was elected by the mutinous 22nd Native Infantry as their leader. He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated. He came to be known for his courage and power. Many people in fact believed that he was invincible, had magical powers, and could not be killed by the British. It was this belief that partly formed the basis of his authority.

- (i) Why did British officials panic about Maulavi Ahmadullah?
- (ii) What was the reason for his popularity?
- (iii) Why was he considered invincible?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

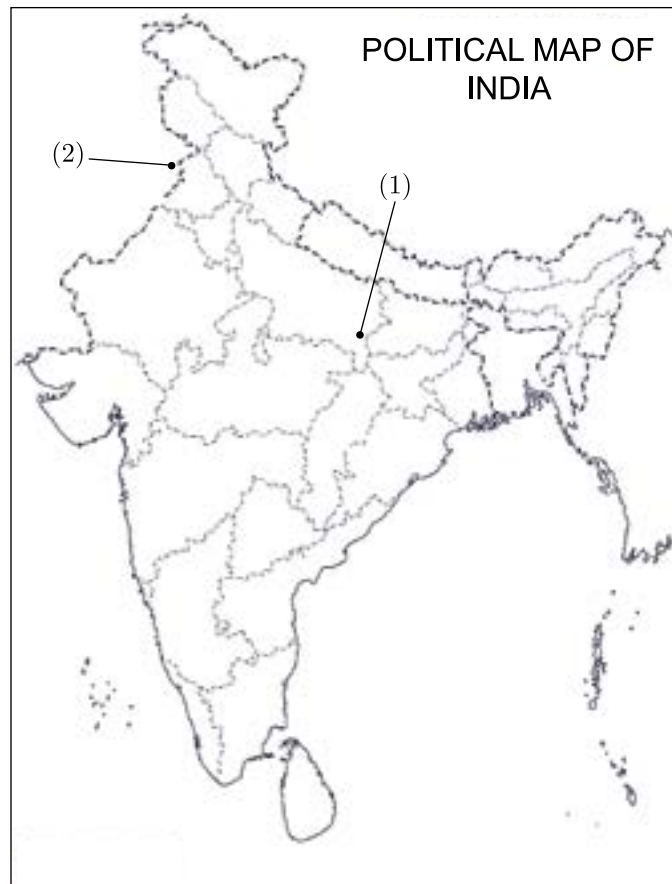
34. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- I. Lathal - A Mature Harappan Site
- II. Bodh Gaya - A Major Buddhist Site
- III. Panipat - Territory Under the Control of Mughals

OR

Jhansi - A Main Centre of the Revolt of 1857

B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A' and 'B', as the centres of the National Movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



Sample Paper 8

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) 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
 - (v) Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21=21

1. Identify the given image from the following options:



- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| (a) Nakul | (b) Bhima |
| (c) Yuddhishtira | (d) Arjuna |

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2. Complete the following with the correct option :
 Nicolo De Conti : Italy :: Afanasy Nikitin : _____.
 (a) Britain (b) Italy
 (c) Portugal (d) Russia
3. Which of the following leaders moved the “Objectives Resolution”?
 (a) Sardar Patel (b) Rajendra Prasad
 (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) C.R. Das
4. Identify the ruler of the with the following set of information:
 • They generally ruled over the Southern areas of India
 • They generally adopted the name of their mothers.
 (a) Satavahanas (b) Chalukyas
 (c) Kushanas (d) Sakas
5. Who was the last Mughal ruler?
 (a) Shah Alam II (b) Farukh Siyar
 (c) Dara Shikoh (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar
6. Buddha gave his first sermon at _____.
 (a) Kushingara (b) Vaishali
 (c) Sarnath (d) Lumbini
7. Which of the following men persuaded the Buddhist monks to allow the entry of women in the Sangha?
 (a) Siddhartha (b) Mogaliputta Tissa
 (c) Ananda (d) None of the above
8. The Kingdom of Awadh was formally annexed to the British Empire in:
 (a) 1860 (b) 1846
 (c) 1866 (d) 1856
9. Find out from the following pairs which one is NOT correctly matched:
 (a) John Marshall : ASI (b) Mohenjodaro : Colin Campbell
 (c) Alexander Cunningham : First DG ASI (d) Harappa : Daya Ram Sahni

10. Match the following and select the correct option:

	List - I		List - II
1.	Endogamy	A.	Marriage outside clan
2.	Exogamy	B.	A man having many wives
3.	Polygamy	C.	A woman having several husbands
4.	Polyandry	D.	Marriage within same clan

- (a) 1 - D, 2 - A, 3 - B , 4 - C
(b) 1 - A, 2 - D, 3 - C , 4 - B
(c) 1 - C, 2 - B, 3 - D , 4 - A
(d) 1 - B, 2 - C, 3 - D , 4 - A
11. Which of the following rulers rebuilt Sudarshana Lake?
(a) Harsha (b) Ashoka
(c) Rudradaman (d) Gautami-putra Siri-Satakarni
12. Due to which of the following the Buddhist monks were known as Bhikhus?
(a) They renounced God.\ (b) They followed the ideas of Buddha.
(c) They always lived in the state of fasting (d) They lived on alms.
13. In which of the following places does the birth of Buddha take place?
(a) Kushinagar (b) Bodh Gaya
(c) Sarnath (d) Lumbini
14. Identify the given image from the following options:
(a) Scene from Battle of Kalinga (b) Scene from Tripitaka
(c) Scene from Ramayana (d) Scene from Mahabharata
15. Who has written the Prayag Prashasti?
(a) Kalidasa (b) Banabhatta
(c) Harisena (d) None of these
16. The Mughal texts were generally written in the _____ language.
(a) Arabic (b) Persian
(c) Urdu (d) Hindi
17. Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following options:
I. It took approximately two years and nine months for its formation.
II. It had eleven sessions in total.
III. All the drafts of the constitution were thoroughly discussed.
Options :
(a) II & III (b) I, II & III
(c) I & II (d) I & III
18. Find out the correct chronological order of the following events related to the Vijayanagara Empire from the following options :
I. Establishment of Sangama Dynasty
II. Construction of Virupaksha Temple
III. Battle of Rakshas Tangdi
IV. Death of Deva Raya II
Options:

- (a) III, II, I & IV
(b) IV, II, I & III
(c) I, II, IV & III
(d) II, III, IV & I

19. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The centre of the Mughal power was the court.
Reason (R): The Mughals were religiously tolerant.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.
(d) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
20. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was against the idea of the separate electorates.
Reason (R): He felt that the separate electorates can break the unity of the nation.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.
(d) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
21. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the _____ dynasty.
(a) Tuluva
(b) Saluva
(c) Sangama
(d) Chola
22. Which among the following is correctly matched?

	List - I	List - II
(a)	Jizya	Land Tax
(b)	Red Fort	Akbar
(c)	Taj Mahal	Jehangir
(d)	Harem	Women Household

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

23. What were the sources of revenue of village panchayats during the Mughal rule in India?
24. What were the six means of acquiring wealth for women as per the Manusmriti?

OR

What kind of wealth women were allowed to possess?

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25. Describe the ceremonies performed in Mahanavami Dibba.
26. Why Gandhi was regarded as the 'people's' leader?
27. How the members of the Constituent Assembly were elected?
28. What was the fixed set of events that were observed during the riots in the Bombay Deccan?

OR

Why did the zamindars regularly default on the payment of rents on their estates to the British government?

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

29. Discuss in detail the drainage system of the Harappan cities?

OR

Discuss the features of the residential buildings in Mohenjodaro?

30. Examine why Bernier described the Mughal towns as the 'Camp Towns'.

OR

Explain Al-Biruni's description of caste system.

31. What were some of the ways using which the zamindars maintained control over their estates even after defaulting on the payment of rents?

OR

What were the features of the Fifth Report? Explain in detail.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

To some extent, exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of coinage. Punch-marked coins made of silver and copper (c. sixth century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used. These have been recovered from excavations at several sites throughout the subcontinent. Numismatists have studied these and other coins to reconstruct possible commercial networks. Attempts made to identify the symbols on punch marked coins with specific ruling dynasties, including the Mauryas, suggest that these were issued by kings. It is also likely that merchants, bankers and town's people issued some of

these coins. The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Indo-Greeks, who established control over the north-western part of the subcontinent c. second century BCE.

- (i) What was the medium used for exchanging different commodities?
- (ii) Who are Numismatists?
- (iii) Who issued the coins?

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

We often take the terms Hindu and Muslim for granted, as labels for religious communities. Yet, these terms did not gain currency for a very long time. Historians who have studied Sanskrit texts and inscriptions dating between the eighth and fourteenth centuries point out that the term musalman or Muslim was virtually never used. Instead, people were occasionally identified in terms of the region from which they came. So, the Turkish rulers were designated as Turushka, Tajika were people from Tajikistan and Parashika were people from Persia. Sometimes, terms used for other people were applied to the new migrants. For instance, the Turks and Afghans were referred to as Shakas and Yavanas (a term used for Greeks). A more general term for these migrant communities was mlechchha, indicating that they did not observe the norms of caste society and spoke languages that were not derived from Sanskrit. Such terms sometimes had a derogatory connotation, but they rarely denoted a distinct religious community of Muslims in opposition to Hindus.

- (i) The usage of the term Hindu and Muslim was not common in early times. Comment.
- (ii) What identification pattern was used for the people having different descent?
- (iii) Who were designated as “Mlechchha”?

34. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being misgoverned. The British government also wrongly assumed that Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler. On the contrary, he was widely loved, and when he left his beloved Lucknow, there were many who followed him all the way to Kanpur singing songs of lament. The widespread sense of grief and loss at the Nawab's exile was recorded by many contemporary which did not wail out the cry of agony in separation of Jan-i-Alam.” One folk song bemoaned that “the honourable English came and took the country” (Angrez Bahadur ain, mulklailinho).

This emotional upheaval was aggravated by immediate material losses. The removal of the Nawab led to the dissolution of the court and its culture. Thus a whole range of people - musicians, dancers, poets, artisans, cooks, retainers, and administrative officials and so on - lost their livelihood.

- (i) Why did people bemoan and show an emotional upheaval?
- (ii) What human values are revealed in the above passage?
- (iii) Who lost their livelihood?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

35. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

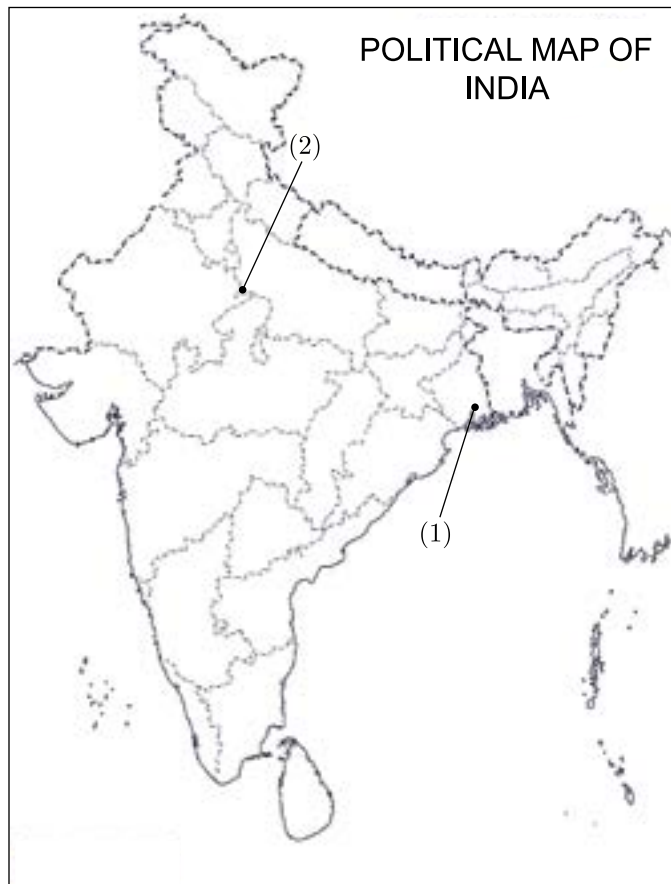
- (i) Rakhigarhi - Indus Valley Site
- (ii) Kaushambi - Ashokan Pillar Inscription
- (iii) Amritsar - A Main Centre of the National Movement

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OR

Ujjain - Capital of Avanti

- B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as '1' and '2', as the centres of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



Sample Paper 9

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) Section D – Question no. 31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vii) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21 = 21

1. Identify the person shown in the circle



- (a) BR Ambedkar
- (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (c) Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) GB Pant

2. Which of the following characteristic features is not related to the bricks found in Harappan sites?
- (a) Coloured bricks (b) Standard ratio of bricks
(c) Sun-dried bricks (d) Baked bricks
3. Which among the following Sufi saint was called as the lamp of the entire land?
- (a) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya (b) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar
(c) Nasiruddin Chiragh Dehlavi (d) Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
4. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

	List I	List II
(a)	It is a religious town near Bhopal	Sanchi
(b)	It is a form of Hinduism	Vajrayana
(c)	It means great wheel	Mahayana
(d)	It means lesser wheel	Hinayana

5. Kabir's poetry has literary as well as a philosophical significance. Select the most appropriate option from the following that describes this essence.
- (a) God is a philosophy in isolation from rituals.
(b) God is based on reincarnation.
(c) God is one who just has different names.
(d) God is vested in all saguna forms.
6. Which of the following is a correct answer?
- I. In 16th century, transition from a tribal to a monarchial system became partially developed.
II. War was common during the phase
III. The Ahom kings declared a royal monopoly over the capture of wild elephants
- Codes
- (a) I, II and III (b) II and III
(c) I and II (d) I and III
7. Complete the following with the correct option.
- Lothal : Gujarat :: Kalibangan : _____
- (a) Rajasthan (b) Haryana
(c) Gujarat (d) Maharashtra
8. Why did Mahatma Gandhi reach Dandi?
- (a) Because he wanted to break the Salt Law.
(b) Because he wanted to give a speech there.
(c) Because he wanted to organise a satyagraha there.
(d) Because he was forced to go there by the British.

9. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	1917	1.	Peasant Movement in Bardoli
B.	1919	2.	Civil Disobedience Movement begins
C.	1928	3.	Rowlatt Satyagrah
D.	1930	4.	Champaran Movement

Codes

- (a) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2 (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
(c) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1 (d) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
10. What was founded by Britishers to acquire more cotton?
(a) The Manchester Cotton Company (b) The Cotton Supply Association
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
11. Which among the following is written by Abul Hamid Lahori?
(a) Alamgir Nama (b) Akbar Nama
(c) Badshah Nama (d) Jahangir Nama
12. Read the following statements about Akbar carefully.
I. Under him, Persian was elevated to a language of his empire.
II. His chronicle, Akbarnama was written by Abu'l Fazl.
III. He abolished the tax on pilgrimage in 1563 and Jizya in 1564.
Which of the above statement is/are correct?
(a) Only I (b) I and II
(c) I, II and III (d) II and III
13. Identify the feature of Harappan Civilisation.
I. It was a large rectangular tank.
II. It was in a country yard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides.
III. There were rooms on three sides.
IV. Water from tank flowed into a huge drain.
(a) The Great Bath (b) The Great Washroom
(c) The Great Tank (d) None of these
14. Assertion : Santhals felt that it was high time to rebel against the zamindars.
Reason : Zamindars continuously increasing their control over the forest areas.
(a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

15. Match the following.

	State		Capital
A.	Anga.	1.	Rajgir
B.	Magadha	2.	Champa
C.	Kashi	3.	Varanasi
D.	Vatsa	4.	Kaushambi

Codes

(a) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

(b) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

(c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

(d) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

16. The Brihadeeswara temple is constructed by rulers of _____

(a) Chola Empire

(b) Vijayanagar Empire

(c) Hoysalas Dynasty

(d) Chalukyas Dynasty

17. Which is the meaning of 'Shabad' from the given extract?

(a) Sufi songs

(b) Persian text containing poems

(c) Guru Nanak expressed his ideas through hymns called 'Shabad'.

(d) All of the above

18. In which of the following places the independent government was proclaimed during Quit India Movement?

(a) Muzaffarpur

(b) Satara

(c) Lucknow

(d) Calcutta

19. Arrange the location of the following sites of the Kuru-Panchala region and neighbouring region and neighbouring areas in correct sequence from East to West.

(i) Ayodhya

(ii) Hastinapur

(iii) Indraprastha

(iv) Kushinagara

Codes

(a) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

(b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

(c) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

(d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

20. 7. _____ was the ruler of Bhopal who provided money for the preservation of the ancient site of Sanchi Stupa.

(a) Rukaiyya Begum

(b) Shah Jahan Begum

(c) Roshanara Begum

(d) Jahanara Begum

21. Assertion : Govind Ballabh Pant believed that separate electorates will impinge the growth and happiness of the minorities.
Reason : It promotes feelings of isolationism and frustration among the minorities.
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
 - (d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. Why was the Charkha chosen as the symbol of nationalism?
23. How did archaeologists made a division between the social and economic life of the Harappan people?
24. What were the arguments in favour of greater power to the province?
25. What were the salient feature of temple architecture under the Vijayanagara Empire?
26. Write about any three sources that are used by historians to study Mauryan Empire.

OR

What are the limitations of inscriptional evidence in understanding political and economic history of India ?

27. Analyse Bernier's account of the urban centres.

OR

Explain the views of Bernier about a more complex social reality of the Mughal Empire.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Discuss the nature of the Revolt of 1857. What values were reflected by Indians during the Revolt of 1857?

OR

Describe how the British celebrated those, who they believed saved the English and repressed the rebels during the Revolt of 1857?

29. Who were the Alvars and the Nayanars? What relations they had with the Southern states?

OR

The wide range of text produced in and around Sufi Khanqahs had helped immensely in reconstruction of history of Sufism. In this regard explain Malfuzat, Maktubat and Tazkiras as the sources used to reconstruct the history of Sufi traditions.

30. Describe the features of the famous Sanchi stupa in accordance to the structure and sculpture.

OR

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

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

“British element is gone but they have left the mischief behind.”

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation ... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past.

One day, we may be united ... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief (hear, hear). When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they have to go so soon.

They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy bad. Are we to get out of it or not?

Questions :

- (i) Why separate electorate was considered as a mischief?
 - (ii) Explain Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's views on the issue of separate electorates system.
 - (iii) In what ways did Sardar Patel explain that “The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind”?
32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Name of Satavahana Kings from Inscriptions

These are the names of several generations of Satavahana rulers, recovered from inscriptions. Note the uniform title Raja. Also note the following word, which ends with the term puta, a Prakrit word meaning ‘son’. The term Gotami-puta means ‘Son of Gotami’. Names like Gotami and Vasithi are feminine forms of Gotama and Vasistha Vedic seers after whom gotras were named.

Raja Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani

Raja Vasithi-puta (sami-) Siri-Pulumayi Raja Gotami-puta sami-Siri- Yana-Satakani Raja Madhari-puta svami-Sakasena Raja Vasathi-puta Chatarapana-Satakani Raja Hariti-puta Vinhukada Chutukulanamda-Satakani

Raja Gotami-puta Siri-Vijaya-Satakani

Questions :

- (i) What is the importance of gotra in Brahmanical practice?
- (ii) How was Satavahana gotra practice different from the Brahmanical practice?
- (iii) What position did women enjoy in the Satavahana society?

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Colin Mackenzie

Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815, he was appointed the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. He embarked on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that "It struggled long under the miseries of bad management ... before the South came under the benign influence of the British Government."

By studying Vijayanagara, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various tribes of natives forming the general mass of the population to this day."

Questions :

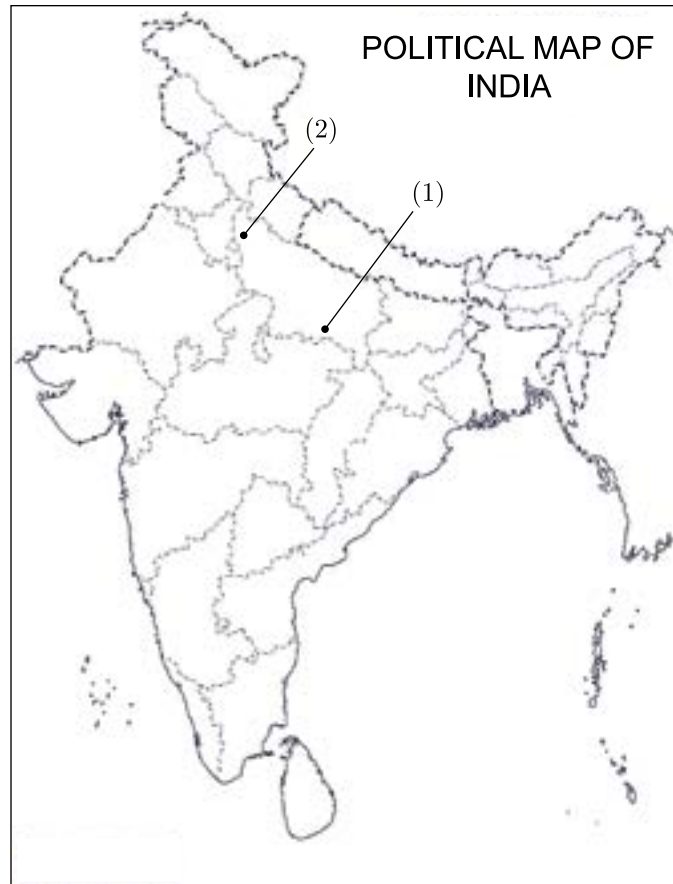
- (i) Who was Colin Mackenzie?
- (ii) Mention what Mackenzie did to make governance of the colony easier.
- (iii) According to him, what benefits would the East India Company gain after studying Vijayanagara? Explain in brief.

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. Locate and label the following.
- (i) Place of Quit India Resolution. Or Place of Jalianwala Bagh Massacre.
 - (ii) One centre of National Movement in Gujarat.
 - (iii) One city of importance in South India.
- B. On the given political outline map of India, two places associated with Asokan Pillar inscriptions are marked from 1 and 2. Write their names.



Sample Paper 10

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) Section D – Question no. 31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vii) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21 = 21

1. Identify the following image and write its name.



- (a) A sculpture from Sanchi
- (b) A sculpture from Vijayanagara
- (c) A sculpture from Satavahanas
- (d) A sculpture from Amravati

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2. Who introduced the 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly on 13th December, 1946?
- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (b) Alladi Krishnaswamy
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Dr BR Ambedkar

3. Complete the following with the correct option.
Gajapati Rulers : Orissa :: Hoysalas: _____.
- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Orissa
(c) Deccan (d) Karnataka

4. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	Shortughai	1.	Pakistan
B.	Khetri	2.	Afghanistan
C.	Meluha	3.	Rajasthan
D.	Kot Diji	4.	Mesopotamia

Codes

- (a) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 (b) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
(c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (d) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
5. Gandhiji started the Dandi March from this place in Gujarat.
- (a) Dandi Ashram (b) Gandhinagar Ashram
(c) Ahmedabad Ashram (d) Sabarmati Ashram
6. A distinctive type of vessel, a large Harappan jar coated with a thick layer of black clay has been found at which of the following places?
- (a) Dilmun (b) Magan
(c) Omani (d) Meluha

7. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	Humayun Nama	1.	Abul Faz'l
B.	Akbar Nama	2.	Gulbadan begum
C.	Jahangir Nama	3.	Jahangir
D.	Alamgir Nama	4.	Muhammad Kazim

Codes :

- (a) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
(b) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
(c) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
(d) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

8. Who was Governor-General of Bengal when the permanent settlement was introduced?
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord William
(c) Lord Irwin (d) Lord Buchanan
9. Francois Bernier came to Mughal Empire in search of _____.
(a) Judicial remedy (b) Medical facility
(c) Thief (d) Opportunities
10. Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched.
(a) The Clemency of Canning - A Journal named 'Punch'
(b) Kunwar Singh - Revolted in Kanpur during 1857.
(c) Relief of Lucknow- Joseph Noel Paton
(d) In Memoriam- Thomas Jones Barker
11. Which among the following is the Buddhist text which patronised the images worship of Buddha and Bodhisattas?
(a) Vajrayana (b) Mahayana
(c) Theravada (d) Hinayana
12. Identify the name of the following text from the information given below.
I. The Sanskrit used in this text is far simpler than that of the Vedas, or of the Prashastis.
II. The original story of the text was probably composed by charioteer-bards known as sutas.
III. This text included over 100,000 verses with depictions of a wide range of social categories and situations.
IV. The text also contains sections laying down norms of behaviour for various social groups.
(a) Manusmriti (b) Mahabharata
(c) Chandogya Upanishads (d) Ramayana
13. Who came into Bengal in the 1780s?
(a) Paharias (b) Rajputs
(c) Santhals (d) None of these
14. Arrange them in chronological order.
(i) Sambandar
(ii) Ramanujacharya
(iii) Basavanna
(iv) Sri Chaitanya
Codes
(a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(b) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
(c) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
(d) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

15. Gandhiji made his first public appearance in India at.
(a) Kheda Satyagraha (b) Champaran Satyagraha
(c) Foundation of Indian National Congress (d) Opening of Banaras Hindu University
16. Select the correct statement about the Ain-i Akbari.
I. The first book is called Manzil-abadi.
II. The second book is Mulk-abadi.
III. The third book is Sipah-abadi.
IV. The fourth book deals with the religious traditions of people of India.
Codes
(a) I and IV (b) III and IV
(c) I and II (d) II and III
17. Few inscriptions mentioned a king referred as Piyadassi which meant pleasant to behold. Who among the following kings is known as Piyadassi?
(a) Ashoka (b) Kanishka
(c) Samudragupta (d) Chandragupta I
18. According to Ibn Battuta, the Indian Postal system was used for which of the following activities?
(a) To remit credit across long distances. (b) To dispatch goods required at short notice.
(c) To send information. (d) All of the above
19. Assertion : Military Chiefs were also known as Nayakas.
Reason : Amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.
(a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false
20. Consider the following statements.
I. The Congress by the 1930s had accepted Hindustani to be the national language.
II. Hindi got developed from Hindustani language only.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) Only II (b) Only I
(c) Neither I nor II (d) Both I and II
21. Assertion : The Childhood name of Buddha was Siddhartha.
Reason : He was the son of the chief of the Shakya clan.
(a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. Explain the reasons behind turning of mutinous sepoys in many places towards erstwhile rulers and zamindars to provide leadership to the revolt.
23. “The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal occupations of the four categories of Varnas”. Critically examine the statement.
24. Why did Mauryan rulers kept a large number of officers?
25. What were the causes of decline of Vijayanagara after the death of Krishnadeva raya?

OR

Elaborate about the new traditions that were innovated and developed by the rulers of Vijayanagara.

26. What were the important contributions of women devotees during the Bhakti Period?

OR

Critically examine the statement that “The Lingayats challenged the well established ideas of certain groups of Brahmanas.”

27. Making of the Constitution was a result of debate, discussion and deliberation among nationalist leaders and experts. Explain in this context of the statement the making of the Constitution.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Give an detailed account on the life of Paharias. What was the impact of aggressive push by Britisher for settled agriculture on their life?

OR

Examine the causes that led to Permanent Settlement in Bengal. Also identify the consequences of it.

29. An empire however strong it may be, comes to an end. In this content, explain how Vijayanagara empire ended?

OR

Many foreign travellers visited the Vijayanagara empire, but writing of Portuguese travellers gives more illustrative account of the empire. Explain by giving specific examples.

30. Enumerate the architectural features of Harappan cities that indicate meticulous planning. What ideas can be grasped about the town planning of the ancient civilisation?

OR

Give an account of art and craft production in Harappan civilisation and also explain its various centre for procuring raw materials.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

‘Proper’ Social Roles

Here is a story from 11, the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharat :

Once Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Eklavya, a forest-dwelling nishada (a hunting community). When Drona, who knew the dharma, refused to have him as his pupil, Eklavya 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 Eklavya. When the dog smelt the dark nishada wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed, Eklavya 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 Eklavya, 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 Eklavya, who immediately acknowledged and honoured him as his teacher. When Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee, Eklavya 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.

Question :

- (i) Explain why Dronacharya refused to accept Eklavya as his pupil?
 - (ii) Explain how did Eklavya amaze the Pandavas with his display of archery skill?
 - (iii) Was Dronacharya's act justified ? Give arguments to prove your answer.
32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow. Moistening the Rose Garden of Fortune In this extract Abu'l Fazl gives a vivid account of how and from whom he collected this information:

_____ to Abu'l Fazl son of Mubarak _____

this sublime mandate was given. "Write with the pen of sincerity the account of the glorious events and of our dominion-conquering victories _____ Assuredly, I spent much labour and research in collecting the records and narratives of his Majesty's actions and I was long time interrogating the servants of the State and the old members of the illustrious family. I examined both prudent, truth-speaking old men and active-minded, right-actioned young ones and reduced their statements to writing. The Royal commands were issued to the provinces, that those who from old service remembered, with certainty or with adminicle of doubt, the events of the past, should copy out the notes and memoranda and transit

them to the court.

(Then) a second command shone fourth from the holy presence-chamber, to with-that the materials which had been collected should be _____recited in the royal hearing, and whatever might have to be written down afterwards, should be introduced into the noble volume as a supplement, and that such details as on account of the minuteness of the inquiries and the minutes of affairs, (which) could not then be brought to an end, should be inserted afterwards at my leisure.

Being relieved by this royal order-the interpreter of the Divine ordinance-from the secret anxiety of my heart, I proceeded to reduce into writing the rough draughts (drafts) which were void of the grace of arrangement and style.

I obtained the chronicle of events beginning at the 19th Year of the Divine Era, when the Record Office was established by the enlightened intellect of his Majesty, and from its rich pages, I gathered the accounts of many events. Great pains too, were taken to procure the originals or copies of most of the orders which had been issued to the provinces from accession up to the present day_____

I also took much trouble to incorporate many of the reports which ministers and high officials had submitted, about the affairs of the empire and the events of foreign countries.

And my labour-loving soul was satiated by the apparatus of inquiry and research. I also exerted myself energetically to collect the rough notes and memoranda of sagacious and well-informed men. By these means, I constructed a reservoir for irrigating and moistening the rose garden of fortune (the Akbarnama).

Question :

- (i) Who authorised Abu'l Fazi to write the history of the Mughal period?
- (ii) How did the author get authentic information to write this memoirs ? List any two methods.
- (iii) Whom does the author call the rose garden? What does he mean by moistening and irrigating it?

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the many maulvis who played an important part in the Revolt of 1857. Educated in Hyderabad, he became a preacher when young. In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching jihad (religious war) against the British and urging people to rebel. He moved in a palanquin, with drumbeaters in front and followers at the rear. He was therefore popularly called Danka Shah - the maulvi with the drum (danka). British officials panicked as thousands began following the maulvi and many Muslims began seeing him as an inspired prophet. When he reached Lucknow in 1856, he was stopped by the police from preaching in the city.

Subsequently, in 1857, he was jailed in Faizabad. When released, he was elected by the mutinous 22nd Native Infantry as their leader.

He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated.

He came to be known for his courage and power. Many people in fact believed that he was invincible, had magical powers, and could not be killed by the British. It was this belief that partly formed the basis of his authority.

Question :

- (i) Who was Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah? From where he was educated?
- (ii) Why was Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was popular?
- (iii) Which battle was fought by Shah and what was the consequences?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. Mark and name the following places with the help of following clues.
- (i) The place where the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred.
 - (ii) The place where Gandhiji launched a Satyagraha against the Indigo planters.

OR

The place where policemen were killed by mob.

(iii) Chandragiri.

- B. (i) On the given political outline map of India, two Mahajanapadas have been marked as 1 and 2. Write their names.



Sample Paper 11

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) Section D – Question no. 31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vii) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21 = 21

1. Identify the given image from the following options:



- (a) Elephant Seal
- (b) Tiger Seal
- (c) Pashupati Seal
- (d) Horse Seal

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2. Who wrote the book Shahjahan Nama?

- (a) Chand Bibi (b) Mumtaz Mahal
(c) Inayat Khan (d) Faizi

3. Identify this character from the Mahabharata using this set of hints:

- He belonged to the Nishada community.
- He sacrificed his thumb to Guru Drona.

- (a) Eklavya (b) Virata
(c) Arjuna (d) Karna

Ans :

- (a) Eklavya

4. Fill in the blank :

The Mughal rulers propagated the idea that they have received the legitimacy to rule over the people from_____.

- (a) Sufi Saints (b) Aristocracy
(c) Priests (d) God

5. What is the title of the Telugu work on statecraft?

- (a) Mukti vahini (b) Samargandi
(c) Tutranmalay (d) Amuktamalyada

6. What was a “Sangha”?

- (a) Organisation of musicians (b) Organisation of carpenters
(c) Organisation of monks (d) None of the above

7. Find out from the following pairs which one is NOT correctly matched:

- (a) Lapis Lazuli : Food (b) Bronze : Statues
(c) Seals : Stamps (d) Great Bath : Ritual Bathing

8. Match the following and select the correct option:

	List - I		List - II
1.	Sutas	A.	Kuru Princes Guru
2.	Polygamy	B.	King's Charioteers
3.	Nishada	C.	Men having more than one wife
4.	Dronacharya	D.	Eklavya

- (a) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C
(b) 1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B
(c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
(d) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A

9. The revolt of 1857 started from which of the following cities?
(a) Meerut (b) Moradabad
(c) Bareilly (d) Lucknow
10. What was the feature of Ganas and Sanghas?
(a) They did not have any ruler. (b) They were monarchies.
(c) They were oligarchies. (d) None of the above.
11. What is the meaning of the Sanskrit word “Jnati”?
(a) Caste (b) Lineage
(c) Network of kinfolk (d) Family
12. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi thought Hindustani would be the ideal language of communication between diverse communities.
Reason (R): It could unify Hindus and Muslims and the people of the North and the South.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.
(d) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
13. Which among the following is correctly matched?
- | List - I | List - II |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (a) Diwan-i-Khas | Public Hall |
| (b) Diwan-i-Aam | Private Hall |
| (c) Mimar | Tax officials |
| (d) Peacock Throne | Shahjahan |
14. Who was B.N. Rau?
(a) Chief Draughtsman
(b) Home Minister
(c) Law Minister of India
(d) Constitutional Advisor to the Government of India
15. John Marshall dedicated his volumes of Sanchi on which of the following personality?
(a) Sultan Jehan Begum
(b) Alexander Cunningham
(c) Shahjehan Begum
(d) None of the above

16. Find out the correct chronological order of the events associated with the Vijayanagara Empire from the following options :
- I. Foundation of Vijayanagara Empire
 - II. Visit of Duarte Barbosa to the Vijayanagara Empire
 - III. Colin Mackenzie excavated the sites of Hampi
 - IV. Bijapur and Golconda ended the rule of Vijayanagara Empire
- Options:
- (a) III, II, I & IV
 - (b) IV, II, I & III
 - (c) I, II, IV & III
 - (d) II, III, IV & I
17. Which of the following foreign powers wanted to take away the eastern gateway of Sanchi Stupa to their own country?
- (a) Portuguese
 - (b) Scottish
 - (c) French
 - (d) Norwegians
18. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Persian became the most important language in the Mughal court.
Reason (R): There was a large scale exchange of scholars between India and Iran.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.
 - (d) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
19. Complete the following with the correct option :
Virupaksha Temple : Lord Virupaksha Hazara Temple : _____.
- (a) Lord Rama
 - (b) Lord Shiva
 - (c) Lord Brahma
 - (d) Lord Ganesha
20. Which one of the following statements is the correct explanation of the importance of Both gaya in the history of Buddhism:
- (a) Buddha attained nirvana here.
 - (b) Buddha travelled to heaven from here.
 - (c) Buddha gave his first sermon here.
 - (d) Buddha attained enlightenment here.
21. Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following options:
- I. Dr. Rajendra Prasad served as the President of the Constituent Assembly.
 - II. Dr. Rajendra Prasad ensured that discussions were on constructive lines in the Assembly.
 - III. Dr. Prasad proposed the resolution of the National Flag of India.
- Options :
- (a) I, II & III
 - (b) I & II
 - (c) II & III
 - (d) I & III

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

$3 \times 6 = 18$

22. How did the Dandi March of 1930 affect people of India during National Movement?
23. What are some common features of a family?
24. What were the views of “Jaipal Singh” on the condition of the tribal people of India?
25. How can Vijayanagara city be traced back?

OR

State any three characteristic features of the Vitthala temple of Vijayanagara.

26. “Partition of India had made nationalists fervently opposed to the idea of separate electorates.” Examine the statement.
27. Explain the method of irrigation and technology used during Mughal period.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

$8 \times 3 = 24$

28. “Ibn Battuta found Delhi as a city full of exciting opportunities.” Support your answer with evidences given by him.

OR

“The conception of social pollution intrinsic to the caste system was contrary to the law of nature.” Examine Al-Biruni’s statement on Indian caste system.

29. How did the credit flow from the cotton merchants to the lowest level ryots during the period of the American Civil War?

OR

What were some of the reasons due to which the ryots became angry with the moneylenders?

30. What was the significance of the discovered site of Chanhudaro? Discuss the features of bead making on this site?

OR

Discuss different strategies used by the Harappan people for procuring the raw materials.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

We have seen that kings and ruling elites lived in fortified cities. Although it is difficult to conduct extensive excavations at most sites because people live in these areas even today (unlike the Harappan cities), a wide range of artefacts have been recovered from them. These include fine pottery bowls and dishes, with a glossy finish, known as Northern Black Polished Ware, probably used by rich people, and ornaments, tools, weapons, vessels, figurines, made of a wide range of materials - gold, silver, copper, bronze, ivory, glass, shell and terracotta.

- (i) What is the full form of NBPW?
 - (ii) Why extensive excavations cannot be carried out in most of the ancient Indian sites?
 - (iii) What are some of the important commodities discovered in excavations?
32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:
- Escaping to the countryside. This is how the famous poet Mirza Ghalib described what the people of Delhi did when the British forces occupied the city in 1857. Smiting the enemy and driving him before them, the victors (i.e., the British) overran the city in all directions. All whom they found in the street they cut down.... For two to three days every road in the city, from the Kashmiri Gate to Chandni Chowk, was a battlefield. Three gates- the Ajmeri, the Turkman and the Delhi- were still held by the rebels... At the naked spectacle of this vengeful wrath and malevolent hatred the colour fled from men's faces, and a vast concourse of men and women.... took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city, they drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.
- (i) Who was Mirza Ghalib ? What did he describe?
 - (ii) Why did British attack Delhi ? Give two reasons.
 - (iii) How did the people escape from Delhi and where did they take shelter ?
33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:
- The khanqah was the centre of social life. We know about Shaikh Nizamuddin's hospice (c. fourteenth century) on the banks of the river Yamuna in Ghiyaspur, on the outskirts of what was then the city of Delhi. It comprised several small rooms and a big hall (jama'at khana) where the inmates and visitors lived and prayed. The inmates included family members of the Shaikh, his attendants and disciples. The Shaikh lived in a small room on the roof of the hall where he met visitors in the morning and evening. A veranda surrounded the courtyard, and a boundary wall ran around the complex. On one occasion, fearing a Mongol invasion, people from the neighboring areas flocked into the khanqah to seek refuge. Wali (plural auliya) or friend of God was a Sufi who claimed proximity to Allah, acquiring His Grace (Barakat) to perform miracles (karamat).
- (i) Give a few details about the hospice of Shaikh Nizamuddin.
 - (ii) Who comprises the inmates in the Khanqahs?
 - (iii) Why do people on one occasion seek refuge in the Khanqah?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

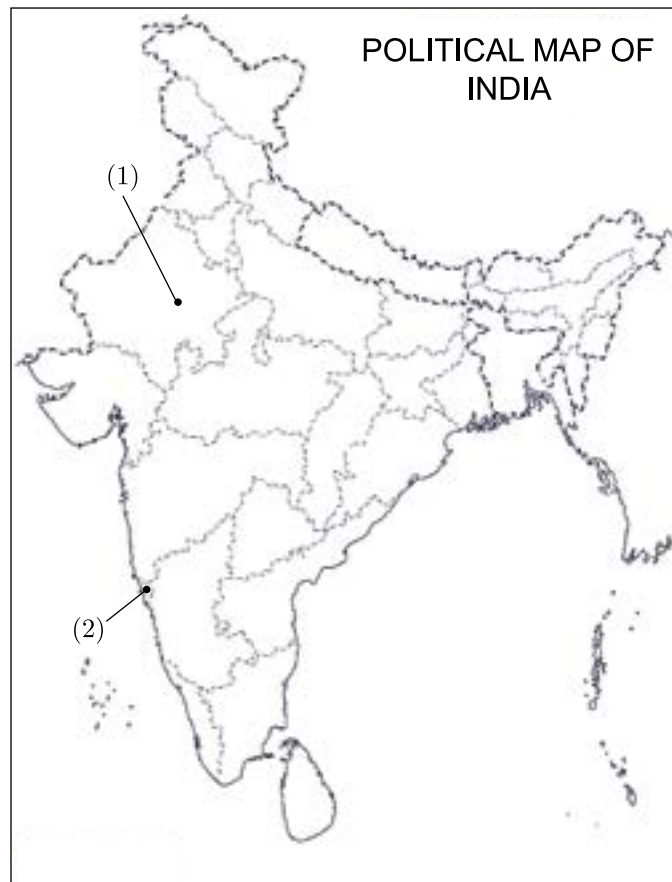
34. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- (i) Banawali - A Mature Harappan Site
- (ii) Rajgir - Capital of Magadha
- (iii) Azamgarh - A Main Centre of the Revolt of 1857

OR

Sanchi - A Major Buddhist Site

B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as '1' and '2', as the territories under Bahur, Akbar and Aurangzeb. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



Sample Paper 12

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
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 - (vi) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21=21

1. Identify the given image from the following options:



- (a) Elephant Seal
- (b) Tiger Seal
- (c) Pashupati Seal
- (d) Horse Seal

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2. Which of the following characteristic features is not related to the bricks found in Harappan sites?
- (a) Coloured bricks (b) Standard ratio of bricks
(c) Sun-dried bricks (d) Baked bricks
3. Which among the following Sufi saint was called as the lamp of the entire land?
- (a) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya (b) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar
(c) Nasiruddin Chiragh Dehlavi (d) Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
4. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

	List I	List II
(a)	It is a religious town near Bhopal	Sanchi
(b)	It is a form of Hinduism	Vajrayana
(c)	It means great wheel	Mahayana
(d)	It means lesser wheel	Hinayana

5. Kabir's poetry has literary as well as a philosophical significance. Select the most appropriate option from the following that describes this essence.
- (a) God is a philosophy in isolation from rituals.
(b) God is based on reincarnation.
(c) God is one who just has different names.
(d) God is vested in all saguna forms.
6. Which of the following is a correct answer?
- I. In 16th century, transition from a tribal to a monarchial system became partially developed.
II. War was common during the phase
III. The Ahom kings declared a royal monopoly over the capture of wild elephants
- Codes
- (a) I, II and III (b) II and III
(c) I and II (d) I and III
7. Complete the following with the correct option.
- Lothal : Gujarat :: Kalibangan : _____
- (a) Rajasthan (b) Haryana
(c) Gujarat (d) Maharashtra
8. Why did Mahatma Gandhi reach Dandi?
- (a) Because he wanted to break the Salt Law.
(b) Because he wanted to give a speech there.
(c) Because he wanted to organise a satyagraha there.
(d) Because he was forced to go there by the British.

9. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	1917	1.	Peasant Movement in Bardoli
B.	1919	2.	Civil Disobedience Movement begins
C.	1928	3.	Rowlatt Satyagrah
D.	1930	4.	Champaran Movement

Codes

(a) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

(b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

(c) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

(d) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

10. What was founded by Britishers to acquire more cotton?

(a) The Manchester Cotton Company

(b) The Cotton Supply Association

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

11. Which among the following is written by Abul Hamid Lahori?

(a) Alamgir Nama

(b) Akbar Nama

(c) Badshah Nama

(d) Jahangir Nama

12. Read the following statements about Akbar carefully.

I. Under him, Persian was elevated to a language of his empire.

II. His chronicle, Akbarnama was written by Abu'l Fazl.

III. He abolished the tax on pilgrimage in 1563 and Jizya in 1564.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

(a) Only I

(b) I and II

(c) I, II and III

(d) II and III

13. Identify the feature of Harappan Civilisation.

I. It was a large rectangular tank.

II. It was in a country yard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides.

III. There were rooms on three sides.

IV. Water from tank flowed into a huge drain.

(a) The Great Bath

(b) The Great Washroom

(c) The Great Tank

(d) None of these

14. Assertion : Santhals felt that it was high time to rebel against the zamindars.

Reason : Zamindars continuously increasing their control over the forest areas.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true

(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

15. Match the following.

	State		Capital
A.	Anga.	1.	Rajgir
B.	Magadha	2.	Champa
C.	Kashi	3.	Varanasi
D.	Vatsa	4.	Kaushambi

Codes

- (a) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
(b) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
(c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
(d) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

16. The Brihadeeswara temple is constructed by rulers of _____

- (a) Chola Empire
(b) Vijayanagar Empire
(c) Hoysalas Dynasty
(d) Chalukyas Dynasty

17. Which is the meaning of 'Shabad' from the given extract?

- (a) Sufi songs
(b) Persian text containing poems
(c) Guru Nanak expressed his ideas through hymns called 'Shabad'.
(d) All of the above

18. In which of the following places the independent government was proclaimed during Quit India Movement?

- (a) Muzaffarpur
(b) Satara
(c) Lucknow
(d) Calcutta

19. Arrange the location of the following sites of the Kuru-Panchala region and neighbouring region and neighbouring areas in correct sequence from East to West.

- (i) Ayodhya
(ii) Hastinapur
(iii) Indraprastha
(iv) Kushinagara

Codes

- (a) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
(b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
(c) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
(d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

20. 7. _____ was the ruler of Bhopal who provided money for the preservation of the ancient site of Sanchi Stupa.

- (a) Rukaiyya Begum
(b) Shah Jahan Begum
(c) Roshanara Begum
(d) Jahanara Begum

21. Assertion : Govind Ballabh Pant believed that separate electorates will impinge the growth and happiness of the minorities.
Reason : It promotes feelings of isolationism and frustration among the minorities.
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
 - (d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. What were the contributions of scholars in reconstructing the history of Vijayanagara Empire?
23. What steps did British take to suppress the uprising of 1857?
24. Explain any three notions of kingship during the Kushana and Gupta empires.
25. Explain why the text of Mahabharata was a dynamic one.

OR

“Historians find it particularly a difficult task to understand a text as complex as the Mahabharata.”
Comment.

26. Highlight the importance of the Salt laws as an important source for the study of the National Movement.

OR

Evaluate the importance of the Salt March in India's freedom struggle.

27. Discuss how basic teaching of Kabir was influenced by best tradition of Hinduism and Islam?

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. What was Tantric worship? Mention about the various beliefs and practises that, emerged during the I3hakti period, and also highlight the differences in these belief systems.

OR

Write in detail the various architectural traditions that inspire and cause a synthesis in the architecture of Vijayanagara.

29. Define Fifth Report, why did the Fifth Report become the basis of intense debate in England. Explain.

OR

“After introducing the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, the zamindars regularly failed to pay the land revenue demand.” Examine the causes and consequences of it.

30. (i) Explain how Ashoka adopted the principles of Dhamma.
(ii) How the principles of Dhamma relate with the present values in Indian society?

OR

How do Ashokan inscriptions tell about the Mauryas? Describe the limitations of the inscriptional evidences.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source 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. She said, “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”.

Question :

- (i) Other than Hansa Mehta, name two women members of Constituent Assembly.
 - (ii) Comment whether the justice, being referred by Hansa Mehta has been provided in the Constitution or not.
 - (iii) Why did she demanded equality for women in place of reserved seats or separate electorates?
32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Rituals and the real world

Here is a Vachana composed by Basavanna:

When they see a serpent carved in stone they pour milk on it.

If a real serpent comes they say.: “Kill. Kill”

To the servant of the god who could eat if served they say : “Go away! Go away!” But to the image of the god which cannot eat they offer dishes of food.

Question :

- (i) Who was Basavanna?
- (ii) Describe Basavanna’s attitude towards rituals.
- (iii) Give two social reform propagated by the Lingayat.

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Mother's Advice

The Mahabharata describes how, when war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas became almost inevitable, Gandhari made one last appeal to her eldest son Duryodhana:

By making peace you honour your father and me, as well as your well-wishers... it is the wise man in control of his senses who guards his kingdom. Greed and anger drag a man away from his profits; by defeating these two enemies a king conquers the Earth... You will happily live along with the wise and heroic Pandavas... There is no good in a war, no law (Dharma) and profit (Artha), let alone happiness; nor is there (necessarily) victory in the end, don't set your mind on war... Duryodhana did not listen to this advice and fought and lost the war.

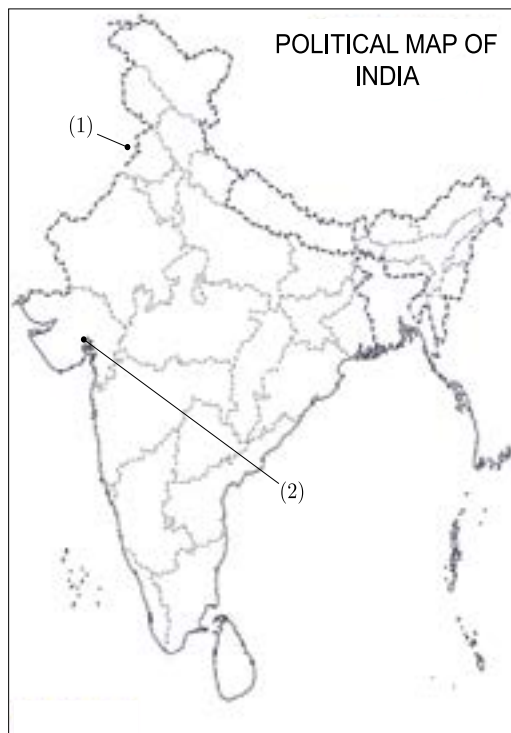
- (i) What does the Mahabharata describe, as given in this extract?
- (ii) Mention the view of Gandhari on feud war.
- (iii) Explain about Gandhari's appeal to her son.

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. Locate and label the following.
- (i) A place of pillar inscription in either Uttar Pradesh Or Madhya Pradesh.
 - (ii) Place of first Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi.
 - (iii) Region of Krishnadeva Raya's Kingdom
- B. Identify the following Indus Valley sites marked as 1 and 2.



Sample Paper 13

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) Section D – Question no. 31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vii) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21 = 21

1. Identify the following image and write its name.



- (a) A sculpture from Sanchi
- (b) A sculpture from Vijayanagara
- (c) A sculpture from Satavahanas
- (d) A sculpture from Amravati

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2. Who introduced the 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly on 13th December, 1946?

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (b) Alladi Krishnaswamy
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Dr BR Ambedkar

3. Complete the following with the correct option.

Gajapati Rulers : Orissa :: Hoysalas: _____.

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Orissa
(c) Deccan (d) Karnataka

4. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	Shortughai	1.	Pakistan
B.	Khetri	2.	Afghanistan
C.	Meluha	3.	Rajasthan
D.	Kot Diji	4.	Mesopotamia

Codes

- (a) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 (b) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
(c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (d) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

5. Gandhiji started the Dandi March from this place in Gujarat.

- (a) Dandi Ashram (b) Gandhinagar Ashram
(c) Ahmedabad Ashram (d) Sabarmati Ashram

6. A distinctive type of vessel, a large Harappan jar coated with a thick layer of black clay has been found at which of the following places?

- (a) Dilmun (b) Magan
(c) Omani (d) Meluha

7. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	Humayun Nama	1.	Abul Faz'l
B.	Akbar Nama	2.	Gulbadan begum
C.	Jahangir Nama	3.	Jahangir
D.	Alamgir Nama	4.	Muhammad Kazim

Codes :

- (a) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1 (b) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
(c) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3 (d) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

8. Who was Governor-General of Bengal when the permanent settlement was introduced?
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord William
(c) Lord Irwin (d) Lord Buchanan
9. Francois Bernier came to Mughal Empire in search of _____.
(a) Judicial remedy (b) Medical facility
(c) Thief (d) Opportunities
10. Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched.
(a) The Clemency of Canning - A Journal named 'Punch'
(b) Kunwar Singh - Revolted in Kanpur during 1857.
(c) Relief of Lucknow- Joseph Noel Paton
(d) In Memoriam- Thomas Jones Barker
11. Which among the following is the Buddhist text which patronised the images worship of Buddha and Bodhisattas?
(a) Vajrayana (b) Mahayana
(c) Theravada (d) Hinayana
12. Identify the name of the following text from the information given below.
I. The Sanskrit used in this text is far simpler than that of the Vedas, or of the Prashastis.
II. The original story of the text was probably composed by charioteer-bards known as sutas.
III. This text included over 100,000 verses with depictions of a wide range of social categories and situations.
IV. The text also contains sections laying down norms of behaviour for various social groups.
(a) Manusmriti (b) Mahabharata
(c) Chandogya Upanishads (d) Ramayana
13. Who came into Bengal in the 1780s?
(a) Paharias (b) Rajputs
(c) Santhals (d) None of these
14. Arrange them in chronological order.
(i) Sambandar
(ii) Ramanujacharya
(iii) Basavanna
(iv) Sri Chaitanya
Codes
(a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(b) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
(c) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
(d) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

15. Gandhiji made his first public appearance in India at.
(a) Kheda Satyagraha (b) Champaran Satyagraha
(c) Foundation of Indian National Congress (d) Opening of Banaras Hindu University
16. Select the correct statement about the Ain-i Akbari.
I. The first book is called Manzil-abadi.
II. The second book is Mulk-abadi.
III. The third book is Sipah-abadi.
IV. The fourth book deals with the religious traditions of people of India.
Codes
(a) I and IV (b) III and IV
(c) I and II (d) II and III
17. Few inscriptions mentioned a king referred as Piyadassi which meant pleasant to behold. Who among the following kings is known as Piyadassi?
(a) Ashoka (b) Kanishka
(c) Samudragupta (d) Chandragupta I
18. According to Ibn Battuta, the Indian Postal system was used for which of the following activities?
(a) To remit credit across long distances. (b) To dispatch goods required at short notice.
(c) To send information. (d) All of the above
19. Assertion : Military Chiefs were also known as Nayakas.
Reason : Amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.
(a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false
20. Consider the following statements.
I. The Congress by the 1930s had accepted Hindustani to be the national language.
II. Hindi got developed from Hindustani language only.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) Only II (b) Only I
(c) Neither I nor II (d) Both I and II
21. Assertion : The Childhood name of Buddha was Siddhartha.
Reason : He was the son of the chief of the Shakya clan.
(a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. What do you think were the advantages and disadvantages of enclosing agricultural land within the fortified area of the city of Vijayanagara?

23. What was Damin-i-koh? How it came into being?

Ans :

Damin-i-koh was the name given to the forested hilly areas of Rajmahal hills in present day Jharkhand state.

This area was demarcated as land of Santhal and they were persuaded to carry out settled agriculture in this area. After carrying out survey and mapping of the area it was declared as Damin - i - koh in 1832. Britishers created Damin-i-koh to serve their two-fold purpose. They were

- (i) After introduction of permanent settlement they wanted expansion of agricultural activities which can increase their land revenue collection.
- (ii) They also wanted to drive out paharias who were constantly raiding the nearby plain settlements. Thus, demarcation of separate area for Santhal led to the clearing of forest and migration of Santhal from various regions of Eastern Indian to this region.

24. List some of the problems faced by epigraphists.

Ans :

Inscriptions are the most important archaeological source. They are very helpful in reconstructing the ancient history. But, as a source of historical evidence, inscriptions pose many problems for the epigraphists.

These are enlisted in the following points

- (i) Sometimes, there are technical limitations like letters are very faintly engraved and thus, reconstructions are uncertain.
- (ii) Inscriptions may be damaged or letters are missing. The exact meaning of the words used in inscriptions is not always clear.
- (iii) All the inscriptions that have been discovered have not been deciphered, published and translated.
- (iv) One of the most fundamental problem is that, it is not necessary that everything which is considered politically or economically significant is recorded in inscriptions.

25. Explain, how the Constituent Assembly reflected the diversity of the people of India and their opinions.

Ans :

The Constituent Assembly reflected the diversity of the people and their opinions in the following ways

- (i) Wide Range of View Points of Members The Constituent Assembly had 300 members in all. These members held a wide range of views. Some were atheists and secular.
- (ii) From Socialists to Capitalists Out Of the members of the Constituent Assembly, some were socialists in their economic philosophy, while, others defended the right of capitalists.
- (iii) From Different Caste and Religious Groups Independent members of different castes and religious groups were also the members of the Constituent Assembly these were Maulana Azad, Frank Anthony

and many more.

- (iv) Questions from the Field of Law Law experts also deliberated on matters involving as substantial question of law. The intense debates that took place within the Constituent Assembly reflected the diversity of opinions.

Thus, the Constituent Assembly was consisted of people of all religions and communities making it a miniature India.

26. Justify the statement that '6th century BCE is regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history'.

OR

How the period of mid-first millennium. BCE a major turning point in the world history?

27. Write about the Khanqahs and development of Silsilas of Sufism.

OR

"Sufism evolved as a reaction to the growing materialism of the caliphate as a religious and political institution.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. What do you mean by numismatics? How has the study of coins helped numismatists to reconstruct possible commercial networks?

OR

Explain the system of land grants and trade from 600 BCE to 600 CE.

29. In the history of nationalism, Gandhiji was often identified with the making of a nation. Describe his role in the freedom struggle of India.

OR

Gandhiji's ideology of incorporation of every segment of Indian population was 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?

30. Discuss with examples how Bhakti and Sufi Saint promoted the development of regional language.

OR

Kabir described the ultimate reality through his poems, couplets and quotes. Explain his source of inspiration and how he used various traditions to express himself.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best-known Harappan site:

Saddle querns are found in considerable numbers and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found: those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the other stone.

Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of this latter type are dubbed “curry stones” by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

From Ernest Mackay, Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro, 1937.

Question :

- (i) Which type of querns have been found in Mohenjodaro? Describe the surface of grinding equipment.
- (ii) Write any two characteristics of saddle querns.
- (iii) What are two kinds of saddle?

32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Rules for Monks and Nuns

These are some of the rules laid down in the Vinaya Pitaka

When a new felt (blanket/ruq) 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/ruq) 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 sangha 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.

Question :

- (i) What is Vinaya Pitaka? Explain its importance.
- (ii) Why do you think men and women joined sangha? Give two reasons.
- (iii) What was the Bodh sangha? Mention two rules laid by the sangha that should be observed by the bhikkhus.

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the many maulvis who played an important part in the Revolt of 1857. Educated in Hyderabad, he became a preacher when young. In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching jihad (religious war) against the British and urging people to rebel.

He moved in a palanquin, with drumbeaters in front and followers at the rear. He was therefore popularly called Danka Shah the maulvi with the drum (danka). British officials panicked as thousands began following the maulvi and many Muslims began seeing him as an inspired prophet.

When he reached Lucknow in 1856, he was stopped by the police from preaching in the city. Subsequently, in 1857, he was jailed in Faizabad. When released, he was elected by the mutinous 22nd Native Infantry as their leader.

He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated. He came to be known for his courage and power. Many people in fact believed that he was invincible, had magical powers, and could not be killed by the British. It was this belief that partly formed the basis of his authority.

Question :

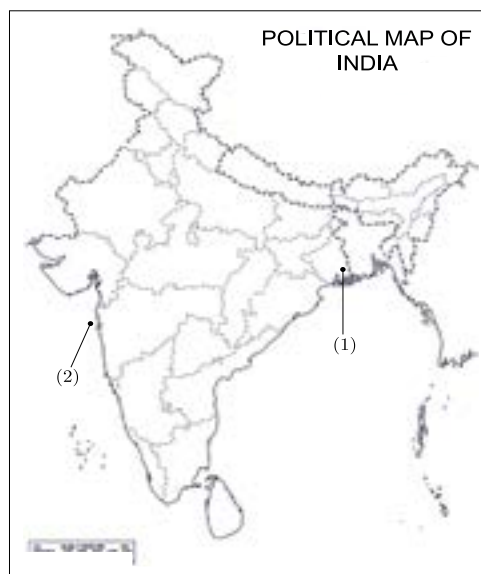
- (i) Who was Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah?
- (ii) Why Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was popular?
- (iii) Which battle was fought by Ahmadullah Shah? What important information the passage conveyed to you?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. (i) Locate and label one important town of Gupta kingdom in Bihar
(ii) One Buddhist site in Maharashtra Or in Telangana.
(iii) The place of launch of Dandi March.
- B. Identify two important areas marked as land 2 that were among major centres of British Power in 1857.



Sample Paper 14

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) 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
 - (v) Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21=21

1. See the following image.



Lord Jagannatha with his sister Subhadra and Brother Balarama are worshipped in the famous temple at

- (a) Dakshineswar, West Bengal
- (b) Deogarh, Jharkhand
- (c) Puri, Orissa
- (d) Mysore, Karnataka

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2. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Rama Raya?
- I. He was successor of Krishnadeva Raya.
 - II. He was chief minister of Vijayanagara.
 - III. He had tremendous military skills.
 - IV. He was never defeated in any battle.
- Codes
- (a) I and II
 - (b) I, II and III
 - (c) II and III
 - (d) All of these
3. Who joined the Union Cabinet as Law Minister after Independence and also served as Chairman of the Drafting Committee?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) B R Ambedkar
 - (c) Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer
 - (d) Rajendra Prasad
4. Which among the following is not one of the eight paths/principles followed by Buddhists?
- (a) Right Thought
 - (b) Right Intention
 - (c) Right Efforts
 - (d) Right Inspiration
5. Study the following statements regarding Buddhism carefully.
- I. Buddhism grew rapidly, both during the lifetime and after the death of Buddha.
 - II. Buddhism did not give much importance to conduct and values.
 - III. Buddhism appealed to many people who were dissatisfied with the existing religious practices.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) I and III
 - (b) III and IV
 - (c) I and II
 - (d) II and IV
6. Complete the statement with the correct answer.
Tripitaka: 500 - 100 BCE :: Dharmasutras : _____
- (a) 500 - 200 BCE
 - (b) 500 - 300 BCE
 - (c) 200 - 100 BCE
 - (d) 500 - 400 BCE
7. What was the main demand of Khilafat Movement?
- (a) Restoration of Caliphate of Turkey
 - (b) Dominion Status for India
 - (c) Revival of Orthodox Culture of Islam
 - (d) Self rule of India
8. Why was the task of defining rights was difficult in the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) British do not want to include it in constitutional framework.
 - (b) Gandhiji opposed the idea of special rights for some sections.
 - (c) Right of people in princely state was ambiguous.
 - (d) Different groups have different demands regarding rights.

9. Who among the following is referred to as the king Devanampiya Piyadassi?
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Bindusara
 (c) Ashoka (d) Bimbisara
10. Arrange the following in sequence.
 (i) Reign of Shah Jahan (ii) Reign of Akbar
 (iii) Reign of Humayun (iv) Reign of Aurangzeb
 Codes
 (a) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i) (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 (c) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) (d) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
11. Who among the following proposed the 'policy of pacification', under which paharia chiefs were given annual allowance and made responsible for the proper conduct of men?
 (a) William Hodges (b) Augustus Cleveland
 (c) Francis Buchanan (d) Robert Storchery
12. In Sufi tradition, the word Pir means.
 (a) The Guru of the Sufis (b) The Supreme God
 (c) The greatest of all the Sufi saints (d) The orthodox teacher who contests the Sufi beliefs.
13. Consider the following statement regarding Subsidiary Alliance.
 I. This system was devised by William Bentinck in 1798.
 II. A British force was stationed in the territory of the ally.
 III. Ally could enter into agreements with other rulers without any interference.
 IV. A British Resident was attached to the court of ally.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 (a) II and IV (b) I and II
 (c) I, II, III and IV (d) II and III
14. Assertion : Paharias followed Jhoom cultivation.
 Reason : They lived in huts within tamarind graves.
 (a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 (b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 (c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
 (d) Assertion is true, but reason is false
15. Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

	List I	List II
(a)	Exogamy	Marriage within one's own group
(b)	Best known ruler of Satavahana	Gotami-putra sami-Siri-Yana-Satakani
(c)	Critical edition of Mahabharata	V S Sukthankar
(d)	Vamsha is used to designate	Family

16. Mahatma Gandhi used to publish the letters written to him in his journal
- (a) New India (b) Indian Opinion
(c) Harijan (d) Young India

17. Identify the nature of the writing from the information given below.

- I. It is a biography of a saint
II. It praises the achievements of a saint.
III. It may not always be literally accurate.

- (a) Autobiography (b) Biography
(c) Hagiography (d) None of these

18. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	The world is transient	1.	Self-punishmen
B.	The world is soulless	2.	Anatta
C.	The world is full of sorrows	3.	Anicca
D.	The path of moderation	4.	Dukkha

Codes

- (a) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1 (b) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
(c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (d) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
19. Choose the incorrect one about Lingayats Community from the following.
- (a) They questioned the theory of rebirth.
(b) They encouraged the practices approved in Dharmashastras.
(c) They challenged the idea of Caste.
(d) They did not practice funerary rites.
20. Abdur Razzaq was an ambassador sent by the ruler of
- (a) Portugal
(b) Persia
(c) Germany
(d) Russia
21. Assertion : There was lack of private property in land in India.
Reason : The emperor owned all the land distributed among its nobles.
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. How did the auction in Burdwan take place?
23. Give a brief description of Megasthenes. What does Megasthenes tell about the administration of Mauryan Empire?
24. Who were Lingayats? Explain their contribution in the social and religious fields.
25. Discuss the views of Ibn Battuta's on the Indian economy.

OR

How did Ibn Battuta explain the system of communication in India?

26. What are the most important contributions of Mahatma Gandhi in the political sphere of India?

OR

British government convened a series of Round Table Conferences in London. Write about these Round Table Conferences and their outcome.

27. List the raw materials required for craft production in Harappan Civilisation and discuss how these might have been obtained.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Describe the contributions of John Marshall, Director General of the ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) to Indian archaeology.

OR

How does the architectural features of Mohenjodaro indicate town planning?

29. Briefly explain the different types of buildings situated in the royal centre. What do you think was the significance of the rituals associated with the mahanavami dibba?

OR

The writing of Portuguese travellers has greatly helped in reconstruction of history of Vijayanagara city. In this regard highlight the aspects observed by the Duarte Barbosa and Domingo Paes on urban core and mahanavami dibba of the Vijayanagara empire respectively.

30. Examine the repressive measures adopted by British to subdue the rebels of 1857.

OR

Elucidate how Hindu-Muslim Unity was watershed event in 1857 Revolt?

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Church in Ithambat

This is an excerpt from a farman (imperial order) issued by Akbar in 1598. Whereas, it reached our eminent and holy notice that the padris (fathers) of the Holy Society of Jesus wish to build a house of prayer (Church) in the city of Kamayat (Khambhat, in Gujarat); therefore an exalted mandate... is being issued... that the dignitaries of the city of Kambaat should in no case stand in their way but should allow them to build a Church so that they may engage themselves in their own worship. It is necessary that the order of the Emperor should be obeyed in every way.

Questions :

- (i) What did the padris want to do?
- (ii) Explain briefly how the approach followed by Akbar was different from other Muslim ruler?
- (iii) In regard to the situation where vast majority of their subjects being non-Muslim, how the Muslim rulers of the sub-continent adopted to the situation?

32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated;

The revenue was not realised with punctuality and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28,70,061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18,756 and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26,66,191, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), ... and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

Questions :

- (i) What was the Fifth Report about?
- (ii) What was the condition of the zamindar according to the report?
- (iii) Write any two points of criticism regarding this report.

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Importance of Boundaries

The Manusmriti is one of the best-known 'legal texts of early India, written in Sanskrit and compiled between 2nd century BCE and 2nd century CE. This is what the text advises the king to do. Seeing that in the world controversies constantly arise due to the ignorance of boundaries, he should have conceived boundary markers buried-stones, bones, cow's hair, chaff, ashes, potsherds, dried cow dung, bricks, coal, pebbles and with sand. He should also have other similar substances that would not decay in the soil buried as hidden markers at the intersection of boundaries.

Questions :

- (i) Why did the controversies of boundaries arise?
- (ii) Suggest the Ways to solve the boundary problems.
- (iii) Explain with example any such problem being faced by India today.

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

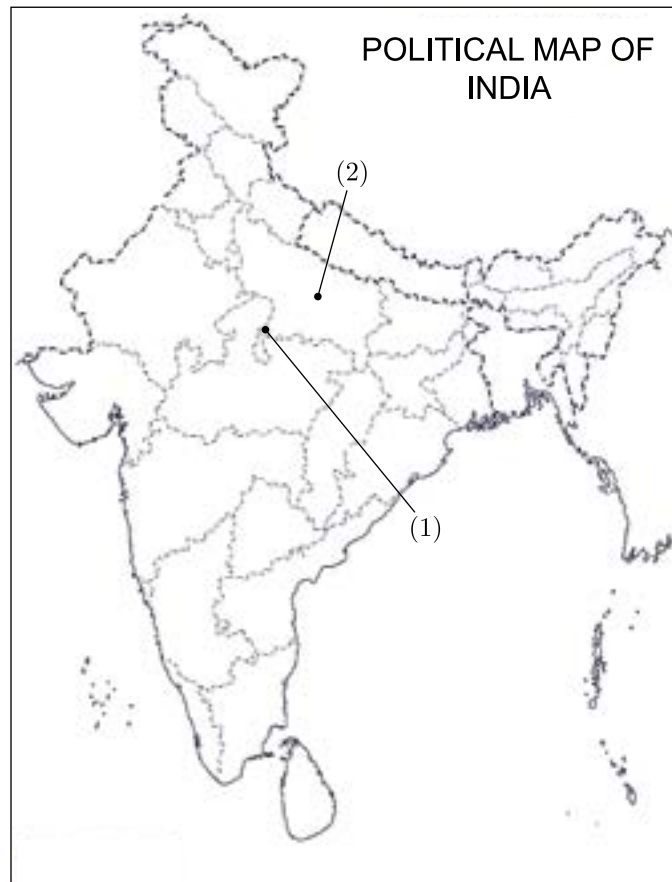
34. A. Locate and label the following places.

- (i) Thanjavur
- (ii) Bijapur
- (iii) Place where Salt March was held.

OR

Place from where Quit India Movement started.

B. On given political map of India, two main centres of the 1857 Revolt have been marked 1 & 2. Write their names.



Sample Paper 15

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) Section D – Question no. 31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vii) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21 = 21

1. Identify the following image of a Buddhist deity and write its name.



- (a) Virupaksha
- (c) Padmapani

- (b) Vajrapani
- (d) Marichi

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2. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	1500-1000 BCE	1.	Early Vedic traditions
B.	1000-500 BCE	2.	Later Vedic traditions
C.	3rd century BCE	3.	First stupas
D.	6th century BCE	4.	Early Upanishads

Codes

- (a) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
 (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
 (c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
 (d) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
3. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Virashaiva ?
 (a) They question casticism and it's pollution
 (b) They believed in theory of death
 (c) It means 'heroes of Shiva'.
 (d) They question the theory of birth.
4. Identify the Hindu God, that Vijayanagara kings claimed that they ruled on behalf of
 (a) Shri Vitthala
 (b) Lord Shiva
 (c) Shri Balaji
 (d) Shri Virupaksha
5. What was the reason for resignation of Congress Ministries in October 1935?
 (a) Appeasement policy of British towards Muslim league.
 (b) Participation of India in World War II without the concurrence of the people.
 (c) Undue interference of Governors in day to day administration of province.
 (d) Failure of Cripps Mission.
6. Arrange the journey of Ibn Battuta in chronological order.
 (i) Maldives
 (ii) Sri Lanka
 (iii) Malabar
 (iv) China
 Codes
 (a) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
 (b) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
 (c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 (d) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

7. Consider the following statements about Ain-i-Akbari.
- I. It was completed in 1598.
 - II. It was second book in the three part series of Akbar Nama.
 - III. Ain-i-Akbari is made up of five daftars (volumes).
- Which of the above statement is/are true?
- (a) Only II
 - (b) I and III
 - (c) Only I
 - (d) All of these
8. Identify the name of the person from the information given below.
- I. He was the most influential and revered of all the leaders who participated in the freedom struggle.
 - II. He had been invited on account of his work in South Africa rather than his status within India.
 - III. At the Second Round Table Conference, he opposed the demand for separate electorates for lower castes.
 - IV. He first forged the distinctive techniques of nonviolent protests known as Satyagraha.
- (a) Pherozeshah Mehta
 - (b) BR Ambedkar
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
9. The Santhal rebellion occurred
- (a) during 1831-32 in Maikal hills of Central province.
 - (b) during 1865-70 in Western Ghats of Bombay province.
 - (c) during 1855-56 in Rajmahal hills of Bengal province.
 - (d) None of the above
10. According to Mackenzie, what was the use of Lotus Mahal?
- (a) Place where king met his advisors
 - (b) Elephant stable
 - (c) It was a ritual place
 - (d) Royal queens residence
11. Who among the following held the belief that the deliberations of Constituent Assembly were under clear influence of British imperialism?
- (a) NG Ranga
 - (b) BR Ambedkar
 - (c) Somnath Lahiri
 - (d) KM Munshi
12. Read the following statements regarding Kabir and select the appropriate option.
- I. Kabir was a Nirguna saint.
 - II. He believed in the formless supreme God.
 - III. He wanted to remove the differences based on caste and religion.
 - IV. He condemned the superstitious cults and ritualism.
- Codes
- (a) I, II, III and IV
 - (b) II, III and IV
 - (c) I and II
 - (d) I, II and III

13. The Non-Cooperation Movement was called off by Mahatma Gandhi after the incident of _____.
(a) Kakori Conspiracy (b) Jallianwala Bagh
(c) Lahore Conspiracy (d) Chauri-Chaura
14. Consider the following statements.
I. A democracy is a system in which the government of a country is elected by the people.
II. In democracy, every citizen is considered equal. Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) Both I and II (d) None of these
15. The Non-Cooperation Movement was coincided by which ongoing event by Gandhiji?
(a) Champaran Movement
(b) Civil Disobedience
(c) Khilafat Movement
(d) Dandi March
16. Which of the following regions was called 'Magan' during the Harappan period?
(a) Oman (b) Dilmun
(c) Meluhha (d) Bahrain
17. Assertion : In inscriptions Ashoka refers to himself as Devanampiya.
Reason : It means son of soil.
(a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false
18. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

(a)	Purusha Sukta	Created by Brahmanas.
(b)	Manusmriti	Laid down the duties of Chandalas.
(c)	Critical edition of Mahabharata	V S Sukthankar
(d)	The Bhagavad Gita	Advice offered by Lord Krishna to Arjun.

19. Complete the following with the correct option.
Marriage within the same family unit living in the same locality : Endogamy ::
Marriage outside the family unit : _____
(a) Polygyny
(b) Exogamy
(c) Hypogamy
(d) Polyandry

20. Vijayanagara Empire is remembered by which name in stories?
- (a) City of Victory
 - (b) Pampa Devi
 - (c) Hampi
 - (d) Krishna- Tungabhadra doab
21. Assertion : The Sanchi Stupa is a monument made during ancient period and is still intact.
Reason : Shahjahan Begum and Sultan Jahan Begum provided money for its preservation.
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
 - (d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. Explain through examples, how 8th and 9th century saw integration of various cults in the Brahmanical religion.
23. Write any three views on the decline of Harappan Civilisation.

OR

Write any three characteristics of the bricks used in the Harappan Settlements.

24. “Abdur Razzaq, an ambassador of Persia, was impressed by the fortification of Vijayanagara Empire.” Justify the statement.
25. Subsidiary Alliance System played significant role in extending British control over India. Explain the terms and conditions of the Subsidiary Alliance System.
26. How was the Permanent Settlement different from the Ryotwari Settlement?

OR

Explain two reasons for the failure of Permanent Settlement of the land revenue introduced by the British in Bengal?

27. Discuss how archaeologists reconstruct the past.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Which evidence suggests that Brahmanical prescriptions about kinship and marriage were not universally followed?

OR

How did historians explain the language, content and period of the Mahabharata? Cite examples.

29. Discuss about thinking of Alvars, Nayanars and Virashaivas. How these thinkers brought changes in society?

OR

Describe the relations between the State and the Bhakti and Sufi traditions?

30. Constitution, as it stands today, is a result of various historical forces that acted together to give it its present form. Give an elaboration of those forces.

OR

“Within the Constituent Assembly of India the language issue was intensely debated.” Examine the views put forward by members of the Assembly on this issue.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow. .

Declining a Royal Gift

This excerpt from a sufi text describes the proceedings at Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya's hospice in 1313. I (the author, Amir Hasan Sijzi) had the good fortune of kissing his (Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya's) feet. At this time, a local ruler had sent him the deed to ownership to two gardens and much land, along with the provisions and tools for their maintenance.

The ruler had also made it clear that he was relinquishing all his rights to both the gardens and land. The master had not accepted that gift. Instead, he had lamented “What have I to do with gardens and fields and lands? None of our spiritual masters had engaged in such activity.”

Then, he told an appropriate story, ‘Sultan Ghiyasuddin’, who at that time was still known as Ulugh Khan, came to visit Sheikh Fariduddin and offered some money and ownership deeds for four villages to the Sheikh, the money being for the benefit of the dervishes (sufis) and the land for his use. Smiling, Sheikh-al-Islam (Fariduddin) said ‘Give me the money.

I will dispense it to the dervishes.’ But as for those land deeds, keep them. There are many who long for them. Given them away to such persons.’

Questions :

- (i) What did the local ruler send to Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya? Explain.
- (ii) What did Ulugh Khan offer to Sheikh Fariduddin when he visited him?
- (iii) Why did Nizamuddin Auliya refuse to accept the offer of Amir Hasan Sijzi?

32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Buddhism in Practice

This is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka and contains the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala :

In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees. By assigning them work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness, by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times...In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of samanas (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas : by affection in act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs.

There are similar instructions in Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.

Questions :

- (i) What advice was given by Buddha to Sigala regarding relationship between a master and his servants and employees?
- (ii) List the instructions given by Buddha to clansmen for Samanas and Brahmanas.
- (iii) According to you, what suggestion Buddha would have advocated for parents and teachers.

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

“There cannot be any divided loyalty”

Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self.

For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the state. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

Questions :

- (i) Why did Govind Ballabh Pant lay more stress on the art of self-discipline?
- (ii) What was considered important for the success of democracy?
- (iii) ‘In democracies one should care less for himself and more for other.’ Give your views on this philosophy.

SECTION - E

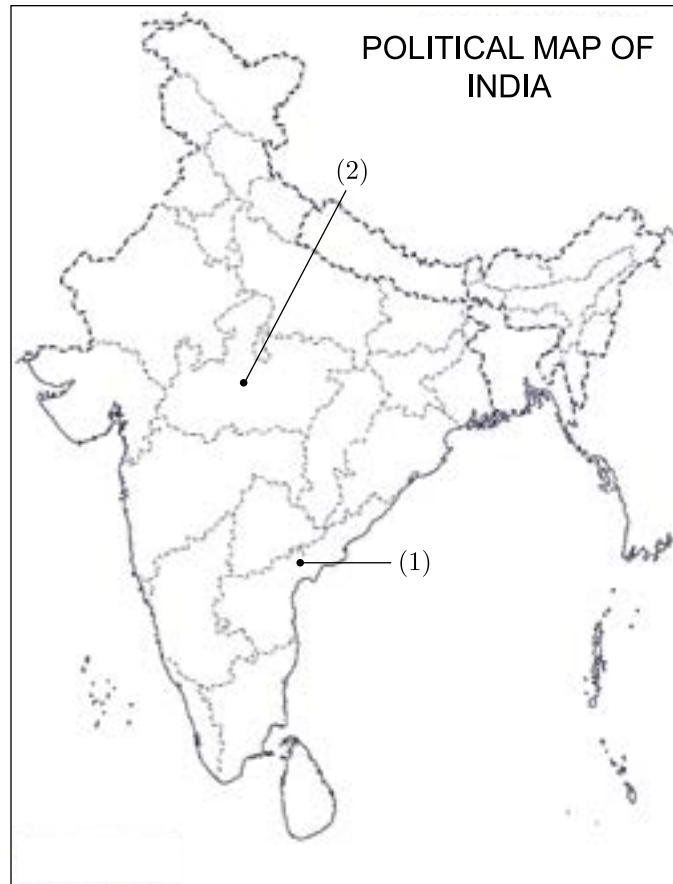
Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. On given map of India, locate and label the following sites.

- (i) Vijayanagara Or Bidar
- (ii) Kanchipuram
- (iii) Lahore

B. Identify the following places related to major Buddhist sites marked as (1) and (2).



Sample Paper 16

HISTORY (027)

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) 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
 - (v) Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 21=21

1. Identify the following image and write its name.



- (a) Terracotta structure depicting a scene from Ramayana
- (b) Terracotta structure depicting a scene from Mahabharata
- (c) Terracotta structure of Gupta period.
- (d) Terracotta structure depicting tribal life

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2. Al-Biruni recognised _____ social categories.
- (a) Four
 - (b) Two
 - (c) Six
 - (d) Three
3. In which of the following Satyagraha Gandhiji asked the state from the remission of taxes of peasants following the failure of harvest.
- (a) Rowlatt Satyagraha
 - (b) Kheda Satyagraha
 - (c) Bardoli Satyagraha
 - (d) Champaran Satyagraha
4. Who led the flag of revolt against the British in Bihar?
- (a) Maulavi Ahmadullah
 - (b) Kunwar Singh
 - (c) Birjis Qadr
 - (d) Nana Sahib
5. Identify the name of the alliance or system from the information given below.
- I. It was introduced by Wellesley in 1798.
 - II. It was imposed on Awadh in 1801.
 - III. According to this alliance, the ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent.
- (a) British Protectorate
 - (b) Doctrine of lapse
 - (c) Indirect rule
 - (d) Subsidiary alliance
6. Consider the following statements regarding the framing of Indian Constitution.
- I. The assembly held II sessions over 165 days to frame the Constitution.
 - II. It was framed between January 1946 to January 1950.
 - III. In between framing, there was revising and refining.
- Which of the above statement is/are not correct?
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) I and II
 - (d) All of these
7. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological sequence from the earliest to the latest.
- (i) Arabs conquer Sind
 - (ii) Beginning of Gupta Rule

(iii) End of Mauryan Empire

(iv) Alexander's invasion

Codes

(a) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

(b) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

(c) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

(d) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

8. Assertion : The Manusmriti is considered the most important of the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.
Reason : It lays down codes of social behaviour in great detail.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is false, but reason is true

(d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

9. Who among the following emphasised in his painting Jangal territory that hills were inaccessible?

(a) REM Wheeler

(b) William Hodges

(c) William Morris

(d) None of the above

10. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	10th May, 1857	1.	Meeting starts in Meerut
B.	30th May, 1857	2.	Rising in Lucknow
C.	30th June, 1857	3.	British suffer defeat in the battle of Chinhat
D.	7th. June, 1858	4.	Rani Jhansi killed in battle

Codes

(a) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

(b) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3

(c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

(d) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

11. Who among the following were known as 'Kudirai Chettis' ?

(a) A group of Arab traders trading in horses.

(b) A local community of traders trading in muskets.

(c) A group of Portuguese who traded in military technology.

(d) A local community of horse traders.

12. The written collection of letters by Sufi masters to their disciples and associates. Which of the following is related to the above given statement?

(a) Tazkiras

(b) Ziyarat

(c) Maktubat

(d) Malfuzat

13. Complete the following with correct option The world is transient: Anicca :: The world is soulless: _____
- (a) Anatta
 - (b) Anicca
 - (c) Dukkha
 - (d) Self punishment

14. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?

	List I	List II
(a)	Doomed building	Cupola
(b)	Community merchant	Uluq
(c)	The horse-post	Dawa
(d)	The foot-post	Nagarseth

15. Identify the aspect that is not related to the Harappan civilisation.
- (a) Harappans were teracotta craftsmen.
 - (b) Proper drainage system was found in lower town and citadel.
 - (c) Script of Harappan civilisation is considered enigmatic.
 - (d) Seals were recovered from Oman and Rome.
16. The Persian translation of Mahabharata that means 'Book of Wars' is known as
- (a) Ramayana
 - (b) Razmnama
 - (c) Upanishad
 - (d) None of these
17. Who among the following is often known as the 'Father of Indian Archaeology' ?
- (a) Rakhal Das Banerji
 - (b) REM Wheeler
 - (c) Daya Ram Sahni
 - (d) Alexander Cunningham
18. Which of the following is correct regarding Vaishnavism ?
- (a) The ten forms are assumed as Brahma.
 - (b) Vaishnavism developed around various avatars of Vishnu and Shiva.
 - (c) The different forms of deity are not represented in sculpture.
 - (d) Ten avatars are recognised within this tradition.
19. Who introduced the crucial 'objective resolution' in the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) Jaipal Singh
 - (b) NG Ranga
 - (c) BR Ambedkar
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

20. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

	List I	List II
(a)	Chennakeshava Temple	Hampi
(b)	Lotus Mahal	Golconda
(c)	Shrine of Pampa Devi	Bellur
(d)	Brihadeshwara Temple	Thanjavur

21. Assertion : The peasants were mostly involved in agricultural production.

Reason : Peasants held their lands in individual ownership.

Codes

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
- (d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

- 22. Explain in brief the arguments made in Constituent Assembly in favour of strong centre?
- 23. What are the main principles of Buddhism?
- 24. What was the rationale behind selection of salt as a mode of protest in Civil Disobedience Movement?
- 25. Who was REM Wheeler? Mention any one of his contributions in the field of archaeology?

OR

Who was John Marshall? How did he mark a change in Indian archaeology?

- 26. Describe Amara-nayaka system of administration in the Vijayanagara empire?
- 27. 'There was a significant contribution of Krishnadeva Raya in the expansion of Vijayanagara Empire.' Explain.

OR

Discuss the role of the Begum of Bhopal in preserving the stupa at Sanchi.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Discuss whether the concept of equality was followed by the Harappan society.

OR

What are the evidence found by the archaeologists which show that the Harappans had contacts with distant lands? Does it show that the contacts proved to have good trade relations with each other?

29. Discuss about the Non-cooperation Movement and also discuss contribution of Non-cooperation Movement to India's freedom struggle. Why did Gandhiji couple Non-cooperation Movement with Khilafat Movement?

OR

Explain the beginning of the Dandi March. What is its significance in the history of the Indian National Movement?

30. The South-Western part of Vijayanagara settlement designated as 'royal centre'. Explain.

OR

Explain why Abdur Razzaq, a Persian ambassdor, was greatly impressed by the fortification of Vijayanagara Empire during the 15th century ?

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In Praise of Samudragupta

He was without an antagonist on Earth; he, by the overflowing of the multitude of (his) many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, he wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles of (his) feet (he is) Purusha (the Supreme Being), being the cause of the prosperity of the good and the destruction of the bad (he is) incomprehensible; (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility; (he is) possessed of compassion; (he is) the giver of many hundred thousands of cows; (his) mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering; (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind; (he is) equal to (the Gods) Kubera (the God of wealth), Varuna (the God of the ocean), Indra (the God of rains) and Yama (the God of death).

Questions :

- Who wrote the above Prashasti?
- Mention any two qualities of the ruler described in the excerpt.
- How far are these values shown by the rulers, relevant in the contemporary society? Explain.

32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509-29), the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed 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 wrote 'Amuktamalyada'?
- (ii) What were the responsibilities of king towards traders?
- (iii) What were the ways suggested in the passage to exclusively reserve import items useful in warfare.

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Ambedkar on Separate Electorates.

In response to Mahatma Gandhi's opposition to the demand for separate electorates for the Depressed Classes, Ambedkar wrote. Here is a class which is undoubtedly not in a position to sustain itself in the struggle for existence. The religion, to which they are tied; instead of providing them an honourable place, brands them as lepers, not fit for ordinary intercourse.

Economically, it is a class entirely dependent upon the high-caste Hindus for earning its daily bread with no independent way of living open to it. Nor are all ways closed by reason of the social prejudices of the Hindus but there is a definite attempt all through our Hindu Society to bolt every possible door so as not to allow the Depressed Classes any opportunity to rise in the scale of life.

In these circumstances, it would be granted by all fair-minded persons that as the only path for a community so handicapped to succeed in the struggle for life against organised tyranny, some share of political power in order that it may protect itself is a paramount necessity.

Questions :

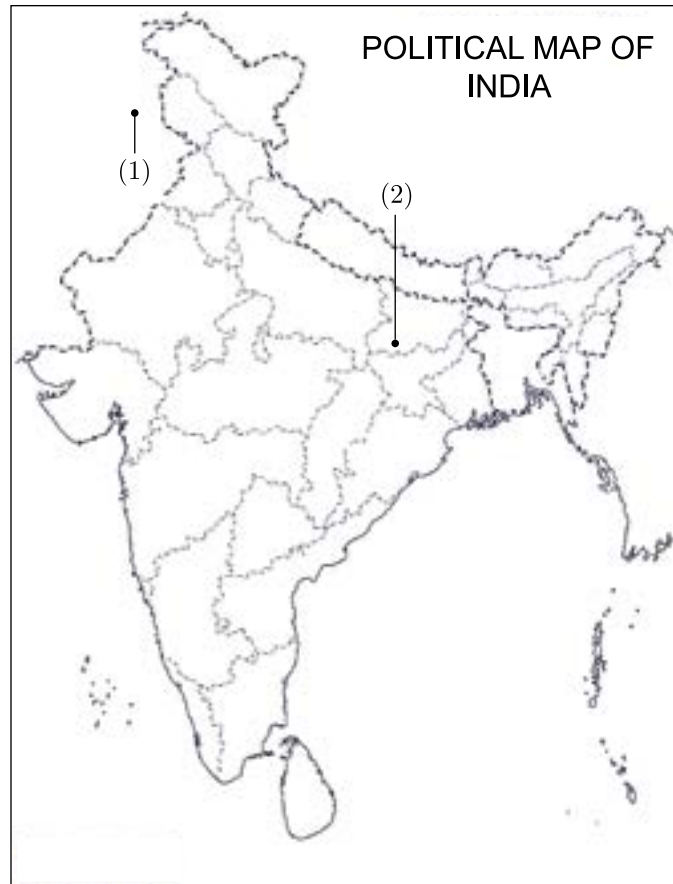
- (i) What argument was given by Mahatma Gandhi against the separate electorates?
- (ii) How has Dr BR Ambedkar described the social and economic condition of the Dalits?
- (iii) What did he want for the protection of the Dalits? For it, what did he propose?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. On the given political map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.
- (i) Nageshwar, a mature Harappan site Or Kalibangan ploughed fields
 - (ii) The Vijayanagara Empire
 - (iii) Jhansi principal centre of revolt
- B. On the same map, two places related to Mahajanapada and cities are marked as 1 and 2. Identify them and write their names.



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