

**CLASS:--12<sup>TH</sup>, HISTORY QUESTIONS**

**PART A (1 mark)**

**Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the identification of Shiva, a figure represented on Harappan seals:**

1. It is shown in the form of Gajapati
2. It is shown seated in Yogic posture.
3. It is surrounded by animals.
4. It is shown with a female figure identifiable with Parvati.

**Which of the above are correct reasons for identifying the figure with Shiva?**

- 1 and 4
- 2 and 3
- 2 and 4
- 3 and 4

**Q2. Name any two centres for making shell objects in the Harappan Civilisation.**

**Q3. Define a votive inscription.**

**Q4. Differentiate between polygyny and polyandry.**

**Q5. Choose the correct option:**

**Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death as**

- A. Buddha and his disciples taught in Prakrit. B. Importance was given to rituals in Buddhism. C. People were dissatisfied with existing social practices.
- D. Only men were allowed into the Sangha.

**Q6. The special officers appointed to spread the message of Dhamma by Asoka were known as \_\_\_\_\_**

**Q7. From among the following which one depicts the correct meaning of the term Jins-i-kamil concerning crops in Mughal India?**

- Paddy crop
- Perfect crop
- Pulses
- Crop grown in the arid zone

**Q8. Choose the correct option:**

**The European traveller who has given a detailed description of the practice of Sati.**

- Jean Baptiste Tavernier
- Manucci
- Francois Bernier
- Roberto Nobili

**Q9. Identify which of the following aspects is NOT common to both Bhakti movement and Sufi movement?**

- Personal love for God
- Worship of idols
- Mysticism
- Visit to holy shrines

**Q10. Name the traveller for whom the term, globe-trotter, is used.**

**Q11. With which of the following responsibilities Mir Bakshi was the officer in Akbar's reign?**

- Revenue Collection
- Payment of salaries
- Head of the military administration
- Head of Nobility

**Q12. Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched:**

- Akbar Nama: Abdul Hamid Lahori
- Badshah Nama: Zahiruddin Babur
- Humayun Nama: Gulbadan Begum
- Babur Nama: Abul FazlAllami

**Q13. Mention one reason why Qandahar was a bone of contention between the Safavids and the Mughals.**

**Q14. Give the meaning of the term 'Antyaja.'**

**Q15. Cite one reason for mapping of the cities by the colonial government.**

**Q16. Consider the following events:**

- Cabinet Mission
- Cripps Mission
- Khilafat Movement
- Pakistan Resolution

**The correct chronological order of these events is:**

**a. 4, 3, 2, 1 b. 4, 3, 1, 2 c. 3, 4, 1, 2 d. 3, 4, 2, 1**

**Q17. Indicate which of the following options is NOT correct.**

**People gave evasive answers to the census officials as**

**A. They were suspicious of census operations. B. They thought that enquiries were being conducted to impose new taxes. C. They were not willing to give any information regarding the women of their household. D. They were claiming identities associated with lower status.**

**OR**

**The Lottery Committee in Calcutta was formed by the British keeping in mind certain objectives.**

**Identify which of the following statements is NOT correct about the Committee.**

**A. The Lottery Committee commissioned a new map of the city so as to get a comprehensive picture of Calcutta. B. The Committee undertook road building activities in the Indian part of the city. C. The Committee built houses for the labouring poor. D. The Committee cleared the river bank of encroachments.**

**Q18. Consider the following statements regarding the establishment of British East India Company in Bengal:**

**I. The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1793. II. In 1797 there was an auction in Burdwan, during which a number of mahals (estates) held by the Raja of Burdwan were being sold. III. The estates of those who failed to pay were to be auctioned to recover the revenue.**

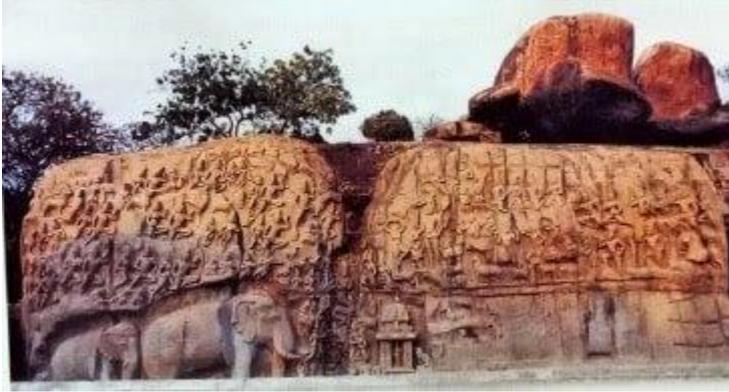
**Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?**

- Only I
- I and II
- I and III
- I, II and III

**Q19. 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 true and R is the correct explanation of A. b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c. A is true but R is false. d. A is false but R is true.**

**Q20. Identify the following image and write its name.**



OR

Identify the following image and write its name.



**Question For Visually Impaired candidates only: In lieu of Question number 20.**

The first woman to be ordained as a Bhikkhuni was \_\_\_\_\_.

OR

In Jainism the teachers who guide men and women across the river of existence are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**PART B (3 marks)**

**Q21. State any three elements that historians considered while analysing the Mahabharata.**

**Q22. "Buildings or architectural remains are a source for reconstruction for temple architecture." Justify the statement with reference to the Vitthala temple of Vijayanagara Empire.**

**OR**

**"Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation." Justify with suitable arguments.**

**Q23. Show how the power of the Jotedars within a village was more effective than that of the Zamindars.**

**Q24. Explain the grievances of the Indian sepoy against the British rule before the revolt of 1857 with examples.**

**PART C (8 marks)**

**Q25. "Historians often try to understand the meaning of sculpture by comparing it with textual evidence." Evaluate the statement in the context of Sanchi Stupa.**

**OR**

**"Amaravati was discovered before Sanchi yet it had lost its glory and was an insignificant little mound." In the light of the above statement justify why Sanchi survived but Amaravati did not?**

**Q26. Describe the relations between the state and the Bhakti and Sufi traditions.**

**OR**

**Describe the teaching of Baba Guru Nanak and its relevance in today's world.**

**Q27. Explain how the coming of Gandhiji broadened the base of the Indian National Movement.**

**OR**

**Explain how the partition of India was a culmination of communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the 20th century.**

**PART D (6 marks)**

**Q28. Evidence of an "invasion"**

**Deadman Lane is a narrow alley, varying from 3 to 6 feet in width. At the point where the lane turns westward, part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and**

upper arm of an adult were discovered, all in a very friable condition, at a depth of 4 ft 2 in. The body lay on its back diagonally across the lane. Fifteen inches to the west were a few fragments of a tiny skull. It is to these remains that the lane owes its name.

From John Marshall, Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation, 1931.

a. Why is the lane called Deadman Lane? b. State the conclusions that scholars and archaeologists draw from this information? c. Give reasons to justify that the earlier interpretations can sometimes be reversed?

**Q29. Clearance of forests for agricultural settlements**

This is an excerpt from a sixteenth-century Bengali poem, Chandimangala, composed by Mukundaram Chakrabarti. The hero of the poem, Kalaketu, set up a kingdom by clearing forests:

Hearing the news, outsiders came from various lands. Kalaketu then bought and distributed among them Heavy knives, axes, battle-axes and pikes. From the north came the Das (people). One hundred of them advanced. They were struck with wonder on seeing Kalaketu Who distributed betel-nut to each of them From the south came the harvesters Five hundred of them under one organiser. From the west came Zafar Mian, Together with twenty-two thousand men. Sulaimani beads in their hands They chanted the names of their pir and paighambar (Prophet). Having cleared the forest They established markets. Hundreds and hundreds of foreigners Ate and entered the forest. Hearing the sound of the axe, Tigers became apprehensive and ran away, roaring.

a. What forms of intrusion into the forest does the text suggest? b. Evaluate the concept of jangli in the context of the source? c. Analyse any two effects of foreign intrusion on the lives of forest dwellers.

**Q30. We have never asked for privileges**

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

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

a. Hansa Mehta did not demand reserved seats for women. Give reasons. b. What could be the basis of mutual respect among men and women? c. Explain the ways in which women can be empowered economically?

**PART- E (6 marks)**

**Q31. (31.1) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: (3 marks)**

**A. Dholavira, a mature Harappan site**

**OR**

**Ujjayini, capital of Avanti**

**B. Azamgarh, a centre of Revolt of 1857**

**OR**

**Masulipatnam, a city under British control in 1857**

**c. Amritsar**

**Q31. (31.2) On the same outline map three places have been marked as A, B, C which are territories under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. (3 marks)**

**Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q31.**

**(31.1) Name any three centres of Indian National Movement. (3 marks)**

**OR**

**Name any three territories under Babur.**

**(31.2) Name any three Buddhist sites. (3 marks)**

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