

# **SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 1**

**Class – XII**

**HISTORY**

**Time allowed: 3hrs**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

1. Answer all the questions. Some questions have choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. Answer to questions no. 1 to 3 carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each
3. Answer to questions no. 4 to 9 carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words. Students should attempt only five questions in this section
4. Question 10 (for 4 marks) is a value based question and compulsory question
5. Answer to questions 11 to 13 carrying 8 marks should not exceed 350 words.
6. Questions 14-16 are source based questions and have no internal choice
7. Questions 17 is a Map question includes identification and significant test items. Attach the map with the answer sheet.

**PART A**

Answer all the questions given below

1. Give two reasons why the sixth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian History?
2. Who were Alvars and Nayanars? In which languages did they sing?
3. State the significance of Gandhiji's speech at Banaras Hindu University?

**PART B**

**SECTION - I**

Answer any five of the following questions

4. Discuss whether the Mahabharata could have been the work of a single author?
5. Describe the growth of temple architecture in the ancient period.
6. Describe the position of untouchables in ancient society?
7. Assess the role played by women in the Mughal imperial household.
8. What steps did the British take to quell the uprising of 1857
9. Describe the position of the 'jotedars' at the end of the eighteenth century

**SECTION - II**

❖ Value Based Question..... Compulsory

The rebel proclamations in 1857 repeatedly appealed to all sections of the population, irrespective of their caste and creed. Many of the Proclamations were issued by Muslim princes or in their names but even these took care to address the sentiments of Hindus.

The rebellion was seen as a war in which both Hindus and Muslims had equally to lose or gain. The *ishtahars* harked back to the Pre-British Hindu – Muslim Pact and glorified the co existence of different communities under the Mughal Empire. The proclamation that was issued under the name of Bahadur Shah

appealed to the people to join the fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Muhavir. It was remarkable that

during the uprising religious divisions between Hindus and Muslim were hardly noticeable despite British attempts to create such divisions. In Bareilly in Western Uttar Pradesh, in December 1857. The British spent Rs. 50,000 to incite the Hindu Population against the Muslims. The attempt failed.

10.1 Identify the core point of This Passage 2.5

10.2 "Good virtue always won over conspiracy". – Justify this quote – referring to this passage.

### **PART C**

11. Discuss the ways in which panchayats and village headman regulated rural society

OR

Explain how the fortification and roads in the city of Vijayangar were unique and impressive.

12. Explain the main events of the Dandi March. What is its significance in the history of the Indian National Movements?

OR

What are the salient features of town planning in Culcutta during the British Period?

13. 'Non cooperation became the epoch in the life of India and of Gandhiji'. Justify this statement with examples

OR

Buried under the debris of the violence and pain of Indian partition is an enormous history of help, humanity & harmony'. Explain

### **PART D**

14. Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follows: -

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 Mohenjo-Daro, the best – known Harapan site: Saddle querns... are found in considerable numbers... and they seem to have been the only means in use of 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 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 sued as a ponder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether 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 which later 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.

1. What are the two types of querns? (2)

2. What materials were these querns made of? (2)

3. Why are they described as "curry stones"? (1)

4. Explain any two ways in which the archeologists classify find and one way they determine the function?  
(3)

OR

Of the great officers of state, some ..... superintend the rivers, measure the land, as is done in Egypt inspect the sluices by which water is let out from the main canals into their branches, so that every one may have an equal supply of it, the same persons have charge also of the huntsmen, and are entrusted the power of rewarding or punishing them according to their deserts. They collect the taxes, and superintend the Occupations connected with land; as those of the woodcutters, the carpenters, the blacksmiths and the miners.

1. List – the jobs done by the officers of the state. 2
2. Give any three features of the Maurya administration under Asoka. 3
3. To what extent does this extract help us to understand about the Mauryan Empire? Explain. 1
4. What are some of the other sources for studying this Empire? Give four of them
15. Of the vast tracts of country constituting the empire of Hindustan, many are little more than sand, or barren mountains, badly cultivated and thinly populated. Even a considerable portion of the good land remains untilled for want of labourers; many of whom perish in consequence of the bad treatment they experience from Governors. The poor people, when they become incapable of discharging the demands of their Rapacious lords, are not only often deprived of the means of subsistence, but are also made to lose. Their children, who are carried away as slaves. Thus, it happens that the peasantry, driven to despair by So excessive tyranny, abandon the country. In this instance, Bernier was participating in contemporary debates in Europe concerning the nature of state and society, and intended that this description of Mughal India would serve as a warning to those who did not recognize the "merits" of private property.
1. What were the problems about cultivating the land, according to Bernier?" 2
2. Why did the peasantry abandon the land? 2
3. Explain the reasons given by Bernier for the exploitation of the peasants. 2
4. How did his observations influence thinkers in Europe? Explain. 2

OR

Here is an excerpt from a letter written by Aurangzeb to a Jogi in 1661-62. The possessor of the sublime station Shiv Murat, Guru Anand Nath Jio. May your Reverence remain in peace and happiness ever under the protection of Sri Shiv Jio!! A piece of cloth for the cloak and a sum of twenty five rupees which have been set as an offering will reach (Your Reverence).... Your Reverence may write to us whenever there is any service which can be rendered by us.

1. Who is the deity the Saint or Jogi worships? How do you know it? 2
2. How does Aurangzeb show his respect to him? 2
3. Explain briefly the five principles of Islam. 2
4. How did these universal practices accommodate regional influences in India? Give two examples
16. Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizen 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 any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centered round the state. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares naught for larger or other interests then democracy is doomed.

1. Give three attributes of a loyal citizen in a democracy according to G.B. Pant. 1
2. What do you understand by 'Separate Electorate'? 2
3. Why was the demand for Separate Electorate made during the drafting of the constitution? 2
4. Why was G.B.Pant against this demand? Give two reasons. 3

OR

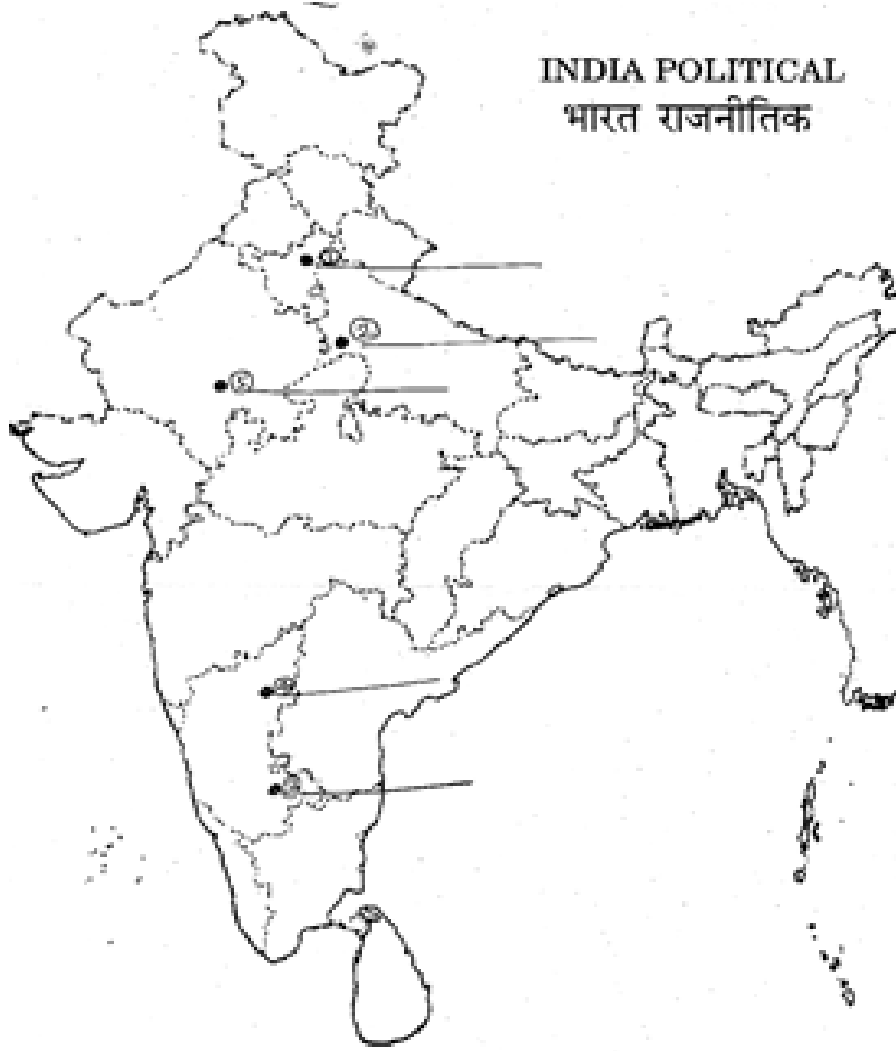
For over twenty – four hours riotous mobs were allowed to rage through this great commercial city unchallenged and unchecked. The finest bazaars were burnt to the ground without a shot being fired to disperse the incendiaries (i.e. those who stirred up conflict). The.... District Magistrate marched his (large police) force into the city and marched it out again without making any effective use of it at all....

1. To which event does this source refer to? Describe what the mobs were doing? 3
2. Why did Amritsar become the scene of blood shed later in 1947? 3
3. What was the attitude of the soldiers and policemen towards the mob? 2
4. Give one example to show how Gandhiji tried to bring about communal harmony? 1

#### **PART E**

- 17a) On the given political outline map of India mark and label any three important centres of revolt of 1857
- b) On the given outline map of India 5 places are marked as 1 to 5. Identify any three places and write their names on the lines provided.

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