



ST. XAVIER'S SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, DELHI - 110054
Pre-Board Examination 2018 in **HISTORY**

Set 2

Std. 12
15-01-2018

Max. Marks : 80
Time : 3 hrs.

General Instructions:

- i) Answer all the questions. Some questions have choice.
- ii) Answers to question 1 to 3, carrying 2 marks each should not exceed 30 words each.
- iii) Answers to questions 4 to 9, carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words each, students should attempt any 5 questions in this section.
- iv) Question 10 (for 4 marks) is a value based question and is compulsory.
- v) Answers to questions 11 to 14 carrying 8 marks each should not exceed 350 words each. Students should attempt any 3 questions from this section.
- vi) Questions 15, 16 and 17 are based on sources and have no internal choice. They are of 7 marks each.
- viii) Map question 18 includes identification and location test items. Students should attach map within the answer sheets.

PART A

(Answer all the questions given below)

1. Point out a shortcoming and an advantage of using inscriptions to reconstruct history?
2. Discuss the ways in which the Alvars, Nayanars and Virashaivas expressed critiques of the caste system.
3. What was the role of the Dhamma Mahamattas?

PART B

(SECTION - I)

Answer any 5 of the following questions:

4. How do archaeologists reconstruct the past?
5. To what extent do you think caste was a factor in influencing social and economic relations in agrarian society?
6. Explain the main teachings of Buddha.
7. How was Mahatma Gandhi perceived by the peasants?
8. How do we know about the agricultural practices which existed during the Harappan Civilization?
9. Discuss Al-Biruni's understanding of the caste system.

PART B

(SECTION - II)

(value based - COMPULSORY)

10. The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the pollution attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas. These won them followers amongst those who were marginalised within the brahmanical social order. The lingayats also encouraged certain practices disapproved in the dharmashastras, such as post puberty marriage and the remarriage of widows. Our understanding of the Virashaiva tradition is derived from vachanas (literally sayings) composed in Kannada by women and men who joined the movement.
 - a) What were the main teachings of the lingayats?
 - b) What values can you infer from this passage?

PART C

(Long answer questions)

Answer any three of the following:

11. In what ways would the daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal court

have conveyed a sense of power of the emperor?

12. State the main features of partition as it occurred in different regions of India.

Std. 12

- 2 -

HISTORY (Set – 2)

13. What were the distinctive features of the Mughal nobility? How was their relationship with the emperor shaped?

14. Analyse, with illustrations why Bhakti and sufi thinkers adopted a variety of languages in which to express their opinions.

PART D
(Passage based questions)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on it:

15. Krishnadeva Raya

To recapitulate about some of the problems of perspective, look at this beautiful statue of Krishnadeva Raya placed on the temple at Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu. This is obviously the way in which the ruler wanted to project himself.

And this is how Paes describes the king:

Of medium height, and of fair complexion and good figure, rather fat than thin; he has on his face signs of smallpox.

- a) How has Paes described Krishnadeva Raya?
- b) How did the king want to project himself?
- c) Mention three achievements of Krishnadeva Raya.

16. "We want removal of social disabilities"

Dakshayani Velayudhan from Madras, argued:

What we want is not all kinds of safeguards. It is the moral safeguard which gives protection to the underdogs of this country...I refuse to believe that seventy million Harijans are to be considered as a minority...what we want is the...immediate removal of our social disabilities.

- a) What were the social disabilities which the untouchables suffered from?
- b) What measures did the constitution take to uplift them?
- c) Why did the untouchables want separate electorates?

17. Evidence of an invasion

In the 1960's, the evidence of a massacre in Mohenjodaro was questioned by an archaeologist named George Dales. He demonstrated that the skeletons found at the site did not belong to the same period:

Whereas a couple of them definitely seem to indicate a slaughter....the bulk of the bones were found in contexts suggesting burials of the sloppiest and most irreverent nature. There is no destruction level covering the latest period of the city, no sign of extensive burning, no bodies of warriors clad in armour and surrounded by the weapons of war.

The citadel, the only fortified part of the city, yielded no evidence of a final defence.

From G.F. Dales, "The Mythical Massacre at Mohenjodaro", Expedition, 1964.

- a) What arguments has George Dales extended to negate the idea of a foreign invasion being the causes of the decline of the Harappan Civilization?
- b) State two arguments extended by R. E. M. Wheeler regarding the decline of the Harappan civilization.
- c) State other reasons for the decline of the Harappan civilization.

18. i) On the given outline political map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- a) Ajmer, a territory under Mughals.
- b) Gwalior, a centre of the Revolt of 1857.

2

ii) On the same map three places related to the mature Harappan sites has been marked as A, B, C. Identify them and write their names correctly on the lines drawn near them. 3