

## Pre-Board Examination

### HISTORY

Class XII

Max Marks: 80

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: 3 hours

#### SET A

#### General Instructions:

- i. Answer all the questions. Some questions have choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- ii. The question paper has 4 printed pages and one map of India.
- iii. Answers to question nos. 1 to 3 carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.
- iv. Answers to question nos. 4 to 9 carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words.
- v. Question 10 for 4 marks is a value based question and a compulsory question.
- vi. Answers to question nos. 11 to 13 carrying 8 marks should not exceed 350 words.
- vii. Questions 14 to 16 are source based questions and have no internal choice.
- viii. Question 17 is a Map question which includes identification and significant test items. Attach the map with the answer sheet.

#### PART - A

1. Explain how the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims described the condition of untouchables in India during the 5th to 7th centuries CE. 2
2. Analyse one positive and one negative aspect of the Fifth Report of 1813. 2
3. Name the book authored by Al-Biruni. Why did he disapprove the notion of the Indian caste system? Give one reason 2

#### PART - B

##### Section – 1

(Answer any five of the following questions)

4. Explain how did the Vijayanagara rulers innovate and develop a distinctive type of architecture in the Virupaksha temple. 4
5. "Mahabharata provides an insight into the peoples thinking and attitude." Substantiate the statement. 4
6. How has Guru Nanak Dev advocated nirguna form of bhakti? Explain. 4
7. Describe the subsistence strategies of the Harappa civilization. 4
8. 'The British did not have an easy time in putting down the Rebellion of 1857.' Support the statement with suitable examples and explain. 4
9. Critically examine the proposals of the Cabinet Mission of 1946. 4

PART – B

Section – 2

Value based question (compulsory)

4

10. The Constituent Assembly was expected to express the aspirations of those who had participated in the movement for independence. Democracy, equality and justice were ideals that had become intimately associated with social struggles in India since the nineteenth century. How could social struggles have successful ends with their intertwined values of democracy, equality along with social justice?  
Throw light on the values mentioned in relevance to the context.

PART - C

11. “Gandhiji transformed Indian nationalism through the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920.” Give arguments to support the statement. 8

OR

“Gandhiji had made the British desperately anxious.” Explain the statement in the context of Salt March of 1930.

12. How do chronicles give us glimpses of the imperial harems of the Mughal Empire? Explain. 8

OR

Explain the fascinating dimensions of the physical arrangements of the Mughal court.

13. Explain the development of Mahayana Buddhism. How did Buddha teach the path of righteous living or dhamma to the society? Elaborate. 8

OR

Explain the distinctive aspects of Sanchi Stupa.

PART – D

(Source based questions)

**Read the passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:-**

14. How Silver came to India?

This excerpt from Giovanni Careri’s account (based on Bernier’s account) gives an idea of the enormous amount of wealth that found its way into the Mughal Empire : That the Reader may form some idea of the Wealth of this (Mughal) Empire, he is to observe that all the Gold and Silver, which circulates throughout the World, at last, centres here. It is well known that as much of it comes out of America, after running

through several kingdoms of Europe, goes partly into Turkey (Turkey), for several sorts of commodities; and part into Persia, by the way of Smirna for Silk. Now the Turks not being able to abstain from Coffee, which comes from Hyeman (Oman), and Arabia ... nor Persia, Arabia, and the Turks themselves to go without the commodities of India, send vast quantities of Money (money) to Moka (Mocha) on the Red Sea, near Babel Mandel; to Bassora (Basra) at the bottom of the Persian Gulph (Gulf); ... which is afterwards sent over in Ships to Indostan (Hindustan). Besides the Indian, Dutch, English, and Portuguese ships, that every year carry the commodities of Indostan, to Pegu, Tanasserri (parts of Myanmar), Siam (Thailand), Ceylon (Sri Lanka)... the Maldiv Islands, Mozambique and other Places, must be necessity convey much Gold and Silver thither, from those Countries. All that the Dutch fetch from the Mines in Japan, sooner or later, goes to Indostan; and the goods carry'd hence into Europe, whether to France, England, or Portugal, are all purchas'd for ready Money, which remains there.

- (14.1) How did the political stability in these empires help to create vibrant trade? 2  
 (14.2) Name the Italian traveller who had accounted for the travel of silver in the Mughal Empire. Which commodities were traded between the countries? 1 + 2 = 3  
 (14.3) How did the transaction of gold and silver facilitate circulation of money into the Mughal Empire? 2

15. Jotedar of Dinajpur

Buchanan described the ways in which the jotedars of Dinajpur in North Bengal resisted being disciplined by the zamindar and undermined his power : Landlords do not like this class of men, but it is evident that they are absolutely necessary, unless the landlords themselves would advance money to their necessitous tenantry... The jotedars who cultivate large portions of lands are very refractory, and know that the zamindars have no power over them. They pay only a few rupees on account of their revenue and then fall in balance almost every kist (instalment), they hold more lands than they are entitled to by their pottahs (deeds of contract). Should the zamindar's officers, in consequence, summon them to the cutcherry, (court) and detain them for one or two hours with a view to reprimand them, they immediately go and complain at the Fouzdarry Thanna (police station) for imprisonment and at the munsiff's (a judicial officer at the lower court) cutcherry for being dishonoured and whilst the causes continue unsettled, they instigate the petty ryots not to pay their revenue consequently. ...

- (15.1) Why did the jotedars of Dinajpur in North Bengal resist? 2  
 (15.2) Mention the issues of conflict between jotedars and zamindars. 2  
 (15.3) State the ways through which the jotedars resisted the authority of the zamindars. 3



16.

The anguish of the King

When the king Devanampiya Piyadassi had been ruling for eight years, the (country of the) Kalingas (present-day coastal Orissa) was conquered by (him). One hundred and fifty thousand men were deported, a hundred thousand were killed, and many more died. After that, now that (the country of) the Kalingas has been taken, Devanampiya (is devoted) to an intense study of Dhamma, to the love of Dhamma, and to instructing (the people) in Dhamma. This is the repentance of Devanampiya on account of his conquest of the (country of the) Kalingas. For this is considered very painful and deplorable by Devanampiya that, while one is conquering an unconquered (country) slaughter, death and deportation of people (take place) there ...

- (16.1) Who is referred as Devanampiya Piyadassi and why was he called so? 2  
(16.2) The Kalinga War was one of the landmark events in Indian history.  
Explain. 3  
(16.3) What did Devanampiya do in repentance? 2

PART –E

(Map Question)

- 17.1 On the given political outline map of India name and locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:  
(a) Rakhigarhi, the mature Harappa site 1  
(b) Agra, the imperial capital of Mughal in 1585 1  
17.2 On the same outline map of India, three important places related to the Indian National Movement have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 3

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Name:.....Class:.....



