

PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER 2 (2020-2021)

HISTORY (027)

CLASS-XII

Time Allowed: 3hrs

Max. Marks: 80


General Instructions:

- 1) Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of *six* sections.
- 2) **Section A:** Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (Attempt any 15)
- 3) **Section B:** Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question.
- 4) **Section C:** Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.
- 5) **Section D:** Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.
- 6) **Section E:** Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
- 7) **Section F:** Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

SECTION - A

Attempt any 15 questions.

1 x 15 = 15

1	On the orders of Ashoka Maurya, in the 3 rd Century BC, for the saints of which religion were the artificial caves built?	1
2	Into which two categories was the initial Bhakti Movement divided?	1
3	Read the following information and mention the context in which the statement is connected - Ernest Mackay, writes in his book Early Indus Civilization - “It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered.”	1
4	Which of the following statement is not true about Amara-Nayakas in the Vijayanagara Kingdom? a) They were military Commanders who exercised power in the empire and controlled forts. b) They had armed supporters. c) They often moved from one area to another and in many cases accompanied by peasants looking for fertile land to settle. d) They usually spoke Malayalam.	1
5	Identify the image and write the name of its painter:  Question For Visually Impaired candidates only: In lieu of Question number 5. One important record of the mutiny of 1857 is the pictorial images produced by the British and Indians, because: a) These are easily available. b) All the images are of war. c) Bright colors are used in it. d) These images are reflection of feelings of that time period.	1
6	Correct the following statement and re-write: “Rahul, as Buddha was named at birth, was the son of a chief of the Shakya Clan.”	1
7	Which one of the following Raya of Vijayanagara took pride in the title “Establisher of the Yavana Kingdom”? a) Rama Raya b) Harihara c) Krishna Deva Raya	1

	d) Bukka																																				
8	What was the sunset law?	1																																			
9	Distinguish between Patriliney and Matriliney?	1																																			
10	<p>Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R)</p> <p>Assertion (A): Ashoka was a very powerful, industrious and humble ruler.</p> <p>Reason (R): 20th Century Nationalist leaders regarded him as an inspiration.</p> <p>a) Only Assertion (A) is correct. b) Only Reason (R) is correct. c) Both Assertion (A) and reason(R) are correct but reason(R) is not the explanation of the statement. d) Both Assertion (A) and reason(R) are correct and reason(R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p>	1																																			
11	<p>Who wrote Badshah Nama?</p> <p>a) Abul Fazal b) Abul Hamid Lohri c) Abass Khan d) Mirza Muhammad</p>	1																																			
12	In 1919, under the leadership of _____ who is a noted Indian Sanskrit Scholar, a task of preparing critical edition of Mahabharata was started.	1																																			
13	What does Kitabkhana mean?	1																																			
14	<p>Match the following</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">List I</th> <th style="text-align: center;">List II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i. Arab Muslim Traders</td> <td>a. Tamil Nadu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii. Alvars and Nayanars</td> <td>b. North India</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii. Virshaiva</td> <td>c. Malabar Coast (Kerala)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv. Nath and Jogis</td> <td>d. Karnataka</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Options:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>(i)</td> <td>(ii)</td> <td>(iii)</td> <td>(iv)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A.</td> <td>(b)</td> <td>(c)</td> <td>(a)</td> <td>(d)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.</td> <td>(c)</td> <td>(a)</td> <td>(d)</td> <td>(b)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C.</td> <td>(a)</td> <td>(b)</td> <td>(c)</td> <td>(d)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.</td> <td>(c)</td> <td>(b)</td> <td>(a)</td> <td>(d)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	List I	List II	i. Arab Muslim Traders	a. Tamil Nadu	ii. Alvars and Nayanars	b. North India	iii. Virshaiva	c. Malabar Coast (Kerala)	iv. Nath and Jogis	d. Karnataka		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	A.	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	B.	(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)	C.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	D.	(c)	(b)	(a)	(d)	1
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D.	(c)	(b)	(a)	(d)																																	
15	<p>The reason/s for the popularity of Gandhi among the common people is/are:</p> <p>1) He wore dhoti like them. 2) He lived like them. 3) He spoke their language.</p> <p>Choose the correct option:</p> <p>a) Only (1) and (2) b) Only (2) and (3) c) Only (2) d) All of the Above</p>	1																																			

16	The aggressive plea that 'Hindi be used as the language of constitution making was given by: a) R.V Dhulekar b) JAIPAL Singh c) N.G Ranga d) Sardar Patel	1
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SECTION-B

17	Read the following excerpt from the Adi Parvan (literally, the first section) of the Sanskrit Mahabharata carefully and answer any three questions:	1+1+1=3
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The Kauravas were the ... sons of Dhritarashtra, and the Pandavas ... were their cousins. Since Dhritarashtra was blind, his younger brother Pandu ascended the throne of Hastinapura ... However, after the premature death of Pandu, Dhritarashtra became king, as the royal princes were still very young. As the princes grew up together, the citizens of Hastinapura began to express their preference for the Pandavas, for they were more capable and virtuous than the Kauravas. This made Duryodhana, the eldest of the Kauravas, jealous. He approached his father and said,

"You yourself did not receive the throne, although it fell to you, because of your defect. If the Pandava receives the patrimony from Pandu, his son will surely inherit it in turn, and so will his son, and his. We ourselves with our sons shall be excluded from the royal succession and become of slight regard in the eyes of the world, lord of the earth!"

	<p>(1) Under what circumstances did Dhritarashtra become the king of Hastinapura?</p> <p>a) Due to the premature death of Pandu. b) All the royal princes were still young. c) Dhritrashtra was capable and virtuous. d) Pandavas were young.</p> <p>(2) The unjust thing that strike, to get the throne is:</p> <p>a) Physical Perfection. b) One should be virtuous. c) One should be competent. d) Generally the eldest son inherits the throne.</p> <p>(3) The composer of Mahabharata is:</p> <p>a) Vedvyas b) Tulsidas c) Kabir d) Valmiki</p> <p>(4) Kaurvas were sons of:</p>	
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	<p>a) Dhritarashtra and Gandhari b) Pandu and Kunti c) Shantanu and Satyawati d) Pandu and Madri</p>	
18	<p>Look at the picture carefully and answer any three questions given below: -</p>  <p>1) The image is of:</p> <p>a) Karaikkal Ammaiyar, Devotee of Shiva b) Karaikkal Ammaiyar, Devotee of Vishnu c) Andal, Devotee of Shiva d) Andal, Devotee of Vishnu</p> <p>2) The bhakti movement she belong to is:</p> <p>(a) Saguna (b) Nirguna (c) Jainism (d) Buddhism</p> <p>3) Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) The Other as Reason (R)</p> <p>Assertion (A): The women devotees renounced their social obligations</p> <p>Reason(R): The women devotees did not join any alternative order or become nuns.</p> <p>a) Only Assertion (A) is correct. b) Only Reason (R) is correct. c) Both Assertion (A) and reason(R) are correct but reason(R) is not the explanation of the statement. d) Both Assertion (A) and reason(R) are correct and reason(R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>4) The region of India where Karaikkal Ammaiyar emerged is:</p> <p>(a) Northern India (b) Southern India (c) Eastern India</p>	1+1+1=3

	(d) Western India	
	Question For Visually Impaired candidates only: In lieu of Question number 18. Read the given excerpt carefully and answer any three of the given questions.	
<u>The One Lord</u>		
<p>Here is a composition attributed to Kabir:</p> <p>Tell me, brother, how can there be No one lord of the world but two? Who led you so astray? God is called by many names like Allah, Ram, Karim, Keshav, Hari and Hazrat. Distinctions are only words we invent...Kabir says they are both mistaken. Neither can find the only Ram. One kills the goat, the other cows. They waste their lives in disputation.</p>		
	<p>1) The Bhakti of Kabir was:</p> <p>(a) Nirgun Bhakti (b) Sagun Bhakti (c) Tantrik Bhakti (d) Bhakti of Shakti</p> <p>2) The tradition in which verses ascribed to Kabir have been compiled in are:</p> <p>(i) Kabir Bijak (ii) Kabir Granthavali</p> <p>The correct option is :</p> <p>(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) None of the Above</p> <p>3) Given below are two statements, one labelled at Assertion (A) The Other as Reason (R)</p> <p>Assertion (A): There is only one Lord called by many names like Allah, Ram, Kareem.</p> <p>Reason (R): Gold May be shaped into rings and bangles yet it remains gold.</p> <p>a) Only Assertion (A) is correct. b) Only Reason (R) is correct. c) Both Assertion (A) and reason(R) are correct but reason(R) is not the explanation of the statement. d) Both Assertion (A) and reason(R) are correct and reason(R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p> <p>4) The main teachings of Kabir are:</p> <p>(i) There is only one god (ii) He described God as Formless.</p> <p>Choose the correct option</p> <p>(a) Both (i) and (ii) is correct</p>	

	(b) Only (i) is correct (c) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect (d) Only (ii) is correct	
19	Read the following excerpt about the views of Mahatma Gandhi on the language question carefully and answer any three questions:	1+1+1=3
<p>This Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both. It should also freely admit words wherever necessary from the different regional languages and also assimilate word from foreign languages, provided that they can mix well and easily with our National Language. Thus, our National Language must develop into a rich and powerful instrument capable of expressing the whole gamut of human thought and feelings. To confine oneself to Hindi or Urdu would be a crime against intelligence and the spirit of patriotism.</p>		
	<p>1) Hindustani language is a blend of: (a) Hindi and Urdu (b) Aramaic and Urdu (c) Persian and Hindi (d) None of the above</p> <p>2) The language favoured by Gandhiji to be our National Language is: (a) Urdu (b) Hindi (c) Hindustani (d) Kannada</p> <p>3) The qualities of a national language should be: (i) National language must be rich and powerful. (ii) It should be capable of expressing the whole gamut of human thoughts and feelings. (a) Both (i) and (ii) are correct (b) Only (i) is correct (c) Only (ii) is correct (d) None of the Above</p> <p>4) The incorrect statement from among the following is: a) National language should be one that has the spirit of Patriotism b) It should be easily understood by a large population. c) Capable of uniting the country. d) Should be complicated.</p>	
SECTION - C		
20	“Burials are a source to understand the social differences in the Harappan Civilisation.” Explain.	3
21	Domingo Paes has called the Mahanavmi Dibba of	3

	Vijayanagara Empire as the “House of Victory”. Clarify.	
22	Why did Gandhiji choose salt as a symbol of protest?	3
23	What steps did the British take to crush the Revolt of 1857?	3
SECTION - D		
24	What are Inscriptions? Examine logically the importance and limitations of Inscriptional Evidences in History writing. OR Discuss the salient features of the Mauryan administration.	8
25	Highlighting the ideals and court customs of the Mughal court compare its administration with the present Indian governance. OR “The officer corps of the Mughals was described as a bouquet of flowers.” Assess the statement in reference to Mughal Elite.	8
26	Why Zamindars defaulted on payments to East India Company? OR Who were Jotedars and how were their powers more effective than that of zamindars?	8
SECTION E		
27	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:	5
<u>A Church in Khambat</u>		
<p>This is an excerpt from a <i>farman</i> (Imperial Order) issued by Akbar in 1598: Whereas it reached our eminent and holy notice that the <i>padris</i> (fathers) of the holy society of Jesus wish to build a house of prayer (Church) in the city of Kambayat (Khambat, Gujrat): therefore an exalted mandate ... is being issued, ... hat the dignitaries of the city Kambayat 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.</p>		
	27.1) What did the <i>Padris</i> want to do?	1
	27.2) How did Akbar ensure that the desire of <i>Padris</i> be fulfilled?	2
	27.3) ‘The Muslim rulers adopted flexible policy to rule in Indian Subcontinent.’ Analyse the Statement.	2
28	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:	5
<u>The Problem of Separate Electorates</u>		
<p>At the Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi stated his arguments against separate electorates for the Depressed Classes: Separate Electorates to the “Untouchables” will ensure them bondage in perpetuity... Do you want “Untouchables” to remain “Untouchables” forever?</p>		

<p>Well, the separate electorates would perpetuate the stigma. What is needed is destruction of “Untouchability”, and when you have done it, the bar-sinister, which has been imposed by an insolent “superior” class upon an “inferior” class will be destroyed. When you have destroyed the bar-sinister to whom will you give the separate electorates?</p>		
	28.1 What was Gandhiji’s main argument against separate electorates?	1
	28.2 What suggestion was given by Gandhiji in place of separate electorates?	2
	28.3 Do you think that the problem of separate electorate should be curbed? Give reasons in support of your answer.	2
29	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:	5
<p><u>Why were stupas built</u></p> <p>This is an excerpt from the <i>Mahaparinibbana Sutta</i>, part of the Sutta Pitaka: As the Buddha lay dying, Ananda asked him: “What are we to do Lord, with the remains of Tathagata (another name for the Buddha)?” The Buddha replied: “Hinder not yourselves Ananda by honouring the remains of the Tathagata. Be zealous, be intent on your own good.” But when pressed further the Buddha said: “At the four crossroads they should erect a <i>thupa</i> (Pali for stupa) to the Tathagata. And whosoever shall there place garlands or perfume ... or make a salutation there, or become in its presence calm of the heart, that shall long be to them for a profit and joy.”</p>		
	29.1 What do you understand by <i>Parinibbana</i> ?	1
	29.2 Who was Tathagata? what importance did he attribute to Stupas?	2
	29.3 Why were Stupas built? What does it symbolises?	2
<p>SECTION-F (Map Question)</p>		
30	<p>(30.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :</p> <p>a) Amravati</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Sanchi</p> <p>b) Lumbini - Birthplace of Buddha</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Kushinagar- Place where Buddha attained Parinirvana</p> <p>c) Bharhut</p> <p>(30.2) On the same map of India, two places have been marked as A, B which are centers of the Indian</p>	<p>1+1+1=3</p> <p>1+1=2</p>

National movement. Identify, them and write their correct names.

NOTE : The following questions are only for the visually impaired candidates in lieu of the question no. 30.1 and 30.2

(30.1) Write the names of any three important places related to Lord Buddha.

OR

Write the names of any three Mahajanapadas.

(30.2) Write the names of any two centers of the revolt of 1857.

