

Class - XIIth

History

MOCK EXAMS

Time: 3Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Exam Date: _____



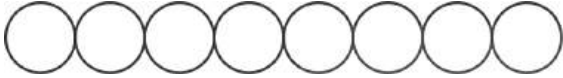
Series : ZXW4Y**SET~1**

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

61/4/1

रोल नं.

Roll No.



परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.



इतिहास HISTORY



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट	NOTE
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 25 + 1 मानचित्र हैं।	(I) Please check that this question paper contains 25 printed pages + 1 Map.
(II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।	(II) Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
(III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।	(III) Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।	(IV) Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.
(V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।	(V) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period. #

**General Instructions :**

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **Sections A, B, C, D and E**.
- (iii) **Section A** – questions number **1 to 21** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) **Section B** – questions number **22 to 27** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Write answer to each question in **60 to 80** words.
- (v) **Section C** – questions number **28 to 30** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **8** marks. Write answer to each question in **300 to 350** words.
- (vi) **Section D** – questions number **31 to 33** are Source-based questions having three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
- (vii) **Section E** – question number **34** is Map-based question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. This question carries **5** marks. Attach the Map with the answer-book.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in Sections B, C and E of question paper. A candidate has to write answer for only one of the alternatives in such questions.
- (ix) In addition to this, Note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION A**(Multiple Choice Type Questions)****21×1=21**

1. Which of the following statement best explains the uniformity in urban planning across Harappa ?
 - (A) Presence of Central authority
 - (B) Management by city-states
 - (C) Organisation of tribal leadership
 - (D) System of nomadic governance
2. Identify the ancient rulers of India from the given options using the provided information.

- They belonged to important ruling lineage.
- They were the immediate successors of the Mauryas.
- They were Brahmanas.

Options :

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Mauryas and Guptas | (B) Nandas and Cholas |
| (C) Satavahanas and Kushanas | (D) Shungas and Kanvas |



3. Refer to the given image of the sandstone sculpture. Which one of the following dynasties does this sculpture of the King represent ?



- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (A) Gupta | (B) Maurya |
| (C) Kushana | (D) Satavahana |

Note : The following question is for **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. no. 3.

How did Ashoka spread the principle of dhamma across his empire ?
Choose the correct option from the following.

- (A) Through military conquests
(B) Through educational institutions
(C) Through inscribed edicts on pillars and rocks
(D) Through diplomatic alliances

4. Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below.
Read them carefully and select the correct option :

Assertion (A) : The *Tripitaka* written in Pali is one of the primary collections of Buddhist scriptures.

Reason (R) : The *Tripitaka* consists of three collections, which include the *Vinaya Pitaka*, the *Sutta Pitaka* and the *Abhidhamma Pitaka*.

Options :

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.



5. Which of the following statements accurately describe Harappan seals ?

- I. Harappan seals often feature animal motifs.
- II. Harappan seals were made of terracotta with symbols.
- III. Harappan seals were known for military victories.
- IV. Harappan seals were predominantly used in burials.

Options :

- (A) Statements I and II are correct.
- (B) Statements I and III are correct.
- (C) Statements II and III are correct.
- (D) Statements III and IV are correct.

6. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word from the given options :

In Jainism, the practice of severe asceticism and non-attachment is intended to achieve _____, which is liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

- (A) Ahimsa
- (B) Karma
- (C) Moksha
- (D) Dharma

7. Why is *Mahabharata* called a dynamic text ? Choose the most suitable option from the following.

- (A) It remains unchanged and consistent in all versions.
- (B) It has been reinterpreted across various contexts.
- (C) It focuses solely on historical facts.
- (D) It is a fixed text with no variations over time.



8. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
<i>(Traveller)</i>	<i>(Country)</i>
a. Al-Biruni	i. Morocco
b. Marco Polo	ii. Uzbekistan
c. Ibn Battuta	iii. Italy
d. Abdur Razzaq	iv. Samarqand

Options :

- (A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(B) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
(C) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
(D) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

9. Which one of the following pairs is **not** correctly matched ?

<i>(Sufi)</i>	<i>(Region)</i>
(A) Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi	— Ajmer
(B) Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki	— Delhi
(C) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar	— Ajodhan (Pakistan)
(D) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya	— Agra

10. Which of the following was the main source of initial information about Hampi's ruins for Colonel Colin Mackenzie ?

- (A) British documents
(B) Memories of priests
(C) Foreign travellers account
(D) Epigraphic inscriptions



11. Which of the following informations were included in the tables of the *sarkars* in the *Ain-i-Akbari* ?

- I. Grants of revenue in charity
- II. Total area measured
- III. Number of forts
- IV. Biographies of officials

Options :

- (A) I, III and IV
- (B) I, II and III
- (C) I, II and IV
- (D) II, III and IV

12. According to Montesquieu, how did the rulers in Asia manage their subjects ? Choose the most appropriate option from the following.

- (A) By promoting private property
- (B) By ensuring economic equality
- (C) By exercising absolute authority
- (D) By decentralizing powers to leaders

13. Imagine reading the '*Nalayira Divyaprabandham*' a significant text in Tamil. Why is this collection often referred to as the Tamil Veda ?

- (A) It contains laws and regulations of Tamil society.
- (B) It holds religious significance equivalent to Vedas.
- (C) It is documented as a historical epic based on events.
- (D) It serves as a manual for temple construction.

14. Match the following Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
<i>(Dynasties of Vijayanagara)</i>	<i>(Contributions)</i>
a. Sangama	i. Strengthened military
b. Saluva	ii. Belonged to Krishnadeva Raya
c. Tuluva	iii. Constructed Hiriya canal
d. Aravidu	iv. Last dynasty of Vijayanagara empire

Options :

- (A) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
- (B) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
- (C) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (D) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv



15. How did David Ricardo's ideas influence British revenue policies in India ?
- (A) Adoption of fixed revenue demands for Ryots
(B) Taxing landowners' surplus income based on average rent
(C) Widespread implementation of Permanent Settlement
(D) Rejection of revenue in favour of village development
16. Who amongst the following wrote the line "Khoob Ladi Mardani, Woh To Jhansi Wali Rani Thi" ?
- (A) Mahadevi Verma
(B) Harivansh Rai Bachchan
(C) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
(D) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
17. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option :
- I. Peasant Movement in Kheda
II. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
III. Champaran Movement
IV. Noakhali Visit of Gandhiji
- Options :**
- (A) IV, I, II, III
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) III, II, IV, I
(D) III, I, II, IV
18. Which of the following pairs of Committees and their Presidents is correct regarding the Constituent Assembly ?
- | <i>(Committees)</i> | <i>(Presidents)</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Advisory Committee | – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel |
| (B) Flag Committee | – N.G. Ranga |
| (C) Steering Committee | – J.B. Kripalani |
| (D) Supreme Court Committee | – Jawaharlal Nehru |



19. Who amongst the following women was a member of the Constituent Assembly from Bombay ?

- (A) Kamala Nehru
- (B) Hansa Mehta
- (C) Purnima Banerji
- (D) Vijayalakshmi Pandit

20. Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and select the correct option :

Assertion (A) : India was considered a suitable country for cotton cultivation due to its soil, climate and cheap labour, by the Britishers.

Reason (R) : The American Civil War (1861 – 65) caused a significant drop in raw cotton imports from America, leading Britain to seek alternative sources.

Options :

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

21. Choose the correct option from the following to fill in the blank regarding the role of leaders in the Revolt of 1857.

Nana Saheb : Kanpur; Kunwar Singh : _____

- (A) Gwalior
- (B) Meerut
- (C) Singhbhum
- (D) Arrah

**SECTION B****(Short-Answer Type Questions)****6×3=18**

22. (a) “Historians consider several elements when they analyse the *Mahabharata*.” Substantiate the statement with suitable examples. 3

OR

- (b) “Many communities during the Mahabharata period had different social practices from Brahmanical ideas.” Substantiate the statement with examples. 3
23. How does the Sanchi Stupa reflect the religious and cultural beliefs of ancient India ? Explain with examples. 3
24. (a) Imagine studying the water management system of the Vijayanagara empire. How did the empire’s water resources support its agriculture and urban development ? Explain. 3

OR

- (b) Imagine studying Vijayanagara’s trade records. What information do they reveal about the goods traded and the empire’s economic connections ? Explain. 3
25. Describe the teachings of Guru Nanak Dev. 3
26. Analyse the impact of the Ryotwari system on the ryots of Bombay. 3
27. Explain the central debates in the Constituent Assembly regarding federalism. 3

**SECTION C****(Long-Answer Type Questions)****3×8=24**

28. (a) Imagine if you were developing an educational programme on forest life during the Mughal era. What key aspects of the life of forest-dwellers during that time would you explain ? Substantiate. 8

OR

- (b) Imagine if you were tasked with researching the contributions of women in Mughal rural society. How would you analyse their roles in agriculture and society ? Explain. 8

29. (a) In what ways do the challenges of inscriptional evidences restrict our ability to understand the past ? Explain with examples. 8

OR

- (b) In what ways do coins serve as valuable sources for understanding the ancient period ? Explain with examples. 8

30. (a) Explain the major events and movements that defined India's political condition between 1919 and 1922. 8

OR

- (b) Explain the significance of the Dandi March and its influence on the Independence movement. 8

**SECTION D****(Source-Based Questions)****3×4=12**

31. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 1+1+2=4

Archaeogenetic Research

As you can see, a careful re-examination of the data can sometimes lead to a reversal of earlier interpretations. In this respect, it is necessary to mention the recent archaeogenetic research carried out at the site of Rakhigarhi. The site, located in Hisar district of Haryana, is the biggest Harappan city, spread over an area of 550 Hectare. In order to study the genetic history of the Harappans, DNA was extracted from the skeletal remains excavated at Rakhigarhi. This research was carried out by The Deccan College Deemed University, Pune in collaboration with Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad and The Harvard Medical College. The analysis of the data indicates that the Harappans are the indigenous people of this region.

The genetic roots of the Harappans go back to 10,000 BCE. The DNA of the Harappans has continued till today and a majority of the South Asian population appears to be their descendants. Due to trade and cultural contacts of the Harappans with distant regions there is a mixture of genes in small quantity. The continuity without any break in genetic history as well as cultural history rules out large scale immigration of the so-called Aryans. This research also indicates that the people coming from bordering areas and distant regions were absorbed in the Indian society. At no stage, the genetic history of the Indians was either discontinued or broken. As the Harappans started moving towards Iran and Central Asia, their genes also gradually spread in these regions.

The same team of researchers reconstructed 3D features of the Harappan people. The reconstructed facial features of the Harappans, male and female, show remarkable similarity with the modern population of Haryana. Thus, this study has indicated unbroken continuity for 5000 years in this region.

- (31.1) How does the research at Rakhigarhi contribute to understanding of ancient civilizations ? 1
- (31.2) How does the research redefine our understanding of genetic history in South Asia ? 1
- (31.3) What is the significance of extracting and analyzing DNA from the remains at Rakhigarhi ? 2



32. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 1+1+2=4

A language with an enormous range

Al-Biruni described Sanskrit as follows:

If you want to conquer this difficulty (i.e. to learn Sanskrit), you will not find it easy, because the language is of an enormous range, both in words and inflections, something like the Arabic, calling one and the same thing by various names, both original and derivative, and using one and the same word for a variety of subjects, which, in order to be properly understood, must be distinguished from each other by various qualifying epithets.

- (32.1) How did Al-Biruni's description of Sanskrit reflect his engagement with Indian culture ? 1
- (32.2) What key similarity between Sanskrit and Arabic did Al-Biruni highlight ? 1
- (32.3) Why did Al-Biruni consider Sanskrit a rich language ? 2

33. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 1+1+2=4

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the many *maulvis* who played an important part in the revolt of 1857. Educated in Hyderabad, he became a preacher when young. In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching *jehad* (religious war) against the British and urging people to rebel. He moved in a palanquin, with drumbeaters in front and followers at the rear. He was therefore popularly called Danka Shah – the *maulvi* with the drum (*danka*). British officials panicked as thousands began following the *maulvi* and many Muslims began seeing him as an inspired prophet. When he reached Lucknow in 1856, he was stopped by the police from preaching in the city. Subsequently, in 1857, he was jailed in Faizabad. When released, he was elected by the mutinous 22nd Native Infantry as their leader. He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated. He came to be known for his courage and power. Many people in fact believed that he was invincible, had magical powers, and could not be killed by the British. It was this belief that partly formed the basis of his authority.

- (33.1) Why was Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah called 'Danka Shah' ? 1
- (33.2) How did British officials react to Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah's growing influence ? 1
- (33.3) To what extent did Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah's action reflect the resistance against British rule in India ? 2



SECTION E
(Map-Based Questions)

3+2=5

34. (34.1) On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 27), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : **3×1=3**

- (i) Sanchi – A Stupa
- (ii) Kalibanga – Harappan site
- (iii) (a) Panipat – Territory under the control of British

OR

- (iii) (b) Vijayanagara – Capital of Vijayanagara empire

(34.2) On the same political outline map of **India**, two places have been marked as 'A' and 'B', as the centres of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **2**

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 34 :

(34.1) Mention any two ancient Buddhist sites in Deccan India. **2**

(34.2) (a) Name any one territory under the Mughal empire. **1**

OR

(34.2) (b) Name the capital of the Vijayanagara empire. **1**

(34.3) Name any two main centres of the Revolt of 1857. **2**

