

Class - 12TH

History

MOCK EXAMS

Serial Number: 01

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

Exam Date: _____



SPARC
CLASS 12TH
HISTORY- CODE-027
PAPER 01

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions :

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
4. Section C – Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.
5. Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
6. Section-E – Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

सरदार पटेल
Academy & Research Centre

SECTION - A
Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. If you are interested in exploring how Buddhism spread in its early stages and influenced architectural practices across the region, which of the following sources would be most useful for your study?
(A) Ashokan edicts found on pillars across the subcontinent
(B) Manuscripts on temple construction in the Gupta period
(C) Epic literature describing mythological stories
(D) A collection of Vedic hymns and rituals
2. Which of the following was an achievement of the Mauryan ruler Ashoka?
(A) Expansion of Sanskrit literature
(B) Establishment of diplomatic relations with distant lands
(C) Development of the Mauryan currency system
(D) Support for the spread of Buddhism throughout his empire and beyond

3. Which of the following statements best describes a significant architectural feature of Vijayanagara's imperial capital, Hampi?
- (A) Vijayanagara's architecture was primarily built using iron and steel, giving it a unique appearance compared to other Indian cities.
- (B) The architecture of Vijayanagara featured a fusion of Hindu temple designs with Islamic architectural styles, reflecting the cultural exchanges of the time.
- (C) Vijayanagara's architecture had a complete absence of royal or religious monuments, focusing solely on functional structures like markets.
- (D) Vijayanagara's architecture predominantly relied on wooden structures that did not survive over time.
4. Match the event with its description during the Indian freedom struggle.

Column I	Column II
(a) Champaran Movement	(i) Boycott of foreign cloth
(b) Dandi March	(ii) Protest against salt tax
(c) Non-Cooperation Movement	(iii) Protest against Indigo planters
(d) Quit India Movement	(iv) Mass call to end British rule

Option :

- (A) (a) (iii), (b) (ii), (c) (i), (d) (iv)
- (B) (a) (iv), (b) (iii), (c) (ii), (d) (i)
- (C) (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (iii), (d) (iv)
- (D) (a) (iv), (b) (ii), (c) (i), (d) (iii)
5. To which Mughal emperor is the introduction of the Dahsala revenue system attributed?
- (A) Babur (B) Akbar
- (C) Shah Jahan (D) Aurangzeb
6. Identify the artifact from the Harappan Civilization depicted in the image below.



- (A) Terracotta figurine (B) Harappan Seal
- (C) Bronze dancing girl (D) Stone weights

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Revolt of 1857 and choose the correct option.

- I. The revolt began as a mutiny by sepoys in the Bengal army.
- II. It was supported by both peasants and zamindars.
- III. The revolt was successful in ending British rule in India.

Options:

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

8. **Assertion (A):** The Ryotwari system introduced by the British involved direct settlement with the cultivators, bypassing traditional landlords.

Reason (R): Under this system, the land revenue was fixed and did not vary based on agricultural productivity or output.

Options:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- (D) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the varna system in ancient India?

- (A) Brahmins were expected to perform sacrifices and other religious rituals.
- (B) Kshatriyas were responsible for warfare and protecting the people.
- (C) Shudras were responsible for trading and maintaining economic affairs.
- (D) Vaishyas engaged in agriculture, trade, and other economic activities.

10. Identify the person based on the following information:

- He was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.
- He played a crucial role in framing the Constitution and is known as the “Father of the Indian Constitution.”
- He was a prominent Dalit leader and social reformer.

Options:

- (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (D) Sardar Patel

11. Match the medieval traveler with their observation or description.

Column I	Column II
(a) Ibn Battuta	(i) Mentioned Deccan’s prosperity
(b) Al-Biruni	(ii) Studied Indian religions and sciences
(c) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier	(iii) French jeweler who wrote about Indian trade
(d) Duarte Barbosa	(iv) Portuguese writer on Indian coastal trade

Option :

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

12. Which of the following factors contributed significantly to the appeal of the Sufi movement among common people in medieval India?
- (A) Its emphasis on ritualistic worship practices
 - (B) Use of music, poetry, and dance in devotion to God
 - (C) Strict adherence to caste distinctions in Sufi institutions
 - (D) Exclusive use of Arabic in Sufi literature and teachings
13. How did the construction of large temples in Vijayanagara reflect the empire's socio-political structure? Choose the most suitable answer.
- (A) By demonstrating the military strength of the rulers
 - (B) By reinforcing the role of temple-based festivals
 - (C) By showcasing the wealth and devotion of Vijayanagara rulers
 - (D) By emphasizing trade policies with Southeast Asia
14. What was the primary role of zamindars in the Mughal agrarian system, as described in historical records? Choose the most appropriate option.
- (A) Zamindars were responsible for maintaining the Mughal navy.
 - (B) Zamindars collected land revenue from peasants and managed local administration.
 - (C) Zamindars served exclusively as military advisors to the emperor.
 - (D) Zamindars were responsible for conducting religious ceremonies.
15. How did the impact of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal compare to that of the Ryotwari settlement in Madras? Choose the best suitable option.
- (A) Both systems granted peasants direct ownership of their land.
 - (B) The Permanent Settlement empowered zamindars, while Ryotwari settlement made peasants responsible for paying revenue directly.
 - (C) Both systems promoted zamindari rights across all villages.
 - (D) The Ryotwari system eliminated revenue collection, while the Permanent Settlement did not.
16. Why was the introduction of the Enfield rifle a significant cause of the 1857 Revolt? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) The rifle required rigorous training which Indian soldiers resisted.
 - (B) It reduced the status of Indian soldiers in the British army.
 - (C) The British exclusively distributed it to European soldiers.
 - (D) Its cartridges were rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat, offending religious sentiments of both Hindus and Muslims.

17. Which of the following events associated with the Indian freedom struggle is in the correct chronological order?

- I. Non-Cooperation Movement
- II. Civil Disobedience Movement
- III. Quit India Movement
- IV. Champaran Satyagraha

Options:

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

18. Which of the following was a primary goal of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Ensuring judicial power for the state
- (B) Providing guidelines for a welfare state to ensure social and economic equity
- (C) Restricting industrial development to protect the environment
- (D) Establishing religious instruction as mandatory in all schools

19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding the significant cities of the Harappan Civilization.

Mohenjo-Daro: Sindh, Harappa: _____

Options:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) Punjab | (B) Gujarat |
| (C) Rajasthan | (D) Maharashtra |

20. Identify the text with the help of the following information:

- This ancient Indian treatise discusses statecraft, politics, and economic policies.
- It was written by Kautilya, also known as Chanakya, the advisor to Chandragupta Maurya.
- The text emphasizes the duties of a king and the importance of diplomacy and espionage.

Options:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Manusmriti | (B) Ramayana |
| (C) Arthashastra | (D) Mahabharata |

21. Which of the following ideas was emphasized in the Manusmriti to maintain social order?

- (A) Equality of all individuals
- (B) Specific duties and roles assigned by varna (caste)
- (C) Complete religious freedom for all
- (D) Economic parity across all social classes

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. 'There was a significant contribution of Krishnadeva Raya in the expansion of Vijayanagara Empire.' Explain.

OR

Write about the characteristic of distinct building style of Vijayanagara and give some examples.

23. What were the provision of fiscal federalism agreed by the members of Constitutional Assembly?
24. Citadel has well marked features that separate it from the other section of the Harappan civilisation. Give a brief description of Citadel in the context of this observation.
25. Explain, how the zamindars and merchants were badly affected due to the British rule in India, according to the Azamgarh proclamation of 25th August, 1857.
26. Briefly describe the Jajmani system.
27. What were the influences of Buddhism on Indian society?

OR

What was the role played by the land and riverine routes along with other communication during the Mauryan period?

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Write in details about the evidence given by Ibn Battuta in support of his statement that Delhi was a city full of exciting opportunities.

OR

Describe the importance of Ibn Battuta's account for understanding life in contemporary urban centres.

29. How did Sutta Pitaka reconstruct the philosophy of Buddhism? Mention about Buddhist Tripitaka.

OR

Write down the significance of Stupa in Buddhism and critically examine why Sanchi Stupa survived while Amaravati did not?

30. How the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi changed the way of Indian politics?

OR

Describe the different sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Gandhiji and the history of National Movement?

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Shankaradev

In the late fifteenth century.

Shankaradeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam. His teachings, often known as the Bhagavati Dharma because they were based on the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata Purana, focused on absolute surrender to the supreme deity, in this case of Vishnu.

He emphasised the need for naam kirtan, recitation of the names of the lord in sat sanga or congregations of pious devotees. He also encouraged the establishment of satra or monasteries for the transmission of spiritual knowledge and naam ghar or prayer halls. Many of these institutions and practices continue to flourish in the region. His major compositions include the Kirtana-ghosha.

- (i) Who was Shankaradeva?
- (ii) Why were his teachings referred as Bhagavati Dharma? Mention his one composition.
- (iii) Why did he encourage the establishment of Satra and Naam Ghar?

32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Life in a Small Village

The Harshacharita is a biography of Harshavardhana, the ruler of Kannauj, composed in Sanskrit by his court poet, Banabhatta (C seventh century CE). This is an excerpt from the text, an extremely rare representation of life in a settlement on the outskirts of a forest in the Vindhya. The outskirts being for the most part of forest, many parcels of rice-land, threshing ground and arable land were being apportioned by small farmers. It was mainly spade culture ... owing to the difficulty of ploughing the sparsely scattered fields covered with grass, with their few clear spaces, their black soil stiff as black iron.

There were people moving along with bundles of bark... countless sacks of plucked flowers, ... loads of flax and hemp bundles, quantities of honey, peacocks' tail feathers, wreaths of wax, logs and grass. Village wives hastened on route for neighbouring villages, all intent on thoughts of sale and bearing on their heads baskets filled with various gathered forest fruit.

- (i) Who was the author of Harshacharita?
- (ii) Describe the outskirts of a forest in the Vindhya.
- (iii) Describe the activities of the people of that area. Mention two main activities of the farmers of that time.

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

“We want removal of our social disabilities”

Dakshayani Velayudhan from Madras, argued what we want is not all kind of safeguards. It is the moral safeguard which gives protection to the underdogs of this country_____ I refer to believe that seventy million Harijans are to be considered as a minority. What we want is the_____immediates removal of our social disabilities.

- (i) Why Scheduled Caste of the country were referred as ‘Underdog’?
- (ii) What are social disabilities suffered by the Harijan of the country?
- (iii) How can be the moral safeguard be more effective than constitutional safeguard in protection of underdogs of the country?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

$1 \times 5 = 5$

34. A. (i) Locate and label Mahajanapada Ujjaini Or Kuru.
(ii) Locate and label Mysore
(iii) Mark Chanhudaro
- B. On the given political outline map of India, two major Buddhist sites have been marked as respectively. Identify and write their name.

