

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
HISTORY
CLASS-XII

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions

- (i) Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (ii) Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part 'A' – Questions 1 to 5) should not exceed 30 words.
- (iii) Answers to questions carrying 5 marks (Part 'B' – Section I, II, III – Questions 6 to 16) should not exceed 100 words.
- (iv) Answers to questions carrying (Part 'C' – Questions 17 to 18) should not exceed 250 words.
- (v) Part 'D' has questions based on 3 sources.
- (vi) Attach maps with the answer scripts (Part 'E').

PART A

Answer the following questions.

- 1. Name the two sacrifices performed by the Kings during the Vedic times. 2
- 2. State any two reasons for the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire. 2
- 3. Mention two main functions of the Village Panchayats in the 16th and 17th centuries in India. 2
- 4. Why did the Zamindars default on the payment of revenues under the British government? Give two reasons. 2
- 5. Explain any two problems that historians may face while studying autobiographies. 2

PART B

SECTION I

Answer any **three** of the following questions :

- 6. State the factors that helped Magadha emerge as the most powerful Mahajanpada in the 6th century BCE. 5
- 7. "The Begums of Bhopal played a significant role in preserving the remains of Stupa at Sanchi." Support this statement with suitable evidence. 5

8. Describe the trade relations of the Harappans with West Asia. 5
9. 'The rules of the Brahmanical text were not universally followed in ancient time'. Justify giving five evidence. 5

PART B
SECTION II

Answer any **two** of the following questions :

10. 'Bernier's accounts influenced western theorists from the 18th century'. Give arguments to support the statement. 5
11. What are the distinctive features of the Mughal mobility? Give any five. 5
12. Why do you think that the traditions of Baba Guru Nanak remain significant even in the 21st century? 5

PART B
SECTION III

Answer any **three** of the following questions :

13. 'The British Government consciously developed the city of Madras to reflect their racial superiority'. Justify the statement giving suitable arguments. 5
14. Describe the events that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement. 5
15. Describe any two architectural styles used by the British in the construction of public buildings in Bombay. Give one example from each. 5
16. Assess the impact of partition of India on Indian women. 5

PART C

17. Explain giving examples how the accounts of foreign travellers help in reconstructing the history of India from the 10th to 17th century. 8

OR

Explain giving examples the connection between the State and the Bhakti tradition and the State and the Sufi tradition. 4+4 = 8

18. Explain the development since March, 1946 that led to the Partition of India. 8

OR

Examine any **four** major issues that went into the making of the Indian Constitution.

4×2 = 8

PART D – Passage Based Questions

Read the following passage given carefully. Answer the questions that follow.

19. **Draupadi's marriage**

Drupada, the king of Panchala, organised a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target; the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi. Arjuna was victorious and was garlanded by Draupadi. The Pandavas returned with her to their mother Kunti, who, even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had got. She realised her mistake when she saw Draupadi, but her command could not be violated. After much deliberation, Yudhishthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife.

When Drupada was told about this, he protested. However, the seer Vyasa arrived and told him that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of India, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi, and they were thus destined for each other.

Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Shiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was now reborn as Draupadi, and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers. Convinced by these stories, Drupada consented to the marriage.

- (i) What was the competition organised by the Panchala King Drupada for the marriage of his daughter? 1
- (ii) What two explanations were given by Vyasa to convince King Drupada for Draupadi being the common wife of the Pandavas? 2+2 = 4
- (iii) What form of marriage was Draupadi's marriage to the Pandavas'? Give two views of historians about this form of marriage. 1+2 = 3
(1+4+3 = 8)

OR

The world beyond the palace

Just as the Buddha's teachings were compiled by his followers, the teaching of Mahavira were also recorded by his disciples. These were often in the form of stories, which could appeal to ordinary people. Here

is one example, from a Prakrit text known as the *Uttaradhyayana Sutta*, describing how a queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world :

If the whole world and all its treasures were yours, you would not be satisfied, nor would all this be able to save you. When you die, O king and leave all things behind, *dhamma* alone, and nothing else, will save you. As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world), I shall live as a nun without offspring without desire, without the love of gain, and without hatred ...

Those who have enjoyed pleasures and renounced them, move about like the wind, and go wherever they please, unchecked like birds as their flight.

Leave your large kingdom ... abandon what pleases the senses, be without attachment and property, then practise severe penance, being firm of energy ...

- (i) Name the text from which this excerpt has been taken. What is the language of the text? 2
- (ii) What all did queen Kamalavati ask the king to renounce? 2
- (iii) Describe the main principles of Jainism. 4
- (2+2+4 = 8)

20.

How tanks were built

About a tank constructed in Vijaynagara, Paes wrote :

The king made a tank ... at the mouth of two hills so that all the water which comes from either one side or the other collects there; and, besides this, water comes to it from more than three leagues (approximately 15 kilometres) by pipes which run along the lower parts of the range outside. This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river. The tank has three large pillars handsomely carved with figures; these connect above with certain pipes by which they get water when they have to irrigate their gardens and rice-fields. In order to make this tank the said king broke down a hill ... In the tank I saw so many people at work that there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand men like ants ...

- (i) Name the king associated with the construction of the tank. 1
- (ii) How did the water get collected in the tank? 3
- (iii) Why do you think that so many people were engaged the construction of the tank? 2

(iv) What were the other sources of water for Vijayanagara?

2

(1+3+2+2 = 8)

OR

Cash or kind?

The *Ain* on land revenue collection :

Let him (the *amil-guzar*) not make it a practice of taking only in cash but also in kind. The latter is effected in several ways. First, *kankut* : in the Hindi language *kan* signifies grain, and *kut*, estimates ... If any doubts arise, the crops should be cut and estimated in three lots, the good, the middling, and the inferior, and the hesitation removed. Often, too, the land taken by appraisement, gives a sufficiently accurate return. Secondly, *batai*, also called *bhaoli*, the crops are reaped and stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties. But in this case several intelligent inspectors are required; otherwise, the evil-minded and false are given to deception. Thirdly, *khet-batai* when they divide the fields after they are sown. Fourthly, *lang batai*, after cutting the grain, they form it in heaps and divide it among themselves, and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.

(i) Name the four methods of assessing the land revenue.

2

(ii) What are the two forms of paying the land revenue?

1

(iii) Which of the four methods according to you is best suited for the farmer and why?

3

(iv) Explain Jama and Hasil.

2

(2+1+3+2 = 8)

21.

A ryot petitions

This is an example of a petition from a *ryot* of the village of Mirajgaon, Taluka Karjat, to the Collector, Ahmednagar, Deccan Riots Commission:

The *sowkars* (*sahukars*) ... have of late begun to oppress us. As we cannot earn enough to defray our household expense, we are actually forced to beg of them to provide us with money, clothes and grain, which we obtain from them not without great difficulty, nor without their compelling us to enter into hard conditions in the bond. Moreover, the necessary clothes and grain are not sold to us at cash rates. The prices asked from us are generally twenty-five or fifty per cent more than demanded from customers making ready money payments... The produce of our fields is also taken by the *sowkars* who at the time of removing it assure us that it will be credited to our account, but they do not actually make any

mention of it in the accounts. They also refuse to pass us any receipts for the produce so removed by them.

- (i) What were the four grievances of the peasants? 4
- (ii) Give one norm that regulated the relationship between the money lender and the ryot? 1
- (iii) What was the 'Limitation Law'? How was it manipulated by the money lender? 1+2

(4+1+1+2) = 8 marks

OR

The Azamgarh Proclamation, 25 August, 1857

This is one of the main sources of our knowledge about what the rebels wanted :

Section III – Regarding Public Servants : It is not a secret thing, that under the British Government, natives employed in the civil and military services have little respect, low pay, and no manner of influence; and all the posts of dignity and emolument in both the departments are exclusively bestowed on Englishmen, ... Therefore, all the natives in the British service ought to be alive to their religion and interest, and abjuring their loyalty to the English, side with the Badshahi Government, and obtain salaries of 200 and 300 rupees a month for the present, and be entitled to high posts in the future.....

Section IV – Regarding Artisans. It is evident that the Europeans, by the introduction of English articles into India, have thrown the weavers, the cotton dressers, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the shoemakers, etc., out of employ, and have engrossed their occupations, so that every description of native artisan has been reduced to beggary. But under the Badshahi Government the native artisans will exclusively be employed in the service of the kings, the rajahs, and the rich; and this will no doubt ensure their prosperity. Therefore, these artisans ought to renounce the English services.....

- (i) How did the introduction of English articles affect the artisans? 2
- (ii) How would the conditions of the artisans improve under the Badshahi Government? 2

- (iii) Why were the Public servants dissatisfied with the British Government? 2
- (iv) What did the rebel proclamation repeatedly appeal for? 2
- (2+2+2+2 = 8)

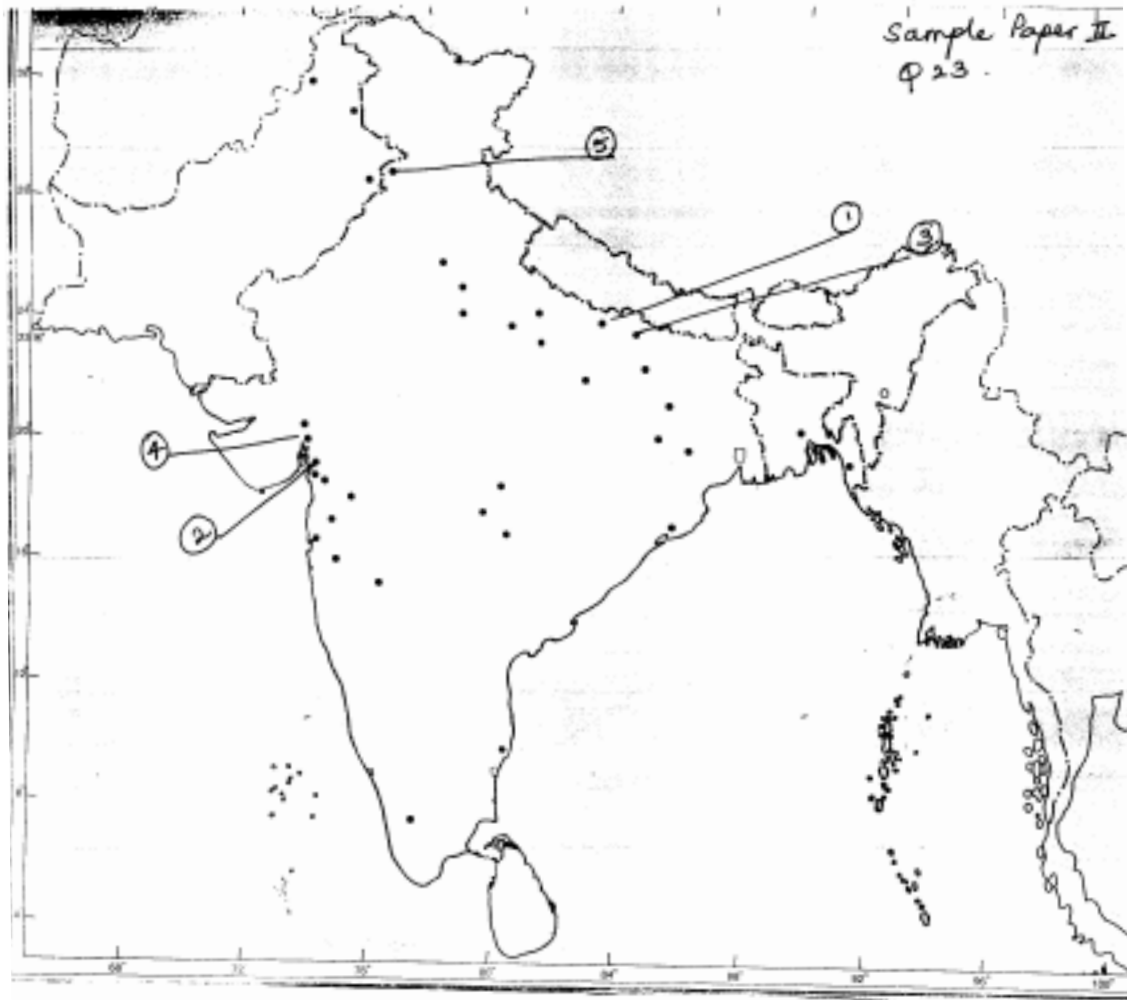
Part 'E' : Map

22. On an outline map of India, mark and name Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Ajmer and Panipat. 5

OR

On an outline map of India, mark any **five** Buddhists sites.

23. On an outline map of India, five centres of the Indian National Movement are marked as 1 to 5. Identify and name them. 5



FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED
(In lieu of map questions 22 and 23)

Q 22. Name any 5 cities which were under Babur's rule. 5

OR

Name any five Buddhist sites in India. 5

Q 23. Name any five centers associated with the National movement. 5