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SAMPLE PAPERS **CBSE EXAM 2025**



20 Sets

Class : 12th

Sub : History

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Sample Paper 01

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
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SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following statements correctly explains the historical significance of the Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro in the context of the Harappan Civilization?
 - (A) The Great Bath at Mohenjodaro was a ceremonial platform primarily used for royal coronations and festivals.
 - (B) The Great Bath at Mohenjodaro functioned as a large storage space where grains were kept during times of famine.
 - (C) The Great Bath at Mohenjodaro was used as a place for ritual bathing and social gatherings, indicating the importance of water in religious practices.
 - (D) The Great Bath at Mohenjodaro served as a military training ground for soldiers to practice underwater combat techniques.
2. To which of the following dynasties did King Ashoka belong?
 - (A) Kushan
 - (B) Maurya
 - (C) Gupta
 - (D) Shunga

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **Assertion (A):** The Manusmriti is considered one of the most important texts for understanding the Hindu social order and its norms.

Reason (R): It provides a clear depiction of the varna system and assigns specific duties associated with each varna to maintain social order.

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

4. Consider the following statements regarding Buddhism and choose the correct option.

I. The Bodhisattva is a central concept in Mahayana Buddhism.

II. Bodhisattvas seek nirvana only for personal salvation.

III. The Bodhisattva is an enlightened being who delays nirvana to help others.

Options:

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

5. Match the traveler with their account or description of Indian society.

Column I	Column II
(a) Ibn Battuta	(i) Described Vijayanagara Empire
(b) Al-Biruni	(ii) Wrote 'Kitab-ul-Hind' on Indian culture
(c) Francois Bernier	(iii) Described Indian caste system
(d) Domingo Paes	(iv) Wrote about Delhi Sultanate society

Option :

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

6. Identify the Bhakti saint with the help of the following information:

- He composed hymns in praise of Vitthala, a form of Vishnu.
- He was a saint-poet from Maharashtra.
- His teachings promoted devotion to God over rituals and caste distinctions.

Options:

- (A) Namdev
- (B) Kabir
- (C) Tulsidas
- (D) Mirabai



7. Identify the Vijayanagara architectural feature shown in the image below, known for its musical pillars.



- (A) Lotus Mahal
(B) Mahanavami Dibba
(C) Vittala Temple
(D) Hazara Rama Temple
8. Which of the following best describes the role of a zamindar in the Mughal Empire?
(A) Zamindars served as local governors with military duties
(B) They were village artisans who were paid through taxes
(C) They collected land revenue from peasants on behalf of the state
(D) Zamindars were responsible for conducting religious rituals for the community
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Ryotwari system?
(A) The British collected revenue directly from the individual ryots (peasants).
(B) The Ryotwari system was implemented primarily in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.
(C) Revenue was fixed and did not vary according to crop yield or production levels.
(D) Under the Ryotwari system, the peasants were considered the proprietors of the land.
10. To gain insights into the personal perspectives, motivations, and experiences of Indian soldiers involved in the 1857 Revolt, which of the following sources would be most valuable?
(A) Official British military records detailing suppression efforts
(B) Diaries or letters written by Indian soldiers during the revolt
(C) British trade records discussing Indian exports
(D) Local administrative decrees unrelated to the revolt
11. Match the following event with its associated year.

Column I	Column II
(a) Champaran Movement	(i) 1917
(b) Civil Disobedience Movement	(ii) 1930
(c) Quit India Movement	(iii) 1942
(d) Khilafat Movement	(iv) 1920

Continue on next page.....

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



Option :

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

12. Which of the following influences had a major impact on the framing of the Indian Constitution, especially in its commitment to democracy, secularism, and social justice?
- (A) Study of Western democratic principles by Indian leaders
 - (B) Colonial administrative policies under British rule
 - (C) Contributions of Indian merchants in British trade
 - (D) Writings of 19th-century Indian spiritual leaders
13. How did the discovery of Harappan seals enhance our understanding of Harappan trade practices? Choose the most suitable option.
- (A) By revealing the military alliances with Mesopotamia
 - (B) By providing insights into their religious beliefs
 - (C) By showing evidence of standardized symbols for trade
 - (D) By depicting the lifestyles of Harappan artisans
14. What does Ashoka's concept of Dhamma tell us about his approach to governance in the Mauryan Empire? Select the option that best describes its significance.
- (A) Ashoka's Dhamma emphasized military conquest above all else.
 - (B) Dhamma exclusively focused on enforcing Buddhist rituals among citizens.
 - (C) Dhamma prioritized regional autonomy and local governance over unity.
 - (D) Dhamma promoted social harmony and compassion through non-violence.
15. Compare the status and roles of women in the family structures of ancient Indian society and ancient Greek society. Choose the most accurate option.
- (A) Women in both societies had equal rights to property ownership and inheritance.
 - (B) Greek women had more autonomy in social and family matters compared to Indian women.
 - (C) In both societies, women's roles were largely domestic, with limited public influence.
 - (D) Indian women held military roles, unlike Greek women who focused on trade.
16. Why are the Buddhist stupas at Sanchi considered valuable sources for understanding early Indian art and architecture? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) They represent a combination of Buddhist teachings with Greek architectural styles.
 - (B) They serve as the only religious structures in ancient India.
 - (C) They illustrate a complex form of art that conveys Buddhist stories and symbols.
 - (D) They were built exclusively by the Gupta emperors.



17. Arrange the following travelers in the correct chronological order of their visits to India.
- I. Al-Biruni
 - II. Ibn Battuta
 - III. Megasthenes
 - IV. Francois Bernier
- Options:
- (A) III, I, II, IV
 - (B) II, III, I, IV
 - (C) I, IV, II, III
 - (D) IV, I, III, II
18. Which one of the following was a central teaching of Kabir in the Bhakti movement?
- (A) Adherence to strict religious rituals and caste boundaries
 - (B) Emphasis on personal devotion and unity beyond caste divisions
 - (C) Promotion of regional languages exclusively for religious texts
 - (D) Worship only through temple ceremonies
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding famous rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire. Krishnadeva Raya: Tuluva Dynasty, Harihara and Bukka: _____
- Options:
- (A) Hoysala Dynasty
 - (B) Sangama Dynasty
 - (C) Saluva Dynasty
 - (D) Rashtrakuta Dynasty
20. Identify the official term with the following information:
- This official was responsible for assessing and collecting land revenue under the Mughals.
 - They held a rank called “mansab” and were appointed based on loyalty and military strength.
 - This system helped establish a strong centralized administration under Akbar.
- Options:
- (A) Diwan
 - (B) Mansabdar
 - (C) Zamindar
 - (D) Jagirdar
21. Which of the following policies was a significant feature of the British Permanent Settlement in Bengal?
- (A) Establishment of zamindars with hereditary land rights and fixed revenue payment to the British
 - (B) Establishment of free trade zones in rural areas
 - (C) Complete elimination of taxes for peasants
 - (D) Rotation of land rights every five years among villagers



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. How did the message about the revolt spread?

OR

Briefly discuss about the participation of taluqdars of Awadh in the Revolt of 1857.

23. How did Mahatma Gandhi want to celebrate 26 January 1930?

24. Visual images and literature as much as the writing of history have helped in keeping alive the memory of the revolt of 1857." Assess this statement.

25. Mention the factors that accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture during the 16th and 17th centuries.

26. Give a brief life sketch of Al-Biruni.

OR

Why travellers who came to India did, sometimes took social inequalities for granted as a natural state of affairs?

27. Why sixth century BCE is considered to be a major turning point in ancient history?

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Discuss the special sets of demands that the linguistic minorities, religious minorities and the Dalits put forward in front of the Constituent Assembly.

OR

What was the contribution of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the formation of the Constitution of India?

29. Discuss the occupations of the four castes in ancient society.

OR

What kind of treatment was received by the untouchables like the Chandalas?

30. Why do Alvars and Nayanars travel to different parts of the country? What did they use to do during their journey?

OR

Why Buddhism and Jainism were opposed by the Tamil saints?

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SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

There were several pre-existing traditions of thought, religious belief and practice, including the early Vedic tradition, known from the Rigveda, compiled between c.1500 and 1000 BCE. The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra and Soma. Many of these hymns were chanted when sacrifices were performed, where people prayed for cattle, sons, good health, long life, etc. At first, sacrifices were performed collectively. Later (c. 1000 BCE-500 BCE onwards) some were performed by the heads of households for the wellbeing of the domestic unit. More elaborate sacrifices, such as the rajasuya and ashvamedha, were performed by chiefs and kings who depended on Brahmana priests to conduct the ritual.

- (i) What is the significance of Rigveda?
- (ii) On what occasions the hymns were chanted?
- (iii) What is meant by elaborate sacrifices?

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

A Sprawling City

This is an excerpt from Domingo Paes's description of Vijayanagara:

The size of this city I do not write here, because it cannot all be seen from any one spot, but I climbed a hill whence I could see a great part of it; I could not see it all because it lies between several ranges of hills. What I saw from thence seemed to me as large as Rome, and very beautiful to the sight; there are many groves of trees within it, in the gardens of the houses, and many conduits of water which flow into the midst of it, and in places there are lakes; and the king has close to his palace a palm-grove and other rich fruit-bearing trees.

- (i) Which city is called a sprawling city?
- (ii) How is the size of the city described here?
- (iii) How is the beauty of the city described in the extract?

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

When the estates of the zamindars were auctioned for failure to make revenue payments, jotedars were often amongst the purchasers. The jotedars were the most powerful in North Bengal, although rich peasants and village headmen were emerging as commanding figure in the countryside in other parts of Bengal as well. In some places they were called haoladars, elsewhere they were known as gantidars or mandals. Their rise inevitably weakened zamindari authority.

- (i) Why the estates of the zamindars were often auctioned?
- (ii) Whose rise weakened the authority of the zamindars?
- (iii) How did the jotedars assert their control over the estates of the zamindars?

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SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

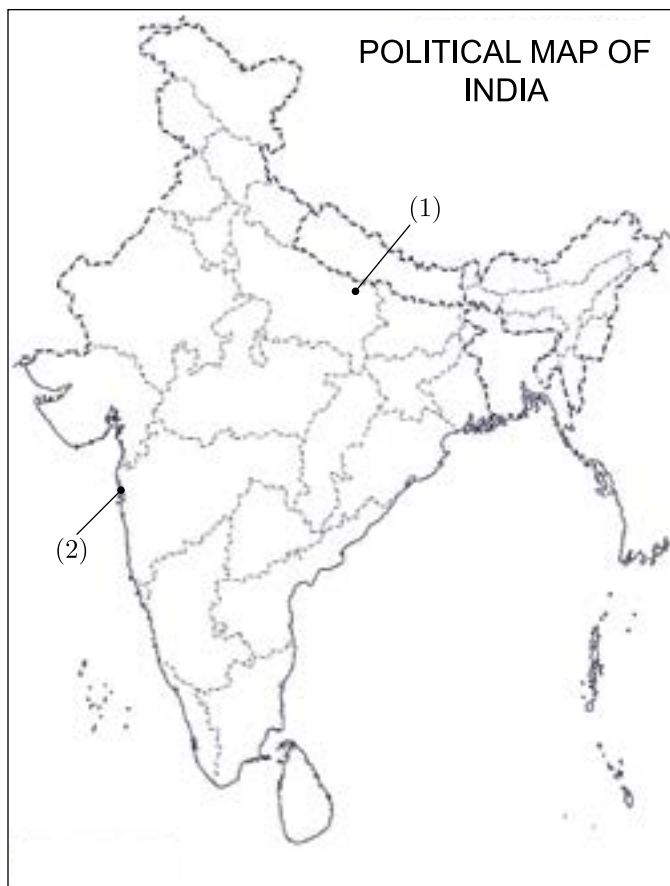
1 × 5 = 5

34. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:
- (i) Ajanta - A Major Buddhist Site
 - (ii) Lucknow - A Main Centre of the Revolt of 1857
 - (iii) Kabul - A Territory Under the Control of Mughals

OR

Puhar - An Important Town during Chola Period

- B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as '1' and '2', as the Centres of the National Movements. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



□□□□□□



Sample Paper 02

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
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-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following features of the Mauryan economy under Ashoka accurately reflects the state's role in economic activities during his reign?
 - (A) The Mauryan economy under Ashoka relied entirely on a barter system, with minimal state intervention in trade.
 - (B) The Mauryan state imposed high taxes on peasants but did not interfere with trade or regulate economic activities.
 - (C) The Mauryan economy under Ashoka featured a well-regulated trade system with state control over weights and measures, ensuring fairness in trade.
 - (D) The Mauryan state under Ashoka limited its involvement in trade and focused exclusively on agricultural development.
2. To which text is the concept of “dharma” and duties of varna (caste) most extensively discussed in ancient Indian society?
 - (A) Rigveda
 - (B) Manusmriti
 - (C) Arthashastra
 - (D) Ramayana

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **Assertion (A):** The spread of Buddhism in ancient India led to the establishment of numerous stupas and viharas across the region.

Reason (R): Stupas were constructed as burial mounds to honor the Buddha and were often used to store his relics.

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

4. Consider the following statements about Ibn Battuta's account of India and choose the correct option.

I. Ibn Battuta observed the use of betel leaves by people in India.

II. He admired the strict caste system prevalent in India.

III. Ibn Battuta was surprised by the hospitality extended by the people in India.

Options:

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

5. Match the saint with their contribution to Bhakti or Sufi traditions.

Column I	Column II
(a) Kabir	(i) Composed 'Abhangas'
(b) Mirabai	(ii) Devotional poetess of Krishna
(c) Guru Nanak	(iii) Founder of Sikhism
(d) Tukaram	(iv) Criticized caste and religious orthodoxy

Option :

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

6. Identify the structure based on the following information:

- It is a famous monument in the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Known for its lotus-shaped arches, it shows Indo-Islamic architectural influence.
- It served as a recreational and possibly ceremonial hall.

Options:

- (A) Hampi Bazaar
- (B) Elephant Stables
- (C) Vittala Temple
- (D) Lotus Mahal



7. Identify the Mughal emperor depicted in the image below, known for his Deccan campaigns.



- (A) Akbar
(B) Jahangir
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Aurangzeb
8. Which of the following was a consequence of the British Permanent Settlement in Bengal?
(A) It provided land rights directly to peasants and bypassed landlords
(B) Zamindars became hereditary owners of land with a fixed revenue obligation
(C) All cultivable land was auctioned off to the highest bidder each year
(D) Peasants gained the right to negotiate taxes with the British government
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the 1857 Revolt?
(A) The Revolt started in Meerut and quickly spread to different regions of India.
(B) Many rulers joined the revolt as they opposed the Doctrine of Lapse.
(C) The Revolt led directly to India gaining independence from British rule.
(D) The Revolt is often seen as a unified expression of resentment against British policies.
10. If you are studying the influence of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas on rural India, including his promotion of village self-reliance and empowerment, which of the following sources would provide the most relevant information?
(A) British government reports on Indian trade activities
(B) Gandhi's speeches and writings on village self-reliance and rural economy
(C) An account of British educational reforms in India
(D) A list of British administrative regulations

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11. Match the prominent leader with their role or position in the Constituent Assembly.

Column I	Column II
(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	(i) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
(b) Rajendra Prasad	(ii) President of the Constituent Assembly
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru	(iii) Proposed the Objectives Resolution
(d) H.C. Mookherjee	(iv) Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly

Option :

- (A) (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (iii), (d) (iv)
 (B) (a) (i), (b) (ii), (c) (iii), (d) (iv)
 (C) (a) (iii), (b) (i), (c) (ii), (d) (iv)
 (D) (a) (iv), (b) (iii), (c) (i), (d) (ii)
12. Which of the following discoveries significantly contributed to our understanding of urban planning in the Harappan Civilization, revealing advanced engineering skills?
 (A) The discovery of a grid-pattern street layout in Harappan cities
 (B) Identification of temples with deity-specific iconography
 (C) Finding ancient irrigation systems for agriculture
 (D) Records of social hierarchies among Harappan elites
13. How did Ashoka's inscriptions contribute to his policy of Dhamma? Select the best suitable option.
 (A) By promoting military conquests across Asia
 (B) By documenting the religious festivals in his empire
 (C) By disseminating messages of tolerance and non-violence
 (D) By emphasizing the importance of economic policies
14. What insights do the Dharmashastras, such as Manusmriti, provide about the social hierarchy in early Indian society? Choose the most suitable option from the following.
 (A) They promoted equality among all varnas and rejected hierarchies.
 (B) They advocated for strict duties and responsibilities for each varna.
 (C) They focused exclusively on economic matters and trade regulations.
 (D) They supported the unification of all communities under one common law.
15. Compare the spread of Buddhism in India and its spread in Central Asia. Choose the best suitable option from the following.
 (A) Buddhism spread quickly in India but had minimal influence in Central Asia.
 (B) Buddhism was practiced mainly by monks in India but by the general population in Central Asia.
 (C) Buddhist texts were translated to local languages in India but not in Central Asia.
 (D) In both regions, Buddhism spread through the support of local rulers and merchants.



16. Why did Al-Biruni's observations about Indian society hold significant value for historians? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) He documented the daily lives of Indian kings and their court rituals.
(B) He studied the caste system in detail and provided a comparative analysis with Islamic society.
(C) He focused on the art and architecture of Indian temples.
(D) He discussed the impact of colonial rule on Indian society.
17. Which of the following events is in the correct chronological order regarding the Bhakti and Sufi movements in India?
- I. Arrival of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti in India
II. Rise of the Bhakti movement in Tamil Nadu
III. Compositions of Kabir's dohas
IV. Compositions of Guru Nanak's hymns
- Options:
- (A) II, I, III, IV (B) I, IV, II, III
(C) III, II, IV, I (D) IV, II, III, I
18. Which of the following was a major source of revenue for the Vijayanagara Empire?
- (A) Taxes levied on temple pilgrimages
(B) Agricultural taxes collected from peasants
(C) Trade monopolies with China and Central Asia
(D) State-controlled production of textiles
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding the titles of land revenue officials in the Mughal Empire.
Jagirdar: Revenue assignment holder, Zamindar: _____
- Options:
- (A) Tax collector on trade routes (B) Village headman
(C) Local revenue collector (D) Military officer
20. Identify the system with the following characteristics:
- Introduced by the British, this system involved revenue collection directly from individual peasants.
 - It was implemented primarily in Madras and Bombay Presidencies.
 - The government acted as the landowner, and peasants were seen as tenants who paid a fixed amount of land revenue.
- Options:
- (A) Permanent Settlement (B) Ryotwari System
(C) Mahalwari System (D) Iqta System
21. Which of the following was a cause of the 1857 Revolt related to British policies?
- (A) Complete religious freedom granted to all Indians
(B) Discontent due to the Doctrine of Lapse and interference in cultural practices
(C) Support for Indian rulers' autonomy in their regions
(D) British non-interference in any Indian social matters



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. 'Harappan script is enigmatic according to archaeologists and historians? Justify

23. Discuss briefly about the five books of Ain-i Akbari?

OR

Comment on the translation of Ain-i Akbari.

24. Analyse with illustrations, why Bhakti and Sufi thinkers adopted a variety of languages to express their opinions.

25. Explain why patriliney may have been particularly important among elite families.

26. How did Gandhiji's 'Quit India Movement' transform the nature of the National Movement?

27. Examine any three changes brought into the colonial cities after the Revolt of 1857.

OR

What was the impact of the Revolt of 1857 on the nationalist imagery?

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Analyse the role played by Zamindars during Mughal India.

OR

Write in detail about the condition of zamindars during Mughal period.

29. The Revolt of 1857 was the effect of the rumours. Explain the causes of the revolt and the shaking of the values by the revolt.

OR

Describe how the Revolt of 1857 played a significant role in the development of nationalist movement in India?

30. What are the aspects of Harappan economy that have been reconstructed from archaeological evidences?

OR

What are the problems in archaeological interpretation and in reconstruction of the past especially of religious practices and beliefs? Explain in context of Harappa.

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SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

Verses from the Upanishads

Here are two verses from the Chhandogya Upanishad, a text composed in Sanskrit C 6th century BCE :
The nature of the self.

This self of mine within the heart is smaller than paddy or barley or mustard or millet or the kernel of a seed of millet. This self of mine within the heart is greater than the Earth, greater than the intermediate space, greater than heaven, greater than these worlds.

The true sacrifice

This one (the wind) that blows, this is surely a sacrifice While moving, it sanctifies all this; therefore it is indeed a sacrifice.

- (i) What is the source of this verse?
 - (ii) Explain the central idea given in Upanishad.
 - (iii) Why the inner self is compared to a seed and then to the space?
32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A Demon

This is an excerpt from a poem by Karaikkal Ammaiyar in which she described herself The Female Pey (demoness) with... bulging veins, protruding eyes, white teeth and shrunken stomach, red haired and jutting teeth lengthy shins extending till the ankles, shouts and wails while wandering in the forest. This is the forest of Alankatu, which is the home of our father (Shiva) who dances... with his matted hair thrown in all eight directions, and with cool limbs.

- (i) Who was Karaikkal Ammaiyar?
 - (ii) How did the author describes herself in the poem?
 - (iii) What did author try to convey through the poem?
33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

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 Indra, 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.

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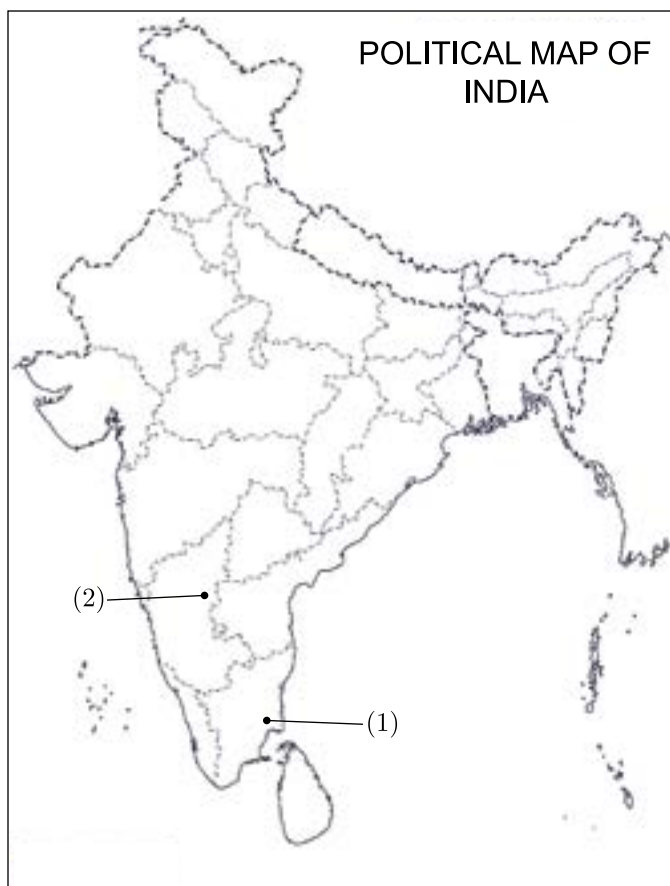
- (i) 'Mother was considered as the highest guru by the Pandavas.' Justify the statement from the above source.
- (ii) What was the reason due to which Kunti did not save Draupadi from the dire situation?
- (iii) How did Seer Vyasa convinced Drupada to marry five men?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. (i) Locate and label an important centre of the Indian National Movement outside India.
(ii) Locate and label Kanpur as an centres of 1857 Revolt.
(iii) Show the Harappan site of Lothal Or Avanti
- B. On the given political outline map of India, identify the sites marked as 1 and 2.



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Sample Paper 03

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. How does the Mahabharata contribute to our understanding of social structures, kinship relations, and caste hierarchies in early Indian society?
 - (A) The Mahabharata gives significant insight into Indian mathematical traditions and their development over time.
 - (B) The Mahabharata explores the political and legal systems of the Gupta Empire, focusing on administrative practices.
 - (C) The Mahabharata provides valuable information on social norms, kinship relations, and caste-based hierarchies, shedding light on the complexities of family and social duties.
 - (D) The Mahabharata solely discusses religious rituals and ceremonies, without any mention of kinship or caste issues.
2. To which religion does the concept of “Ahimsa” or non-violence primarily belong, as emphasized by Mahavira?
 - (A) Hinduism
 - (B) Buddhism
 - (C) Jainism
 - (D) Zoroastrianism

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **Assertion (A):** Ibn Battuta's travel accounts provide valuable insights into Indian society, culture, and governance during the Delhi Sultanate period.

Reason (R): He travelled extensively in North India and documented various aspects of social, economic, and cultural life.

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

4. Consider the following statements about the Bhakti movement and choose the correct option.

I. The Bhakti movement emphasized devotion to a personal deity.

II. It disregarded the importance of rituals and caste distinctions.

III. The movement was confined only to South India.

Options:

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

5. Match the historian/traveler with their contribution to the study of Vijayanagara.

Column I	Column II
(a) Colin Mackenzie	(i) First comprehensive surveyor of ruins
(b) Robert Sewell	(ii) Authored 'A Forgotten Empire'
(c) Abdul Razzaq	(iii) Gave an account of Vijayanagara society
(d) Fernao Nuniz	(iv) Portuguese chronicler of Vijayanagara's history

Option :

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

6. Identify the Mughal official with the help of the following information:

- This official was responsible for maintaining law and order in the countryside.
- He collected taxes on behalf of the emperor and acted as an intermediary between the state and peasants.
- He often held a hereditary position in local society.

Options:

- (A) Mansabdar
- (B) Zamindar
- (C) Jagirdar
- (D) Diwan



7. Identify the type of colonial document shown below, which recorded land revenue details.



- (A) Zamindari contract
(B) Ryotwari Settlement
(C) Mahalwari document
(D) Subsidiary Alliance treaty
8. Which of the following was a major cause of the 1857 Revolt?
(A) Widespread food shortages due to British taxes
(B) British disregard for Indian religious beliefs and practices
(C) Denial of the right to establish Indian political institutions
(D) The loss of export markets due to European competition
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Non-Cooperation Movement?
(A) The movement encouraged people to boycott British goods and institutions.
(B) Gandhi led the movement in response to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
(C) The movement promoted non-violent resistance and non-cooperation.
(D) The Non-Cooperation Movement aimed to support the British war efforts.
10. To understand the guiding principles, objectives, and discussions that shaped the Indian Constitution, especially during its drafting phase, which of the following sources would be most informative?
(A) A summary of judicial cases post-independence
(B) Records of debates in the Constituent Assembly
(C) British administrative reports from colonial India
(D) Travelogues of diplomats who visited India after 1950
11. Match the Harappan site with its unique feature or discovery.

Column I	Column II
(a) Dholavira	(i) Water reservoir system
(b) Chanhudaro	(ii) Bead-making factory
(c) Banawali	(iii) Large circular platforms
(d) Rakhigarhi	(iv) Evidence of terracotta bangles

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



Option :

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

12. Which of the following factors played a central role in promoting trade relations between the Mauryan Empire and Central Asia?
- (A) Establishment of a maritime route to Southeast Asia
 - (B) Building of the Silk Route through northern India
 - (C) Diplomatic alliances with Greek ambassadors
 - (D) Creation of the Delhi Sultanate's military trade network
13. How did the Manusmriti influence the social structure in ancient Indian society? Choose the best option.
- (A) By outlining military tactics and alliances
 - (B) By detailing duties and responsibilities based on varna
 - (C) By focusing on temple construction and architecture
 - (D) By listing all economic activities for each varna
14. What do the Ashokan pillars and edicts reveal about Emperor Ashoka's efforts to spread Buddhism? Choose the best answer.
- (A) They record the military strategies used in Ashoka's conquests.
 - (B) They list economic policies aimed at increasing trade.
 - (C) They highlight Ashoka's intention to create a new religion.
 - (D) They illustrate Ashoka's call for ethical behavior and support for Buddhism.
15. How did Ibn Battuta's observations of Indian society compare to Al-Biruni's? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) Both travelers observed strict religious practices but little economic activity.
 - (B) Ibn Battuta noted the cosmopolitan nature of Indian society, while Al-Biruni focused more on caste distinctions.
 - (C) Al-Biruni described a unified culture, whereas Ibn Battuta saw significant diversity.
 - (D) Both observed a unified social structure without much division.
16. Why did the Bhakti movement become widely popular in medieval India? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) It emphasized the importance of elaborate rituals for all believers.
 - (B) It focused solely on temple-based religious practices.
 - (C) It was supported exclusively by the royal patrons of the Delhi Sultanate.
 - (D) It encouraged personal devotion to God regardless of caste distinctions.



17. Arrange the following Vijayanagara rulers in the correct chronological order.
- I. Bukka Raya I
 - II. Harihara II
 - III. Krishnadeva Raya
 - IV. Ramaraya
- Options:
- (A) III, II, I, IV
 - (B) I, II, III, IV
 - (C) II, IV, I, III
 - (D) IV, I, III, II
18. Which of the following roles did the zamindars play in the Mughal agrarian system?
- (A) Administering legal matters across all villages
 - (B) Acting as intermediaries, collecting revenue from peasants
 - (C) Establishing schools in rural communities
 - (D) Controlling trade routes in coastal regions
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding British revenue systems in colonial India.
Ryotwari Settlement: Madras, Permanent Settlement: _____
- Options:
- (A) Gujarat
 - (B) Bengal
 - (C) Punjab
 - (D) Assam
20. Identify the event based on the following information:
- This uprising took place in 1857 and involved both Indian soldiers and civilians.
 - It began as a sepoy mutiny but soon spread to different parts of North India.
 - The British referred to it as the “Sepoy Mutiny,” while many Indians view it as the First War of Independence.
- Options:
- (A) Revolt of 1806
 - (B) Revolt of 1831
 - (C) Revolt of 1857
 - (D) Revolt of 1885
21. Which of the following demands was central to Gandhi’s Salt March in 1930?
- (A) Reduction of taxes on agricultural products
 - (B) Abolition of the British monopoly on salt production and sales
 - (C) Granting of voting rights to all Indians
 - (D) Regulation of industrial labor laws

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. What was the fixed set of events that were observed during the riots in the Bombay Deccan?
23. Describe the largest Harappan site in India.
24. What was the view of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on adopting the features of the constitution of other nations?
25. How did Beruni's describe the caste system of different countries?
26. Why did N. G. Ranga argue to interpret minorities in the economic terms in the Constituent Assembly? Explain.

OR

What was the view of Somnath Lahiri on the Constituent Assembly of India? Discuss in detail the excerpts he wrote in his letters.

27. List some of the practices that took place in the Khanqah of the Sheikhs.

OR

Give details about the three texts in which the writings of Kabir are compiled.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. How Paes had given a vivid description of the bazaar?

OR

Describe the various efforts made by scholars to reconstruct the history of the city and the empire from the ruins of Hampi up to the 19th century.

29. What were some of the reasons that led to the rapid expansion of Buddhism in India and other parts of the world?

OR

What was the significance of the construction of the stupas?

30. Examine the repressive measures adopted by British to subdue the rebels of 1857.

OR

Describe how the British celebrated those whom they believed saved the English and repressed the rebels during the Revolt of 1857.

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SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

“Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law.” On 5 April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dandi:

When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi, I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the Government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence: that power is universally felt. The Government may, if it wishes, congratulate itself on acting as it has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such an army. He is a civilized man who feels ashamed to do anything which his neighbours would disapprove. The Government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion. Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed in regard to this party.....What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested? This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary.

(CWMG) vol. 49 Collected works of Mahatma Gandhi.

- (i) Why did Gandhiji started the Dandi March?
 - (ii) Why was Salt March notable?
 - (iii) “The power of peace and non-violence is universally felt.” Why Gandhiji said so?
32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Peasants on the Move

This was a feature of agrarian society which struck a keen observer like Babur, the first Mughal emperor, forcefully enough for him to write about it in the Baburnama, his memoirs: In Hindustan hamlets and villages, towns indeed, are depopulated and set up in a moment! If the people of a large town, one inhabited for years even, flee from it, they do it in such a way that not a sign or trace of them remains in a day and a half. On the other hand, if they fix their eyes on a place to settle, they need not dig watercourses because their crops are all rain-grown, and as the population of Hindustan is unlimited it swarms in. They make a tank or a well; they need not build houses or set up walls.... Khas-grass abounds, wood is unlimited, huts are made, and straightaway there is a village or a town!

- (i) What is Baburnama? Which feature of the Mughal period is expressed in this excerpt taken from the Baburnama?
 - (ii) What has been said about the Hindustani hamlets and villages in this excerpt?
 - (iii) How did the people build a village as city in a moment?
33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:
- To justify their claims, Brahmanas often cited a verse from a hymn in the Rigveda known as the Purusha sukta, describing the sacrifice of Purusha, the primeval man. All the elements of the universe, including the four social categories, were supposed to have emanated from his body:

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The Brahmana was his mouth, of his arms was made the Kshatriya. His thighs became the Vaishya, of his feet the Shudra, was born.

- (i) Who was Purusha?
- (ii) Why did Brahmanas recite the verses of a hymn from a Rigveda?
- (iii) What are the different parts of 'Purusha' with which Brahmanas has compared the four varnas?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

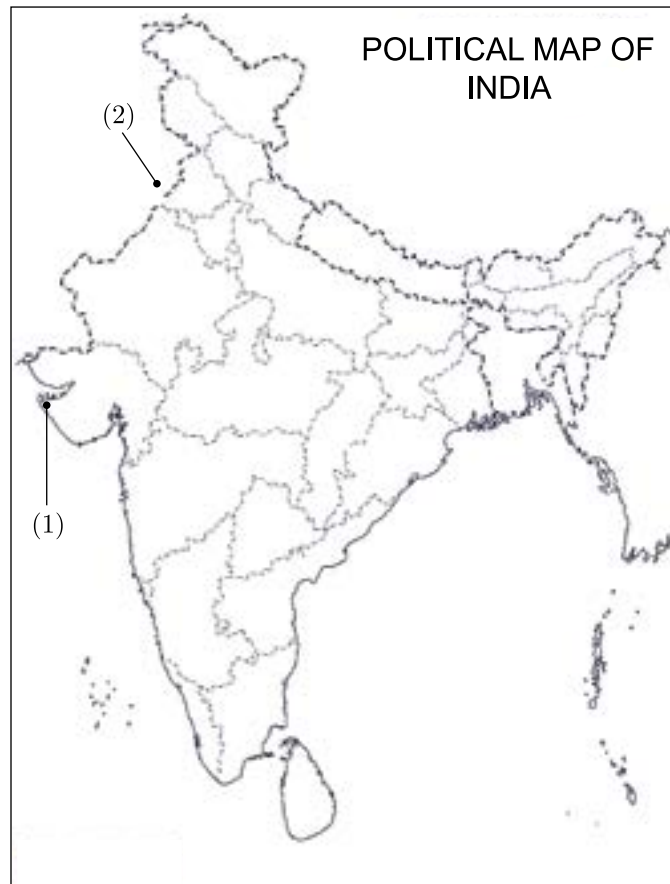
34. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:
- (i) Kanpur - A Main Centre of the Revolt of 1857
 - (ii) Surat - A City Under the British Control in 1857
 - (iii) Topra - Ashoka Pillar Inscription

OR

Amaravati - A Buddhist Site

- B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as '1' and '2', as the Mature Harappan Sites.

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



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Sample Paper 04

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following texts is considered one of the most important sources for understanding the political philosophy and administrative policies of the Mauryan Empire?
 - (A) The Manusmriti is the primary text for understanding the political philosophy and administrative policies of the Mauryan Empire.
 - (B) The Arthashastra, written by Kautilya, is a crucial text that provides detailed insights into the political philosophy, statecraft, and administrative policies of the Mauryan Empire.
 - (C) The Ramayana primarily focuses on political philosophy and the administrative policies of the Mauryan Empire.
 - (D) The Bhagavad Gita is the most important text for understanding the political philosophy of the Mauryan Empire.
2. To which period did Ibn Battuta belong, when he traveled to India and wrote about the subcontinent?
 - (A) 13th century
 - (B) 14th century
 - (C) 15th century
 - (D) 16th century

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **Assertion (A):** The Bhakti and Sufi movements promoted the idea of an individual and personal connection with God, moving away from ritualistic practices.

Reason (R): Both movements encouraged strict adherence to ritual practices and hierarchy within established religious institutions.

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

4. Consider the following statements regarding the city of Vijayanagara and choose the correct option.

- I. The city had a well-developed water management system.
- II. The architecture of Vijayanagara lacked any Persian influence.
- III. Vijayanagara was known for its grand temples and bazaars.

Options:

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

5. Match the term with its description related to Mughal agrarian society.

Column I	Column II
(a) Jagirdar	(i) Holder of revenue rights in villages
(b) Zamindar	(ii) Land revenue assessor and collector
(c) Ryot	(iii) Peasant or cultivator
(d) Amil	(iv) Tax-free land grant holder

Option :

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

6. Identify the revenue system with the following characteristics:

- It was introduced by the British in Bengal in 1793.
- Under this system, the zamindars were recognized as landowners who had to pay a fixed revenue to the British government.
- Failure to pay the revenue could lead to loss of land rights.

Options:

- (A) Ryotwari System
- (B) Mahalwari System
- (C) Permanent Settlement
- (D) Iqta System



7. Identify the historical figure depicted in the image below, associated with the 1857 Revolt.



- (A) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(B) Rani Lakshmi Bai
(C) Nana Saheb
(D) Tantia Tope
8. Which of the following actions is associated with Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement?
(A) Petitioning for increased representation in the British Parliament
(B) Requesting financial aid for rural development projects
(C) Demanding the division of British India into separate states
(D) Boycotting British goods and institutions
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Indian Constitution's Preamble?
(A) The Preamble outlines the guiding values and objectives of the Constitution.
(B) It describes India as a secular, socialist, sovereign, and democratic republic.
(C) The Preamble was added to the Constitution through the 42nd Amendment.
(D) The Preamble begins with "We, the people of India..." to emphasize popular sovereignty.
10. Imagine you are conducting an in-depth study into the economic activities of the Harappan Civilization. Which of the following sources would provide the most detailed insight into their trade practices and external connections?
(A) A religious text depicting Harappan deities
(B) Seals with inscriptions and animal motifs found at Harappan sites
(C) A burial site with pottery and jewelry
(D) A record of conquests in neighboring regions

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



11. Match the historical figure with their role or contribution to ancient Indian polity.

Column I	Column II
(a) Megasthenes	(i) Greek ambassador in Chandragupta's court
(b) Kautilya	(ii) Author of Arthashastra
(c) Ashvaghosha	(iii) Buddhist scholar
(d) Rudradaman	(iv) First known Shaka king in India

Option :

- (A) (a) (iii), (b) (ii), (c) (iv), (d) (i)
 (B) (a) (ii), (b) (iii), (c) (i), (d) (iv)
 (C) (a) (i), (b) (ii), (c) (iii), (d) (iv)
 (D) (a) (ii), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (iii)
12. Which of the following factors was instrumental in consolidating the authority of the Brahmins in ancient Indian society, particularly through religious and social texts?
 (A) Establishment of guilds for various occupational groups
 (B) The composition and promotion of the Dharmashastras
 (C) Trade routes connecting India with the Roman Empire
 (D) Formation of large-scale empires with centralized power
13. What role did the construction of Buddhist stupas play in the spread of Buddhism? Choose the most suitable option.
 (A) By promoting a uniform legal code across Asia
 (B) By reinforcing the role of Buddhist monks and nuns
 (C) By serving as places of worship and pilgrimage
 (D) By establishing economic centers for trade
14. What observations did Al-Biruni make about Indian society and its caste structure during his travels in India? Choose the best suitable option.
 (A) He praised the lack of social distinctions and the absence of caste hierarchies.
 (B) He observed that caste distinctions were deeply ingrained and affected daily life.
 (C) He recorded that the Indian caste system was similar to social structures in Persia.
 (D) He concluded that social divisions had little impact on political affairs.
15. Compare the impact of Bhakti and Sufi movements on the social structure of medieval Indian society. Choose the best option that describes their effect.
 (A) Bhakti promoted social unity while Sufism reinforced social hierarchies.
 (B) Both movements encouraged personal devotion over ritualistic worship and questioned social divisions.
 (C) Sufism focused solely on urban elites, while Bhakti reached rural populations.
 (D) Bhakti restricted its followers to a single deity, whereas Sufism promoted atheism.



16. Why are the Vijayanagara temples at Hampi considered essential for understanding the culture and administration of the Vijayanagara Empire? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) They reveal detailed military strategies used by Vijayanagara kings.
(B) They were built exclusively for the use of the royal family.
(C) They were constructed using architectural styles from the Delhi Sultanate.
(D) They reflect the empire's wealth, devotion, and patronage of art.
17. Which of the following events related to Mughal agrarian administration is in the correct chronological order?
- I. Introduction of Zabti system
II. Development of Ain-i-Akbari
III. Appointment of Subahdars by Akbar
IV. Compilation of Akbarnama
- Options:
- (A) II, III, IV, I (B) I, II, IV, III
(C) I, III, IV, II (D) III, IV, I, II
18. Which one of the following was a feature of the Permanent Settlement introduced by the British in Bengal?
- (A) Guaranteed reduction in taxes for small peasants
(B) Granting of hereditary land rights to zamindars for fixed revenue
(C) Establishment of free trade zones in the countryside
(D) Exemption of local rulers from paying any revenue
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding leaders associated with the 1857 Revolt. Rani Lakshmbai: Jhansi, Bahadur Shah Zafar: _____
- Options:
- (A) Kanpur (B) Delhi
(C) Lucknow (D) Gwalior
20. Identify the campaign with the following information:
- It was led by Mahatma Gandhi after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
 - The campaign aimed at boycotting British goods, institutions, and titles.
 - It marked the first mass mobilization led by Gandhi against British rule.
- Options:
- (A) Civil Disobedience Movement (B) Quit India Movement
(C) Swadeshi Movement (D) Non-Cooperation Movement
21. Which of the following ideals is reflected in the Fundamental Rights included in the Indian Constitution?
- (A) Social hierarchy and privileges based on caste
(B) Equality, freedom, and justice for all citizens
(C) Exclusive economic rights for industrialists
(D) Control of judiciary by the executive branch

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. What were the provision of fiscal federalism agreed by the members of Constitutional Assembly?
23. '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.

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. 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?

27. Briefly describe the Jajmani system.

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?

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SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. 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?

32. 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 sangha 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?

33. 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.

Continue on next page.....

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



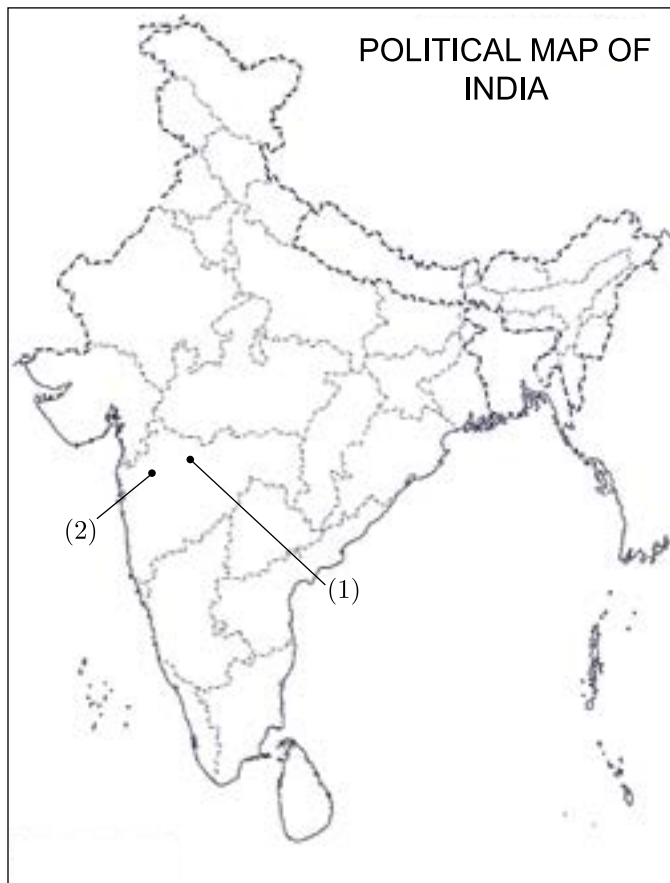
- (i) Who was the author of Harshacharita?
- (ii) Describe the outskirts of a forest in the Vindhyas.
- (iii) Describe the activities of the people of that area. Mention two main activities of the farmers of that time.

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 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.



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Sample Paper 05

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following statements best captures Ibn Battuta's impression of India during his travels in the 14th century, as recorded in his travel accounts?
 - (A) Ibn Battuta described India as a land of religious uniformity, where a single dominant faith was practiced by all people.
 - (B) Ibn Battuta found Indian cities to be large, prosperous, and thriving with vibrant trade activities, reflecting the region's importance in global commerce.
 - (C) Ibn Battuta portrayed India as an isolated land, cut off from the rest of the world, with very few international contacts.
 - (D) Ibn Battuta noted that Indian society was entirely rural and lacked any significant urban development or economic activity.
2. To which of the following saints does the Bhakti tradition of devotion to Lord Krishna primarily relate?
 - (A) Tulsidas
 - (B) Mirabai
 - (C) Kabir
 - (D) Guru Nanak

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **Assertion (A):** The city of Vijayanagara was designed with elaborate fortifications, carefully laid out streets, and efficient water management systems.

Reason (R): The Vijayanagara rulers implemented an advanced system of taxation solely to fund the development of these projects.

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

4. Consider the following statements about agrarian society during the Mughal period and choose the correct option.

- I. Peasants held ownership of the land they cultivated.
- II. Zamindars acted as intermediaries between the state and the peasants.
- III. Land revenue was a significant source of income for the Mughal Empire.

Options:

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

5. Match the revenue system introduced by the British with its feature.

Column I	Column II
(a) Permanent Settlement	(i) Revenue fixed with village communities
(b) Ryotwari System	(ii) Direct settlement with the peasants
(c) Mahalwari System	(iii) Revenue fixed permanently with zamindars
(d) Zamindari System	(iv) Revenue collected by government-appointed agents

Option :

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

6. Identify the leader with the following information:

- She was a key figure in the 1857 Revolt and fought against the British in Jhansi.
- She was known for her bravery and died in the Battle of Gwalior.
- Her contribution has made her an enduring symbol of resistance.

Options:

- (A) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- (B) Kunwar Singh
- (C) Nana Saheb
- (D) Rani Lakshmi Bai



7. Identify the event shown in the image below where Gandhiji and his followers are marching towards the sea.



- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement
 (B) Salt March
 (C) Quit India Movement
 (D) Civil Disobedience Movement
8. Which of the following describes a primary objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution?
 (A) To protect individual freedoms and rights
 (B) To establish a uniform civil code for all citizens
 (D) To outline specific rights for minority communities
 (D) To guide the government in promoting social welfare and equality
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Harappan civilization?
 (A) Harappans had an advanced drainage system that ran along their streets.
 (B) Harappans used their undeciphered script extensively on seals and pottery.
 (C) Harappans worshipped gods in large temples dedicated to specific deities.
 (D) Harappans engaged in trade with Mesopotamia, exchanging goods like beads and pottery.
10. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the structure and functions of administration in the Mauryan Empire, which of the following sources would likely be the most helpful?
 (A) Inscriptions on Ashokan pillars describing the principles of Dhamma
 (B) A Buddhist text describing the life of Siddhartha Gautama
 (C) Greek ambassador Megasthenes' account of the Mauryan Empire
 (D) Temple inscriptions detailing religious ceremonies
11. Match the term with its concept in the context of ancient Indian society.

Column I	Column II
(a) Brahmacharya	(i) Householder stage of life
(b) Grihastha	(ii) Student stage of life
(c) Vanaprastha	(iii) Forest-dwelling stage of life
(d) Sannyasa	(iv) Renunciation stage

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



Option :

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

12. Which of the following developments helped spread Buddhist teachings outside India, significantly influencing East and Southeast Asia?
- (A) Ashoka's support for Buddhist missionaries sent abroad
(B) Invasions by the Mauryan Empire into East Asia
(C) Bhakti poetry written in regional languages
(D) Writings of Greek travelers about Hindu temples
13. What was the impact of Ibn Battuta's travel accounts on the understanding of Indian society during the Delhi Sultanate? Choose the best answer.
- (A) By focusing on military training techniques
(B) By recording religious practices and customs
(C) By describing economic regulations for trade
(D) By emphasizing the political structure of the sultanate
14. What significant change did the Bhakti movement introduce in the religious practices of medieval India? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) Bhakti poetry encouraged exclusive use of Sanskrit for worship.
(B) Bhakti saints promoted personal devotion to a deity beyond caste distinctions.
(C) Bhakti saints focused only on religious rituals and rejected social reform.
(D) Bhakti teachings prohibited the use of regional languages in devotional practices.
15. Compare the architectural style of Vijayanagara with that of contemporary Sultanate structures in North India. Choose the best option from the following.
- (A) Vijayanagara architecture was exclusively Hindu in style, while Sultanate structures were entirely Islamic.
(B) Both Vijayanagara and Sultanate architecture incorporated Islamic and Hindu elements in their designs.
(C) Sultanate architecture emphasized Hindu elements, while Vijayanagara used only Dravidian styles.
(D) Vijayanagara avoided temple construction, while Sultanate architecture focused on mosque building.
16. Why were Mughal zamindars considered an essential part of the agrarian system? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) They were military generals responsible for protecting agrarian lands.
(B) They collected revenue from peasants and acted as intermediaries between the state and rural society.
(C) They controlled the entire administrative structure of the Mughal Empire.
(D) They focused primarily on trade and not on agricultural revenue.



17. Arrange the following British policies in chronological order according to their introduction in colonial India.
- I. The Permanent Settlement
 - II. Ryotwari Settlement
 - III. Mahalwari Settlement
 - IV. Introduction of the Indigo Commission
- Options:
- (A) I, II, III, IV
 - (B) IV, I, III, II
 - (C) I, IV, II, III
 - (D) II, III, IV, I
18. Which of the following was one of the causes of resentment leading to the 1857 Revolt?
- (A) Restrictions on Indian soldiers to participate in European wars
 - (B) The Doctrine of Lapse policy affecting Indian rulers without heirs
 - (C) Full economic control given to zamindars over trade routes
 - (D) Removal of taxes for the peasantry
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding major movements led by Gandhi.
Salt March: Dandi, Champaran Satyagraha: _____
- Options:
- (A) Gujarat
 - (B) Bihar
 - (C) Bengal
 - (D) Uttar Pradesh
20. Identify the feature of the Indian Constitution based on the following information:
- This section outlines the basic values and ideals of the Indian Republic.
 - It begins with the words “We, the people of India...”
 - It declares India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic.
- Options:
- (A) Fundamental Rights
 - (B) Preamble
 - (C) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (D) Fundamental Duties
21. Which of the following practices is associated with the advanced urban planning seen in Harappan cities?
- (A) Grid-patterned city layout and efficient drainage systems
 - (B) Hierarchical palace structures with fortified walls
 - (C) Monumental pyramids for religious purposes
 - (D) Military outposts on each city’s border

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. What was the stand of the Muslim League and the Socialists on joining the Constituent Assembly?
23. How was the Citadel separated from the Lower Town?
24. What did Bernier write about the Sati system?
25. How did the policing powers and the justice powers of the zamindars end?
26. Discuss the features of the communities organised by the Sufis.

OR

How do Qalandars and Madaris interpret the Sufi ideals?

27. What are inscriptions? Describe some of its features in detail.

OR

Describe in detail the coinage system used by the Kushanas in their empire.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Discuss the importance of Virupaksha temple.

OR

Explain the reasons for the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire.

29. "The revolt of 1857 marked first nationalist challenge to the English in India." Explain by giving examples to the value imbibed and practiced by the rebels to set the beginning for it.

OR

Examine the nature of Indian leadership that emerged against British in the revolt of 1857.

30. What are some of the different sources used by the philosophers for the reconstruction of the past religious and cultural beliefs?

OR

How did the stupa at Sanchi manage to get preserved despite having hundreds of years of history?

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SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

Here is an excerpt of a mantra from the Rigveda, which was probably inserted in the text c. 1000 BCE, to be chanted by the priest while conducting the marriage ritual. It is used in many Hindu weddings even today: I free her from here, but not from there. I have bound her firmly there so that through the grace of Indra she will have fine sons and be fortunate in her husband's love. Indra was one of the principal deities, a god of valour, warfare and rain. 'Here' and 'there' refer to the father's and husband's house respectively.

- (i) Why do people worship Indra?
- (ii) What is the meaning of the phrase "I free her from here, but not from there" used in the paragraph?
- (iii) Why women should receive the grace of Indra?

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

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, estimate. 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 appraisalment, gives a sufficientl 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 the case several intelligent inspectors are required; otherwise, the evil-minded and false are given to deception. Thirdly, khet-batai when they divided 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) Explain the term Kankut.
- (ii) Explain the system of batai or bhaoli system of land revenue collection.
- (iii) Explain the system of lang batai. Do you think this system was better than the other?

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

Why the Salt Satyagraha?

Why was salt the symbol of protest? This is what Mahatma Gandhi wrote: The volume of information being gained daily shows how wickedly the salt tax has been designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which is at times even fourteen times its value, the Government destroys the salt it cannot sell profitably. Thus, it taxes the nation's vital necessity; it prevents the public from manufacturing it and destroys what nature manufactures without effort. No adjective is strong enough for characterizing this wicked dog-in-the-manger policy. From various sources I hear tales of such wanton destruction of the nation's property in all parts of India. Mounds if not tons of salt are said to be destroyed on the Konkan coast. The same tale comes from Dandi. Wherever, there is likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people living in the neighborhood of such areas for their personal use, salt officer is posted for the sole purpose of carrying on destruction. Thus valuable national property is destroyed at national expense and salt taken out of the mouths of the people. The salt monopoly is thus a fourfold curse. It deprives the people of a valuable easy village industry, involves wanton destruction of property that nature produces in abundance, the destruction itself means more national

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expenditure, and fourthly to crown this folly, an unheard-of tax of more than 1,000 per cent is exacted from a starving people. This tax has remained so long because of the apathy of the general public. Now, that it is sufficiently roused, the tax has to go. How soon it will be abolished depends upon the strength of the people. The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi (CWMG), Vol. 49.

- (i) Why was salt monopoly introduced by the British considered as a curse by the Indians?
- (ii) How did Gandhiji illustrate his tactical wisdom with regard to salt monopoly?
- (iii) Explain the significance of Gandhiji's challenge of salt protest.

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:
- (i) Bharhut - A Major Buddhist Site
 - (ii) Dholavira - A Mature Harappan Site
 - (iii) Amber - A Territory Under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb

OR

Taxila - Capital of Gandhara

- B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as '1' and '2', as the Centres of the National Movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



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Sample Paper 06

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following statements accurately describes one of the key features of the Bhakti movement in medieval India?
 - (A) The Bhakti movement rejected the idea of devotion and focused solely on elaborate rituals and religious ceremonies.
 - (B) The Bhakti movement emphasized a personal and direct relationship between the devotee and God, often cutting across caste and social barriers.
 - (C) The Bhakti movement was confined only to the Brahminical class and did not reach the lower castes or marginalized communities.
 - (D) The Bhakti movement discouraged the composition of devotional poetry and songs, focusing more on philosophical debates.
2. To which dynasty did the prominent Vijayanagara ruler Krishnadeva Raya belong?
 - (A) Saluva
 - (B) Sangama
 - (C) Tuluva
 - (D) Aravidu

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **Assertion (A):** The Mughal state heavily depended on the revenue collected from agriculture, which formed the primary source of income for the empire.

Reason (R): The Mughals introduced the Mansabdari system specifically to encourage loyalty among military officials and nobility.

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

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Ryotwari system introduced by the British and choose the correct option.

- I. The Ryotwari system involved direct settlement with the ryots (peasants).
- II. Land revenue was collected by zamindars from the ryots.
- III. The ryots were responsible for paying the revenue directly to the British government.

Options:

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

5. Match the British official with their role during the 1857 Revolt.

Column I	Column II
(a) Lord Canning	(i) British Resident in Awadh
(b) Sir Hugh Rose	(ii) Commander of British forces in Jhansi
(c) John Lawrence	(iii) Viceroy during the revolt
(d) Sir Henry Lawrence	(iv) Governor-General of Punjab

Option :

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

6. Identify the movement based on the following information:

- It was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942 during World War II.
- The movement's slogan was "Do or Die," urging the British to leave India.
- It marked a decisive phase in India's struggle for independence.

Options:

- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (B) Quit India Movement
- (C) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (D) Khilafat Movement



7. Identify the person depicted in the image below, who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.



- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sardar Patel
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Rajendra Prasad
8. Which of the following was a key feature of Harappan urban planning?
(A) Construction of large forts for city protection
(B) Advanced drainage systems and grid-patterned streets
(C) Use of mud-brick houses without standardized measurements
(D) Building temples in the center of each city
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Ashoka's Dhamma?
(A) Ashoka's Dhamma focused on peace, tolerance, and non-violence.
(B) Ashoka's Dhamma required forced conversions to Buddhism throughout his empire.
(C) Ashoka appointed Dhamma Mahamatras to promote social harmony.
(D) Ashoka's Dhamma did not conflict with the religious practices of his subjects.
10. If you are researching the role of women within family structures and kinship norms in early Indian society, which of the following sources would provide the clearest insight into these aspects?
(A) A chronicle on military conquests of a ruler
(B) Manusmriti, a text outlining social norms and duties
(C) A historical account of trade activities
(D) A scientific text on Ayurvedic medicine

11. Match the Buddhist architectural structure with its purpose.

Column I	Column II
(a) Stupa	(i) Place for monastic assemblies
(b) Vihara	(ii) Monk's living quarters
(c) Chaitya	(iii) Prayer hall with a stupa inside
(d) Torana	(iv) Gateway structure

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



Option :

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

12. Which of the following developments most influenced Ibn Battuta's observations of India's social and economic structures during his travels in the 14th century?
- (A) The caste system and the role of local markets
 - (B) The military conquests by Indian emperors in Central Asia
 - (C) The influence of Buddhist practices on daily life
 - (D) Maritime interactions with Southeast Asia
13. How did the poetry of Bhakti saints contribute to the religious landscape in medieval India? Choose the most appropriate option.
- (A) By codifying caste regulations within temples
 - (B) By promoting devotion beyond caste distinctions
 - (C) By creating a new hierarchy of deities
 - (D) By establishing economic centers in temple towns
14. What insights do the large temple complexes in Vijayanagara provide about the social and economic priorities of the Vijayanagara Empire? Choose the best suitable option.
- (A) They indicate that temples served primarily as military fortifications.
 - (B) They highlight the role of temples as centers of economic activity and devotion.
 - (C) They reveal that temple complexes were exclusively for the royal family's use.
 - (D) They show that temples were insignificant in the empire's economic system.
15. Compare the revenue collection system under the Mughal Empire with that of the British colonial rule in India. Choose the most suitable option.
- (A) Both systems allowed local zamindars full control over the revenue collected.
 - (B) The Mughal system allowed for revenue re-assessment, while the British imposed fixed revenue demands.
 - (C) The British system was entirely based on cash, whereas the Mughals used only barter.
 - (D) Revenue collection was strictly managed by the emperor in both systems.
16. Why did the British introduce the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, and what was its primary goal? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) To create a hereditary land ownership system among peasants
 - (B) To establish a tax-free system for all agricultural lands
 - (C) To create agricultural laws that discouraged trade
 - (D) To stabilize revenue collection by granting zamindars rights over land revenue



17. Arrange the following events related to the 1857 Revolt in the correct chronological order.
- I. Annexation of Awadh
 - II. Introduction of the Enfield Rifle
 - III. Formation of the Doctrine of Lapse
 - IV. Siege of Lucknow
- Options:
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) III, I, II, IV | (B) II, IV, III, I |
| (C) IV, III, I, II | (D) I, II, III, IV |
- Ans :**
- (A) III, I, II, IV
18. Which one of the following demands was central to the Dandi March led by Gandhi?
- (A) Higher wages for Indian factory workers
 - (B) Right to produce and collect salt independently
 - (C) Promotion of indigenous goods in global markets
 - (D) Increase in Indian representation in British Parliament
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding important figures in the making of the Indian Constitution.
B.R. Ambedkar: Drafting Committee Chairman, Rajendra Prasad: _____
- Options:
- (A) President of the Constituent Assembly
 - (B) Head of the Executive Committee
 - (C) Finance Minister
 - (D) Governor of Bengal
20. Identify the Harappan artifact based on the following information:
- It was often made of soapstone and depicted animals and symbols.
 - These artifacts were likely used for trade and identification.
 - Many of these artifacts bear inscriptions that remain undeciphered.
- Options:
- (A) Beads
 - (B) Terracotta figurines
 - (C) Seals
 - (D) Pottery
21. Which of the following concepts was central to Ashoka's policy of Dhamma?
- (A) Conquest and expansion through military campaigns
 - (B) Tolerance, non-violence, and welfare for all subjects
 - (C) Building a powerful alliance with Greek rulers
 - (D) Exclusive worship of Hindu gods in all regions



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. Explain the Khilafat Movement. What demands were made by the proponents of the Khilafat Movement?
23. Explain the relevance of Ain-i-Akbari of Abu'l Fazl as a historical source.
24. What were the political centres of Mauryan Empire? Also enumerate the state of military in that empire.

Ans :

The five major political centres in the Mauryan empire were the capital Pataliputra and the provincial centres of Taxila, Ujjaini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri, which are mentioned in Asokan inscriptions.

According to Megasthenes, there was a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity. Of these, one looked after the navy, the second managed transport and provisions, the third was responsible for foot-soldiers, the fourth for horses, the fifth for chariots and the sixth for elephants.

The activities of the second sub committee were rather varied: arranging for bullock carts to carry equipments, procuring food for soldiers and fodder for animals and recruiting servants and artisans to look after the soldiers.

25. Discuss the views of the following leaders regarding the notion of Separate Electorate.
- (a) GB Pant
- (b) Sardar Patel

OR

Partition of India had made nationalist fervently opposed to the idea of a separate electorate. Examine the views of RV Dhulekar and BR Ambedkar.

26. What are the features of stupas at Sanchi and Bharhut?

OR

Critically examine why Sanchi survived while Amravati did not?

27. Discuss about the Hazara Rama temple? What happened to different buildings after Vijayanagara kings?

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Explain how the rulers of Vijayanagara ensured water supply to the regions of their empire. What does it show about the kings?

OR

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What impression about the lives of ordinary people can be collected from the travel accounts, field surveys and architecture of Vijayanagara Empire?

29. Give a detailed account on making of Indian Constitution?

OR

What were that immediate issues before the makers of the Constitution and also explain why the Constitution is regarded as a source of aspiration of freedom fighters in India?

30. Describe briefly the sources used for reconstructing the history of the Gupta rulers.

OR

A statement by DC Sircar “There is no aspect of life, culture and activities of the Indians that is not reflected in inscriptions.” Discuss.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

Gandhiji in Young India, 17th March, 1927

Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour. He saw the charkha as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant. What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such.

The craze is for what they call laboursaving machinery. Men go on ‘saving labour’, till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all.

Young India, 13th November, 1924

Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.

- (i) Why charkha was given importance by Gandhiji?
- (ii) How would spinning wheel help poor?
- (iii) How will machines impact the poor?

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

‘Great’ and ‘little’ traditions

The terms great and little traditions were coined by a sociologist named Robert Redfield in 20th century to describe the cultural practices of peasant societies. He found that peasants observed rituals and customs that emanated from dominant social categories, including priest and rulers. These he classified as part of a great tradition. At the same time peasants also followed local practices that did not necessarily

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correspond with those of great tradition. These he included within the category of little tradition. He also noticed that both great and little traditions changed over time, through a process of interaction.

While scholars accept the significance of these categories and processes, they are uncomfortable with the hierarchy suggested by the term great and little. The use of quotation marks for “great” and “little” is one way of indicating this.

- (i) Why Robert Redfield coined the term ‘great’ and ‘little’ tradition?
- (ii) Give two example each of ‘great’ and ‘little’ tradition from your life?
- (iii) Why scholar disagreed on terminology of ‘great’ and ‘little’ tradition?

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

Evidence of an ‘Invasion’

Much later, in 1947, REM Wheeler, the Director-General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archaeological evidence with that of the Rigveda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. He wrote the Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold, Indra, the Aryan war-god is called Puramdara, the fort-destroyer.

Where are – or were – these citadels? It has in the past been supposed that they were mythical ... The recent excavation of Harappa may be thought to have changed the picture. Here, we have a highly evolved civilisation of essentially non-Aryan type, now known to have employed massive fortifications.....

What destroyed this firmly settled civilisation? Climatic, economic or political deterioration may have weakened it, but its ultimate extinction is more likely to have been completed by deliberate and large scale destruction. It may be no more chance that at a late period of Mohenjodaro men, women and children, appear to have been massacred there. On circumstantial evidence, Indra stands accused.

- (i) What was the importance of citadels in Mohenjodaro?
- (ii) Explain the reasons attributed for the disappearance of Harappan Civilisation.
- (iii) ‘Harappan Civilisation was a single state’. Give arguments in support of the statement.

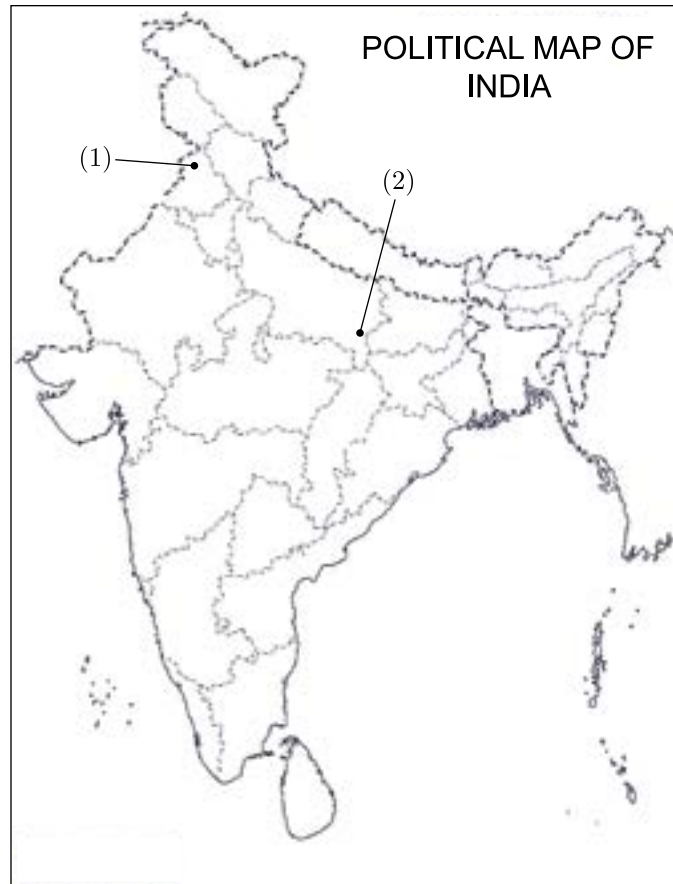
SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A.
 - (i) Locate and label territories under British control in 1857 in East.
 - (ii) Locate and label the place where Buddha was born. Or Locate and label the place of Sanchi stupa.
 - (iii) Urban town of Nageshwar in Harappan Civilisation.
 B. On the given political outline map of India, two centres of the National Movement have been marked as 1 and 2 Write their names.



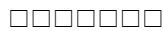


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Sample Paper 07

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. 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.
2. To which Mughal emperor is the introduction of the Dahsala revenue system attributed?
 - (A) Babur
 - (B) Akbar
 - (C) Shah Jahan
 - (D) Aurangzeb

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **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

4. 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

5. 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)

6. 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



7. 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
8. 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
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. 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
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)

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



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 |

Continue on next page.....

CLICK HERE TO INSTALL NODIA APP

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. What was the stand of the Muslim League and the Socialists on joining the Constituent Assembly?
23. Describe the hierarchy of economic status in the Varna system.

OR

Discuss any three the features of the Shrenis.

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



24. What can be known about nayakas?
25. How did Mahatma Gandhi want to celebrate 26 January 1930?
26. “Archaeologists have used evidence from material remains to piece together parts of Harappan history.” Justify the statement with reference to the principles of classification.

OR

“Harappan script is considered as an enigmatic script.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

27. “India had a unique system of communication during the fourteenth century.” Justify the statement of Ibn-e-Battuta.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Give a brief account of writers who visited India after 1500 CE.

OR

India had a unique system of communication during the fourteenth century”. Examine the statement of Ibn Battuta.

29. What are some of the common subsistence strategies in both the Early Harappan and the Mature Harappan culture?

OR

Discuss in detail the drainage system of the Harappan cities.

30. Why did the zamindars regularly default on the payment of rents on their estates to the British government?

OR

Describe the lifestyle of the Paharias of the Rajmahal hills and how they utilized the forest resources.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:
Both Nayanars and Alvars were revered by the Vellala peasants. Not surprisingly, rulers tried to win their support as well. The Chola kings, for instance, often attempted to claim divine support and proclaim their power and status by building splendid temples that were adorned with stone and metal sculpture to recreate the visions of these popular saints who sang in the language of the people.

Continue on next page.....

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- (i) The Nayanars and the Alvars received support from which sections of the society?
- (ii) Why do you think that Chola Kings supported the Nayanars and Alvars?
- (iii) Why did Chola Kings construct temples?

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

When historians began reconstructing early Indian history in the nineteenth century, the emergence of the Mauryan Empire was regarded as a major landmark. India was then under colonial rule and was part of the British Empire. Nineteenth and early twentieth-century Indian historians found the possibility that there was an empire in early India both challenging and exciting. Also, some of the archaeological finds associated with the Mauryas, including stone sculpture, were considered to be examples of the spectacular art typical of empires. Many of these historians found the message on Asokan inscriptions very different from that of most other rulers, suggesting that Asoka was more powerful and industrious, as also more humble than later rulers who adopted grandiose titles. So it is not surprising that nationalist leaders in the twentieth century regarded him as an inspiring figure.

- (i) India was under which rule when the historians began constructing the history of the Mauryan Empire?
- (ii) What were some of the significant features of the Mauryan Empire?
- (iii) What image of Asoka can be constructed through his inscriptions?

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

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 jihad (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.

- (i) Why did British officials panic about Maulavi Ahmadullah?
- (ii) What was the reason for his popularity?
- (iii) Why was he considered invincible?



SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

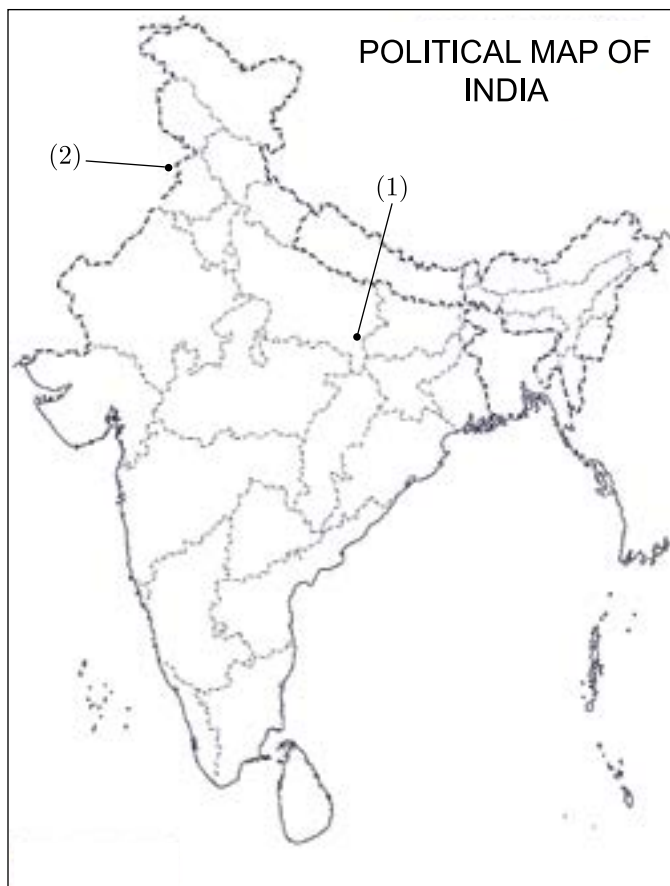
1 × 5 = 5

34. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:
- I. Lathal - A Mature Harappan Site
 - II. Bodh Gaya - A Major Buddhist Site
 - III. Panipat - Territory Under the Control of Mughals

OR

Jhansi - A Main Centre of the Revolt of 1857

- B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A' and 'B', as the centres of the National Movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



□□□□□□



Sample Paper 08

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following best explains the role of the zamindars during the Mughal period?
 - (A) Zamindars were primarily agricultural workers who farmed the lands owned by the Mughal emperors.
 - (B) Zamindars acted as intermediaries who collected land revenue on behalf of the Mughal state and maintained control over large areas of land.
 - (C) Zamindars were religious leaders who oversaw the construction of temples and mosques in rural areas.
 - (D) Zamindars were military officials responsible for guarding trade routes and maintaining peace across the empire.
2. To which of the following colonial policies did the Permanent Settlement of Bengal relate?
 - (A) Ryotwari System
 - (B) Mahalwari System
 - (C) Zamindari System
 - (D) Jagirdari System

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **Assertion (A):** The revolt of 1857 is often seen as the first war of Indian independence due to its wide-reaching impact across India.

Reason (R): The revolt was led exclusively by the educated middle class of India who opposed British policies.

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

4. Consider the following statements about the Civil Disobedience Movement and choose the correct option.

- I. The movement was initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930.
- II. The movement included the refusal to pay taxes and the boycott of British goods.
- III. The Civil Disobedience Movement continued until India achieved independence in 1947.

Options:

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

5. Match the member of the Constituent Assembly with their role or contribution.

Column I	Column II
(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	(i) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru	(ii) Proposed the Objectives Resolution
(c) Sardar Patel	(iii) Worked on integration of princely states
(d) Rajendra Prasad	(iv) First President of India

Option :

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

6. Identify the Harappan site with the help of the following information:

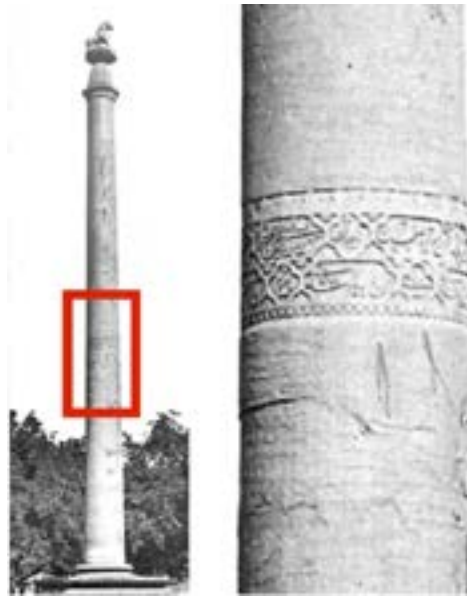
- It is located in present-day Gujarat.
- It served as a dockyard, indicating the importance of maritime trade.
- Bead-making and shell-cutting were prominent industries here.

Options:

- (A) Kalibangan
- (B) Lothal
- (C) Mohenjo-Daro
- (D) Harappa



7. Identify the inscription shown in the image below, which records an early Indian king's achievements.



- (A) Girnar Inscription
(B) Allahabad Pillar Inscription
(C) Nasik Cave Inscription
(D) Hathigumpha Inscription
8. Which of the following roles was typically associated with the Brahmin varna in ancient Indian society?
(A) Land cultivation and trading
(B) Military service and protection of society
(C) Conducting rituals and performing religious duties
(D) Working as artisans and craftsmen
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Buddhism?
(A) The concept of Bodhisattva is central to Mahayana Buddhism.
(B) Hinayana Buddhism focuses on individual enlightenment and meditation.
(C) Mahayana Buddhism promotes the ideal of the Arhat who achieves nirvana for personal salvation.
(D) Buddhism rejected the rigid caste distinctions present in Indian society.
10. To gain a detailed understanding of Indian society, economy, and cultural practices during the 14th century, especially from the perspective of an external observer, which of the following would be the most informative source?
(A) Ibn Battuta's travel account describing Indian society and customs
(B) The Rigveda, detailing ancient Indian deities and rituals
(C) Al-Biruni's observations from the 11th century
(D) A British colonial report on Indian administration

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



11. Match the Sufi saint with their contribution or notable belief.

Column I	Column II
(a) Moinuddin Chishti	(i) Founder of the Chishti order in India
(b) Baba Farid	(ii) Sufi saint of Punjab
(c) Nizamuddin Auliya	(iii) Known for his emphasis on tolerance
(d) Shaikh Salim Chishti	(iv) Associated with Akbar's court

Option :

- (A) (a) (iii), (b) (ii), (c) (iv), (d) (i)
 (B) (a) (i), (b) (ii), (c) (iii), (d) (iv)
 (C) (a) (iv), (b) (i), (c) (ii), (d) (iii)
 (D) (a) (ii), (b) (iii), (c) (iv), (d) (i)
12. Which of the following factors helped establish Vijayanagara as a thriving center of commerce, culture, and religion in South India?
 (A) Heavy reliance on trade with Delhi
 (B) The support for Hindu temples and pilgrimages
 (C) Exclusive focus on agrarian revenue from local villages
 (D) Prohibition of foreign trade in the empire
13. How did the introduction of the zabti system impact Mughal agrarian society? Choose the best answer.
 (A) By standardizing a fixed revenue assessment system
 (B) By emphasizing religious rituals in revenue collection
 (C) By granting zamindars full ownership of the land
 (D) By focusing on trade routes for tax revenue
14. What impact did the British introduction of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal have on the traditional agrarian structure? Choose the most suitable option.
 (A) It made peasants the direct owners of their land.
 (B) It made zamindars responsible for collecting a fixed revenue from peasants.
 (C) It abolished all zamindari positions in Bengal.
 (D) It led to the complete control of agriculture by the British army.
15. Compare the causes of the 1857 Revolt with the Sepoy Mutiny in British India. Choose the best option from the following.
 (A) Both were primarily caused by local kings' resistance to British policies.
 (B) The 1857 Revolt involved widespread civilian participation, unlike the Sepoy Mutiny which was limited to soldiers.
 (C) The Sepoy Mutiny had extensive regional support, whereas the 1857 Revolt was isolated.
 (D) Both revolts were solely responses to British interference in religious practices.



16. Why did the Dandi March become an iconic moment in the Indian independence movement led by Mahatma Gandhi? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) It marked Gandhi's shift to violent resistance against British rule.
(B) It was a direct action against the British salt monopoly, symbolizing defiance of oppressive laws.
(C) It focused on encouraging foreign nations to intervene in India's independence struggle.
(D) It aimed solely to boycott British goods without any public mobilization.
17. Arrange the following events related to the framing of the Indian Constitution in the correct chronological order.
- I. Formation of the Constituent Assembly
II. Adoption of the Objective Resolution
III. Election of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the head of the Drafting Committee
IV. Adoption of the Constitution
- Options:
- (A) II, I, III, IV (B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, IV, I, II (D) IV, I, II, III
18. Which one of the following features was most characteristic of Harappan urban planning?
- (A) Multi-story palaces with elaborate interiors
(B) Underground drainage systems in grid-patterned streets
(C) Temples and shrines dedicated to specific deities
(D) Large stone sculptures in public squares
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding the founders of prominent dynasties in early India.
Chandragupta Maurya: Maurya Dynasty, Kanishka: _____
- Options:
- (A) Gupta Dynasty (B) Kushan Dynasty
(C) Chola Dynasty (D) Satavahana Dynasty
20. Identify the social category based on the following information:
- This category was at the bottom of the ancient Indian social hierarchy.
 - Members of this group often performed menial tasks and were considered "untouchables."
 - They were excluded from temple worship and social interactions with higher classes.
- Options:
- (A) Brahmins (B) Kshatriyas
(C) Shudras (D) Chandalas
21. Which of the following values was promoted by the teachings of the Buddha in early Indian society?
- (A) Ritualistic worship and sacrifices
(B) Accumulation of wealth and material success
(C) Establishment of political alliances among tribes
(D) Individual moral conduct and the path to enlightenment

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. What were the sources of revenue of village panchayats during the Mughal rule in India?

23. What were the six means of acquiring wealth for women as per the Manusmriti?

OR

What kind of wealth women were allowed to possess?

24. Describe the ceremonies performed in Mahanavami Dibba.

25. Why Gandhi was regarded as the 'people's' leader?

26. How the members of the Constituent Assembly were elected?

27. What was the fixed set of events that were observed during the riots in the Bombay Deccan?

OR

Why did the zamindars regularly default on the payment of rents on their estates to the British government?

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Discuss in detail the drainage system of the Harappan cities?

OR

Discuss the features of the residential buildings in Mohenjodaro?

29. Examine why Bernier described the Mughal towns as the 'Camp Towns'.

OR

Explain Al-Biruni's description of caste system.

30. What were some of the ways using which the zamindars maintained control over their estates even after defaulting on the payment of rents?

OR

What were the features of the Fifth Report? Explain in detail.

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SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

To some extent, exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of coinage. Punch-marked coins made of silver and copper (c. sixth century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used. These have been recovered from excavations at several sites throughout the subcontinent. Numismatists have studied these and other coins to reconstruct possible commercial networks. Attempts made to identify the symbols on punch marked coins with specific ruling dynasties, including the Mauryas, suggest that these were issued by kings. It is also likely that merchants, bankers and town's people issued some of these coins. The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Indo-Greeks, who established control over the north-western part of the subcontinent c. second century BCE.

- (i) What was the medium used for exchanging different commodities?
- (ii) Who are Numismatists?
- (iii) Who issued the coins?

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

We often take the terms Hindu and Muslim for granted, as labels for religious communities. Yet, these terms did not gain currency for a very long time. Historians who have studied Sanskrit texts and inscriptions dating between the eighth and fourteenth centuries point out that the term musalman or Muslim was virtually never used. Instead, people were occasionally identified in terms of the region from which they came. So, the Turkish rulers were designated as Turushka, Tajika were people from Tajikistan and Parashika were people from Persia. Sometimes, terms used for other people were applied to the new migrants. For instance, the Turks and Afghans were referred to as Shakas and Yavanas (a term used for Greeks). A more general term for these migrant communities was mlechchha, indicating that they did not observe the norms of caste society and spoke languages that were not derived from Sanskrit. Such terms sometimes had a derogatory connotation, but they rarely denoted a distinct religious community of Muslims in opposition to Hindus.

- (i) The usage of the term Hindu and Muslim was not common in early times. Comment.
- (ii) What identification pattern was used for the people having different descent?
- (iii) Who were designated as "Mlechchha"?

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

Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being misgoverned. The British government also wrongly assumed that Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler. On the contrary, he was widely loved, and when he left his beloved Lucknow, there were many who followed him all the way to Kanpur singing songs of lament. The widespread sense of grief and loss at the Nawab's exile was recorded by many contemporary which did not wail out the cry of agony in separation of Jan-i-Alam." One folk song bemoaned that "the honourable English came and took the country" (Angrez Bahadur ain, mulklailinho).

This emotional upheaval was aggravated by immediate material losses. The removal of the Nawab led to the dissolution of the court and its culture. Thus a whole range of people - musicians, dancers, poets, artisans, cooks, retainers, and administrative officials and so on - lost their livelihood.

Continue on next page.....

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- (i) Why did people bemoan and show an emotional upheaval?
- (ii) What human values are revealed in the above passage?
- (iii) Who lost their livelihood?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

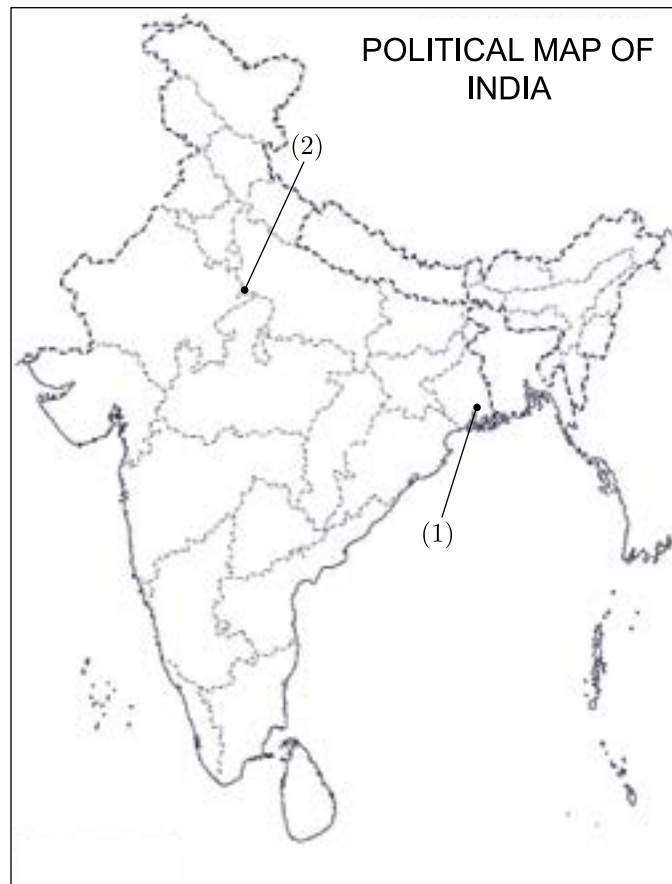
1 × 5 = 5

34. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:
- (i) Rakhigarhi - Indus Valley Site
 - (ii) Kaushambi - Ashokan Pillar Inscription
 - (iii) Amritsar - A Main Centre of the National Movement

OR

Ujjain - Capital of Avanti

- B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as '1' and '2', as the centres of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 09

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. What was the primary objective of the British Permanent Settlement of 1793 in Bengal in the context of agrarian policies?
 - (A) The Permanent Settlement aimed to abolish the zamindari system and give direct ownership of land to the peasants.
 - (B) The primary objective of the Permanent Settlement was to ensure a stable and fixed revenue collection from zamindars, regardless of fluctuations in agricultural production.
 - (C) The Permanent Settlement focused on increasing the wages of rural artisans and improving the standard of living for village workers.
 - (D) The British government aimed to implement a system of land reforms that would promote industrialization in rural areas.
2. To which city did Bahadur Shah Zafar flee after the fall of Delhi during the 1857 Revolt?
 - (A) Agra
 - (B) Kanpur
 - (C) Lucknow
 - (D) Humayun's Tomb

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **Assertion (A):** Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March in 1930 was a crucial event in the Civil Disobedience Movement, marking widespread defiance against British rule.

Reason (R): The Dandi March was intended to protest the unfair salt tax imposed by the British on Indian citizens.

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

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Constitution and choose the correct option.

I. The Constitution of India includes provisions for Fundamental Rights.

II. The Constitution was influenced by the constitutions of several other countries.

III. The Constitution of India was adopted in 1950.

Options:

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

5. Match the archaeologist with their discovery/work related to the Harappan Civilization.

Column I	Column II
(a) R.D. Banerji	(i) Excavated Dholavira
(b) John Marshall	(ii) Discovered Harappa seals
(c) Daya Ram Sahni	(iii) Excavated Mohenjodaro
(d) R.S. Bisht	(iv) Excavated Kalibangan

Option :

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

6. Identify the ruler with the help of the following information:

- He was the founder of the Mauryan Empire.
- He unified most of the Indian subcontinent.
- He established a centralized administration and was advised by Kautilya.

Options:

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
- (B) Ashoka
- (C) Bimbisara
- (D) Bindusara



7. Identify the scene depicted from the Mahabharata that represents the concept of 'Dharma' in ancient Indian society.



- (A) The Battle of Kurukshetra
(B) Arjuna's Dilemma
(C) Draupadi's Disrobing
(D) Bhishma's Vow
8. Which of the following teachings is attributed to Gautama Buddha?
(A) The importance of prayer to reach enlightenment
(B) Belief in a permanent soul that exists after death
(C) The practice of the Middle Path to attain nirvana
(D) Strict adherence to rituals as the means to salvation
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Ibn Battuta's account of India?
(A) Ibn Battuta observed that Indian society was organized around a rigid caste system.
(B) He was surprised by the practice of voluntary widow self-immolation, or "sati."
(C) Ibn Battuta noted the general safety on Indian roads and highways for travelers.
(D) Ibn Battuta mainly described the natural landscapes of India in his writings.
10. If you are researching the devotional and poetic expressions of the Bhakti movement, which became widespread in medieval India, which of the following sources would be most relevant for understanding these religious sentiments?
(A) A military report from the Vijayanagara Empire
(B) Hymns of Mirabai, a Bhakti saint devoted to Lord Krishna
(C) A legal code outlining duties of castes in society
(D) An agricultural record from a regional court

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



11. Match the feature of Vijayanagara with its description.

Column I	Column II
(a) Hampi	(i) UNESCO World Heritage Site
(b) Vittala Temple	(ii) Famous for musical pillars
(c) Tungabhadra River	(iii) River flowing by the city
(d) Hemakuta Hill	(iv) Cluster of Jain temples

Option :

- (A) (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (iv), (d) (iii)
 (B) (a) (i), (b) (ii), (c) (iii), (d) (iv)
 (C) (a) (iii), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (ii)
 (D) (a) (i), (b) (iii), (c) (ii), (d) (iv)
12. Which of the following measures helped maintain harmony between the Mughal state and the zamindars, ensuring a stable agrarian revenue system?
 (A) The policy of hereditary revenue grants for zamindars
 (B) Permanent land grants given to local peasants
 (C) Regular re-assessment of agricultural output by the state
 (D) Complete state control over local village councils
13. How did the British Permanent Settlement in Bengal alter agrarian relations? Choose the most suitable option.
 (A) By allowing peasants to become hereditary landowners
 (B) By giving zamindars rights to collect fixed revenue
 (C) By creating new religious centers for social unity
 (D) By establishing military alliances with zamindars
14. How did the British policy of Doctrine of Lapse influence Indian princely states and contribute to the causes of the 1857 Revolt? Choose the best answer.
 (A) The policy offered military aid to princely states without heirs.
 (B) The policy enabled British annexation of states lacking a legitimate male heir.
 (C) The policy encouraged princely states to form alliances against the British.
 (D) The policy allowed the British to sell Indian territories to foreign investors.
15. How did the impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement compare to that of the Civil Disobedience Movement led by Gandhi? Choose the most suitable option.
 (A) Both movements exclusively targeted British military officers.
 (B) The Non-Cooperation Movement focused on education, while Civil Disobedience Movement directly challenged British laws.
 (C) The Civil Disobedience Movement encouraged cooperation with the British government.
 (D) The Non-Cooperation Movement was limited to urban areas, while Civil Disobedience was only rural.



16. Why was the inclusion of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution considered essential by the framers? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) To ensure that all citizens followed the same religious practices
(B) To restrict citizens' freedom in public life
(C) To promote British colonial laws for all Indian citizens
(D) To establish political rights that protect individuals from state exploitation
17. Which of the following events is in the correct chronological order regarding the archaeological discoveries related to the Harappan Civilization?
- I. Discovery of the Great Bath
II. Excavation at Harappa by Daya Ram Sahnii
III. Discovery of seals with script
IV. Excavation at Mohenjo-daro by Rakhaldas Banerji
- Options:
- (A) II, IV, III, I (B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV (D) II, I, IV, III
18. Which of the following was a significant economic policy implemented under the Mauryan Empire?
- (A) Fixed revenue collection based on grain output only
(B) Introduction of a standardized coinage system
(C) Allocation of lands exclusively to the nobility
(D) Free trade policies across all provinces
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding significant epics that provide insights into early Indian society.
Mahabharata: Kauravas and Pandavas, Ramayana: _____
- Options:
- (A) Ravana and Pandavas (B) Rama and Ravana
(C) Krishna and Kansa (D) Arjuna and Duryodhana
20. Identify the Buddhist concept with the help of the following information:
- This term refers to a compassionate being who delays their own enlightenment to help others.
 - It is a central concept in Mahayana Buddhism.
 - The idea represents selfless compassion and the desire to alleviate the suffering of others.
- Options:
- (A) Nirvana (B) Bodhisattva
(C) Arhat (D) Sangha
21. Which of the following aspects of Indian society was emphasized in the writings of Al-Biruni?
- (A) Economic isolation from the rest of the world
(B) The political unity across the entire subcontinent
(C) The importance of temple architecture
(D) The caste system and social hierarchies



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. Why was the Charkha chosen as the symbol of nationalism?
23. How did archaeologists made a division between the social and economic life of the Harappan people?
24. What were the arguments in favour of greater power to the province?
25. What were the salient feature of temple architecture under the Vijayanagara Empire?
26. Write about any three sources that are used by historians to study Mauryan Empire.

OR

What are the limitations of inscripational evidence in understanding political and economic history of India ?

27. Analyse Bernier's account of the urban centres.

OR

Explain the views of Bernier about a more complex social reality of the Mughal Empire.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Discuss the nature of the Revolt of 1857. What values were reflected by Indians during the Revolt of 1857?

OR

Describe how the British celebrated those, who they believed saved the English and repressed the rebels during the Revolt of 1857?

29. Who were the Alvars and the Nayanars? What relations they had with the Southern states?

OR

The wide range of text produced in and around Sufi Khanqahs had helped immensely in reconstruction of history of Sufism. In this regard explain Malfuzat, Maktubat and Tazkiras as the sources used to reconstruct the history of Sufi traditions.

30. Describe the features of the famous Sanchi stupa in accordance to the structure and sculpture.

OR

Discuss the development in sculpture and architecture associated with the rise of Vaishnavism and Shaivism.

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SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

“British element is gone but they have left the mischief behind.”

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation ... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past.

One day, we may be united ... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief (hear, hear). When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they have to go so soon.

They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy bad. Are we to get out of it or not?

- (i) Why separate electorate was considered as a mischief?
 - (ii) Explain Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel’s views on the issue of separate electorates system.
 - (iii) In what ways did Sardar Patel explain that “The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind”?
32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Name of Satavahana Kings from Inscriptions

These are the names of several generations of Satavahana rulers, recovered from inscriptions. Note the uniform title Raja. Also note the following word, which ends with the term puta, a Prakrit word meaning ‘son’. The term Gotami-puta means ‘Son of Gotami’. Names like Gotami and Vasithi are feminine forms of Gotama and Vasistha Vedic seers after whom gotras were named.

Raja Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani

Raja Vasithi-puta (sami-) Siri-Pulumayi Raja Gotami-puta sami-Siri- Yana-Satakani Raja Madhari-puta svami-Sakasena Raja Vasathi-puta Chatarapana-Satakani Raja Hariti-puta Vinhukada Chutukulanamda-Satakani

Raja Gotami-puta Siri-Vijaya-Satakani

- (i) What is the importance of gotra in Brahmanical practice?
 - (ii) How was Satavahana gotra practice different from the Brahmanical practice?
 - (iii) What position did women enjoy in the Satavahana society?
33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Colin Mackenzie

Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815, he was appointed the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. He embarked on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India’s past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that “It struggled long under the miseries of bad management

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... before the South came under the benign influence of the British Government.”

By studying Vijayanagara, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain “much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various tribes of natives forming the general mass of the population to this day.”

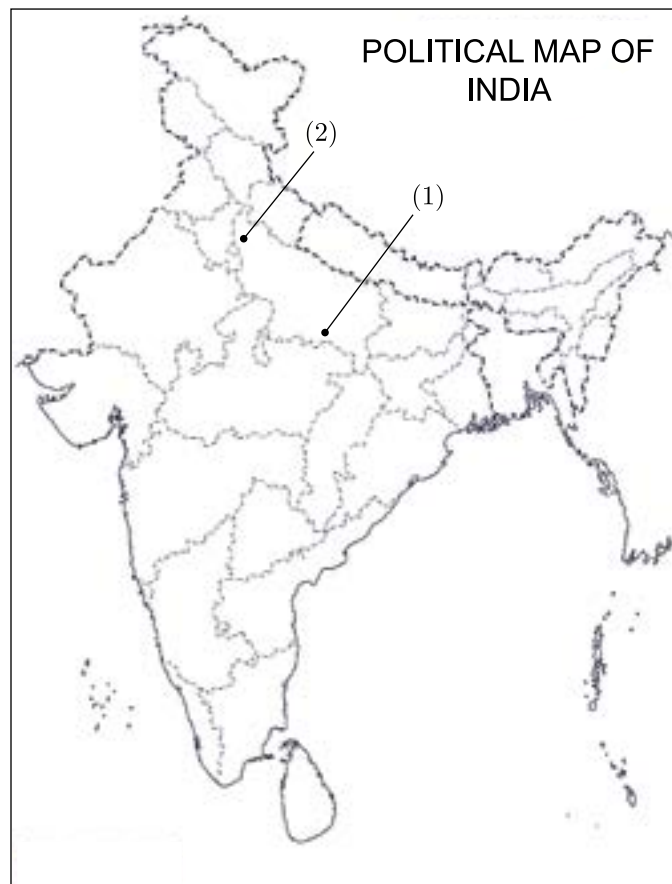
- (i) Who was Colin Mackenzie?
- (ii) Mention what Mackenzie did to make governance of the colony easier.
- (iii) According to him, what benefits would the East India Company gain after studying Vijayanagara? Explain in brief.

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. Locate and label the following.
- (i) Place of Quit India Resolution. Or Place of Jalianwala Bagh Massacre.
 - (ii) One centre of National Movement in Gujarat.
 - (iii) One city of importance in South India.
- B. On the given political outline map of India, two places associated with Asokan Pillar inscriptions are marked from 1 and 2. Write their names.



□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 10

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following was one of the primary causes of the 1857 Revolt in India against British rule?
(A) The expansion of women's education by the British, which angered conservative Indian rulers.
(B) The introduction of new British policies that alienated Indian soldiers (sepoys) and local rulers, especially through the use of greased cartridges in the military.
(C) The British government's decision to promote traditional Indian customs and religious practices.
(D) The decline in Indian agricultural production due to British industrialization efforts.
2. To which region does Gandhi's first major satyagraha in India, the Champaran movement, relate?
(A) Gujarat (B) Bihar
(C) Maharashtra (D) Punjab
3. **Assertion (A):** The Indian Constitution includes Directive Principles of State Policy inspired by various international constitutions.
Reason (R): The concept of Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution was taken directly from the British constitution.

Continue on next page.....

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



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

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Harappan Civilization and choose the correct option.

- I. The Harappan script has been fully deciphered.
- II. The Harappans practiced advanced drainage systems.
- III. Harappan cities were built using uniform burnt bricks.

Options:

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

5. Match the ruler with their notable achievement or contribution to the economy.

Column I	Column II
(a) Ashoka	(i) Issued land grants to Brahmanas
(b) Kanishka	(ii) Patron of Buddhist Council in Kashmir
(c) Samudragupta	(iii) Expanded trade with Central Asia
(d) Harshavardhana	(iv) Mentioned in Allahabad Pillar Inscription

Option :

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

6. Identify the text based on the following information:

- It is one of the earliest works that discusses dharma and duties within a family.
- It is a central source of Hindu law and provides details about social hierarchies.
- It describes the roles of each varna in society.

Options:

- (A) Arthashastra
- (B) Manusmriti
- (C) Rigveda
- (D) Ramayana



7. Identify which of the following options refers to the stupa depicted in the image below, known for its sculptural gateways.



- (A) Amravati Stupa
 (B) Bharhut Stupa
 (C) Sanchi Stupa
 (D) Nagarjunakonda Stupa
8. Which of the following best describes Al-Biruni's approach to understanding Indian culture?
 (A) Focused primarily on religious practices and neglected other aspects of society
 (B) Had an intellectual curiosity that led him to learn Sanskrit and study Indian texts
 (C) Studied Indian culture through accounts of other travelers without personal exploration
 (D) Maintained a diplomatic role that restricted his study to political observations
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Bhakti movement?
 (A) The Bhakti movement encouraged worship of a personal deity without rituals.
 (B) Bhakti saints strictly adhered to caste distinctions in society.
 (C) Many Bhakti poets composed verses in regional languages for wider accessibility.
 (D) The Bhakti movement promoted devotion and love for a personal god.
10. To gain insights into the close connections between Vijayanagara rulers and the temple institutions within their empire, which type of source material would provide the most relevant information?
 (A) Military records of conquests under Krishnadeva Raya
 (B) Foreign accounts describing trade relations
 (C) Inscriptions on temple walls detailing grants to religious institutions
 (D) Chronicles of the lives of common people in Vijayanagara
11. Match the type of tax with its description in the Mughal Empire.

Column I	Column II
(a) Kharaj	(i) Land revenue
(b) Jizya	(ii) Tax on non-Muslims
(c) Zakat	(iii) Tax for religious almsgiving
(d) Khams	(iv) War booty tax

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



Option :

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

12. Which of the following colonial policies had a profound impact on the agrarian society in British-controlled India, particularly affecting land ownership patterns?
- (A) Imposition of the Mahalwari Settlement across all Indian territories
 - (B) Introduction of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal
 - (C) Mandatory conversion of farmers to zamindars
 - (D) Formation of peasant councils for land dispute resolution
13. How did the Doctrine of Lapse policy contribute to the causes of the 1857 Revolt? Choose the best answer.
- (A) By creating diplomatic ties between the British and Indian rulers
 - (B) By enforcing Christian religious practices among Indians
 - (C) By promoting trade concessions with Indian merchants
 - (D) By allowing the British to annex states without a male heir
14. How did the Dandi March, led by Mahatma Gandhi, impact the Indian independence movement? Choose the option that best describes its influence.
- (A) By creating a united military front against the British
 - (B) By symbolizing opposition to unjust British taxes and laws
 - (C) By emphasizing support for British trade policies
 - (D) By fostering foreign investment in India's salt industry
15. How did the influence of the American and French Revolutions compare in shaping the ideals in the Indian Constitution? Choose the best suitable option.
- (A) The American Revolution promoted hereditary monarchy, which was included in the Indian Constitution.
 - (B) Both revolutions focused solely on economic equality rather than social or political rights.
 - (C) The French Revolution's ideals of liberty and equality deeply inspired the Indian Constitution.
 - (D) The American Revolution emphasized religious laws, which the Indian Constitution adopted.
16. Why is the discovery of the Great Bath at Mohenjo-Daro significant in understanding Harappan civilization? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) It provided evidence of advanced drainage and water management systems.
 - (B) It served as a military gathering point for the Harappan army.
 - (C) It was primarily a marketplace for trade goods.
 - (D) It indicated a clear religious purpose used exclusively by priests.



17. Which of the following lists the Mauryan rulers in the correct chronological order?
- I. Ashoka
 - II. Bindusara
 - III. Chandragupta Maurya
 - IV. Dasaratha
- Options:
- (A) III, II, I, IV
 - (B) II, III, I, IV
 - (C) I, III, IV, II
 - (D) IV, II, III, I
18. What was one of the primary functions of the Dharmashastras in ancient Indian society?
- (A) Defining the military structure of ancient armies
 - (B) Outlining social roles and duties based on varna
 - (C) Providing agricultural practices for farmers
 - (D) Establishing trade relations with neighboring kingdoms
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding the key founders of religions in early India.
Gautama Buddha: Buddhism, Mahavira: _____
- Options:
- (A) Jainism
 - (B) Hinduism
 - (C) Sikhism
 - (D) Zoroastrianism
20. Identify the text based on the following information:
- It was written by Al-Biruni, a Persian scholar who visited India in the 11th century.
 - The text provides insights into Indian society, religion, and philosophy.
 - Al-Biruni's work is considered one of the earliest and most objective accounts of Indian culture by a foreigner.
- Options:
- (A) Kitab-ul-Hind
 - (B) Rihla
 - (C) Rajatarangini
 - (D) Indica
21. Which of the following beliefs was central to the Bhakti movement in medieval India?
- (A) Strict adherence to rituals
 - (B) Personal devotion and love for God, transcending caste boundaries
 - (C) Exclusive worship of one deity for all castes
 - (D) Belief in the superiority of one social class



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. Explain the reasons behind turning of mutinous sepoys in many places towards erstwhile rulers and zamindars to provide leadership to the revolt.
23. “The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal occupations of the four categories of Varnas”. Critically examine the statement.
24. Why did Mauryan rulers kept a large number of officers?
25. What were the causes of decline of Vijayanagara after the death of Krishnadeva raya?

OR

Elaborate about the new traditions that were innovated and developed by the rulers of Vijayanagara.

26. What were the important contributions of women devotees during the Bhakti Period?

OR

Critically examine the statement that “The Lingayats challenged the well established ideas of certain groups of Brahmanas.”

27. Making of the Constitution was a result of debate, discussion and deliberation among nationalist leaders and experts. Explain in this context of the statement the making of the Constitution.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Give an detailed account on the life of Paharias. What was the impact of aggressive push by Britisher for settled agriculture on their life?

OR

Examine the causes that led to Permanent Settlement in Bengal. Also identify the consequences of it.

29. An empire however strong it may be, comes to an end. In this content, explain how Vijayanagara empire ended?

OR

Many foreign travellers visited the Vijayanagara empire, but writing of Portuguese travellers gives more illustrative account of the empire. Explain by giving specific examples.

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30. Enumerate the architectural features of Harappan cities that indicate meticulous planning. What ideas can be grasped about the town planning of the ancient civilisation?

OR

Give an account of art and craft production in Harappan civilisation and also explain its various centres for procuring raw materials.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

‘Proper’ Social Roles

Here is a story from 11, the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharat :

Once Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Eklavya, a forest-dwelling nishada (a hunting community). When Drona, who knew the dharma, refused to have him as his pupil, Eklavya returned to the forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating it as his teacher, began to practise on his own. In due course, he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog wandering in the woods, came upon Eklavya. When the dog smelt the dark nishada wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed, Eklavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Eklavya, who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona. Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this.

Drona approached Eklavya, who immediately acknowledged and honoured him as his teacher. When Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee, Eklavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offered it. But thereafter, when he shot with his remaining fingers, he was no longer as fast as he had been before. Thus, Drona kept his word: no one was better than Arjuna.

- (i) Explain why Dronacharya refused to accept Eklavya as his pupil?
 (ii) Explain how did Eklavya amaze the Pandavas with his display of archery skill?
 (iii) Was Dronacharya’s act justified? Give arguments to prove your answer.
32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow. Moistening the Rose Garden of Fortune In this extract Abu’l Fazl gives a vivid account of how and from whom he collected this information:

_____ to Abu’l Fazl son of Mubarak _____

this sublime mandate was given. “Write with the pen of sincerity the account of the glorious events and of our dominion-conquering victories _____ Assuredly, I spent much labour and research in collecting the records and narratives of his Majesty’s actions and I was long time interrogating the servants of the State and the old members of the illustrious family. I examined both prudent, truth-speaking old men and active-minded, right-actioned young ones and reduced their statements to writing. The Royal commands were issued to the provinces, that those who from old service remembered, with certainty or with admixture of doubt, the events of the past, should copy out the notes and memoranda and transit them to the court.

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



(Then) a second command shone fourth from the holy presence-chamber, to with-that the materials which had been collected should be _____ recited in the royal hearing, and whatever might have to be written down afterwards, should be introduced into the noble volume as a supplement, and that such details as on account of the minuteness of the inquiries and the minutes of affairs, (which) could not then be brought to an end, should be inserted afterwards at my leisure.

Being relieved by this royal order-the interpreter of the Divine ordinance-from the secret anxiety of my heart, I proceeded to reduce into writing the rough draughts (drafts) which were void of the grace of arrangement and style.

I obtained the chronicle of events beginning at the 19th Year of the Divine Era, when the Record Office was established by the enlightened intellect of his Majesty, and from its rich pages, I gathered the accounts of many events. Great pains too, were taken to procure the originals or copies of most of the orders which had been issued to the provinces from accession up to the present day _____

I also took much trouble to incorporate many of the reports which ministers and high officials had submitted, about the affairs of the empire and the events of foreign countries.

And my labour-loving soul was satiated by the apparatus of inquiry and research. I also exerted myself energetically to collect the rough notes and memoranda of sagacious and well-informed men. By these means, I constructed a reservoir for irrigating and moistening the rose garden of fortune (the Akbarnama).

- (i) Who authorised Abu'l Fazi to write the history of the Mughal period?
- (ii) How did the author get authentic information to write this memoirs ? List any two methods.
- (iii) Whom does the author call the rose garden? What does he mean by moistening and irrigating it?

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

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 jihad (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.

- (i) Who was Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah? From where he was educated?
- (ii) Why was Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was popular?
- (iii) Which battle was fought by Shah and what was the consequences?



SECTION - E**Map Based Questions****1 × 5 = 5**

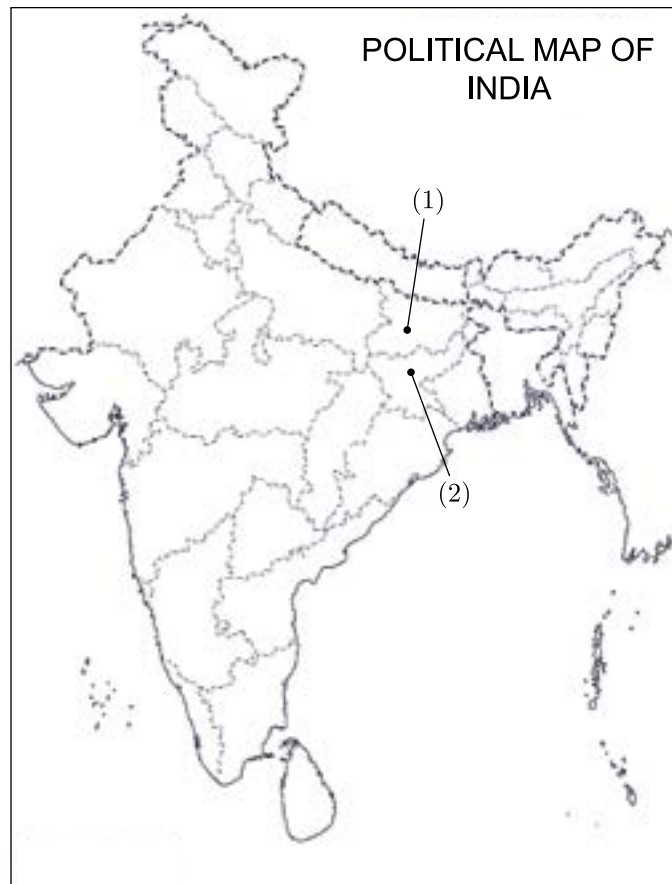
34. A. Mark and name the following places with the help of following clues.
- (i) The place where the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred.
 - (ii) The place where Gandhiji launched a Satyagraha against the Indigo planters.

OR

The place where policemen were killed by mob.

(iii) Chandragiri.

- B. On the given political outline map of India, two Mahajanapadas have been marked as 1 and 2. Write their names.



□□□□□□

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS

Sample Paper 11

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following statements best explains the significance of the Dandi March led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930?
 - (A) The Dandi March was a protest against the partition of Bengal and aimed to reunify the province.
 - (B) The Dandi March was a non-violent protest against the British salt monopoly, highlighting Gandhi's principle of civil disobedience.
 - (C) The Dandi March was organized to demand immediate Indian independence from British rule through armed rebellion.
 - (D) The Dandi March was an effort to boycott British textiles and promote Indian-made goods.
2. To which prominent leader is the chairmanship of the Indian Constitution's Drafting Committee attributed?
 - (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (B) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (C) Rajendra Prasad
 - (D) Vallabhbhai Patel

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **Assertion (A):** The Harappan civilization is considered to have been highly advanced in its urban planning and architectural innovations compared to other contemporary civilizations.

Reason (R): The Harappans used durable burnt bricks and constructed well-planned drainage systems to maintain hygiene in their cities.

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

4. Consider the following statements about Ashoka's Dhamma and choose the correct option.

I. Ashoka appointed officials known as Dhamma Mahamatras to spread his Dhamma.

II. Ashoka's Dhamma was based on the teachings of the Vedas.

III. Ashoka's Dhamma aimed at maintaining social harmony and respect among people.

Options:

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

5. Match the ancient text with its description or content related to social structure.

Column I	Column II
(a) Manusmriti	(i) Discusses the ideal king and his duties
(b) Mahabharata	(ii) Contains codes of social conduct and caste duties
(c) Arthashastra	(iii) Explores stories of kinship and warfare
(d) Ramayana	(iv) Describes the concept of Dharma

Option :

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

6. Identify the figure based on the following information:

- He is regarded as the founder of Jainism's current form.
- He is also known as the 24th Tirthankara.
- He promoted ahimsa (non-violence) and asceticism.

Options:

- (A) Gautama Buddha
- (B) Adinath
- (C) Shankaracharya
- (D) Mahavira



7. Identify the medieval traveler who documented the Delhi Sultanate, as depicted in the image below.



- (A) Ibn Battuta
(B) Marco Polo
(C) Al-Biruni
(D) Niccolò de' Conti
8. Which of the following is an example of a Sufi practice?
(A) Adherence to caste-based social hierarchies
(B) Conducting debates on theological issues
(C) Seeking closeness to God through love and devotion
(D) Following strict dietary codes and dress regulations
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Vijayanagara Empire?
(A) Vijayanagara was known for its unique temples with towering gopurams.
(B) Vijayanagara rulers used Persian-style tombs for their royal burials.
(C) The empire had a well-organized water management system.
(D) Vijayanagara's bazaars were bustling centers for both local and foreign trade.
10. To thoroughly study land revenue practices, administrative systems, and agrarian society during the Mughal period, which of the following sources would be most valuable?
(A) A biography of a Mughal emperor
(B) Ain-i-Akbari, a document detailing administration under Akbar
(C) A religious text describing Mughal religious practices
(D) An ambassador's report on the Mughal court

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



11. Match the colonial official with their contribution or policy in India.

Column I	Column II
(a) Thomas Munro	(i) Introduced the Ryotwari system
(b) Lord Cornwallis	(ii) Introduced the Permanent Settlement
(c) Holt Mackenzie	(iii) Proposed the Mahalwari system
(d) Warren Hastings	(iv) First Governor-General of India

Option :

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

12. Which of the following policies played a major role in fueling discontent among Indian rulers and soldiers, ultimately leading to the Revolt of 1857?

- (A) Establishment of local courts for religious issues
 (B) Declaration of new rights for Indian landlords
 (C) Reduction of agricultural taxes for small peasants
 (D) Doctrine of Lapse, leading to the annexation of princely states

13. How did the Salt March contribute to Gandhi's vision of the Indian independence movement? Choose the best answer.

- (A) By initiating military support against British rule
 (B) By establishing Gandhi's control over the textile industry
 (C) By forming trade alliances with foreign countries
 (D) By mobilizing masses against unjust taxation

14. How did the debates within the Constituent Assembly shape the values and principles embedded in the Indian Constitution? Choose the most suitable option from the following.

- (A) By focusing solely on religious traditions in governance
 (B) By reinforcing British colonial administrative practices
 (C) By establishing a hereditary monarchy to ensure unity
 (D) By incorporating democratic ideals of justice, liberty, and equality

15. Compare and contrast the uses of baked brick in the architecture of Harappan cities and Mesopotamian cities. Choose the best suitable option from the following.

- (A) Harappan cities used baked bricks exclusively for residential buildings, while Mesopotamian cities used them only for temples.
 (B) Baked bricks were used in Harappan cities for public buildings, while Mesopotamian cities used them for private houses.
 (C) Mesopotamian cities avoided baked bricks, while Harappan cities used them extensively in all types of construction.
 (D) Both civilizations primarily used baked bricks for drainage systems and city walls.



16. Why is the Ashokan edict at Kalinga particularly important in understanding Ashoka's policy of Dhamma? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) It highlighted his desire to establish temples throughout his empire.
(B) It expressed his remorse after the Kalinga war and his turn toward non-violence.
(C) It was focused on economic policies to improve agriculture.
(D) It described his efforts to construct military outposts in Kalinga.
17. Arrange the following ancient texts in chronological order of their composition in early Indian society.
- I. Rigveda
II. Manusmriti
III. Mahabharata
IV. Ramayana
- Options:
- (A) II, IV, I, III
(B) I, IV, III, II
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I
18. Which one of the following was a key tenet of Ashoka's policy of Dhamma?
- (A) Expansion through military conquest
(B) Promotion of religious tolerance and compassion
(C) Enforcement of Buddhist monastic rules across the empire
(D) Standardization of ritual worship across regions
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding prominent travelers to India and the time periods of their travels.
- Al-Biruni: 11th century, Ibn Battuta: _____
- Options:
- (A) 15th century
(B) 13th century
(C) 14th century
(D) 10th century
20. Identify the Bhakti saint with the help of the following information:
- He was a weaver by profession and lived in Varanasi.
 - His teachings emphasized devotion to a formless God and criticized rituals and caste distinctions.
 - His dohas (couplets) are still widely quoted for their wisdom and simplicity.
- Options:
- (A) Tulsidas
(B) Kabir
(C) Surdas
(D) Guru Nanak
21. Which of the following architectural features was unique to the Vijayanagara Empire?
- (A) Pyramids built for the emperors
(B) Large temple complexes with distinctive gopurams (towered gateways)
(C) Fortified city walls with circular towers
(D) Extensive use of marble in palace structures



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. How did the Dandi March of 1930 affect people of India during National Movement?
23. What are some common features of a family?
24. What were the views of “Jaipal Singh” on the condition of the tribal people of India?
25. How can Vijayanagara city be traced back?

OR

State any three characteristic features of the Vitthala temple of Vijayanagara.

26. “Partition of India had made nationalists fervently opposed to the idea of separate electorates.” Examine the statement.
27. Explain the method of irrigation and technology used during Mughal period.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. “Ibn Battuta found Delhi as a city full of exciting opportunities.” Support your answer with evidences given by him.

OR

“The conception of social pollution intrinsic to the caste system was contrary to the law of nature.” Examine Al-Biruni’s statement on Indian caste system.

29. How did the credit flow from the cotton merchants to the lowest level ryots during the period of the American Civil War?

OR

What were some of the reasons due to which the ryots became angry with the moneylenders?

30. What was the significance of the discovered site of Chanhudaro? Discuss the features of bead making on this site?

OR

Discuss different strategies used by the Harappan people for procuring the raw materials.

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SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

We have seen that kings and ruling elites lived in fortified cities. Although it is difficult to conduct extensive excavations at most sites because people live in these areas even today (unlike the Harappan cities), a wide range of artefacts have been recovered from them. These include fine pottery bowls and dishes, with a glossy finish, known as Northern Black Polished Ware, probably used by rich people, and ornaments, tools, weapons, vessels, figurines, made of a wide range of materials - gold, silver, copper, bronze, ivory, glass, shell and terracotta.

- (i) What is the full form of NBPW?
- (ii) Why extensive excavations cannot be carried out in most of the ancient Indian sites?
- (iii) What are some of the important commodities discovered in excavations?

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

Escaping to the countryside. This is how the famous poet Mirza Ghalib described what the people of Delhi did when the British forces occupied the city in 1857. Smiting the enemy and driving him before them, the victors (i.e., the British) overran the city in all directions. All whom they found in the street they cut down.... For two to three days every road in the city, from the Kashmiri Gate to Chandni Chowk, was a battlefield. Three gates- the Ajmeri, the Turkman and the Delhi- were still held by the rebels... At the naked spectacle of this vengeful wrath and malevolent hatred the colour fled from men's faces, and a vast concourse of men and women.... took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city, they drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.

- (i) Who was Mirza Ghalib ? What did he describe?
- (ii) Why did British attack Delhi ? Give two reasons.
- (iii) How did the people escape from Delhi and where did they take shelter ?

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

The khanqah was the centre of social life. We know about Shaikh Nizamuddin's hospice (c. fourteenth century) on the banks of the river Yamuna in Ghiyaspur, on the outskirts of what was then the city of Delhi. It comprised several small rooms and a big hall (jama'at khana) where the inmates and visitors lived and prayed. The inmates included family members of the Shaikh, his attendants and disciples. The Shaikh lived in a small room on the roof of the hall where he met visitors in the morning and evening. A veranda surrounded the courtyard, and a boundary wall ran around the complex. On one occasion, fearing a Mongol invasion, people from the neighboring areas flocked into the khanqah to seek refuge. Wali (plural auliya) or friend of God was a Sufi who claimed proximity to Allah, acquiring His Grace (Barakat) to perform miracles (karamat).

- (i) Give a few details about the hospice of Shaikh Nizamuddin.
- (ii) Who comprises the inmates in the Khanqahs?
- (iii) Why do people on one occasion seek refuge in the Khanqah?

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

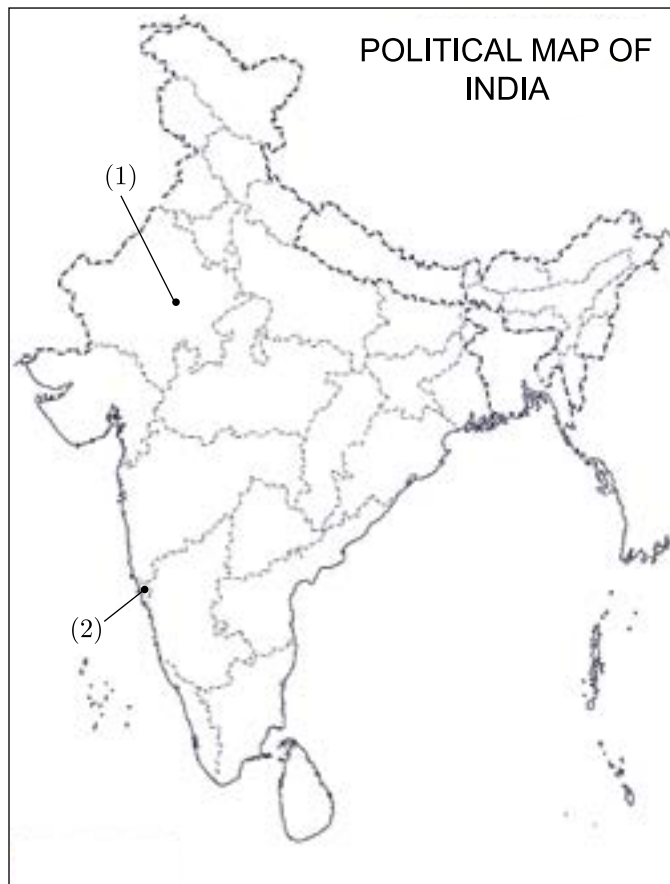
1 × 5 = 5

34. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:
- (i) Banawali - A Mature Harappan Site
 - (ii) Rajgir - Capital of Magadha
 - (iii) Azamgarh - A Main Centre of the Revolt of 1857

OR

Sanchi - A Major Buddhist Site

- B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as '1' and '2', as the territories under Bahur, Akbar and Aurangzeb. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



□□□□□□

Sample Paper 12

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following best describes the role of the Constituent Assembly in the context of post-independence India?
 - (A) The Constituent Assembly was responsible for preparing the Indian Penal Code, which governed the criminal justice system.
 - (B) The Constituent Assembly was tasked with drafting the Constitution of India, which laid the foundation for the democratic governance of the country.
 - (C) The Constituent Assembly primarily focused on formulating defense policies for the newly independent Indian state.
 - (D) The Constituent Assembly was responsible for regulating industrial and economic policies in post-colonial India.
2. To which one of the following sites does the famous Great Bath belong in the Harappan Civilization?
 - (A) Harappa
 - (B) Lothal
 - (C) Mohenjo-daro
 - (D) Dholavira

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **Assertion (A):** Ashoka was one of the earliest Indian rulers to embrace Buddhism and actively spread its teachings to distant lands within and beyond his empire.

Reason (R): The inscriptions of Ashoka provide detailed information about his policies, and he emphasized the principles of Dhamma for peaceful governance.

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

4. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of Varna in ancient India and choose the correct option.

- I. The varna system divided society into four main groups.
- II. The varna system was strictly based on birth.
- III. The varna system allowed social mobility between classes.

Options:

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

5. Match the thinker with their contribution to Indian philosophical or religious thought.

Column I	Column II
(a) Nagarjuna	(i) Founder of Yoga Sutras
(b) Patanjali	(ii) Expounded the doctrine of Shunyata
(c) Adi Shankara	(iii) Established Advaita philosophy
(d) Mahavira	(iv) Propagated principles of Jainism

Option :

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

6. Identify the traveler based on the following information:

- He was a Moroccan explorer who traveled extensively in the Islamic world.
- He visited India during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- His travel account provides a detailed description of the Delhi Sultanate's society.

Options:

- (A) Marco Polo
- (B) Ibn Battuta
- (C) Al-Biruni
- (D) Fa-Hien



7. Identify the Bhakti saint shown in the image below, who was a devotee of Lord Krishna.



- (A) Kabir
(B) Guru Nanak
(C) Mirabai
(D) Tukaram
8. Which of the following architectural features is unique to Vijayanagara's temples?
(A) Dome-shaped tombs and structures
(B) Large entrance gateways known as gopurams
(C) Use of marble in temple construction
(D) Circular floor plans with central altars
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Mughal agrarian system?
(A) Zamindars collected land revenue on behalf of the Mughal state.
(B) Jagirdars were granted land in return for military service to the emperor.
(C) Mansabdars held land permanently as long as they provided military service.
(D) Land revenue was the main source of income for the Mughal Empire.
10. To understand the broader social and economic impact of the British-imposed Permanent Settlement on Indian peasants and zamindars, which type of historical document would be most informative?
(A) An official British report on revenue collection
(B) A biography of a prominent British administrator
(C) A travelogue describing Indian festivals
(D) A treaty between British officials and Indian rulers
11. Match the place with its association with the 1857 Revolt.

Column I	Column II
(a) Meerut	(i) First spark of the revolt
(b) Kanpur	(ii) Led by Nana Saheb
(c) Jhansi	(iii) Led by Rani Lakshmibai
(d) Lucknow	(iv) Led by Begum Hazrat Mahal

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



Option :

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

12. Which of the following strategies was central to Mahatma Gandhi's approach in mobilizing the masses during the Non-Cooperation Movement?
- (A) Promoting armed resistance across rural India
 - (B) Urging people to boycott British institutions and goods
 - (C) Encouraging investment in British-owned businesses
 - (D) Forming alliances with foreign powers to support the movement
13. How did the debates within the Constituent Assembly shape India's Constitution? Choose the most suitable option.
- (A) By focusing on religious conversions across states
 - (B) By creating alliances with other democratic countries
 - (C) By supporting economic policies based on British models
 - (D) By establishing a framework for social and economic justice
14. What insights did the discovery of Harappan seals provide about the trade practices of the Harappan civilization? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) The seals indicated a local, self-contained economy without external trade.
 - (B) The seals showed evidence of metal coins being used in Harappan markets.
 - (C) The seals revealed that Harappan civilization avoided trade altogether.
 - (D) The seals suggested extensive trading networks with other regions, including Mesopotamia.
15. Analyze the role of guilds in early Indian society compared to that of the Roman Empire. Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) Guilds in India were primarily religious institutions, unlike in Rome.
 - (B) Roman guilds operated under strict government control, while Indian guilds functioned independently.
 - (C) Indian guilds had military responsibilities, whereas Roman guilds did not.
 - (D) Both Indian and Roman guilds played a role in regulating trade and craft production.
16. Why is the Manusmriti considered a significant text for understanding social hierarchy in early Indian society? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) It emphasized military duties across all classes equally.
 - (B) It documented the duties and roles assigned to different varnas.
 - (C) It outlined trade relations between various kingdoms.
 - (D) It supported women's equal rights in political matters.



17. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of key developments in Buddhism?
- I. Gautama Buddha's enlightenment
 - II. The First Buddhist Council at Rajagriha
 - III. Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism
 - IV. The spread of Buddhism to Central Asia
- Options:
- (A) I, II, III, IV
 - (B) III, II, I, IV
 - (C) IV, I, III, II
 - (D) II, I, IV, III
18. Which of the following was a primary focus of Al-Biruni's study during his time in India?
- (A) The temple architecture of South India
 - (B) The caste system and its social implications
 - (C) The agricultural practices of Indian peasants
 - (D) The organization of military forces in the Delhi Sultanate
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding prominent saints of the Bhakti and Sufi traditions.
Kabir: Bhakti movement, Nizamuddin Auliya: _____
- Options:
- (A) Jainism
 - (B) Sufi movement
 - (C) Buddhism
 - (D) Sikhism
20. Identify the temple based on the following information:
- This temple is dedicated to Vittala, a form of Lord Vishnu.
 - It is known for its intricately carved stone chariot and musical pillars.
 - The temple represents the architectural excellence of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Options:
- (A) Virupaksha Temple
 - (B) Vittala Temple
 - (C) Lotus Mahal
 - (D) Hazara Rama Temple
21. Which of the following practices characterized the zamindari system under the Mughal Empire?
- (A) Direct ownership of land by the emperor
 - (B) Taxation of only agricultural products
 - (C) Revenue collection by zamindars, who acted as intermediaries between peasants and the state
 - (D) Complete exemption of peasants from revenue payments



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. What were the contributions of scholars in reconstructing the history of Vijayanagara Empire?
23. What steps did British take to suppress the uprising of 1857?
24. Explain any three notions of kingship during the Kushana and Gupta empires.
25. Explain why the text of Mahabharata was a dynamic one.

OR

“Historians find it particularly a difficult task to understand a text as complex as the Mahabharata.”
Comment.

26. Highlight the importance of the Salt laws as an important source for the study of the National Movement.

OR

Evaluate the importance of the Salt March in India’s freedom struggle.

27. Discuss how basic teaching of Kabir was influenced by best tradition of Hinduism and Islam?

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. What was Tantric worship? Mention about the various beliefs and practises that, emerged during the Ibhakti period, and also highlight the differences in these belief systems.

OR

Write in detail the various architectural traditions that inspire and cause a synthesis in the architecture of Vijayanagara.

29. Define Fifth Report, why did the Fifth Report become the basis of intense debate in England. Explain.

OR

“After introducing the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, the zamindars regularly failed to pay the land revenue demand.” Examine the causes and consequences of it.

30. (i) Explain how Ashoka adopted the principles of Dhamma.
(ii) How the principles of Dhamma relate with the present values in Indian society?

OR

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How do Ashokan inscriptions tell about the Mauryas? Describe the limitations of the inscripational evidences.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

We have never asked for privileges Hansa Mehta of Bombay demanded justice for women, not reserved seats or separate electorates. She said, “We have never asked for privileges. What we have asked for is social justice, economic justice and political justice. We have asked for that equality which alone can be the basis of mutual respect and understanding, without which real cooperation is not possible between man and woman”.

- (i) Other than Hansa Mehta, name two women members of Constituent Assembly.
- (ii) Comment whether the justice, being referred by Hansa Mehta has been provided in the Constitution or not.
- (iii) Why did she demanded equality for women in place of reserved seats or separate electorates?

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

Rituals and the real world

Here is a Vachana composed by Basavanna:

When they see a serpent carved in stone they pour milk on it.

If a real serpent comes they say.: “Kill. Kill”

To the servant of the god who could eat if served they say : “Go away! Go away!” But to the image of the god which cannot eat they offer dishes of food.

- (i) Who was Basavanna?
- (ii) Describe Basavanna’s attitude towards rituals.
- (iii) Give two social reform propagated by the Lingayat.

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

Mother’s Advice

The Mahabharata describes how, when war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas became almost inevitable, Gandhari made one last appeal to her eldest son Duryodhana:

By making peace you honour your father and me, as well as your well-wishers... it is the wise man in control of his senses who guards his kingdom. Greed and anger drag a man away from his profits; by defeating these two enemies a king conquers the Earth... You will happily live along with the wise and heroic Pandavas... There is no good in a war, no law (Dharma) and profit (Artha), let alone happiness; nor is there (necessarily) victory in the end, don’t set your mind on war... Duryodhana did not listen to this advice and fought and lost the war.

- (i) What does the Mahabharata describes, as given in this extract?
- (ii) Mention the view of Gandhari on feud war.
- (iii) Explain about Gandhari’s appeal to her son.

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)

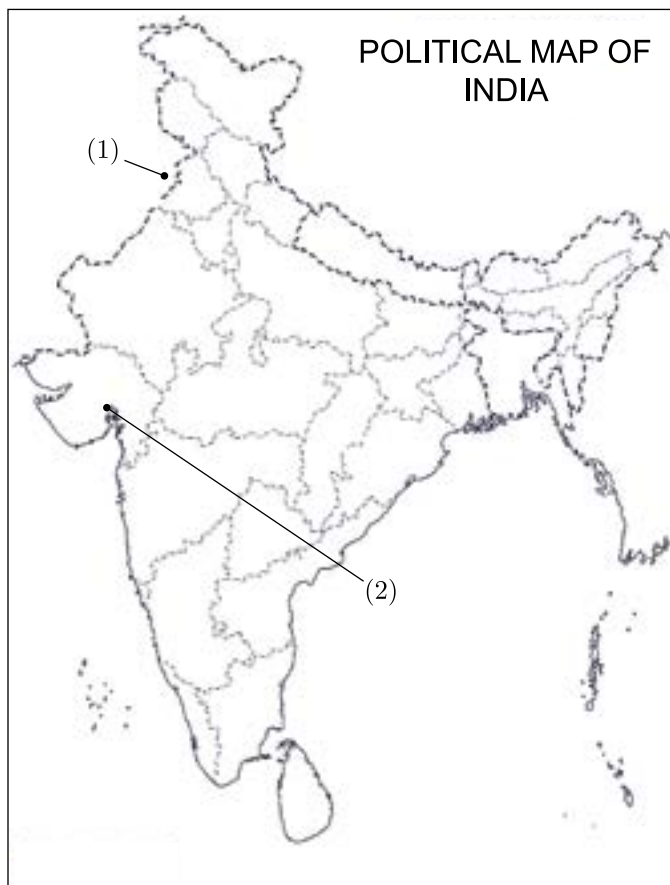


SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. Locate and label the following.
- (i) A place of pillar inscription in either Uttar Pradesh Or Madhya Pradesh.
 - (ii) Place of first Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi.
 - (iii) Region of Krishnadeva Raya's Kingdom
- B. Identify the following Indus Valley sites marked as 1 and 2.



□□□□□□



Sample Paper 13

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following statements correctly explains the significance of Harappan seals in understanding the civilization?
(A) Harappan seals were exclusively used for religious rituals and were not related to trade or administration.
(B) Harappan seals were used as currency by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization.
(C) Harappan seals were created only for artistic purposes and did not have any practical use in daily life.
(D) Harappan seals provide evidence of long-distance trade as they depict animals and symbols that appear in other ancient civilizations.
2. To which one of the following rulers does the title “Devanampiya Piyadassi” (Beloved of the Gods) refer, as seen in ancient inscriptions?
Options:
(A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Bindusara
(C) Ashoka
(D) Kanishka

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3. **Assertion (A):** The concept of “varna” in ancient Indian society dictated the social hierarchy based on birth and profession.

Reason (R): The Rigveda contains a clear definition of each varna and their roles in society.

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

4. Consider the following statements about Jainism and choose the correct option.

- I. Jainism emphasizes the principle of non-violence (ahimsa).
- II. Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara, is considered the founder of Jainism.
- III. Jainism promoted the idea of living a simple and ascetic life.

Which of the above are correct ?

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

5. Match the foreign traveller with their account or observation about Indian society.

Column I	Column II
(a) Marco Polo	(i) Described the social customs in Vijayanagara
(b) Fa-Hien	(ii) Travelled during the Gupta period
(c) Niccolò de' Conti	(iii) Wrote about Sati practice
(d) Ibn Battuta	(iv) Described Delhi Sultanate society

Option :

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

6. Identify the Sufi saint with the help of the following information:

- He is known as the founder of the Chishti Sufi order in India.
- His shrine in Ajmer is an important pilgrimage site for people of all faiths.
- He emphasized love and compassion as paths to reach the divine.

Options:

- (A) Baba Farid
- (B) Nizamuddin Auliya
- (C) Moinuddin Chishti
- (D) Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki



7. Identify the monument depicted below, which was used for royal celebrations and festivals in Vijayanagara.



- (A) Lotus Mahal
(B) Mahanavami Dibba
(C) Virupaksha Temple
(D) Vittala Temple
8. Which of the following best describes a 'jagir' in the Mughal administrative system?
(A) A hereditary land grant
(B) A revenue assignment granted to a noble or officer
(C) A parcel of land owned by a peasant
(D) A grant for religious institutions and charities
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the British Permanent Settlement in Bengal?
(A) The Permanent Settlement made zamindars hereditary owners of land.
(B) The zamindars were responsible for paying a fixed revenue to the British government.
(C) The Permanent Settlement allowed zamindars to raise revenue based on agricultural production.
(D) Zamindars could lose their land if they failed to pay the revenue on time.
10. To gain insights into the experiences and grievances of Indian leaders during the 1857 Revolt, which of the following sources would be most helpful?
(A) Personal letters written by Indian leaders involved in the revolt
(B) British accounts on trade relations with India
(C) Administrative orders unrelated to the revolt
(D) Records of the British East India Company's profits
11. Match the movement with its corresponding feature or year.

Column I	Column II
(a) Non-Cooperation	(i) Boycott of British goods
(b) Salt March	(ii) Defiance of salt laws
(c) Quit India	(iii) Call for immediate independence
(d) Khilafat	(iv) Support for Turkish Caliphate

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



Option :

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

12. Which of the following influences was most significant in shaping the democratic ideals embedded in the Indian Constitution, such as equality and justice?
- (A) The governance structures of early Indian empires
 - (B) Western constitutions, like those of France and the United States
 - (C) Colonial administrative laws under British rule
 - (D) The teachings of early Indian spiritual leaders
13. How did the discovery of standardized weights and measures in various Harappan sites help historians better understand the economic organization of the Harappan Civilization? Choose the option that best explains this significance.
- (A) By indicating the Harappans prioritized military production
 - (B) By showing that there were extensive internal trade practices
 - (C) By suggesting an emphasis on religious rituals and practices
 - (D) By confirming that Harappan cities were not interconnected
14. How did the accounts of Megasthenes contribute to the understanding of the administrative system of the Mauryan Empire? Choose the most suitable option.
- (A) They primarily described Mauryan religious practices and rituals.
 - (B) They provided detailed observations on the governance and social structure.
 - (C) They highlighted the empire's dependence on maritime trade routes.
 - (D) They focused on the family life of Mauryan rulers.
15. Compare the role of kinship and caste in determining social hierarchy in early Indian society with that in early Chinese society. Choose the best option.
- (A) Both societies used a formal caste system to structure social roles.
 - (B) Indian society emphasized varna and caste, while Chinese society was more focused on family and lineage ties.
 - (C) Chinese society focused solely on trade status, while Indian society was entirely based on kinship.
 - (D) Both societies had highly fluid social structures with minimal distinctions.
16. Why did Ashoka's support of Buddhism have a lasting impact on Indian culture and administration? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) He promoted non-violence and moral governance throughout his empire.
 - (B) He encouraged Buddhism only among the military class.
 - (C) He built military forts to honor the Buddha.
 - (D) He restricted the spread of other religions in his empire.

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23. What was Damin-i-koh? How it came into being?

Ans :

Damin-i-koh was the name given to the forested hilly areas of Rajmahal hills in present day Jharkhand state.

This area was demarcated as land of Santhal and they were persuaded to carry out settled agriculture in this area. After carrying out survey and mapping of the area it was declared as Damin - i - koh in 1832.

Britishers created Damin-i-koh to serve their two-fold purpose. They were

- (i) After introduction of permanent settlement they wanted expansion of agricultural activities which can increase their land revenue collection.
- (ii) They also wanted to drive out paharias who were constantly raiding the nearby plain settlements. Thus, demarcation of separate area for Santhal led to the clearing of forest and migration of Santhal from various regions of Eastern Indian to this region.

24. List some of the problems faced by epigraphists.

Ans :

Inscriptions are the most important archaeological source. They are very helpful in reconstructing the ancient history. But, as a source of historical evidence, inscriptions pose many problems for the epigraphists.

These are enlisted in the following points

- (i) Sometimes, there are technical limitations like letters are very faintly engraved and thus, reconstructions are uncertain.
- (ii) Inscriptions may be damaged or letters are missing. The exact meaning of the words used in inscriptions is not always clear.
- (iii) All the inscriptions that have been discovered have not been deciphered, published and translated.
- (iv) One of the most fundamental problem is that, it is not necessary that everything which is considered politically or economically significant is recorded in inscriptions.

25. Explain, how the Constituent Assembly reflected the diversity of the people of India and their opinions.

Ans :

The Constituent Assembly reflected the diversity of the people and their opinions in the following ways

- (i) **Wide Range of View Points of Members** The Constituent Assembly had 300 members in all. These members held a wide range of views. Some were atheists and secular.
- (ii) **From Socialists to Capitalists** Out Of the members of the Constituent Assembly, some were socialists in their economic philosophy, while, others defended the right of capitalists.
- (iii) **From Different Caste and Religious Groups** Independent members of different castes and religious groups were also the members of the Constituent Assembly these were Maulana Azad, Frank Anthony and many more.
- (iv) **Questions from the Field of Law** Law experts also deliberated on matters involving as substantial question of law. The intense debates that took place within the Constituent Assembly reflected the diversity of opinions.

Thus, the Constituent Assembly was consisted of people of all religions and communities making it a miniature India.



26. Justify the statement that '6th century BCE is regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history'.

OR

How the period of mid-first millennium. BCE a major turning point in the world history?

27. Write about the Khanqahs and development of Silsilas of Sufism.

OR

“Sufism evolved as a reaction to the growing materialism of the caliphate as a religious and political institution.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. What do you mean by numismatics? How has the study of coins helped numismatists to reconstruct possible commercial networks?

OR

Explain the system of land grants and trade from 600 BCE to 600 CE.

29. In the history of nationalism, Gandhiji was often identified with the making of a nation. Describe his role in the freedom struggle of India.

OR

Gandhiji's ideology of incorporation of every segment of Indian population was significant feature of his nationalist struggle. In this regard, elucidate how Non-cooperation Movement was a mass movement with participation from every segment of the society?

30. Discuss with examples how Bhakti and Sufi Saint promoted the development of regional language.

OR

Kabir described the ultimate reality through his poems, couplets and quotes. Explain his source of inspiration and how he used various traditions to express himself.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best-known Harappan site:

Continue on next page.....

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



Saddle querns are found in considerable numbers and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found: those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the other stone.

Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of this latter type are dubbed “curry stones” by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

From Ernest Mackay, Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro, 1937.

- (i) Which type of querns have been found in Mohenjodaro? Describe the surface of grinding equipment.
- (ii) Write any two characteristics of saddle querns.
- (iii) What are two kinds of saddle?

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

Rules for Monks and Nuns

These are some of the rules laid down in the Vinaya Pitaka

When a new felt (blanket/ruq) has been made by a bhikkhu, it is to be kept for at least six years. If after less than six years he should have another new felt (blanket/ruq) made, regardless of whether or not he has disposed of the first, then unless he has been authorised by the bhikkhus it is to be forfeited and confessed.

In case a bhikkhu arriving at a family residence is presented with cakes or cooked grain-meal, he may accept two or three bowlfuls if he so desires. If he should accept more than that, it is to be confessed.

Having accepted the two or three bowlfuls and having taken them from there, he is to share them among the bhikkhus. This is the proper course here.

Should any bhikkhu, having set out bedding in a lodging belonging to the sangha or having had it set out and then on departing neither put it away nor have it put away or should he go without taking leave, it is to be confessed.

- (i) What is Vinaya Pitaka? Explain its importance.
- (ii) Why do you think men and women joined sangha? Give two reasons.
- (iii) What was the Bodh sangha? Mention two rules laid by the sangha that should be observed by the bhikkhus.

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

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.

Continue on next page.....

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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.

- (i) Who was Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah?
- (ii) Why Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was popular?
- (iii) Which battle was fought by Ahmadullah Shah? What important information the passage conveyed to you?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. (i) Locate and label one important town of Gupta kingdom in Bihar
(ii) One Buddhist site in Maharashtra Or in Telangana.
(iii) The place of launch of Dandi March.
- B. Identify two important areas marked as land 2 that were among major centres of British Power in 1857.



□□□□□□

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



Sample Paper 14

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following was a key feature of urbanization during the Gupta period?
(A) The Gupta period saw the decline of towns and the disappearance of trade routes.
(B) There was no significant urbanization during the Gupta period, as agriculture dominated the economy.
(C) Urbanization in the Gupta period was only concentrated in the southern part of India.
(D) The Gupta period was characterized by the flourishing of craft production and trade, leading to the growth of towns.
2. To which text do we primarily refer to understand the social duties and codes of conduct in early Indian society?
Options:
(A) Mahabharata
(B) Upanishads
(C) Manusmriti
(D) Arthashastra

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **Assertion (A):** The Mauryan ruler Ashoka adopted Buddhism after the Kalinga War and spread its teachings across his empire.

Reason (R): Ashoka issued inscriptions in Prakrit and Greek to communicate his messages effectively to his diverse subjects.

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

4. Consider the following statements regarding the observations of Al-Biruni on Indian society and choose the correct option.

- I. Al-Biruni was fascinated by the Indian caste system.
- II. He learnt Sanskrit to understand Indian religious texts better.
- III. Al-Biruni admired the Indian system of knowledge and science.

Which of the above are correct ?

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

5. Match the saint with their notable contribution to the Bhakti or Sufi movement.

Column I	Column II
(a) Guru Nanak	(i) Bhakti poet from Maharashtra
(b) Kabir	(ii) Criticized rituals and idol worship
(c) Chaitanya	(iii) Promoted Krishna Bhakti
(d) Namdev	(iv) Founder of Sikhism

Option :

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

6. Identify the Vijayanagara ruler based on the following information:

- He was one of the most prominent rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- He was known for his military conquests and for expanding the empire.
- His reign marked a period of prosperity, and he was a patron of art and literature.

Options:

- (A) Bukka I
- (B) Harihara I
- (C) Deva Raya II
- (D) Krishnadeva Raya



7. Identify the Mughal emperor in the painting receiving an audience in the Diwan-i-Am.



- (A) Akbar
(B) Aurangzeb
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Jahangir
8. Which of the following was a major result of the British Ryotwari settlement in southern India?
(A) Peasants were given permanent ownership of their lands
(B) Zamindars were given revenue rights over vast lands
(C) Peasants paid taxes directly to the British government
(D) Merchants controlled the land and collected taxes
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the events leading to the 1857 Revolt?
(A) The introduction of the Enfield rifle, with its greased cartridges, angered Indian soldiers.
(B) The Doctrine of Lapse allowed the British to annex states without a male heir.
(C) The revolt was triggered by a single, unified leadership from all Indian rulers.
(D) British interference in religious practices created discontent among Indians.
10. If you want to study the impact of Mahatma Gandhi's Quit India Movement, especially on rural communities, which of the following sources would be most helpful?
(A) British records on Indian trade during the 1940s
(B) Police reports and arrest records of rural activists involved
(C) Minutes from the meetings of the British parliament in London
(D) Tax records of zamindars during the Quit India Movement

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



11. Match the member of the Constituent Assembly with their contribution.

Column I	Column II
(a) B.R. Ambedkar	(i) Chair of the Drafting Committee
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru	(ii) Proposed Objectives Resolution
(c) Sardar Patel	(iii) Instrumental in princely state integration
(d) Rajendra Prasad	(iv) First President of independent India

Option :

- (A) (a) (i), (b) (ii), (c) (iii), (d) (iv)
 (B) (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (iii), (d) (iv)
 (C) (a) (iii), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (ii)
 (D) (a) (iv), (b) (iii), (c) (ii), (d) (i)
12. Which of the following discoveries greatly expanded our knowledge of Harappan trade practices and long-distance economic connections?
 (A) Discovery of Harappan seals in Mesopotamian sites
 (B) Temple inscriptions dedicated to trade deities
 (C) Written accounts of Harappan merchants' journeys
 (D) Records of intercity taxation on Harappan pottery
13. How did the concept of Dhamma, promoted by Ashoka, influence the ethical and social policies implemented within the Mauryan Empire? Select the most appropriate option that describes its broader impact.
 (A) By promoting strict social divisions within the empire
 (B) By encouraging tolerance, compassion, and non-violence
 (C) By creating a hierarchy for the military to follow
 (D) By instituting temple-based religious practices across the empire
14. What insights does the Mahabharata offer about kinship and social dynamics in early Indian society? Select the option that best describes its contribution.
 (A) It solely details the rituals associated with temple worship.
 (B) It illustrates complex kinship ties and duties among family members.
 (C) It only provides information about agricultural practices.
 (D) It primarily focuses on trade relations with neighboring regions.
15. How did the philosophical approach of Buddhism in India compare to that of Confucianism in China? Choose the most suitable option.
 (A) Both Buddhism and Confucianism emphasized meditation and the afterlife.
 (B) Buddhism focused on spiritual liberation, while Confucianism emphasized social harmony and moral order.
 (C) Confucianism was mainly monastic, while Buddhism centered on societal roles.
 (D) Both philosophies avoided any involvement in societal matters.



16. Why was Ibn Battuta's account of his travels in India significant for understanding the 14th-century Indian society? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) He provided detailed insights into the agricultural techniques of rural India.
(B) His account reveals the diversity, social practices, and cultural exchanges of the time.
(C) He focused mainly on religious festivals and temple architecture.
(D) His work emphasizes the caste structure's strict restrictions on trade.
17. Which of the following events related to the Bhakti and Sufi traditions is in the correct chronological order?
- I. The compositions of Tamil Alvars and Nayanars
II. Arrival of Nizamuddin Auliya in Delhi
III. Compositions of Tulsidas and Surdas
IV. Guru Nanak's teachings and formation of Sikhism
- Options:
- (A) I, IV, II, III (B) I, III, IV, II
(C) III, II, IV, I (D) I, II, IV, III
18. Which one of the following reasons explains the strategic location of the Vijayanagara Empire's capital, Hampi?
- (A) Access to fertile lands for agriculture
(B) Proximity to mineral resources and defensible geography
(C) Access to the Arabian Sea for maritime trade
(D) Location near the Silk Road trade route
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding Mughal administrative roles.
Mansabdar: Military rank holder, Amil: -----
- Options:
- (A) Head of the treasury (B) Local revenue collector
(C) Court poet (D) Royal advisor
20. Identify the British official with the following information:
- He is known for his reforms in India, including the abolition of Sati.
 - He introduced English as the medium of instruction in Indian schools.
 - His policies were influenced by his belief in modernizing Indian society along British lines.
- Options:
- (A) Lord Cornwallis (B) Warren Hastings
(C) Lord Wellesley (D) Lord William Bentinck
21. Which of the following was a significant trigger of the 1857 Revolt?
- (A) Ban on Indian festivals across the country
(B) The Doctrine of Lapse and interference in royal succession
(C) Complete religious freedom for Indian soldiers
(D) Prohibition of trade in local goods

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. How did the auction in Burdwan take place?
23. Give a brief description of Megasthenes. What does Megasthenes tell about the administration of Mauryan Empire?
24. Who were Lingayats? Explain their contribution in the social and religious fields.
25. Discuss the views of Ibn Battuta's on the Indian economy.

OR

How did Ibn Battuta explain the system of communication in India?

26. What are the most important contributions of Mahatma Gandhi in the political sphere of India?

OR

British government convened a series of Round Table Conferences in London. Write about these Round Table Conferences and their outcome.

27. List the raw materials required for craft production in Harappan Civilisation and discuss how these might have been obtained.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Describe the contributions of John Marshall, Director General of the ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) to Indian archaeology.

OR

How does the architectural features of Mohenjodaro indicate town planning?

29. Briefly explain the different types of buildings situated in the royal centre. What do you think was the significance of the rituals associated with the mahanavami dibba?

OR

The writing of Portuguese travellers has greatly helped in reconstruction of history of Vijayanagara city. In this regard highlight the aspects observed by the Duarte Barbosa and Domingo Paes on urban core and mahanavami dibba of the Vijayanagara empire respectively.

30. Examine the repressive measures adopted by British to subdue the rebels of 1857.

OR

Elucidate how Hindu-Muslim Unity was watershed event in 1857 Revolt?

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SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

Church in Ithambat

This is an excerpt from a farman (imperial order) issued by Akbar in 1598. Whereas, it reached our eminent and holy notice that the padris (fathers) of the Holy Society of Jesus wish to build a house of prayer (Church) in the city of Kamayat (Khambat, in Gujarat); therefore an exalted mandate... is being issued... that the dignitaries of the city of Kambaat 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.

- (i) What did the padris want to do?
- (ii) Explain briefly how the approach followed by Akbar was different from other Muslim ruler?
- (iii) In regard to the situation where vast majority of their subjects being non-Muslim, how the Muslim rulers of the sub-continent adopted to the situation?

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

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated;

The revenue was not realised with punctuality and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28,70,061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18,756 and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26,66,191, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), ... and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

- (i) What was the Fifth Report about?
- (ii) What was the condition of the zamindar according to the report?
- (iii) Write any two points of criticism regarding this report.

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

The Importance of Boundaries

The Manusmriti is one of the best-known 'legal texts of early India, written in Sanskrit and compiled between 2nd century BCE and 2nd century CE. This is what the text advises the king to do. Seeing that in the world controversies constantly arise due to the ignorance of boundaries, he should have conceived boundary markers buried-stones, bones, cow's hair, chaff, ashes, potsherds, dried cow dung, bricks, coal, pebbles and with sand. He should also have other similar substances that would not decay in the soil buried as hidden markers at the intersection of boundaries.

- (i) Why did the controversies of boundaries arise?
- (ii) Suggest the Ways to solve the boundary problems.
- (iii) Explain with example any such problem being faced by India today.

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

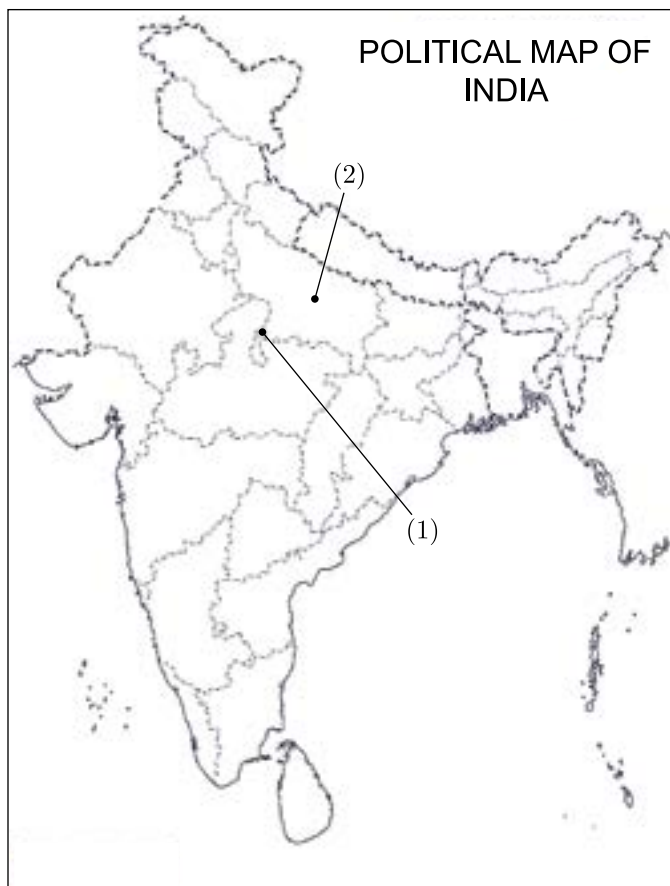
1 × 5 = 5

34. A. Locate and label the following places.
(i) Thanjavur
(ii) Bijapur
(iii) Place where Salt March was held.

OR

Place from where Quit India Movement started.

- B. On given political map of India, two main centres of the 1857 Revolt have been marked 1 & 2. Write their names.



□□□□□□

Sample Paper 15

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following statements accurately describes the varna system in early Indian society?
(A) The varna system promoted complete equality among all individuals, regardless of birth.
(B) The varna system divided society into four groups, with Brahmins and Kshatriyas at the top and Shudras at the bottom.
(C) The varna system had no impact on social mobility and allowed individuals to move between different varnas easily.
(D) The varna system was exclusively based on one's occupation and had no religious significance.
2. To which religion does the famous structure of the Sanchi Stupa primarily belong?
Options:
(A) Hinduism
(B) Jainism
(C) Buddhism
(D) Zoroastrianism

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. **Assertion (A):** Al-Biruni's book 'Kitab-ul-Hind' provides detailed insights into Indian society during the 11th century.

Reason (R): Al-Biruni learned Sanskrit and used Indian texts to understand Hindu philosophy and customs.

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

4. Consider the following statements about Sufi traditions and choose the correct option.

- I. Sufis believed in devotion and love for God over rigid religious practices.
- II. Sufi saints encouraged meditation and self-discipline to connect with the divine.
- III. Sufism was restricted only to the region of North India.

Which of the above are correct ?

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

5. Match the architectural feature with its characteristic in the Vijayanagara Empire.

Column I	Column II
(a) Lotus Mahal	(i) Temple with intricate carvings
(b) Hazara Rama Temple	(ii) Royal pavilion
(c) Hampi Bazaar	(iii) Marketplace near the Virupaksha Temple
(d) Mahanavami Dibba	(iv) Elevated platform for royal ceremonies

Option :

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

6. Identify the Mughal policy based on the following information:

- This policy allowed zamindars and peasants to cultivate lands without fear of losing their holdings.
- Revenue assessment was based on a fixed rate determined by Akbar's administration.
- It brought stability to the Mughal agrarian system by balancing revenue collection and protection for peasants.

Options:

- (A) Iqta System
- (B) Jagirdari System
- (C) Mansabdari System
- (D) Zabti System



7. Identify the British colonial official shown in the portrait below, who was known for introducing the Permanent Settlement in Bengal.



- (A) Lord Wellesley
(B) Lord Cornwallis
(C) Lord Dalhousie
(D) Lord Hastings
8. Which of the following British policies contributed to the discontent that led to the 1857 Revolt?
(A) The Doctrine of Lapse, which annexed princely states without an heir
(B) The Permanent Settlement, which strengthened local rulers
(C) Subsidies to Indian rulers to maintain their armies
(D) Prohibition of British goods in Indian markets
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Gandhi's Salt March?
(A) The Salt March marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.
(B) Gandhi led thousands of people to the coastal town of Dandi to make salt.
(C) The march protested the British monopoly on cloth production.
(D) The Salt March attracted international attention to India's freedom struggle.
10. To understand the differing viewpoints and debates that shaped the framing of the Indian Constitution, which of the following sources would be the most useful?
(A) Reports on government decisions post-independence
(B) Transcripts of debates and discussions from the Constituent Assembly
(C) Accounts from Indian freedom fighters
(D) Records of British colonial administration policies
11. Match the material with the artifact found in Harappan Civilization sites.

Column I	Column II
(a) Steatite	(i) Seals
(b) Copper	(ii) Tools and ornaments

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



(c) Terracotta	(iii) Figurines
(d) Stone	(iv) Weights

Option :

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

12. Which of the following developments helped Mauryan rulers govern such a vast empire effectively, fostering administrative stability?
- (A) Establishment of centralized bureaucratic structures
 (B) Promotion of regional languages for administration
 (C) Institution of temple networks for administration
 (D) Use of Greek military officials as advisors
13. How did the Manusmriti and other Dharmashastras contribute to the development of early Indian society by codifying specific rules and duties for different varnas? Choose the most accurate option that highlights its impact.
- (A) By promoting the unification of all varnas under a single rule
 (B) By establishing a hierarchical framework based on occupation
 (C) By encouraging political alliances between kingdoms
 (D) By focusing solely on military conduct and strategy
14. How did the teachings of the Buddha, as recorded in early Buddhist texts, influence the spiritual life of ancient Indian society? Choose the most suitable option.
- (A) They reinforced the necessity of elaborate sacrificial rituals.
 (B) They promoted a path of moderation and personal ethical conduct.
 (C) They focused solely on promoting military expansion.
 (D) They discouraged personal spiritual practices in favor of collective rituals.
15. How did the accounts of Marco Polo regarding Indian society compare to those of Ibn Battuta? Choose the best option.
- (A) Both Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta described India as a politically fragmented region.
 (B) Ibn Battuta focused on social practices, while Marco Polo concentrated on trade and commerce.
 (C) Marco Polo's accounts were religiously focused, unlike Ibn Battuta's focus on economic practices.
 (D) Both described India as a unified nation under a single ruler.
16. Why did the poetry of saints like Mirabai have a lasting impact on the Bhakti movement in India? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) She composed poetry only for royal audiences.
 (B) Her devotion to Krishna inspired a sense of personal connection with God beyond ritual.
 (C) She emphasized strict caste divisions in her poetry.
 (D) Her works focused solely on political themes in the Rajput kingdoms.

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17. Arrange the following developments in the Vijayanagara Empire in chronological order.
- I. Establishment of the city of Vijayanagara
 - II. Reign of Krishnadeva Raya
 - III. Visit of Persian Ambassador Abdur Razzaq
 - IV. Battle of Talikota
- Options:
- (A) I, III, II, IV
 - (B) II, I, IV, III
 - (C) III, II, I, IV
 - (D) IV, I, III, II
18. Which of the following was a key characteristic of the zamindari system under the Mughal Empire?
- Options:
- (A) Full ownership rights to zamindars over agricultural land
 - (B) Zamindars acting as revenue collectors and intermediaries between the state and peasants
 - (C) Empowering zamindars to collect taxes from traders exclusively
 - (D) Absolute authority of zamindars over military forces
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding the impact of British policies on Indian society.
Permanent Settlement: Bengal, Ryotwari Settlement: -----
- Options:
- (A) Gujarat
 - (B) Bombay and Madras
 - (C) Bihar
 - (D) Assam and Odisha
20. Identify the British officer based on the following information:
- He was the British Resident of Awadh during the 1857 Revolt.
 - His policies led to discontent among the local rulers and nobility of Awadh.
 - He was criticized for the aggressive annexation of Awadh, which contributed to the uprising.
- Options:
- (A) Lord Dalhousie
 - (B) James Outram
 - (C) Sir John Lawrence
 - (D) Wajid Ali Shah
21. Which of the following was a primary focus of the Non-Cooperation Movement?
- (A) Formation of a military group for armed resistance
 - (B) Boycott of British goods, schools, and government services
 - (C) Collection of foreign support for Indian independence
 - (D) Exclusive focus on educational reform

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. Explain through examples, how 8th and 9th century saw integration of various cults in the Brahmanical religion.
23. Write any three views on the decline of Harappan Civilisation.

OR

Write any three characteristics of the bricks used in the Harappan Settlements.

24. “Abdur Razzaq, an ambassador of Persia, was impressed by the fortification of Vijayanagara Empire.” Justify the statement.
25. Subsidiary Alliance System played significant role in extending British control over India. Explain the terms and conditions of the Subsidiary Alliance System.
26. How was the Permanent Settlement different from the Ryotwari Settlement?

OR

Explain two reasons for the failure of Permanent Settlement of the land revenue introduced by the British in Bengal?

27. Discuss how archaeologists reconstruct the past.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Which evidence suggests that Brahmanical prescriptions about kinship and marriage were not universally followed?

OR

How did historians explain the language, content and period of the Mahabharata? Cite examples.

29. Discuss about thinking of Alvars, Nayanars and Virashaivas. How these thinkers brought changes in society?

OR

Describe the relations between the State and the Bhakti and Sufi traditions?

30. Constitution, as it stands today, is a result of various historical forces that acted together to give it its present form. Give an elaboration of those forces.

CLICK HERE TO INSTALL NODIA APP



OR

“Within the Constituent Assembly of India the language issue was intensely debated.” Examine the views put forward by members of the Assembly on this issue.

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

Declining a Royal Gift

This excerpt from a sufi text describes the proceedings at Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya’s hospice in 1313. I (the author, Amir Hasan Sijzi) had the good fortune of kissing his (Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya’s) feet. At this time, a local ruler had sent him the deed to ownership to two gardens and much land, alongwith the provisions and tools for their maintenance.

The ruler had also made it clear that he was relinquishing all his rights to both the gardens and land. The master had not accepted that gift. Instead, he had lamented “What have I to do with gardens and fields and lands? None of our spiritual masters had engaged in such activity.”

Then, he told an appropriate story, ‘Sultan Ghiyasuddin’, who at that time was still known as Ulugh Khan, came to visit Sheikh Fariduddin and offered some money and ownership deeds for four villages to the Sheikh, the money being for the benefit of the dervishes (sufis) and the land for his use. Smiling, Sheikh-al-Islam (Fariduddin) said ‘Give me the money.

I will dispense it to the dervishes.’ But as for those land deeds, keep them. There are many who long for them. Given them away to such persons.’

- (i) What did the local ruler send to Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya? Explain.
- (ii) What did Ulugh Khan offer to Sheikh Fariduddin when he visited him?
- (iii) Why did Nizamuddin Auliya refuse to accept the offer of Amir Hasan Sijzi?

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

Buddhism in Practice

This is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka and contains the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala :

In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees. By assigning them work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness, by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times...In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of samanans (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas : by affection in act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs.

There are similar instructions in Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.

- (i) What advice was given by Buddha to Sigala regarding relationship between a master and his servants and employees?
- (ii) List the instructions given by Buddha to clansmen for Samanas and Brahmanas.
- (iii) According to you, what suggestion Buddha would have advocated for parents and teachers.

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



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

“There cannot be any divided loyalty”

Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self.

For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the state. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

(i) Why did Govind Ballabh Pant lay more stress on the art of self-discipline?

(ii) What was considered important for the success of democracy?

(iii) ‘In democracies one should care less for himself and more for other.’ Give your views on this philosophy.

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. On given map of India, locate and label the following sites.

(i) Vijayanagara Or Bidar

(ii) Kanchipuram

(iii) Lahore

B. Identify the following places related to major Buddhist sites marked as (1) and (2).



□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 16

Class - 12th Exam - 2024 - 25

History (027)

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. Answer 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 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.
-

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

21 × 1 = 21

1. Which of the following is an important contribution of Ashoka's Dhamma to Indian history?
(A) Ashoka's Dhamma focused solely on military expansion and conquest.
(B) Ashoka's Dhamma was confined only to the Buddhist monasteries and had no impact on the larger society.
(C) Ashoka's Dhamma rejected the use of inscriptions and focused only on oral traditions.
(D) Ashoka's Dhamma emphasized non-violence, respect for all life forms, and religious tolerance, which were inscribed on rock and pillar edicts.
2. To which era does the visit of the famous Chinese traveler Fa-Hien to India belong?
Options:
(A) Gupta Empire (B) Maurya Empire
(C) Delhi Sultanate (D) Vijayanagara Empire
3. **Assertion (A):** The Bhakti movement promoted devotion to a personal god and disregarded caste distinctions.
Reason (R): Bhakti saints composed devotional songs in regional languages that were accessible to the common people.

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



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

4. Consider the following statements regarding the architecture of Vijayanagara and choose the correct option.

- I. The Vijayanagara temples are known for their large gopurams (gateways).
- II. The Lotus Mahal in Vijayanagara shows Indo-Islamic architectural influences.
- III. The city of Vijayanagara was primarily built with marble.

Which of the above are correct ?

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

5. Match the Mughal administrative term with its meaning.

Column I	Column II
(a) Iqta	(i) Revenue assignment granted to officials
(b) Mansab	(ii) Rank and position within Mughal bureaucracy
(c) Jagir	(iii) Land grant for military officers
(d) Zat	(iv) Personal rank or standing

Option :

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

6. Identify the British official based on the following information:

- He introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal in 1793.
- This policy made zamindars hereditary landowners responsible for collecting and paying a fixed revenue to the British.
- His policy aimed at securing a stable revenue for the East India Company.

Options:

- (A) Lord Wellesley
- (B) Warren Hastings
- (C) Lord Cornwallis
- (D) William Bentinck



7. Identify the location depicted in the image below, which served as a key site during the 1857 Revolt and was led by Begum Hazrat Mahal.



- (A) Kanpur
(B) Jhansi
(C) Delhi
(D) Lucknow
8. Which of the following best describes Mahatma Gandhi's approach in the Non-Cooperation Movement?
- (A) Encouraging Indians to support British educational institutions
(B) Urging Indians to refuse cooperation with British authorities and laws
(C) Encouraging religious conversion to strengthen unity
(D) Supporting the industrial development funded by British investors
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Constituent Assembly of India?
- (A) The Constituent Assembly was formed based on elections held in 1946.
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly.
(C) The Drafting Committee was chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
(D) The Indian Constitution was adopted on January 26, 1948.
10. Imagine you are trying to understand the burial customs and religious beliefs of the Harappan civilization. Which of the following types of evidence would be most helpful for gaining insights into these aspects of their culture?
- (A) Inscriptions on Harappan seals and pottery
(B) Remains of burial sites and grave goods
(C) Records of trade exchanges with neighboring civilizations
(D) Architectural layouts of their urban centers
11. Match the following ancient inscriptions with their locations.

Column I	Column II
(a) Hathigumpha	(i) Odisha
(b) Nasik	(ii) Maharashtra
(c) Allahabad	(iii) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Junagadh	(iv) Gujarat

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Option :

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

12. Which of the following texts provided a framework for understanding the varna system, playing a significant role in shaping early Indian society's structure?
- (A) The Arthashastra, focused on statecraft
 - (B) Manusmriti, detailing social and moral duties
 - (C) Mahabharata, with narratives on warfare
 - (D) The Rigveda, which focused solely on rituals
13. How did the construction of Buddhist stupas across various regions contribute to the spread and influence of Buddhism in early India and neighboring regions? Choose the option that best reflects its significance.
- (A) By serving as royal residences for the kings
 - (B) By creating spaces for community worship and meditation
 - (C) By becoming hubs for long-distance maritime trade
 - (D) By demonstrating the Gupta dynasty's support for Buddhism
14. What observations did Francois Bernier provide about the Mughal Empire's social and economic systems that were significant to European readers? Choose the best suitable option.
- (A) He praised the Mughal policy of private land ownership.
 - (B) He described the central control over resources and limited private property.
 - (C) He noted the prevalence of democratic practices within the empire.
 - (D) He described the empire's strict isolation from European influence.
15. Compare the Bhakti movement's approach to worship with that of the Sufi tradition. Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) Bhakti encouraged idol worship, while Sufism avoided any form of worship.
 - (B) Both Bhakti and Sufi traditions emphasized direct personal devotion to God.
 - (C) Bhakti restricted its followers to temple worship, while Sufism was monotheistic.
 - (D) Sufism promoted caste divisions, while Bhakti promoted communal worship only.
16. Why is the layout of Vijayanagara's Hampi important for understanding the Vijayanagara Empire's social and economic structure? Choose the best suitable option from the following.
- (A) It was a fortified area used solely for military defense.
 - (B) The layout reflects its role as a trade hub and religious center, with temples, bazaars, and royal enclosures.
 - (C) It only served as a location for religious gatherings and festivals.
 - (D) The city avoided any trade and focused solely on agricultural production.



17. Arrange the following agrarian policies in the Mughal Empire in the correct chronological order of their introduction.
- I. Introduction of the Dahsala system
 - II. Establishment of Subahs under Akbar
 - III. Compilation of Ain-i-Akbari
 - IV. Appointment of jagirdars as revenue officers
- Options:
- (A) I, II, III, IV
 - (B) II, IV, I, III
 - (C) II, I, III, IV
 - (D) IV, III, II, I
18. Which of the following was a major impact of the British Permanent Settlement introduced in Bengal?
- Options:
- (A) Increase in direct agricultural revenue collected from peasants
 - (B) Establishment of hereditary rights for zamindars over land revenue
 - (C) Promotion of Indian rulers to govern Bengal independently
 - (D) Introduction of tax-free trade zones in Bengal
19. Complete the following with the correct option regarding leaders and their roles in the 1857 Revolt.
Nana Saheb: Kanpur, Begum Hazrat Mahal: -----
- Options:
- (A) Jhansi
 - (B) Delhi
 - (C) Lucknow
 - (D) Gwalior
20. Identify the British action with the following information:
- This repressive act was passed in 1919 and aimed to curb nationalist activities in India.
 - It allowed the British government to arrest and detain individuals without trial.
 - This act led to widespread protests, including the tragic Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- Options:
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Rowlett Act | (B) Indian Councils Act |
| (C) Ilbert Bill | (D) Vernacular Press Act |
21. Which of the following ideals was fundamental in shaping the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution?
- (A) Ensuring privileges for the upper classes
 - (B) Providing social and economic justice for all citizens
 - (C) Restricting individual freedoms in public life
 - (D) Establishing a hereditary monarchy



SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

3 × 6 = 18

22. Explain in brief the arguments made in Constituent Assembly in favour of strong centre?
23. What are the main principles of Buddhism?
24. What was the rationale behind selection of salt as a mode of protest in Civil Disobedience Movement?
25. Who was REM Wheeler? Mention any one of his contributions in the field of archaeology?

OR

Who was John Marshall? How did he mark a change in Indian archaeology?

26. Describe Amara-nayaka system of administration in the Vijayanagara empire?
27. 'There was a significant contribution of Krishnadeva Raya in the expansion of Vijayanagara Empire.' Explain.

OR

Discuss the role of the Begum of Bhopal in preserving the stupa at Sanchi.

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

8 × 3 = 24

28. Discuss whether the concept of equality was followed by the Harappan society.

OR

What are the evidence found by the archaeologists which show that the Harappans had contacts with distant lands? Does it show that the contacts proved to have good trade relations with each other?

29. Discuss about the Non-cooperation Movement and also discuss contribution of Non-cooperation Movement to India's freedom struggle. Why did Gandhiji couple Non-cooperation Movement with Khilafat Movement?

OR

Explain the beginning of the Dandi March. What is its significance in the history of the Indian National Movement?

30. The South-Western part of Vijayanagara settlement designated as 'royal centre'. Explain.

OR

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Explain why Abdur Razzaq, a Persian ambassador, was greatly impressed by the fortification of Vijayanagara Empire during the 15th century ?

SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

4 × 3 = 12

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

In Praise of Samudragupta

He was without an antagonist on Earth; he, by the overflowing of the multitude of (his) many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, he wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles of (his) feet (he is) Purusha (the Supreme Being), being the cause of the prosperity of the good and the destruction of the bad (he is) incomprehensible; (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility; (he is) possessed of compassion; (he is) the giver of many hundred thousands of cows; (his) mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering; (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind; (he is) equal to (the Gods) Kubera (the God of wealth), Varuna (the God of the ocean), Indra (the God of rains) and Yama (the God of death).

- (i) Who wrote the above Prashasti?
- (ii) Mention any two qualities of the ruler described in the excerpt.
- (iii) How far are these values shown by the rulers, relevant in the contemporary society? Explain.

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

Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509-29), the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada. About traders he wrote: A king should improve the harbours of his country and so encourage its commerce that horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles are freely imported. He should arrange that the foreign sailors who land in his country on account of storms, illness and exhaustion are looked after in a suitable manner... Make the merchants of distant foreign countries who import elephants and good -horses be attached to yourself by providing them with daily audience, presents and allowing decent profits. Then those articles will never go to your enemies.

- (i) Who wrote 'Amuktamalyada'?
- (ii) What were the responsibilities of king towards traders?
- (iii) What were the ways suggested in the passage to exclusively reserve import items useful in warfare.

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

Ambedkar on Separate Electorates.

In response to Mahatma Gandhi's opposition to the demand for separate electorates for the Depressed Classes, Ambedkar wrote. Here is a class which is undoubtedly not in a position to sustain itself in the struggle for existence. The religion, to which they are tied; instead of providing them an honourable place, brands them as lepers, not fit for ordinary intercourse.

Economically, it is a class entirely dependent upon the high-caste Hindus for earning its daily bread with no independent way of living open to it. Nor are all ways closed by reason of the social prejudices of the

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Hindus but there is a definite attempt all through our Hindu Society to bolt every possible door so as not to allow the Depressed Classes any opportunity to rise in the scale of life.

In these circumstances, it would be granted by all fair-minded persons that as the only path for a community so handicapped to succeed in the struggle for life against organised tyranny, some share of political power in order that it may protect itself is a paramount necessity.

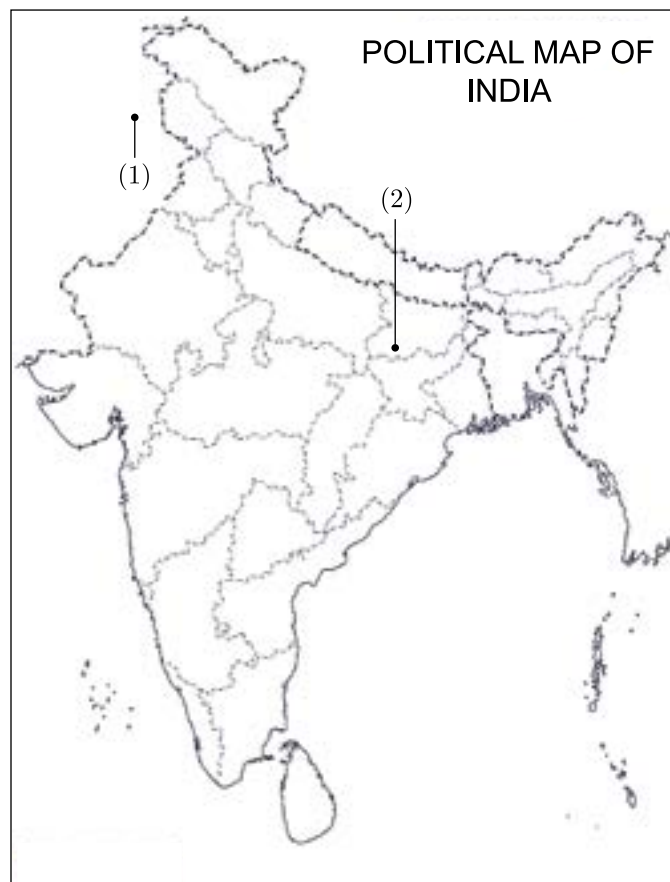
- (i) What argument was given by Mahatma Gandhi against the separate electorates?
- (ii) How has Dr BR Ambedkar described the social and economic condition of the Dalits?
- (iii) What did he want for the protection of the Dalits? For it, what did he propose?

SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

1 × 5 = 5

34. A. On the given political map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.
- (i) Nageshwar, a mature Harrapan site Or Kalibangan ploughed fields
 - (ii) The Vijayanagara Empire
 - (iii) Jhansi principal centre of revolt
- B. On the same map, two places related to Mahajanapada and cities are marked as 1 and 2. Identify them and write their names.



□□□□□□

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