

## Case Study Questions- Themes in History- Part I

### Specimen Questions- Based on CBSE Sample Question Paper- 2020-2021

**Case Study Questions ( 3x3+9 Marks)1. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions : (1+1+1=3)**

**( Ch 4 -Source 1- Page 84)**

#### **A prayer to Agni**

Here are two verses from the Rigveda invoking Agni , the God of Fire:

Bring, O strong one, this sacrifice of ours to the Gods, O wise one, as a liberal giver. Bestow on us, O priest, abundant food. Agni, obtain, by sacrificing, mighty wealth for us. Procure, O Agni, for ever to him who pays to you (the gift of) nourishment the wonderful cow. May a son be ours, offspring that continues our line ...

Verses such as these were composed in a special kind of Sanskrit, known as Vedic Sanskrit. They were taught orally to men belonging to priestly families.

#### **a) Vedic Sanskrit is considered to be important because**

- (i) It was the language of common people
- (ii) The Vedic verses were written in Sanskrit
- (iii) Sanskrit was not spoken by Brahmins
- (iv) Sanskrit was the major language of South India.

#### **b) Why were sacrifices performed during the Vedic Period?**

- (i) For the birth of daughters
- (ii) For the birth of sons
- (iii) For spiritual satisfaction
- (iv) For seeking the blessings of Buddha

#### **c) Choose the correct option.**

Assertion(A) :Agni was the God of Fire in the Vedic tradition.

Reason(R) :Therefore offerings were made to agni so that in form of smoke they would reach the Gods living in the sky and invoke their blessings

- (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- (iv) R is incorrect but A is correct.

**d) Consider the following statements :**

- a) Rig Veda consists of hymns in praise of Agni, Indra, Soma etc
- b) Many of these hymns were chanted when sacrifices were performed.

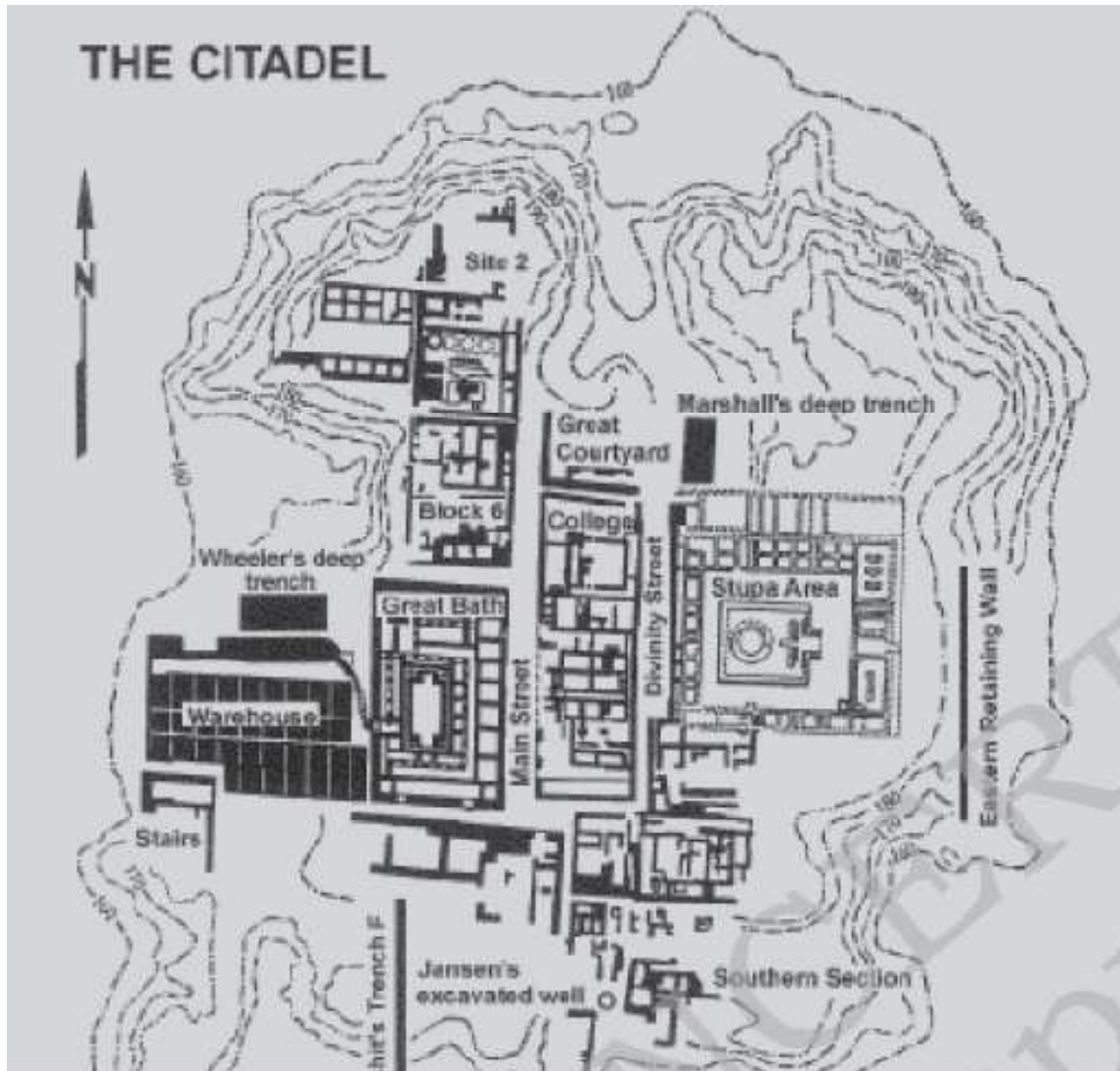
Choose the correct option:

- (i) Only (a) is correct
- (ii) Only (b) is correct.
- (iii) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
- (iv) Neither (a) nor (b) is correct

**Answers:**

- a) ii- Vedic hymns were created in Vedic Sanskrit( inference can be made from the passage)
- b) ii- for the birth of sons( can be interpreted from the passage )
- c) i - A is correct and R is the correct reason. Agni was considered to be the messenger God, hence offerings were made to Agni.( Critical thinking required- HOT Question)
- d) iii- both a and b are correct( competency based - indirect connection with the passage. Needs conceptual clarity HOT Question)

**2. Carefully examine the map of the Citadel area of Mohenjodaro and answer the Questions that follow : (1+1+1=3) ( Ch 1- Page 8)**



**a) Identify the two most important buildings located in the citadel area of Mohenjodaro.**

- (i) Great Bath and Great Temple
- (ii) Great Bath and the Warehouse
- (iii) Reservoir and the Palace Complex
- (iv) Ploughed field and the Fire alters.

**b) According to the assumption of most of the historians the purpose of the Great Bath must have been:**

- (i) Washing clothes.
- (ii) Bathing space for Women
- (iii) Ritual bathing
- (iv) Leisure Bathing just like Roman baths.

**c) Choose the correct option.**

Assertion(A) : Citadel was smaller but higher part of Mohenjodaro.

Reason(R) : It is on the citadel that we find evidence of structures that were probably used for special public purpose:

- (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- (iv) R is incorrect but A is correct.

**d) Consider the following statements :**

- a) The Great Bath was a large round tank.
- b) There were two flight of stairs on the north and the south of the tank.

Choose the correct option:

- (i) Only (a) is correct
- (ii) Only (b) is correct.
- (iii) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
- (iv) Neither (a) nor (b) is correct

**Answers:**

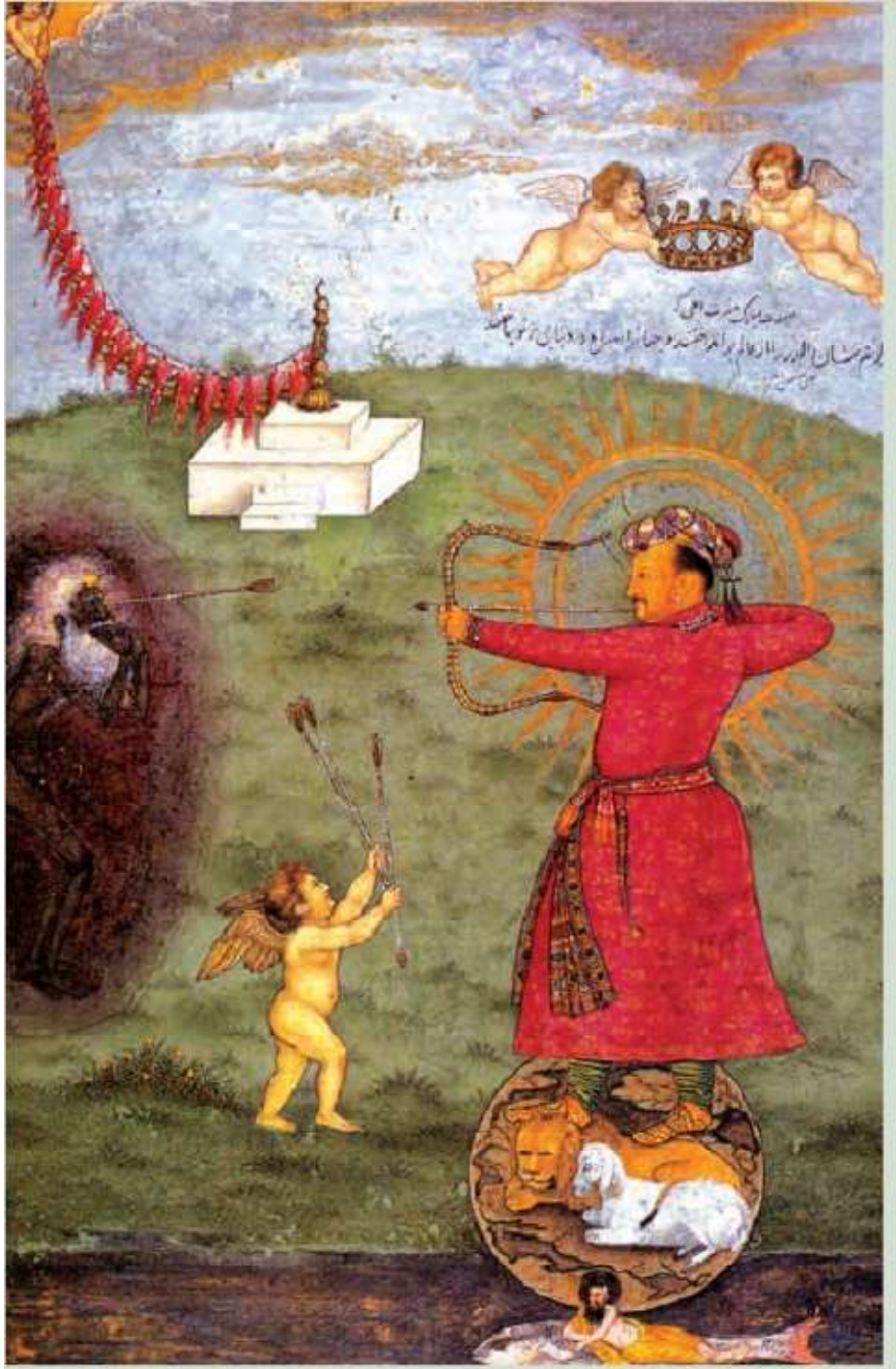
- a) ii- **Great Bath and the Warehouse are considered to be most important buildings of Mohenjodaro.( Both the structures are visible in the picture- Inference based)**

- b) iii - Most scholars agree that the purpose of Great Bath may have been ritual bathing.( Competency Based- related to the concept)**
- c) ii - Both A and R are correct but there is no concrete corelation between them. ( Critical thinking required HOT Question)**
- d) ii- only b is correct because Great Bath was a large rectangular tank not a round tank.( close observation of the given picture required- inference based)**

Case Study Based Questions- Themes in Indian History- Part II

1. Study this Mughal painting entitled 'Jahangir Shooting the Figure of Poverty' carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option: (1+1+1=3)

(Ch 9- Page 235)



**a) The artist has enveloped the target in a dark cloud to suggest:**

- (i) The person is of bad character.
- (ii) The person is a slave.
- (iii) The person is not real rather it is symbolic of an abstract quality.
- (iv) The person is a woman.

**b) The animals seen in the painting underneath the feet of the emperor stand for:**

- (i) a realm in which both the strong(lion) and the weak(lamb) exist in harmony
- (ii) an ideal world where animals and humans live together
- (iii) Both(i) and (ii)
- (iv) None of the above

**c) The chain descending from the heaven is a symbol of:**

- (i) Divinity.
- (ii) Justice.
- (iii) Power.
- (iv) All of the above.

**d) The 'halo' shown around the face of Jehangir indicates:**

- (i)The Mughal concept of Kingship.
- (ii) The Mughal concept of Sulh-i-kul.
- (iii) Both (i) and(ii)
- (iv) None of the above

**Answers:**

**a) iii - Dark cloud is the symbol of abstract evil/problem/injustice.( critical thinking required HOT Question)**

**b) i - In most of the Mughal paintings lion and the lamb have been shown together in order to state that in Mughal realm weak and the strong could live together.( Competency based- Concept based question)**

c) ii - Justice- Mughal rulers were depicted in the paintings as justice loving monarchs.( HOT question- but can be inferred from the passage. The bell has been depicted as hanging from the heaven )

d) i- The Mughal rulers were always depicted with a halo to justify the Mughal concept of Kingship.( Competency based- conceptual clarity required. It is also visible in the given painting)

2. Study the Picture and then read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions :  
(1+1+1=3) ( Ch 6-Page 141)



One of the most striking examples of this process is evident at Puri, Orissa, where the principle deity was identified, by the 12th century, as Jagannath (literally, the lord of the world), a form of Vishnu

a) This picture is one of the most striking example of:

(i) Nayanar Bhakti Movement



(ii) Lingayat Sect

(iii) Integration of cults

(iv) Alvar Bhakti Movement

**b) Lord Jagannath is associated with:**

(i) Brahma.

(ii) Vishnu.

(iii) Shiva

(iv) All of the above

**c) Choose the correct option.**

Assertion(A) : Jagannath was literally the Lord of the world.

Reason(R) : Lord Vishnu was worshipped in various avatars.

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.

(iv) R is incorrect but A is correct.

**d) Consider the following statements :**

a) Lord Jagannath has been depicted here with his sister Subhadra and brother Balaram

b) Lord Jagannath has been depicted here with his wife Sita and brother Lakshman.

Choose the correct option:

(i) Only (a) is correct

(ii) Both (a) and (b) are correct.

(iii) Only (b) is correct.

(iv) Neither (a) nor (b) is correct

**Answers:**

- a) iii- It is the example of integration of cults.( competency based- conceptual knowledge required)**
- b) ii- Vishnu.( Inference based)**
- c) ii - Both A and R are correct but there is no correlation between them.( HOT Question)**
- d) i - only a is correct, b is incorrect( competency based, the figures are visible in the passage)**

### **Case Study Based Questions- Themes in Indian History- Part III**

**1. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions : (1+1+1=3)**

**( Ch 11- Page 294)**

Rumours and prophecies played a part in moving people to action. The Sepoys who had arrived in Delhi from Meerut had told Bahadur Shah about the bullets coated with the fat of cow and pigs and that biting those bullets would corrupt their caste and religion. They were referring to the cartridges of the Enfield Rifles that had just been given to them. The British tried to explain to the Sepoys that this was not the case but the rumour of greased cartridge spread like wild fire across the Sepoy lines of North India.

**a) Why did the Sepoys marched to Delhi from Meerut?**

- (i) The Governor General of East India company lived in Delhi.
- (ii) Delhi was the seat and symbol of Mughal authority
- (iii) Rani Laxmi Bai urged the Sepoys to move to Delhi.
- (iv) The greased cartridges were being made in Delhi.

**b) How did the rumour of greased cartridges spread like wild fire across the cantonments?**

- (i) The cantonments were connected through the Telegraph Lines.
- (ii) The cantonments published their own newspapers, in which this was reported.
- (iii) This news was broadcasted on the Television.

(iv) All of the above

**c) Choose the correct option.**

Assertion(A) : According to the rumour the cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs.

Reason(R) : The Sepoys refused to use these cartridges because for Hindu Sepoys, cow was a revered animal and for the Muslims the pig was a hated animal

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.

(iv) R is incorrect but A is correct.

**d) Consider the following statements :**

a) The greased cartridges were to be used in the new Enfield Rifles.

b) The British officers tried to explain to the Sepoys that cartridges were not greased. It was just a rumour.

Choose the correct option:

(i) Only (a) is correct

(ii) Both (a) and (b) are correct.

(iii) Only (b) is correct.

(iv) Neither (a) nor (b) is correct

**Answers:**

**a) ii- Delhi was the seat and symbol of Mughal authority. ( HOT Question. Critical thinking and conceptual clarity required. Bahadur Shah Zafar has been mentioned in the passage)**

**b)i- The cantonments were connected through the Telegraph Lines. ( competency based)**

**c) i - Both A and R are correct because the Sepoys refused to use the greased cartridges due to the given reason.( HOT Question- critical thinking required)**

d) ii - only a and b are correct.( inference can be made from the passage)

2. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions : (1+1+1=3)

( Ch 13-Source 4-Page-358)

**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 civilised 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 congratulation for 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.

**a) The Dandi March started from:**

- (i) Delhi
- (ii) Meerut
- (iii) Ahmadabad
- (iv) Bardoli

**b) Why was Gandhiji certain that he would not be allowed to reach Dandi?**

- (i) British might arrest him on the way.
- (ii) British might impose the Rowlatt Act on him.
- (iii) The British deport him back to South Africa.
- (iv) All of the above

**c) Choose the correct option.**

Assertion(A) : Gandhi made Salt a symbol of Protest.

Reason(R) : Salt was used by Hindus and Muslims, it was used by rich and poor and the rate of tax was very high on salt.

- (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- (iv) R is incorrect but A is correct.

**d) Consider the following statements :**

a) Gandhi declared on 5<sup>th</sup> April that on 6<sup>th</sup> April he will break the salt law

b) He chose 6<sup>th</sup> April , because on this day Poorna Swarajya resolution was passed.

Choose the correct option:

- (i) Only (a) is correct
- (ii) Only (b) is correct
- (iii) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
- (iv) Neither (a) nor (b) is correct

**Answers:**

**a) iii- The Dandi March started from the Sabarmati Ashram , Ahmadabad.( Sabarmati Ashram mentioned in the passage. It was located in Ahmedabad. Inference Based)**

**b) i- Gandhiji was sure that the British will arrest him on the way to Dandi.( Mentioned in the passage)**

**c) i - Gandhiji deliberately chose salt as a symbol of protest because it was used by both Hindus and Muslims and by rich and poor. Therefore, both A and R are correct and R is the correct reason.( Critical thinking required HOT Question)**

**d) i- Only a is correct, b is incorrect because Poorna Swarajya Resolution was passed on the 31st of December 1929. ( competency based- prior knowledge related to Dandi March required)**

## HISTORY (027)

### Practice Questions (Term 1)

2021-22

### CLASS-XII

1. Harappan cities planned their cities in a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. grid pattern
  - B. triangular pattern
  - C. nested-rings pattern
  - D. circular pattern with the citadel in the middle
2. Harappan seals were made of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. terracotta
  - B. concrete
  - C. copper
  - D. iron
3. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

A: The city architects of the Harappan Civilisation had an extensive understanding of shapes and angles.

R: The streets of the Harappan Civilisation divided the entire city into square or rectangle blocks.

  - A. A is true but R is false.
  - B. A is false but R is true.
  - C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.
  - D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
4. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

A: Possession of precious jewellery symbolised wealth, power, and status of a person in the Harappan Civilisation.

R: People from the Harappan Civilisation would buy jewellery by using their seals to improve their social status.

  - A. A is true but R is false.
  - B. A is false but R is true.
  - C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.
  - D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
5. All the information about the rules of diplomacy, administrative systems and other political topics of the Mauryan Empire can be found \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in the *Indika*
  - B. on Ashoka's Edicts
  - C. in the *Arthashastra*
  - D. on the walls of Sanchi Stupa
6. In the *mahajanapadas*, the raja levied many different kinds of taxes. The taxes levied were used for which of the following?
- P. to keep an army
  - Q. to create road networks
  - R. to maintain law and order
- A. only P
  - B. only P and Q
  - C. only Q and R
  - D. all - P, Q and R
7. In ancient India, most of the *janapadas* and *mahajanapadas* were concentrated in which region of India?
- A. The Great Indian Desert
  - B. The Southern Plateau
  - C. The Northern Plains
  - D. The Coastal Plains
8. The Nashik *prashasti* translates as:

*"... the king of kings who was equal in strength to mount Himavat, who crushed the pride of the Kshatriyas, who destroyed the Sakas, Yavanas and Pallavas, whose horses drank waters of the three oceans, and who restored the glory of his royal family..."*

Identify the ruler described in this inscription.

- A. Rajaraja Chola I, Chola dynasty
  - B. Nedunjadayan, Pandya dynasty
  - C. Uthiyar Cheralathan, Chera dynasty
  - D. Gautamiputra Satakarni, Satavahana dynasty
9. Read the given passage and answer the question that follows:

*'.....by the time Stupa 3 at Sanchi was constructed (around 2nd century BCE), relic worship had become very prevalent in Buddhism and relics other than those of the Buddha were also being worshipped.'*

Source: The Wire, April 01, 2018 - *'The Lesser-Known Journey of Buddhist Relics - from India to UK and Back'*

In light of the rise in relic worship, why did the Sanchi Stupa acquire significance?

- A. It was where the relics were distributed.
- B. It is where the Buddha's relics were buried.
- C. It was where the Buddha first ordered his remains to be distributed.
- D. It is where the stone panels show the places where other relics are buried.



10. The organisation for teaching of Buddhism came to be known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stupa
- B. sangha
- C. dharma
- D. nirvana

11. Which of the following is the CORRECT explanation for the rise of Jainism and Buddhism in India?

- A. Religious mantras and discourses in Jainism and Buddhism were given in Sanskrit.
- B. Jainism and Buddhism promoted caste system that allowed social mobility.
- C. Farmers wanted a religion that believed in sacrificing animals.
- D. Jainism and Buddhism had simple and inexpensive rituals.

12. From 500 B.C. to 500 A.D, Prakrit was the language of the common man.

How did it help in the spread of the new religions such as Buddhism and Jainism?

- A. Only Prakrit had a written script, unlike Sanskrit and other languages.
- B. People understood the sermons as they were given in Prakrit.
- C. People forced the saints and monks to speak in Prakrit.
- D. Sanskrit sermons were too lengthy unlike Prakrit's.

13. During ancient India, people were divided into four groups called *varnas*. Under this system, each *varna* had a different set of functions.

Identify the *varna* that has been matched CORRECTLY with its functions.

- A. *Kshatriyas* - served the other three groups
- B. *Shudras* - study and teach the scriptures
- C. *Vaishyas* - farmers and herders
- D. *Brahmins* - protect people

14. It is said that many of the inherent philosophies of both Buddha and Mahavira were more or less similar. A lot of Pali terms are also common to Buddhism and Jainism.

What could be the MAIN reason for these similarities?

- A. Buddha and Mahavira were both princes by birth.
- B. Buddhism was founded before Jainism and Mahavira was deeply influenced by Buddha.
- C. Buddhism and Jainism have the same religious texts, festivals and places of pilgrimage.
- D. Buddha and Mahavira were contemporaries and their teachings had roots in the same tradition.

15. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

- A: Lingayats challenged the patriarchal norms and enabled women to have control over their bodies and choices.

R: Lingayats encouraged certain practices such as post-puberty marriage and widow remarriage.

- A. A is true but R is false.
- B. A is false but R is true.
- C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.
- D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Muslim rulers from the 13th-16th century in India.

- (i) They expressed respect and regard for all religions that existed under their rule.
- (ii) They gave land endowments and granted tax exemptions to non-Muslim religious institutions.
- (iii) They gave Brahmans high posts in the administration so that non-Muslims have powerful positions.
- (iv) They started to adopt principles given in the Vedas to gain popularity among the non-Muslim population.

Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iii)
- C. (ii) and (iv)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

17. Read the lines given below from Katha Upanishad:

*"Paramatma (God) remains the same - in past, present, and future. It is the same in the heart of an ant or an elephant, in every living being. It is the cause of everything."*

The line written above is based on the ideas of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Alvars and Nayanars of Tamil Nadu
- B. nirguna bhakti traditions
- C. saguna bhakti traditions
- D. Lingayat movement

18. The heartland of this empire was the fertile valley of the Kaveri River, but they ruled a significantly larger area at the height of their power from the latter half of the 9th century till the beginning of the 13th century.

Identify the empire.

- A. Chola
- B. Gupta
- C. Pallava
- D. Mughal

19. Imagine that you are an archaeologist digging in the present-day Harappan empire region. You come across the remains of what you think are charred seeds. Who would you invite to study this better?

- A. A botanist

- B. An anthropologist
- C. An archaeo-botanist
- D. A fellow archaeologist

20. Which of these pieces of evidence indicate the end of the Harappan civilisation?

- A. The abundance of hoards.
- B. The presence of a single ruler for the civilisation.
- C. The disappearance of distinctive artefacts of the region.
- D. The shift from a local system of weights to a standardised system.

21. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Writing and literacy were widespread in the Harappan civilisation.

Reason (R): Writing has been found in many everyday objects such as seals, copper tools, jewellery and terracotta tablets in the Harappan region.

- A. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation for A.
- B. Both A and A are true, and A is the correct explanation for A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

22. Why did the Sufis protest against the early Caliphate (661–750)?

- A. The early Caliphate attacked the *khanqah*
- B. The early Caliphate was not following the five pillars of Islam
- C. The early Caliphate was becoming materialistic and dogmatic
- D. The early Caliphate was encouraging people to question the Qur'an

23. Who among the following was least powerful during the Vijayanagara Empire?

- A. traders
- B. nayakas
- C. peasants
- D. brahmanas

24. The Vijayanagara rulers took on the title “Hindu Suratrana” which was a Sanskritisation of the Arabic term Sultan, meaning king, so it literally meant Hindu Sultan.

What does this information prove about the language spoken in Vijayanagara?

- A. its root language was Arabic
- B. it was influenced by travelling merchants
- C. it was spoken across the Southern peninsula
- D. it was used exclusively to exalt the status of the king

25. Which of the following features was a part of the Harappan civilisation?

- A. a flourishing horse breeding industry
- B. a well-organised, significantly large library

- C. well-planned settlements in definite territories
- D. sophisticated defence systems against invaders

26. Archaeologists have found toy ploughs during digs at Harappan sites.

This finding proves that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only men practised farming
  - B. there were always surplus grains
  - C. children helped their fathers in farming
  - D. people looked for ways to make farming easier
27. Which of the following statements about trading during the Harappan Civilisation is TRUE?
- A. Silk was the main item of export.
  - B. Gold beads were imported from South India.
  - C. Trade was carried out only through land routes.
  - D. Money was used as a means of exchanging goods.
28. Why did the Vijayanagara rulers establish an association with the deities?
- A. as evidence to their pious upbringing
  - B. to gain the support of the brahmana priests
  - C. to strengthen their authority over the citizenry
  - D. to seek the blessings and bounties from the gods
29. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
- Assertion (A): During the 6th century BCE, there was consistent agricultural produce even in areas that have irregular precipitation.
- Reason (R): Construction of well, tanks, and in some places, canals were prioritised by kings and powerful men.
- A. A is true but R is false.
  - B. A is false but R is true.
  - C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.
  - D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
30. Just like present-day India, the Mauryan Empire was divided into political units - central, provincial, district and village.

What was the purpose of dividing the territory?

- A. Smaller units help in boosting trade relations with other empires.
  - B. Smaller units are easier to manage than an undivided territory.
  - C. Smaller units require less spending on irrigational expenditure.
  - D. Smaller units increase the amount of land revenue collected.
31. Which of the following is TRUE about the Brahmi script and the Kharosthi script?
- A. both the scripts were used in Asokan inscriptions
  - B. both the scripts were deciphered by James Prinsep
  - C. both the scripts were used in northern and central parts of India
  - D. both the scripts were used to write names of kings Indo-Greek coins

32. During the early period of the Common Era, why did the kings try to project themselves as all-powerful?
- A. to intimidate their enemies
  - B. to adhere to the norms of kingship
  - C. to maintain control over the people
  - D. to instil fear in the powerful Brahmanic priests
33. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

A: The establishment of a Bhikkhuni Sangha acknowledged that women too could be noble, virtuous and wise just like men.

R: Many *Bhikkhunis* from the Sangha became teachers of *dhamma* and went on to become *theris* who had attained liberation.

- A. A is true but R is false.
  - B. A is false but R is true.
  - C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.
  - D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
34. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

A: Ideas of Jainism at times have shaped movements like environmentalism which are based on protecting plant and animal diversity.

R: As per Jaina teachings humans should respect plants and animals to earn good *Karma*.

- A. A is true but R is false.
  - B. A is false but R is true.
  - C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.
  - D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
35. The Jataka Tales are native to India and concern the previous births of a certain religious figure. Paintings of them are found in the Ajanta Caves. The Jataka Tales are connected with which religious figure?
- A. Mahavira
  - B. Krishna
  - C. Buddha
  - D. Shiva

36. A group of Buddhist monks wants to visit the place where Lord Buddha received enlightenment.

Which of these locations should they travel to?

- A. Uttar Pradesh, India
  - B. Lumbini, Nepal
  - C. Beijing, China
  - D. Bihar, India
37. Which of the following is the meaning of the word 'qual'?
- A. saying
  - B. song
  - C. lullaby

D. poem

38. Identify the Sikh guru who first compiled the Adi Granth, which later expanded into the Guru Granth Sahib.
- A. Guru Arjan Dev
  - B. Guru Nanak Dev
  - C. Guru Gobind Singh
  - D. Guru Tegh Bahadur
39. Why is saint Kabir considered an important figure in the Bhakti movement?
- A. He propagated the idea that God had no gender or form.
  - B. He started *langar* and *run futuh* for people from all walks of life.
  - C. He was the first to question the division of society on the basis of caste
  - D. He considered all religions are merely different means to reach the same God.
40. Which of the following is the reason why people embraced the Bhakti movement?
- A. made it compulsory for people to sing and dance as a way of worship
  - B. allowed people of different castes to worship the same deity
  - C. asked people to assemble according to economic status
  - D. encouraged people to worship only in temples
41. Which of the following could be considered TRUE about saint Mirabai?
- A. She devoted her life worshipping Shiva.
  - B. She stood for her beliefs that challenged the patriarchal norms.
  - C. She wrote poems in a form in which everyday meanings were inverted.
  - D. She organised her followers into a community that performed collective recitation.

42. In this tradition, male ascetics shun all property and wear no clothes. The monks use a peacock feather duster to clear their path of insects to avoid trampling them. They drink water from a gourd and eat only once a day.

Which tradition is being described above?

- A. Sufi Islam
- B. Digambara Jainism
- C. Hinayana Buddhism
- D. Mahayana Buddhism

43. A stone inscription found in a temple from medieval India would PRIMARILY tell the names of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all the kings who followed the religion
- B. foreign travellers who came to that temple
- C. all the people involved in the construction of the temple

D. kings and other wealthy people who gifted land for the temple

44. Which of these statements is true in the context of the chandalas, according to the Manusmriti?

A. They could walk around freely in the city, as long as they had permission from the Brahmanas.

B. They were provided opportunities to integrate with the rest of the community.

C. Certain chandalas had permission from Brahmanas to study religious texts.

D. They had to live outside the limits of the city and wear discarded clothes.

45. The principal deity in the Vitthala temple was Vitthala, a form of Vishnu generally worshipped in Maharashtra.

What can be deduced from the existence of this temple in the Vijayanagara empire?

A. the intermingling of regional cultures

B. strict adherence to traditional practices

C. using religion to influence other kingdoms

D. preference for the Vishnu avatar of the Hindu trinity

46. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the sixteen mahajanapadas?

A. Vajji

B. Ayodhya

C. Koshala

D. Avanti

Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509-29), the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed a 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.

Source: NCERT

47. A historian is writing a book on Krishnadeva Raya.
- Which of the following factual observations can he make based on the book?
- A. Krishnadeva Raya was a proficient composer.
  - B. The rich merchants enjoyed wearing precious stones.
  - C. The king directly interacted with the foreign merchants.
  - D. The kingdom traded with merchants from several countries.
48. Why were horses and elephants included in the trade during the period?
- A. to use during wars
  - B. to make travel easy
  - C. as a decorative around the palace
  - D. to showcase the kingdom's prosperity
49. Which of the following does the word 'harbours' used in the passage prove?
- A. flourishing sea trade
  - B. absence of land-based trade
  - C. presence of docks on the eastern coast
  - D. foreign traders entered only via the sea
50. According to the passage, which of the following industries was definitely prevalent in the Vijayanagara empire?
- A. jewellery-making
  - B. metal craft
  - C. tourism
  - D. fishing
51. According to the passage, for which of the following activities did, the foreign travellers travel to India?
- A. trade
  - B. recreation
  - C. medical help
  - D. king's invitation
52. What does the passage definitely prove about the Vijayanagara kingdom?
- A. infirmaries near the sea
  - B. people knew different languages
  - C. wealthy merchants and consumers
  - D. coming across shipwrecks regularly

Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.



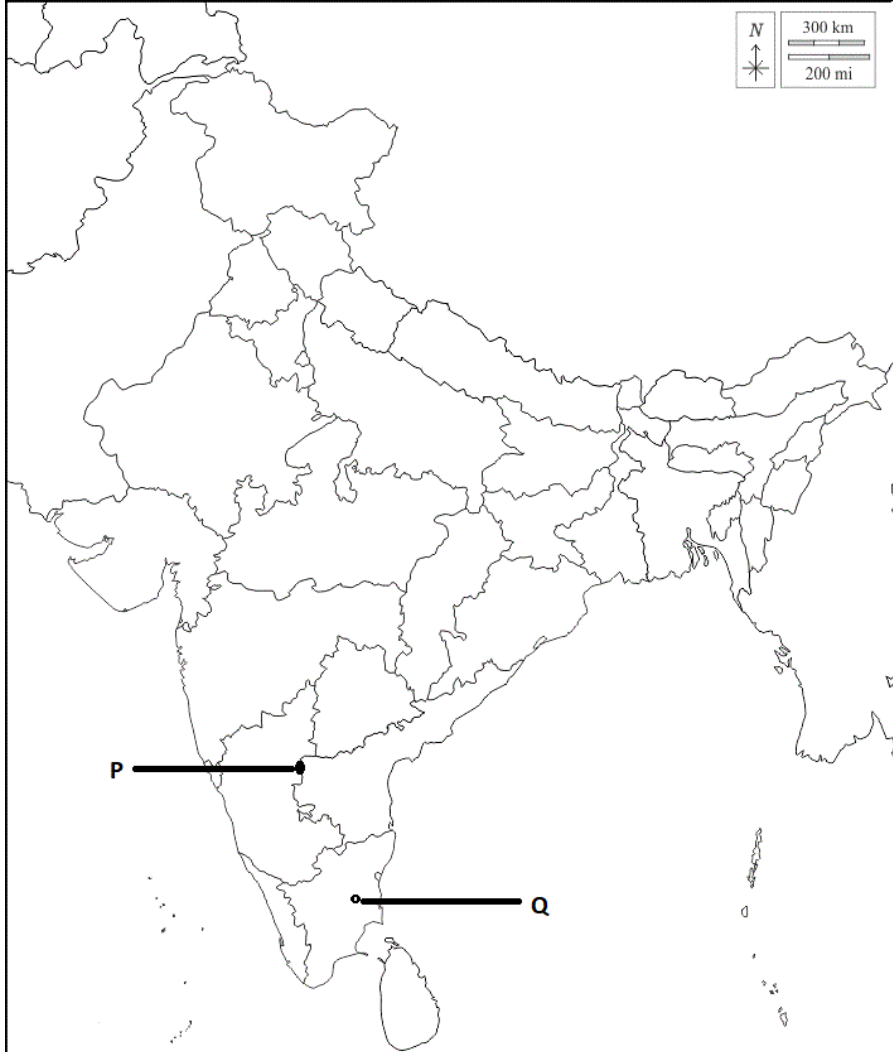
**What the silk weavers did**

Here is an excerpt from the inscription, which is in Sanskrit:

Some are intensely attached to music (so) pleasing to the ear; others, being proud of (the authorship of) a hundred excellent biographies, are conversant with wonderful tales; (others), filled with humility, are absorbed in excellent religious discourses; ... some excel in their own religious rites; likewise, by others, who were self-possessed, the science of (Vedic) astronomy was mastered; and others, valorous in battle, even today forcibly cause harm to the enemies.

53. Which of the following is TRUE about the silk weavers according to the passage?
- A. adhered to *varnas* of the *shastras*
  - B. practised a variety of occupations
  - C. they also served in the king's army
  - D. were only interested in the performing arts
54. What did the silk weavers DEFINITELY practice?
- A. calligraphy
  - B. mastering warfare
  - C. had knowledge of the cosmic bodies
  - D. frequent debates on religious scriptures
55. Which category did the silk weavers fall in according to the Brahmanical theory?
- A. *jati*
  - B. *shreni*
  - C. *nishada*
  - D. *suvarnakara*
56. On which of the following media is the given historical source found?
- A. stone
  - B. pottery
  - C. silk banner
  - D. manuscript
57. What did the term *vanik* mean?
- A. merchants
  - B. weavers
  - C. farmers
  - D. singers
58. The silk weaving guilds were a closely-knit social network.
- Which of the following can be counted as evidence to the statement?
- A. multiple interests
  - B. collectively invested wealth
  - C. earned a livelihood through craft
  - D. interest in developing specific skills

Look at the map given below and answer the questions that follow.



59. On the political map of India 'P' is marked as the capital of an empire founded in 1336 CE.

Identify it among the following options

- A. Bijapur
- B. Golconda
- C. Chandragiri
- D. Vijayanagara

60. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as an important centre of *nayaka* power of the 14th-15th century BCE.

Identify it from the following options.

- A. Kanchipuram
- B. Thanjavur
- C. Mysore
- D. Quilon

**NOTE-The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of 59 and 60**

59. Krishnadevaraya inflicted severe defeats on the Sultan of which kingdom in 1520?

- A. Bijapur
- B. Raichur
- C. Orissa
- D. Thanjavur

60. In 1565 Rama Raya, the chief minister of Vijayanagara, was defeated at Rakshasi-Tangadi by the combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and \_\_\_\_\_.

(Fill in the blank)

- A. Chitradurga
- B. Golconda
- C. Madurai
- D. Quilon

**Practice Questions 2021-22**

**Class XII**

**Term 2**

**Subject: History (027)**

Time: 2 hours

Max. marks: 40

**General instructions:**

1. This Question paper is divided into four sections-Section A, B, C and D.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. **SECTION A:** Question no. 1 to 4 are Short Answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
4. **SECTION B:** Question no. 5 to 7 are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 150-200 words.
5. **SECTION C:** Question no. 8 and 9 are Case Based questions, carrying 4 marks each with subparts.
6. **Section D:** Question no. 10 is map based, carrying 2 marks.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION A**  
**Short Answer Type Questions**  
**[3X4 = 12]**

1. Explain the various perspectives that were discussed by the members of the Constituent Assembly from 1946-1950 about the depressed castes.  
[3]
2. Give three differences between the roles that Zamindars and *Jotedars* played in the Permanent Settlement revenue system of Bengal of the 18th century.  
[3]

**OR**

Describe how the British transformed the Santhals into settled agriculturalists in the 19th century.

[3]

3. *'The mutiny in the sepoy ranks quickly became a rebellion. There was general defiance of all kinds of authority and hierarchy.'*

Elaborate with examples of how sepoys organised themselves to rebel against the British in 1857.

[3]

4. Explain by giving three examples of how Mahatma Gandhi gained followers and became a mass leader in India.

[3]

### **SECTION B**

Long Answer Type Questions

[6X3 = 18]

5. Explain in detail the different steps the Britishers took to suppress the rebellion of 1857.

[6]

**OR**

*"A whole world of nationalist imagination was woven around the revolt."*

Elaborate by giving three examples of how the revolt is interpreted in the nationalist imaginaries.

[6]

6. Critically examine how the coming of Mahatma Gandhi changed the nature of the Indian National Movement.

[6]

7. List any six expectations which Mughals had from their nobles.

[6]

**OR**

Rajiv bought Akbar Nama at the station while waiting for his train. Describe the various things that Rajiv will learn about Akbar's empire from this book.

[6]

### **SECTION C**

Case Based Questions

[4X2 = 8]

8. Read the passage and answer the questions given below.

*'In court, status was determined by spatial proximity to the king. The place accorded to a courtier by the ruler was a sign of his importance in the eyes of the emperor. Once the emperor sat on the throne, no one was permitted to move from his position or to leave without permission.'*

(a) Write the name of a courtier who was part of the Mughal courts. (1)

(b) Explain one key discussion that took place in Mughal courts. (1)

(c) Explain the roles played by the courtiers in the Mughal empire. (2)

[4]

9. Read the passage and answer the questions given below.

*'On 13 December 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the "Objectives Resolution" in the Constituent Assembly. It was a momentous resolution that outlined the defining ideals of the Constitution of Independent India and provided the framework within which the work of constitution-making was to proceed.'*

(a) Write about the concerns that Jaipal Singh of the Constituent Assembly raised regarding the Objectives Resolution. (1)

(b) Write one pledge that was guaranteed to all citizens by the Objectives Resolution. (1)

(c) Explain why the ideals of the Objectives Resolution were used to frame the Indian constitution. (2)

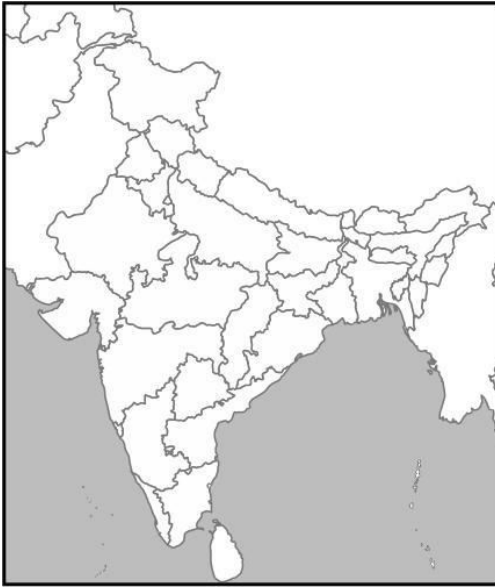
OR

(d) Write the names of two groups whose authority would have been challenged because of the ideals of the Objectives Resolution. (2)

[4]

**SECTION D**  
**Map Skill Base Question**  
**[1+1 = 2]**

10. a) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label ANY ONE of the following with appropriate symbol:



(i) The northern state in India where Rowlatt Satyagraha was adopted by most people of that state.

OR

(ii) The state from where Gandhi started the campaign of Salt Satyagraha and successfully broke the salt law.

**[1 mark]**

b) The map given below highlights a key center marked as P, where a revolt took place in 1857 which was led by Nana Saheb. Identify P.



[1]

**Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 10**

10. a) Write the name of one dynasty with whom the Mughals maintained diplomatic relations.

[1]

b) Explain why the elites and moneylenders were attacked by the rebels during the 1857 revolt.

[1]

**\*\*\*End of Paper\*\*\***