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HS/XII/A/Hs/20

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HISTORY

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

SECTION—I

(Marks : 30)

1. Choose and write the correct answer of the following from the given alternatives (any *twenty*) : 1×20=20

(a) Harappa was on the bank of the

(i) Indus river

(ii) Ravi river

(iii) Chenab river

(2)

- (b) Archaeo-botanists are those who study and specialise in
- (i) ancient plant remains
 - (ii) ancient animal remains
 - (iii) ancient human remains
- (c) Initially, Rajagriha also known as Girivraja was the capital of
- (i) Magadha
 - (ii) Kashi
 - (iii) Koshala
- (d) Which of the following rulers assumed the title Devaputra or Son of God?
- (i) Guptas
 - (ii) Mauryas
 - (iii) Kushans
- (e) Who authored the *Mahabharata*?
- (i) Dvaipayana Vyasa
 - (ii) Ekalavya
 - (iii) Arjuna

(3)

- (f) 'Vanik' is the Sanskrit term used for
- (i) artisans
 - (ii) peasants
 - (iii) merchants
- (g) The *Sutta Pitaka* consists of the teachings of
- (i) Buddha
 - (ii) Mahavira
 - (iii) Guru Nanak
- (h) The word 'stupa' is a/an
- (i) Pali word
 - (ii) Sanskrit word
 - (iii) English word
- (i) The Nagara style of architecture is prevalent in which part of India?
- (i) North
 - (ii) South
 - (iii) Deccan

(4)

- (j) Badami was the original capital of the
- (i) Chola Empire
 - (ii) Chalukya Empire
 - (iii) Vijayanagara Empire
- (k) In the 16th and 17th centuries women were equally active in
- (i) hunting
 - (ii) craft production
 - (iii) steel production
- (l) Who said “Gold and silver after circulating over every part of the world is finally buried in India which is the sink of gold and silver”?
- (i) Ibn Battuta
 - (ii) Megasthenes
 - (iii) Bernier
- (m) *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* or the *Baburnamah* was written in which language?
- (i) Sanskrit
 - (ii) Persian
 - (iii) Turkish

(5)

(n) The *Buland Darwaza* or the arched gateway symbolized Akbar's victory in

(i) Rajasthan

(ii) Gujarat

(iii) Delhi

(o) The tomb-shrine of a Shaikh was called

(i) Dargah

(ii) Khanqah

(iii) Langar

(p) Mirabai, the Rajput Princess, was a devotee of

(i) Lord Vishnu

(ii) Lord Shiva

(iii) Lord Krishna

(q) Al-Biruni travels in India for

(i) 10 years

(ii) 13 years

(iii) 15 years

(6)

- (r) Ibn Battuta visited the equivalent of
- (i) 44 modern countries
 - (ii) 45 modern countries
 - (iii) 43 modern countries
- (s) A rich ryot, also a trader and moneylender was the
- (i) Zamindar
 - (ii) Mandal
 - (iii) Jotedar
- (t) The American Civil War broke out in the year
- (i) 1860
 - (ii) 1861
 - (iii) 1862
- (u) Which territory became the capital of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam since 1905?
- (i) Dacca
 - (ii) Shillong
 - (iii) Guwahati

(7)

(v) The first missionary to visit Mizoram was

(i) Nathan Brown

(ii) William Williams

(iii) Miles Bronson

(w) Which Mughal Emperor took part in the Revolt of 1857?

(i) Bahadur Shah

(ii) Shah Alam II

(iii) Aurangzeb

(x) The second major movement that Mahatma Gandhi led against the British was the

(i) Khilafat Movement

(ii) Salt Satyagraha

(iii) Quit India Movement

(y) In September 1946, an interim cabinet was formed by the Congress and headed by

(i) Mahatma Gandhi

(ii) Jawaharlal Nehru

(iii) Motilal Nehru

(8)

2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False*
(any ten) : 1×10=10

- (a) The Harappans practised agriculture alongside hunting.
- (b) The Ashokan inscription was first deciphered by Max Müller.
- (c) The Puranas were written to popularise the religion of the *Vedas*.
- (d) The orthodox Jain came to be known as Digambaras.
- (e) South Indian architecture is mainly the temple architecture.
- (f) Tobacco was also a new crop that came to be raised in North India from the Fifteenth Century.
- (g) Akbar was characterised as *Insan-i-Kamil* or the 'Perfect Man' of the age.
- (h) Kabir, Guru Nanak and Mirabai supported the existing caste order.

(9)

- (i) Ibn Battuta was the foreign traveller who wrote *Travels in the Mughal Empire*.
- (j) Supa, a village in Poona District was the starting point of Santhal Rebellion.
- (k) Calcutta served as the capital of British Raj until 1912.
- (l) The British formally annexed Upper Assam in March, 1828.
- (m) The chief organiser of the Revolt of 1857 in Bihar was Kunwar Singh.
- (n) The Rowlatt Act Satyagraha made Gandhiji a truly National leader.
- (o) Jawaharlal Nehru served as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

3. Answer any *ten* questions in 2 or 3 sentences each :
2×10=20

- (a) What did the citadel contain?
- (b) What were the punched-mark coins?

(10)

- (c) Who were the Chandalas?
- (d) What is hagiography?
- (e) Specify the rituals associated with Pallava Temples.
- (f) Who were the Zamindars in the Mughal Empire?
- (g) What was the Kitabkhana?
- (h) What was the Bhakti Movement?
- (i) Who was Al-Biruni?
- (j) What was the Deccan Riots Commission?
- (k) Give the significance of Writers Building.
- (l) Who was Thomas Jones?
- (m) Who was Kunwar Singh?
- (n) What were the Morley-Minto Reforms?
- (o) Who was Dr. Rajendra Prasad?

(11)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

4. Answer Question No. (j) and any three from the rest :

(a) Was there a Ruling Authority in the Harappan Civilisation? If so, of what kind? 2+10=12

(b) Describe the life and teachings of Mahavira. 6+6=12

(c) Discuss the distinguishing features of Vijayanagara temple and architecture. 12

(d) Explain the role of women in the medieval agrarian society. 12

(e) What was Mansabdary System? Note down the composition and responsibilities of the Mughal nobility. 4+8=12

(f) Explain in brief the major beliefs and practices of Sufism. How did the Chishtis acquire popularity? 8+4=12

(g) In what way and to what extent were social relations transformed in the new cities? 12

(12)

(h) Why and how did the Christian missionaries promote local languages and Western education?
2+10=12

(i) Explain the main features of Non-Cooperation Movement. Why did Gandhi call off the Movement?
8+4=12

(j) Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 7×2=14

(i) Limitations of Inscriptional evidence

(ii) Puranas

(iii) Babur

(iv) Francois Bernier

(v) Characteristics of new towns

(vi) Poorna Swaraj

(vii) The Government of India Act, 1935

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