

**B-1-X**

Roll No

Total No. of Questions : 13]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 7

**12<sup>th</sup>ARM(SZ)JKUT2024**

**1101-X**

**HISTORY**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

**General Instructions :**

This Question Paper contains six Sections.

- (i) Section–A contains 10 Very Very Short Answer Type Questions of 1 mark each ( $1 \times 10 = 10$  marks).
- (ii) Section–B contains 6 Very Short Answer Type Questions of 2 marks. Each to be answered in 20 to 30 words ( $2 \times 6 = 12$  marks).
- (iii) Section–C contains 6 Short Answer Type Questions of 4 marks. Each to be answered in 100 to 150 words ( $4 \times 6 = 24$  marks).
- (iv) Section–D contains 3 Long Answer Type Questions of 8 marks. Each to be answered in 150 to 200 words ( $8 \times 3 = 24$  marks).
- (v) Section–E contains one Passage having 1 question of 1 mark and 2 questions of 2 marks. Each to be answered in 20 to 30 words ( $1 + 2 + 2$  marks).
- (vi) Section–F contains Map work of 5 marks.

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Turn Over

**Section-A**

**(Very Very Short Answer Type Questions)**

1 each

1. Do as directed :

(i) **Food items** of the Harappans included :

(A) **Wheat**

(B) **Barely**

(C) **Lentil**

(D) **All of these**

(Choose the correct one)

(ii) **Socio-economic differences** in the Harappan society are traced through studying burials. (True/False)

(iii) Under **patriliney** (~~sons~~/daughters) could claim the resources of their fathers. (Tick the correct one)

(iv) **Rajagaha** was the capital of ~~...~~ (Fill in the blank)

(v) **The composition** of Mahabharata is attributed to a sage named

(A) **Rishi Vyasa**

(B) **Bimbsara**

(C) **M.S. Vats**

(D) **None of these**

(Choose the correct one)

(vi) Sufis generally conversed with the people in the local languages.

(~~True~~/False)

(vii) The requirements of water in ..... were met by the river  
Tungabhadra. (Fill in the blank)

(viii) Jotedars in Bengal controlled :

(A) Trade

(B) Money lending

() Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of these

(Choose the correct one)

(ix) Rebels took measures to ensure Hindu-Muslim unity during the  
Revolt of 1857. (True/False)

(x) Important sources for the study of National Movement are  
..... (Fill in the blanks)

### Section-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 each

2. (i) ~~Kings~~ Kings in early states were invariably Kshatriyas. Mention in  
brief.

- (ii) Describe any *one* feature of Mahajanapadas.
- (iii) List any *one* evidence that indicates planning and coordination among the rebels of 1857.
- (iv) Mention any of the teachings of Kabir.
- (v) The British took steps to quell the uprising of 1857. Recall any *one* such step. <https://www.jkboseonline.com>
- (vi) Mahatma Gandhi thought Hindustani should be the National Language. Why ? Give any *one* reason.

### Section-C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

4 each

3. The drainage system in Harappan cities indicates town planning. Give reasons.
4. List some of the problems faced by epigraphists.
5. Trace the similarities and the differences between the be-Sharia and ba-Sharia Sufi Traditions.

6. Highlight the significance of the rituals associated with the Mahanavami dibba.
7. The Santhals rebelled against the British Rule. Why ?
8. What were the ideals expressed in the objectives resolution ?

**Section-D**

**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

8 eac

9. Discuss how and why were the Stupas built ?

*Or*

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

10. Examine the role played by the Zamindars in Mughal India.

*Or*

Discuss the ways in which Panchayats and village headmen regulated the rural society.

11. Non-Cooperation was a form of protest. How ?

Or

In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of National Movement ?

### Section-E

#### (Passage Based Question)

12. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :

#### On Horse and On Foot

This is how Ibn Battuta describes the postal system :

In India, the postal system is of two kinds. The horse-post, called Uluq, is run by royal horses stationed at a distance of every four miles. The foot-post has three stations per mile, it is called dawa, that is one-third of a mile .... Now, at every third of a mile, there is a well-populated village :

- (i) Identify the kinds of postal system in India.
- (ii) What is Uluq ? How did it work ?
- (iii) What was the foot-post called ? How many stations were there per mile ?

**Section-F**

**(Map Work)**

**13. On an outline Map of India, locate and label the following places :**

(i) Magadha

(ii) Agra

(iii) Hampi

(iv) Delhi

(v) Calcutta

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