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HS/XII/A/Hs/25

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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*) : $1 \times 20 = 20$
 - (a) Our understanding of the Harappan civilization is based entirely on
 - (i) archaeological evidence
 - (ii) inscriptional evidence
 - (iii) literary evidence

(2)

(b) To prove that the Harappans used cotton, a fragment of cotton cloth was found at

- (i) Mohenjo-Daro
- (ii) Harappa
- (iii) Lothal

(c) Which Mauryan ruler called himself 'Devanampiya Piyadasi' or the beloved of the Gods?

- (i) Bindusara
- (ii) Ashoka
- (iii) Chandragupta Maurya

(d) Which of the following Mahajanapadas was considered a non-monarchical State?

- (i) Kashi
- (ii) Koshala
- (iii) Mallas

(e) The Vedas are a large corpus of texts originating in

- (i) ancient India
- (ii) medieval India
- (iii) modern India

(f) The Mahabharata record that the Kurus fought a war with the Pandavas at Kurukshetra is located near

- (i) Delhi
- (ii) Lucknow
- (iii) Rajasthan

(3)

(g) Foreign travellers, Fa Xian and Xuanzang came to India in search of Buddhist texts from

- (i) Japan
- (ii) China
- (iii) Korea

(h) The Gopurams are the

- (i) Pillared Halls
- (ii) Pyramidal roof of the main temples
- (iii) Gate-Pyramids

(i) Badami was the original capital of the

- (i) Chola empire
- (ii) Chalukyan empire
- (iii) Vijayanagara empire

(j) In the Mughal Agrarian Society, the Zamindars held personal lands, called

- (i) Khidmat
- (ii) Milkiyat
- (iii) Garhis

(k) Who initiated the practice of 'PABOS'?

- (i) Emperor Akbar
- (ii) Emperor Shah Jahan
- (iii) Emperor Aurangzeb

(4)

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

- (i) Delhi
- (ii) Gujarat
- (iii) Rajasthan

(m) Bhakti implies

- (i) Loving devotion to God
- (ii) Worship of Rama
- (iii) Sacrifices to God

(n) Francois Bernier (1625–1688) was a/an

- (i) Spanish traveller
- (ii) Italian traveller
- (iii) French traveller

(o) The Fifth Report was submitted to the British Parliament in

- (i) 1812
- (ii) 1813
- (iii) 1814

(p) A rich Ryot who was also a trader and a moneylender was known as

- (i) Jotedar
- (ii) Under Ryot
- (iii) Mandal

(5)

(q) The British king got Bombay in 1661, by way of dowry from the

- (i) French king
- (ii) Portuguese king
- (iii) Dutch king

(r) The district headquarters was shifted in 1864, from Cherrapunji to

- (i) Shillong
- (ii) Dacca
- (iii) Dispur

(s) Who was the first British administrator in Assam?

- (i) David Scott
- (ii) Major Francis Jenkins
- (iii) Captain Adam White

(t) Pa. Togan Nengminja Sangma Memorial is located in

- (i) Sisobibra
- (ii) Rongrenggre
- (iii) Cherrapunji

(u) The leader of the Revolt in 1857 in Lucknow was

- (i) Kunwar Singh
- (ii) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- (iii) Nana Sahib

(6)

(v) The first Indian leader to start an agitation for political reforms was

- (i) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (ii) Surendranath Banerjee
- (iii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(w) Gandhiji saw the Charkha as a symbol of a

- (i) Human society
- (ii) Satyagraha
- (iii) Home Rule

(x) The Congress trio who played a crucial role in the Constituent Assembly consisted of

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (iii) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, K. M. Munshi and Motilal Nehru

(y) Who pleaded for making Hindi as the language of Constitution-making?

- (i) K. Santhanam
- (ii) R. V. Dhulekar
- (iii) T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar

(7)

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

- (a) The Harappans decorated beads by incising or painting and by etching designs onto them.
- (b) In the sixth century B. C. Magadha was considered the most important of all the Mahajanapadas.
- (c) Practice of identifying through the names of Father is called metronymic.
- (d) Non-injury (Ahimsa) to living being is central to Jaina Philosophy.
- (e) The Chola kings claimed to rule on behalf of the God Virupaksha.
- (f) The Panchayat acted as watch dog of the caste hierarchy.
- (g) *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* or *Baburnamah* is a biography of Babur.
- (h) The Sufis were organized in 12 orders or Silsilas.
- (i) Francois Bernier, an Italian traveller was a globe-trotter.
- (j) The Rajmahal hills were occupied by the Paharias and the Santhals.

(8)

- (k) The British built Fort St. George in 1696, mainly as their depot for goods.
- (l) Slavery as an important institution existed both in the hills and plains in North-East India.
- (m) Kunwar Singh mobilised the headmen and the cultivators of Chaurasee Des.
- (n) The Rowlatt Satyagraha made Gandhiji truly a national leader.
- (o) In September 1946, an interim Cabinet headed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was formed by the Congress.

SECTION—II

(*Marks : 20*)

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

- (a) What are the utilitarian and luxurious objects used by the Harappans?
- (b) Mention the four important Mahajanapadas.
- (c) Who were the Chandalas?
- (d) Who was Mahavira?

(9)

- (e) What are the three styles of temple architecture?
- (f) What is the position of the headman in the village agrarian society of the 16th and 17th centuries?
- (g) Who were the Mughals?
- (h) Who was Mira Bai?
- (i) Who was Al-Biruni?
- (j) What was the Permanent Settlement?
- (k) What are Cantonments?
- (l) Why was education of women in colonial Assam neglected?
- (m) Who was Rani Lakshmi Bai?
- (n) Why did Mahatma Gandhi call off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?
- (o) Was Partition a Holocaust? Give reasons.

(10)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

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

(a) Describe the city planning and architecture of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. 12

(b) Describe the system of administration of the Mauryan Empire. 12

(c) Describe the Pallava style of architecture. 12

(d) Describe the role of women in agrarian society during the 16th and 17th centuries. 12

(e) Give an account of the life and teaching of Guru Nanak. 5+7=12

(f) What were the causes of Non-payment of revenue by the Zamindars of Bengal? 12

(g) Explain how the British promoted tea plantation in Assam. 12

(h) Name the storm centres of the Revolt of 1857. What steps did the British take to put down the uprising? 2+10=12

(i) Give an account of the Civil Disobedience Movement. 12

(11)

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

(i) Varna System

(ii) Teachings of Buddha

(iii) The Mughal Chronicles

(iv) Significance of Travellers' Accounts

(v) The causes for the development of Hill stations
by the British

(vi) Swadeshi Movement

(vii) The Indian Constituent Assembly

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