

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2020-2021)
HISTORY (027)
CLASS-XII

Time Allowed:3hrs

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of *six* sections.
- Section A: Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (Attempt any 15)
- Section B: Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question.
- Section C: Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.
- Section D: Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.
- Section E: Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
- Section F: Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

Section A

Attempt any 15 questions.

1	Ancient Mesopotamian texts refer to copper coming from a place called 'Magan'. Which place were they referring to?	1
2	Whom did Ashoka appoint to spread the message of dhamma?	1
3	Read the following information and mention the context in which the statement is connected- " Many Kushana rulers also adopted the title ' devaputra' or 'son of God'."	1
4	Which among the following was a strategy adopted by the Brahmanas to enforce the varna order? A) assert that varna order was a human creation B) advised kings to punish those who violated these norms C) persuaded people that their status was determined by Birth D) persuaded people that their status was determined by occupations they practised.	1

5	Look at the given image and state what does the symbol of 'stupa' stand for?  Question For Visually Impaired candidates only: In lieu of Question number 5. Which of the following was a non-Buddhist symbol used to decorate stupa: A) Shalabhanjika B) Wheel C) Stupa D) Tree	1
6	Correct the following statement and rewrite it: According to Jainism, asceticism and the middle path are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma.	1
7	Identify the Bhakti tradition which favoured widow remarriage. A) Alvars B) Nayanars C) Lingayats D) Siddhas	1
8	What is the source to know about the Virashaiva tradition in Karnataka?	1
9	Differentiate between 'Nayaks' and the 'Amara-nayakas'.	1

10	Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Archaeologists suggest that in the north-eastern corner of the urban core rich traders lived. Reason (R): Numerous tombs, mosques, and fine Chinese porcelain have been found here. 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	1																														
11	With which Mughal Emperor can we associate ‘ Alamgir Nama’? A) Aurangzeb B) Shah Jahan C) Humayun D) Jahangir	1																														
12	The two artists, Mir Saiyyad Ali and Abdus Samad were brought from Iran to the Mughal court by Emperor_____	1																														
13	Show how the powers of jotedars were more effective than that of zamindars?	1																														
14	Match the following: <table><thead><tr><th>List I</th><th>List II</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(i) Delhi</td><td>(a) Birjis Qadr</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Kanpur</td><td>(b) Kunwar Singh</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Arrah</td><td>(c) Bahadur Shah</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Lucknow</td><td>(d) Nana Sahib</td></tr></tbody></table> Options: <table><tbody><tr><td>(i)</td><td>(ii)</td><td>(iii)</td><td>(iv)</td></tr><tr><td>A) (b)</td><td>(c)</td><td>(a)</td><td>(d)</td></tr><tr><td>B) (c)</td><td>(d)</td><td>(b)</td><td>(a)</td></tr><tr><td>C) (a)</td><td>(b)</td><td>(c)</td><td>(d)</td></tr><tr><td>D) (a)</td><td>(b)</td><td>(c)</td><td>(a)</td></tr></tbody></table>	List I	List II	(i) Delhi	(a) Birjis Qadr	(ii) Kanpur	(b) Kunwar Singh	(iii) Arrah	(c) Bahadur Shah	(iv) Lucknow	(d) Nana Sahib	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	A) (b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	B) (c)	(d)	(b)	(a)	C) (a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	D) (a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	1
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D) (a)	(b)	(c)	(a)																													
15	Mahatma Gandhi illustrated his tactical wisdom by picking on salt monopoly .Which of the following statement (s) is/ are correct to prove this? 1.State monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular. 2.People were forbidden from making salt for even domestic use. 3.Salt was not an essential item.	1																														

	Choose the correct option: A) (1) and (2) only B) (2) and (3) only C) (1), (2) and (3) D) (2) only	
16	Who among the following declared- Separate Electorate was a 'poison that has entered the body politic of our country'? A) G. B.Pant B) Sardar Patel C) R. V. Dhulekar D) Begum Aizaz Rasul	1
	SECTION B	
17.	(1+1+1=3) Read the following excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti carefully and answer any three questions : This is an excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti: 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, has 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)... a) This inscription is known as a prashasti because (i) it is composed in praise of its patron (ii) it is composed by a court poet (iii) it is treasured as an important account of its patron (iv) it is composed in Sanskrit b) This excerpt mentions (he is) equal to (the Gods)..... This projects what element of	

kingship?

- (i) means of claiming high status by identifying with a variety of deities
- (ii) means of claiming themselves god like
- (iii) means of claiming a number of titles
- (iv) All of the above

c) Choose the correct option.

Assertion(A) :He is possessed of compassion.

Reason(R) : He is the giver of many hundred- thousand cows; his mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering...

- (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) Histories of rulers have been reconstructed from literature, coins and inscriptions including prashastis like the one in the excerpt.
- b) While historians often attempt to draw factual information from such a composition, those who composed and read them often treasured them as works of poetry rather than as accounts that were literally true. This excerpt is an example of such a case.

Choose the correct option:

- (i) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
- (ii) Only (b) is correct.

18.

(1+1+1=3)

Study this Mughal painting entitled Jahangir's dream carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option:



a) This Mughal painting is given the name of Jahangir's dream because:

- (i) It shows the two rulers Jahangir and Safavid Shah Abbas in a friendly embrace which was Jahangir's desire
- (ii) It gave a sense of authenticity to a scene which was fictional as the two rulers had never met
- (iii) An inscription on this miniature records that Jahangir commissioned Abu'l Hasan to render in painting a dream the emperor had recently
- (iv) All of the above

b) The animals seen in the painting 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 globe beneath the feet of both the emperors suggests:

- (i) the dream of Jahangir (the world seizer) to conquer the whole world by embracing his rival Shah Abbas.
- (ii) the globe is used by the painter to provide depth to the painting
- (iii) the globe is representing the ideal world of humans and animals existing together
- (iv) Both (ii) and (iii)

d) A comparison of the physique and posture of both the emperors in the painting portrays:

- (i) the superiority of Jahangir over Shah Abbas as shown by the difference in the physical size of their respective portraits
- (ii) the dream of Jahangir of embracing his rival Shah Abbas in a friendly manner to retain Qandahar
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None of the above

Question For Visually Impaired candidates only: In lieu of Question number 18.

Read the following text and answer any three of the following questions:

Apart from wives, numerous male and female slaves populated the Mughal household. The tasks they performed varied from the most mundane to those requiring skill, tact and intelligence. Slave eunuchs (khwajasara) moved between the external and internal life of the household as guards, servants, and also as agents for women dabbling in commerce.

After Nur Jahan, Mughal queens and princesses began to control significant financial resources. Shah Jahan's daughters Jahanara and Roshanara enjoyed an annual income often equal to that of

high imperial mansabdars. Jahanara, in addition, received revenues from the port city of Surat, which was a lucrative centre of overseas trade.

Control over resources enabled important women of the Mughal household to commission buildings and gardens. Jahanara participated in many architectural projects of Shah Jahan's new capital, Shahjahanabad (Delhi). Among these was an imposing double-storeyed caravanserai with a courtyard and garden. The bazaar of Chandni Chowk, the throbbing centre of Shahjahanabad, was designed by Jahanara.

a) "Mughal Empire was very prosperous during the reign of Shah Jahan." Which of the following statement justifies it?

- i) Nur Jahan began to have control over financial resources
- ii) Jahanara and Roshanara had a very high annual income.
- iii) Roshanara spent a large part of her income in building of a caravanserai.
- iv) Roshanara made a huge profit from the lucrative overseas trade .

b) Mughal queens and princesses were able to participate in economic activities despite being confined to the harem because:

- i) Male slaves helped them in the economic activities
- ii) Slave eunuchs acted as agents for them
- iii) Mansabdars were deputed to help them in these activities
- iv) Female slaves helped them in the economic activities

c) "Jahanara Begum defied all stereotypes associated with women ." Which of the following statement justifies this?

- i) She took complete charge of the Mughal household
- ii) She participated in domestic conspiracies
- iii) She commissioned and participated in many architectural projects in Shahjanabad
- iv) She controlled significant financial resources

d) In what way (s) did Jahanara contribute towards the growth of trade?

- i) By building the port city of Surat.
- ii) By helping Shahjahan in building his capital at Agra
- iii) By building a double storeyed caravanserai in Delhi
- iv) By designing the Chandini Chowk market.

Choose the correct option:

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

19.

(1+1+1=3)

Study this extract of the Fifth Report and answer any three of the following questions:

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.

a) Choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country.

Reason (R): The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction.

- (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 correct but R is wrong.
- (iv) R is correct but A is wrong.

b) What are the officials who wrote the Fifth Report trying to show through these figures?

- (i) Maladministration, corruption and misrule by the East India Company officials
- (ii) Drawback of the system of Permanent Settlement
- (iii) Inefficiency in revenue collection
- (iv) Only (ii) and (iii)

c) Long term generalisations from these figures of two years may lead to misinterpretation of the actual situation. How?

- (i) As these were the years when zamindars faced problems.
- (ii) There could be exaggeration of facts.
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii).
- (iv) None of the above.

d) What do you think, according to this extract is the meaning of jumma? (i) the amount collected as land revenue (ii) the amount collected from the auction of the land (iii) the official assessment of land revenue (iv) All of the above		
	SECTION C	
20	Explain the sources used by historians to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire.	3
21	"The nobility was recruited consciously by the Mughal rulers from diverse ethnic and religious groups". Justify.	3
22	"The battle between the hoe and plough was a long one." Substantiate the statement with reference to the Santhal and Paharias of Raj Mahal Hills during the 18th century.	3
23	"Rumours circulate only when they resonate, with the deep fears and suspicion of the people'. How was this statement true in the context of the Revolt of 1857?	3
	SECTION D	
24	Explain the most important idea of Jainism and its impact on Indian thinking. (2+6) OR "Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation ". In light of this statement explain the teachings of Buddhism.	8
25	Identify the rituals and practices associated with the Mahanavami Dibba, a structure in the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara Empire. OR Outline the distinctive features of the Virupaksha temple and the Vitthala temple in the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara Empire. (5+3)	8
26	Examine the different kinds of sources from which the political career of Gandhiji and the history of the National movement could be reconstructed. OR "The Quit India Movement genuinely a mass movement". Justify.	8
	SECTION E	

27	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: The most ancient system yet discovered About the drains, Mackay noted: "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered." Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while wastewater flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that "little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows ... that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared". FROM ERNEST MACKAY, Early Indus Civilisation, 1948. 27.1) Enumerate one reason, why, Mackay states that "it is certainly the most complete ancient systems yet discovered" 27.2) Define the term 'grid pattern' of the Lower town and state one of its features. 27.3) Describe the features of the domestic drainage system.	1 + 2 + 2 = 5
28	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: The pilgrimage of the Mughal princess Jahanara, 1643 The following is an excerpt from Jahanara's biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti, titled Munis al Arwah (The Confidant of Spirits): After praising the one God ... this lowly faqira (humble soul) Jahanara ... went from the capital Agra in the company of my great father (Emperor Shah Jahan) towards the pure region of incomparable Ajmer ... I was committed to this idea, that every day in every station I would perform two cycles of optional prayer ... For several days ... I did not sleep on a leopard skin at night, I did not extend my feet in the direction of the blessed sanctuary of the revered saving master, and I did not turn my back towards him. I passed the days beneath the trees. On Thursday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan, I attained the happiness of pilgrimage to the illuminated and the perfumed tomb ... With an hour of daylight remaining, I went to the holy sanctuary and rubbed my pale face with the dust of that threshold. From the doorway to the blessed tomb I went barefoot, kissing the ground. Having entered the dome, I went around the light-filled tomb of my master seven	

	times. Finally, with my own hand I put the finest quality of itar on the perfumed tomb of the revered one, and having taken off the rose scarf that I had on my head, I placed it on the top of the blessed tomb ... 28.1) Do you know of another instance, when the Dargah was patronised by royal visitors? 28.2) Evaluate the concept of ziyarat, in the context of the source. 28.3) Classify the ways by which the devotees, showed their reverence, at the Dargah.	1 + 2 + 2 = 5
29	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: What should be the qualities of a national language ? A few months before his death Mahatma Gandhi reiterated his views on the language question: This Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both. It should also freely admit words wherever necessary from the different regional languages and also assimilate words from foreign languages, provided that they can mix well and easily with our national language. Thus our national language must develop into a rich and powerful instrument capable of expressing the whole gamut of human thought and feelings. To confine oneself to Hindi or Urdu would be a crime against intelligence and the spirit of patriotism. HARIJANSEVAK, 12 OCTOBER 1947 29.1) Explain the term 'multicultural language'. 29.2) What were the characteristics of the national language, in context to the source. 29.3) "The report of the Language Committee, promoted the spirit of patriotism". Give reasons	1 + 2 + 2 = 5
	SECTION F	
30	(30.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : a) Lothal, a mature Harappan site OR Sanchi, a major Buddhist site b) Agra, a territory under Babur, Akbar, and Aurangzeb OR Calcutta, a main centre of the revolt 1857 c) Dandi	1 + 1 + 1 = 3

(30.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which are centres of the National movement. Identify, them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No.30 (30.1) Mention any three Mature Harappan sites (3 marks) OR Mention any three Buddhist sites. (30.2) Name any two centres of the revolt of 1857. (2 marks)	1 + 1 = 2
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