

B-16-A

Roll No.....

Total No. of Questions : 12]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8 + Map of India

XIIKDAR21

5016-A

HISTORY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Part-A

(Objective Type Questions)

1 each

1. Do as directed :

(i) The Great Bath was situated at :

(A) Banawali

(B) Harappa

(C) Mohenjo Daro ✓

(D) Lothal

(Choose the correct one)

(ii) The first site of Harappan culture to be discovered was Mohenjo Daro. (True/False)

(iii) emerged at the most powerful Mahajanapada between the 6th and 4th centuries BC. (Fill in the blank)

(iv) was the owner or head of a household, who exercised control over the women. (Gahapati/Adimai)

(Choose the correct one)

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Turn Over

(v) 'The Harshacharita' is a biography of :

(A) Ashoka

(B) Harshavardhan

(C) Mahavira

(D) Bimbisara

(Choose the correct one)

(vi) Transplantation is used for Paddy cultivation in areas where water is plentiful. (True/False)

(vii) The practice of a woman having several husbands is known as :

(A) Polyandry

(B) Endogamy

(C) Exogamy

(D) Polygyne

(Choose the correct one)

(viii) Stridhana means (Fill in the blank)

(ix) The work 'Humayun Nama' was written by :

(A) Humayun

(B) Gulbadan Begum

(C) Jahangir

(D) Abul Fazl

(Choose the correct one)

(x) Alamgir was a title given to Akbar. (True/False)

(xi) On the paternal side, Mughals were descendants of

..... (Fill in the blank)

(xii) Ibrahim Lodi/Iltutmish was defeated by Babur in 1526.

(Choose the correct one)

(xiii) Mansabdar was required to look after :

- (A) Civil affairs ~~(B) Military affairs~~
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these

(Choose the correct one)

(xiv) The term 'Pahi-Kashta' means Non-resident cultivators.

(True/False)

(xv) The term Mahanavmi Dibba means

(Fill in the blank)

(xvi) The Amara-Nayakas during the Vijayanagara Empire were
(Military Commanders/Priests). (Choose the correct one)

(xvii) Ryotwari system was introduced by :

- (A) Thomas Munro (B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) William Bentinck (D) Lord Lytton

(Choose the correct one)

(xviii) The Deccan Riots Commission was established in 1875.

(True/False)

(xix) Dr. Muhammad Iqbal was a famous (Poet/Historian).

(Choose the correct one)

(xx) The foundation of Muslim League was laid in

(Fill in the blank)

(4)

Part-B

3 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about 100 words each :

2. What is meant by Varna system ? What was the ideal occupation for each Varna ?
3. How were the water requirements of Vijayanagara met ?
4. What do the term 'White' and 'Black' town signify ?
5. Mahatma Gandhi thought that Hindustani should be the national language. Why ?

Part-C

8 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about 350 words :

- 6/ Discuss how and why Stupas were built.

Or

Describe the main teachings of Buddhism.

7. Discuss the major beliefs and practices that characterised Sufism.

Or

Analyse with illustrations, why Bhakti and Sufi thinkers adopted a variety of languages in which to express their opinion.

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8. What did the rebels of Revolt of 1857 want ? To what extent did the vision of different social groups differ ?

Or

What steps did the British take to quell or suppress the uprising ?

Part-D

(Source Based Questions)

6 each

9. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Term, Places, Times

The Indus Valley Civilisation is also called the Harappan culture. Archaeologists use the term "Culture for a group of objects, distinctive in style, that are usually found together within a specific geographical area and period of time. In the case of Harappan culture, these distinctive objects include seals, beads, weights, stone blades and even baked bricks. These objects were found from areas as far apart as Afghanistan, Jammu Baluchistan and Gujarat.

Named after Harappa, the first site where this unique culture was discovered, the civilisation is dated between C. 2600 and 1900 BCE.

Questions :

- (i) Identify the other name of the Indus Valley Civilisation ?
 - (ii) How do archaeologists define 'Culture' ?
 - (iii) What are the distinctive items of the Harappan culture ? $2 \times 3 = 6$
10. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The System of Varnas

According to Al-Biruni the highest caste is the Brahman, of whom the books of the Hindus tell us that they were created from the head of Brahman

The next caste is the Kshatriya, who were created as they say from the shoulders and hands of Brahman. After them follow the Vaishyas, who were created from the thigh of Brahman.

The Shudras, who were created from his feet

Between the latter two classes there is no very great distance. Much, however, as these classes differ from each other, they live together in the same towns and villages, mixed together in the same houses and lodgings.

Questions :

(i) List the four castes that Al-Beruni talks about ?

(ii) How did the people of different castes behave with each other ?

(iii) Was this system contrary to the law of nature ? 2×3=6

11. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Charkha

Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour. He saw the Charkha as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.

What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour saving machinery

I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in hands of all. <https://www.jkboseonline.com>

Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.

Questions :

- (i) Why was Mahatma Gandhi critical of machines ?
- (ii) Why did Mahatma Gandhi give so much importance to Charkha (Spinning wheel) ?
- (iii) According to Gandhiji, is the relation between Khaddar and Machinery. 2×3=6

Part-E

12. On an outline map of India, locate and label the following places :
- (a) Kalibangan *or* Bhopal
 - (b) Surat *or* Vijayanagara
 - (c) Meerut, Delhi, Bihar, Bombay 2,2,2