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HS/XII/A/Hs/24

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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) Which of the following major sites is located in present-day Gujarat?

- (i) Banawali
- (ii) Dholavira
- (iii) Kalibangan

(2)

(b) The Harappans established contacts with the people of Southern India for

- (i) silver
- (ii) gold
- (iii) copper

(c) The personal name of Ashoka was mentioned in the

- (i) Kalinga Edict
- (ii) Maski Edict
- (iii) Girnar Edict

(d) The term 'Putra' is a Prakrit meaning

- (i) son
- (ii) father
- (iii) daughter

(e) The Chandalas act as

- (i) moneylenders
- (ii) executioners
- (iii) traders

(f) The wheel represented the first sermon of the Buddha delivered at

- (i) Sarnath
- (ii) Bodh Gaya
- (iii) Lumbini

(3)

- (g) The Nagara style also termed as Indo-Aryan was prevalent in
- (i) Northern India
 - (ii) Southern India
 - (iii) Deccan
- (h) The Chalukyan kings were crowned at the villages called
- (i) Badami
 - (ii) Aihole
 - (iii) Pattadakal
- (i) Peasants belonging to Pahi-Kashta category cultivated land on
- (i) permanent basis
 - (ii) contractual basis
 - (iii) annual basis
- (j) The Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between
- (i) Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi
 - (ii) Babur and Rana Sanga
 - (iii) Babur and Sher Shah Suri
- (k) The terms 'great' and 'little' tradition were first used by
- (i) Ralph T. H. Griffith
 - (ii) Maurice Bloomfield
 - (iii) Robert Redfield

(4)

- (l) Who compiled Guru Nanak's hymns?
- (i) Guru Gobind Singh
 - (ii) Guru Arjan Dev
 - (iii) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (m) Who wrote the book, *Travels in the Mughal Empire*?
- (i) Francois Bernier
 - (ii) Al-Biruni
 - (iii) Ibn Batuta
- (n) The largest city according to Ibn Batuta was
- (i) Delhi
 - (ii) Daulatabad
 - (iii) Sind
- (o) The Deccan Riots Reports were presented to the British Parliament in
- (i) 1877
 - (ii) 1878
 - (iii) 1879
- (p) The American Civil War (1861) led to disruption of cotton exports to
- (i) England
 - (ii) India
 - (iii) Africa

(5)

- (q) The first Governor-General Warren Hastings moved all important offices from Murshidabad to
- (i) Delhi
 - (ii) Calcutta
 - (iii) Madras
- (r) The Town Hall in Bombay was built in
- (i) Neo-Classical style
 - (ii) Neo-Gothic style
 - (iii) Indo-Saracenic style
- (s) From 1859, Indian forced labour was imported for the
- (i) jute plantation
 - (ii) cotton plantation
 - (iii) tea plantation
- (t) The first elementary schools for girls in Upper Assam was started by
- (i) Utsabananda Goswami
 - (ii) Haliram Dhekiyal Phukan
 - (iii) Jagannath Barua
- (u) Who among the following had initiated the Revolt of 1857?
- (i) Village Panchayats
 - (ii) Mughal Rulers
 - (iii) Sepoys

(6)

(v) "Home Rule is my birthright and I will have it."
Who gave the above popular slogan?

(i) Lala Lajpat Rai

(ii) Bipin Chandra Pal

(iii) Lokmanya Tilak

(w) Where did Mahatma Gandhi first evolve the Non-Cooperation and new techniques of Non-Violent struggle known as Satyagraha?

(i) Champaran

(ii) South Africa

(iii) Banaras

(x) When did Jawaharlal Nehru introduce the 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly?

(i) 13th December, 1946

(ii) 12th November, 1946

(iii) 30th October, 1946

(y) The Constitution was primarily written in

(i) Hindi

(ii) English

(iii) French

(7)

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

- (a) Archaeologists have uncovered 73 burials spread over 20 hectares site in Haryana which is the largest Harappan Cemetery found till date.
- (b) Kharoshti was the script used in inscriptions in the North-West.
- (c) Gift of a daughter in marriages was called Stridhana.
- (d) The *Vinaya Pitaka* consists of the teachings of Buddha.
- (e) The Brihadishwara Temple at Tanjore presented one of the finest and most elaborate examples of the Dravidian style.
- (f) The villages in Mughal India are sometimes seen as a 'little republic'.
- (g) The Ibadat Khana or the Hall of Prayer at Fatehpur Sikri was opened by Shah Jahan.
- (h) Kabir, Guru Nanak and Mirabai supported the existing caste order.
- (i) Al-Biruni suggests that social divisions were not unique to India.
- (j) The British perceived the Paharias as the scourge and 'terror' and describe them as 'Bandits' and 'Dacoits'.

(8)

- (k) A chain of hill stations emerged in the Himalayan foothills and in North India.
- (l) Sir Henry Cotton laid foundation of the college that was named after him at Gauhati.
- (m) Rani of Jhansi lost her kingdom as a result of the application of the Subsidiary Alliance.
- (n) The Indian League that was established in 1875, aims to inspire the feelings of Nationalism amongst the people and to make them politically aware.
- (o) The Simon Commission recommended a loose three-tier confederation.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

3. Answer any *ten* questions in 2 or 3 sentences each :

2×10=20

- (a) What are the agricultural practices of the Harappan Civilization?
- (b) Mention the salient features of Mahajanapadas.
- (c) What are the *Vedas*?
- (d) What were the Rajasuya and Ashvamedha sacrifices?

(9)

- (e) Mention the distinctive features of the spectacular royal temples of the Cholas.
- (f) What were the complaints made by the complainants to the Village Panchayat during the Mughal Agrarian Society?
- (g) What was the Kitab Khana?
- (h) What is Sufism?
- (i) Show how the powers of the Jotedars within villages were more effective than that of the Zamindars.
- (j) What are civil lines in colonial towns?
- (k) What is Paik system in pre-colonial era?
- (l) Who was Mangal Pandey?
- (m) What is Poorna Swaraj?
- (n) Why did Gandhiji choose to violate the Salt Law?
- (o) Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that Hindustani should be the National language?

(10)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

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

- (a) Describe the rulers in the Harappan Society. 12
- (b) Why were stupas built? Give an account of how they were built. 6+6=12
- (c) Describe the distinguishing features of Vijayanagara Temple Architecture. 12
- (d) Highlight the significance of the Mughal Court, salutations, and the titles and gifts in projecting the position and power of the Mughal kings as presented in the chronicles. 12
- (e) Describe the life and teachings of Kabir. 4+8=12
- (f) Who was Ibn Batuta? How did he explain the system of communication in India? 4+8=12
- (g) Describe the land and new forms of land rights introduced by the British in North-East. 12
- (h) Why did the British annex the Awadh in 1856? Describe the participation of the Talukdars of Awadh in the Revolt of 1857. 4+8=12
- (i) Give an account of the Quit India. 12

(11)

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

- (i) Coins and coinage during the Sixth Century BCE
- (ii) *Puranas*
- (iii) Limitations of *Ain-i-Akbari*
- (iv) Santhal Uprising
- (v) Characteristics of New Towns during the British periods
- (vi) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (vii) The Government of India Act, 1935
