



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS

SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25

HISTORY (027)



CLASS: XII

DATE: 14/09/2024

NAME:

DURATION: 3 hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 80

EXAM NO: -----

General Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
4. Section C - Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words
5. Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
6. Section-E - Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

SECTION-A

- Q1. The most important industry of the Harappans at Chanhudaro was 1
- (a) Bead-making (b) Brick making
(c) Handlooms (d) Ship building
- Q2. Archaeologists have also found evidence of a ploughed field at _____ 1
- (a) Banawali (b) Kalibangan
(c) Cholistan (d) Siswal
- Q3. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the subsistence strategies of Harappa? 1
- I. Archaeologists have reconstructed dietary practices from finds of charred grains and seeds.
II. Archaeo-botanists have studied grains found at Harappa like millets, barley, etc.
III. Animals were domesticated according to archaeo-botanists.
- (a) (1) and (2) only (b) (2) and (3) only
(c) (1), (2) and (3) (d) (2) only
- Q4. Magadha was the most powerful Mahajanapada from sixth to fourth century BCE. Historians offered different kinds of explanations for the growth of Magadha. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the growth of Magadha? 1
- (a) Magadha was a region where agriculture was especially productive.
(b) Iron mines were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons.
(c) Magadha's proximity to the sea makes it a business hub. Many foreign traders used to come here for trading purposes.
(d) Elephants, an important component of the army, were found in forests in the region.
- Q5. According to a rock inscription in Sanskrit, composed around second century CE, the Sudarshana lake was repaired by 1
- (a) Indo-Greeks (b) Kushanas
(c) Satavahanas (d) Rudradaman I

- Q6. Identify the best reason for considering King Ashoka as 'Devanampiya' or 'Piyadassi' by his subjects. 1
- (a) Asoka commissioned the edicts himself.
 (b) He adopted the title of 'Devaputra'.
 (c) Epigraphists have concluded him as Devanampiya.
 (d) He worked for the wellbeing of society through Dhamma.
- Q7. Mandasor Stone inscription records the history of a guild of 1
- (a) Goldsmiths (b) Rathakaras
 (c) Potters (d) Silk weavers
- Q8. _____means tracing descent from father to son, grandson and so on. 1
- (a) Kinfolk (b) Patriliney
 (c) Marriage (d) Polygamy
- Q9. Two statements are given below. One is a Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). 1
 Assertion (A): The Manusmriti is considered the most important of the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.
 Reason (R): Manusmriti warned women against hoarding family property, even their own valuables without the permission of their husband.
 Choose the correct option:
 (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 wrong.
 (d) R is correct but A is wrong.
- Q10. Who was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni? 1
- (a) Mahapajapati Gotami (b) Mahapajapati Bodhi
 (c) Mahapajapati Grishma (d) None of the above
- Q11. Hagiography is the biography of a/an: 1
- (a) King (b) Brahmin
 (c) Scholar (d) Saint
- Q12. The "Rock and Pillar Edicts" of Ashoka primarily focus on: 1
- (a) Promoting trade and commerce
 (b) Religious tolerance and moral principles
 (c) The military conquests of the Mauryan Empire
 (d) Tribute to Ashoka's ancestors
- Q13. The traveller whose account was compared with that of Marco Polo was 1
- (a) Al-Biruni (b) Ibn Battuta
 (c) Ibn Juzayy (d) Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi
- Q14. The French philosopher Montesquieu used whose account to develop the idea of oriental despotism? 1
- (a) Al-Biruni (b) Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi
 (c) Bernier (d) Ibn Battuta
- Q15. According to Ibn Battuta's account, the city that rivalled Delhi was: 1
- (a) Multan (b) Gwalior
 (c) Lahore (d) Daulatabad
- Q16. Two statements are given below. One is a Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). 1
 Assertion (A): The Alvars and Nayanars initiated a movement to protest against the caste system.
 Reason (R): The major anthologies of compositions by the Alvars, the Nalayira prabandham was frequently described as the Rig Veda, thus claiming that the text was as significant as the four Vedas in Sanskrit t was cherished by the Brahmanas.
 Choose the correct option:
 (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion

- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
(c) Assertion is true but Reason is false
(d) Assertion is false but Reason is true
- Q17. Which group challenged the idea of caste and the pollution attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas. 1
(a) Alvars (b) Lingayats
(c) Nayanars (d) Puaravar
- Q18. The Sufi saint who was addressed as Sultan-ul-mashaikh, by his disciples, was 1
(a) Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi.
(b) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar.
(c) Shaikh Salim Chishti.
(d) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya.
- Q19. Krishnadeva Raya composed a work on statecraft known as the Amuktamalyada in 1
(a) Kannada (b) Malayalam
(c) Tamil (d) Telugu
- Q20. In 1565 AD, the Vijayanagara army fought the battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi under 1
(a) Krishnadeva Raya (b) Rama Raya
(c) Harihara (d) Bukka
- Q21. 16. Consider the following facts about Krishnadeva Raya: 1
I. Krishnadeva Raya ruled between 1509 and 1529, the most famous ruler of Vijayanagar, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada.
II. Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.
III. This was the time when the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers (the Raichur Doab) was acquired (1512), the rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520).
Which of the following statement(s) is / are correct?
(a) Only I (b) I and II
(c) I and III (d) All of the above

SECTION-B

- Q22. Discuss the major beliefs and practices that characterised Sufism. 3
OR
Q. Explain with examples what historians mean by the integration of cults.
- Q23. How can you say that the Harappan culture was an urban one? 3
Q24. What were the methods used to increase agricultural production after the 6th century BC? 3
Q25. Explain how you will prove that the text of Mahabharata was a dynamic one. 3
Q26. What was the role of the begums of Bhopal in preserving the stupa at sanchi? 3
Q27. Explain Al-Biruni's description of the caste system in India. 3

SECTION-C

- Q28. This is a statement made by one of the best-known epigraphists of the twentieth century, D.C. Sircar: "There is no aspect of life, culture, activities of the Indians that is not reflected in inscriptions." Discuss. 8
OR
Q. Discuss the main features of Mauryan administration.
- Q29. How did Sutta Pitaka reconstruct the philosophy of Buddhism? Mention about Buddhist Tipitaka. 8
OR
Q. Critically examine why the stupa at Sanchi survived while Amaravati stupa did not?

Q30. "Domingo Paes has called the Mahanavami Dibba of Vijayanagara Empire as 'The House of Victory.'" Justify. 8

OR

Q. Explain why Abdur Razzak, a Persian Ambassador was greatly impressed by the fortification of Vijayanagara Empire during the 15th century.

SECTION-D

Q31. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Draupadi's Marriage

Drupada, the king of Panchala, organised a competition where the challenges was to string a bow and hit a target: the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter, Draupadi. Arjuna was victorious and was garlanded by Draupadi. The Pandavas returned with her to their mother, Kunti, who, even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had got. She realized her mistake when she saw Draupadi, but her command could not be violated. After much deliberation, Yudhisthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife. When Drupada was told about this, he protested. However, the seer Vyasa arrived and told him that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi and they were thus destined for each other. Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Lord Shiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was now reborn as Draupadi and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers. Convinced by these stories, Drupada consented to the marriage.

(31.1) What was the competition organized by the Panchala king, Drupada for the marriage of his daughter? 1

(31.2) What form of the marriage was Draupadi's marriage to the Pandavas? 1

(31.3) What two explanations were given by Vyasa to convince king Drupada for Draupadi being the common wife of the Pandavas? 2

Q32. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

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, outside which are three pavilions in which sit men with girded loins ready to start. Each of them carries a rod, two cubits in length, with copper bells at the top. When the courier starts from the city he holds the letter in one hand and the rod with its bells on the other, and he runs as fast as he can. When the men in the pavilion hear the ringing of the bell they get ready. As soon as the courier reaches them, one of them takes the letter from his hand and runs at top speed shaking the rod all the while until he reaches the next dawa. And the same process continues till the letter reaches its destination. This foot-post is quicker than the horse-post, and often it is used to transport the fruits of Khurasan which are much desired in India.

(32.1) Name the two kinds of postal system. 1

(32.2) Explain how foot post worked. 2

(32.3) Do you think that two post system could have operated throughout the subcontinent? 1

Q33. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

A Church in Khambat

This is an excerpt from a farman (imperial order) issued by Akbar in 1598. Whereas it reached our eminent and holy notice that the padris (fathers) of the Holy Society of Jesus wish to build a house of prayer (Church) in the city of Kambayat (Khambat, in Gujarat); therefore an exalted mandate... is being issued... that the dignitaries of the city of Kambayat should in no case stand in their way

but should allow them to build a Church so that they may engage themselves in their own worship.
It is necessary that the order of the Emperor should be obeyed in every way.

- (33.1) What did the padris want to do? 1
(33.2) How did Akbar ensure that their desire was fulfilled? 1
(33.3) How was the situation complicated in the sub-continent and how did the rulers adopt to this situation? 2

SECTION-E

- Q34. On the given map of India, mark and locate the following: 5
(34.1). Nageshwar
(34.2).Harappa
(34.3). Taxila
(34.4). Topara
(34.5). Rakhigarhi

NAME: -----

