



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

PRE MID TERM EXAM, 2025-26

HISTORY 027

Marking Scheme

Class: XII

Date: 5.08.25

Admission no:

Time: 1hr

Max Marks: 25

Roll no:

SECTION-A

Q1. The French jeweller who travelled to India many times was-

1

- (a) Duarte Barbosa
- (b) Roberto Nobili
- (c) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
- (d) François Bernier

Ans- (c) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier

Q2. Which of the following statement is not true regarding Ibn Battuta?

1

- (a) He was a Moroccan traveller to India.
- (b) His book of travels is known as 'Badshahnama'
- (c) He had expertise in the Islamic religious law Sharia.
- (d) He had made a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Ans- (b) His book of travels is known as 'Badshahnama'

Q3. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options-

1

Assertion (A): The Bhakti Saints mainly used the regional languages for spreading their teaching among the masses.

Reason (R): The Delhi Sultans as well as the Mughals made Persian their official language.

Options:

- (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) A is wrong but R is correct.

Ans- b

Q4. Who among the following were the principal deities of the Vedic pantheon?

1

(A) Agni (B) Vishnu (C) Indra (D) Shiva (E) Soma

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B), (D), (A) Only
- (b) (B), (C), (D) Only
- (c) (A), (C), (E) Only
- (d) (C), (D), (E) Only

Ans- c

Q5. The major anthology composed by the Alvars was the _____.

1

- (a) Nalayira Divyaprabandham
- (b) Nalayira Purabandham
- (c) Nalayira Alvabandham
- (d) None of the above

Ans- (a) Nalayira Divyaprabandham

Q6. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options-

1

Assertion (A): The accounts of travelers provide valuable insights into the social and cultural practices of different societies.

Reason (R): Travelers often meticulously recorded their observations of daily life, rituals, and social hierarchies in their travelogues.

Options:

- (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) A is wrong but R is correct.

Ans- a

SECTION-B

Q7. What were the similarities and differences between the Be-shari'a and Ba-shari'a sufi traditions? 2

Ans. The medieval age saw the rise of a great social movement that came to be known as the Sufi movement. These Sufis neglected the Sharia and came to be known as the be-sharia. On the other hands there were Sufis who criticised the extravagant lifestyle of the Kings and other nobles but did not condemn the Sharia. These class of Sufis came to be known as the ba-sharia.

Q8. Discuss the ways in which the Alvars, Nayanars and Virashaivas expressed critiques of the caste system. 2

Ans. The poet-saints made the religion easy to preach. The bhaktas belonged to diverse social backgrounds including artisans, cultivators, and castes that were considered untouchables. Their compositions were sometimes claimed as important as the Vedas.

Q9. Name the famous work written by Bernier. What did he write about sati system? 2

Ans- The famous work written by Bernier is Travels in the Mughal Empire.

Sati system was a very pitiable situation for a woman in which the widow was asked to sit on the funeral pyre of her husband.

Q10. What was Ibn-Battuta's impression of Indian cities? 2

- a. They were densely populated and prosperous.
- c. Most cities had crowded streets and bright and colourful markets.
- d. Ibn Battuta described Delhi and Daulatabad as vast cities, with a great population, the largest in India.

SECTION-C

Q11. Discuss the major beliefs and practices that characterised Sufism. 3

Ans. 1. Sufis turned to asceticism and mysticism in protest against the growing materialism.

2. They regarded Prophet Muhammad as a perfect human being.

3. Sufis organised communities around the khanqah controlled by a shaikh.

4. The Sultans used to set up charitable trusts as grants for the hospices.

Q12. What were the "barriers" discussed by Al-Biruni that obstructed him in understanding India? 3

Ans. Following were the barriers he faced in understanding India –

(i). Problems of Language – According to him, Sanskrit was so different from Arabic and Persian that ideas and concept could not be easily translated from one language.

(ii). Difference of religion beliefs and practices – He was Muslim and his religious beliefs and practices were quite different from India.

(iii). Self-absorption and insularity of the local population – According to him the third barrier was the isolation policy of the Indians.

SECTION-D

Q13. Describe the major teachings of Kabir Das and explain how these teachings were transmitted over time. 5

Answer:

- i. Kabir Das is one of the most renowned saints in Indian history, associated with the Bhakti movement.
 - ii. He described God as Nirankar (formless) and emphasised the oneness of God, beyond all religious labels.
 - iii. Kabir rejected idol worship and polytheism, challenging both Hindu and Muslim orthodox practices.
 - iv. He firmly opposed the caste system and preached social equality.
 - v. He promoted the dignity of labour and the importance of earning through honest work.
 - vi. Kabir encouraged a life of simplicity, devotion, and inner purity, rather than ritualistic worship.
- These teachings were transmitted over time through Oral Tradition, Compilation in Texts, Bhakti Movement and Folk Songs.
