



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS

SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

PRE BOARD-1 EXAMINATION 2024-25

HISTORY (027)



CLASS: XII
DATE: 18/11/2024
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 major problem faced by archaeologists, in relation to an artefact, is related with its 1

- (a) Material
- (b) Finding
- (c) Function
- (d) Duplicity

Q2. The early Tamil Sangam literature mentions slaves known as 1

- (a) Adimai
- (b) Pannai
- (c) Vellalar
- (d) Uzhavar

Q3. The rulers whose names were derived from that of their mothers were 1

- (a) Shakas
- (b) Satvahanas
- (c) Kurus
- (d) Mauryas

Q4. Which statement is not correct? 1

- (a) Buddhism and Jainism grew in sixth century B.C
- (b) Buddhism and Jainism were against Brahmanism
- (c) Buddhism and Jainism followed the same concept of Ahimsa
- (d) Buddha and Mahavir both were Kshatriya by birth

Q5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options- 1

Assertion (A): Agni was the God of fire in the Vedic tradition.

Reason (R): Therefore, offerings were made to agni so that in form of smoke they would reach the Gods living in the sky and invoke their blessings.

- (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

Q6. According to Bernier, one of the evils-effects of the crown ownership of land was: 1

- i. Presence of ownership of land to the farmers
- ii. Absence of ownership of land to the farmers
- iii. Poor agricultural production
- iv. Large amount of investment

Which among the above options are correct?

- (a) 1&2
- (b) 2&3
- (c) 3&4
- (d) 2&4

Q7. The mahajans were collectively represented by the chief of the merchant community known as 1

- (a) Maulvis
- (b) Grahaseth
- (c) Nagarsheths
- (d) Sheshtis

Q8. Consider the following statement regarding the ziyarat to tombs of Sufi saints: 1

- (a) An occasion for seeking the Sufis spiritual grace
- (b) People have expressed their devotion at the dargah of the five great Chishti saints
- (c) Khawaja Muinuddin known as Gharib Nawaz
- (d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the first Sultan to visit

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii)
- (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (c) (i), (ii)
- (d) All of the above.

Q9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options- 1

Assertion: The early Bhakti tradition evolved and acknowledged women and the "lower castes."

Reason: Brahmanas played a marginal role as intermediaries between gods and devotees in Bhakti.

- (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. Arrange the following in Chronological order: 1

- (i) Conservation begins under John Marshall
 - (ii) Colin Mackenzie visits Vijayanagara
 - (iii) Alexander Greenlaw takes the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at Hampi
 - (iv) Hampi declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
 - (c) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
 - (d) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

Q11. Which temple is shown in the picture?

1



- (a) Virupaksha temple
- (b) Pampadevi temple
- (c) Hazara Ram temple
- (d) Vitthala Temple

Q12. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

1

Assertion (A): In Permanent Settlement, the zamindars had to collect flexible rent from the peasants and pay fixed revenue to the Company.

Reasoning (R): In making the rent flexible, the Company thought it would encourage the Zamindars to invest in improving the land.

- (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

Q13. The classification of lands under Akbar was:

1

- (a) Polaj, Parauti, Chachar, Banjar
- (b) Polaj, Parauti, Chachar
- (c) Polaj, Parauti
- (d) Chachar, Banjar

Q14. Who was Amil-Guzar?

1

- (a) Landlord
- (b) Commander
- (c) Revenue collector
- (d) None of the above.

Q15. Find out from the following pairs which is correctly matched:

1

- (a) The Fifth report to British: 1815
- (b) The fifth Report: 1002 pages
- (c) Maharaja Mehtab Chand: Raja of Burdwan
- (d) East India Company established its rule in Bengal: In the mid-1760

Q16. Match the following:

1

List I	List II
(i) Delhi.	(a) Birjis Qadir.
(ii) Kanpur.	(b) Kunwar Singh.
(iii) Arrah.	(c) Bahadur Shah.
(iv) Lucknow.	(d) Nana Sahib.

Options: (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

- (a) (a) (c) (b) (d)
(b) (c) (d) (b) (a)
(c) (a) (b) (c) (d)
(d) (a) (b) (d) (c)

Q17. Which one of the following was NOT a cause of the Revolt of 1857?

1

- (a) The rumour that the British had mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour being sold in the market
(b) The prophecy that British rule would come to an end on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey on 23rd June, 1857
(c) Popular discontent with British rule
(d) The prophecy that the end of British rule would lead to the end of the Kali Yuga and the return of Ram Rajya

Q18. Read the following statements and arrange the events in chronological sequences.

1

- i. Khilafat Movement
ii. Lahore Session of Congress
iii. Arrival of Simon Commission
iv. Chauri Chaura incident

Options:

- (a) i, ii, iii, iv
(b) i, iv, iii, ii
(c) ii, iii, iv, i
(d) iii, iv, ii, i

Q19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

1

Assertion (A) : Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch civil disobedience movement by violating salt law.

Reason (R) : An image or figure helps people to identify with the nation.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false and R is True

Q20. The Constituent Assembly member who pleaded for continuing separate electorates, after independence, was

1

- (a) Begum Aizaas Rasul
(b) R.V. Dhulekar
(c) Govind Ballabh Pant
(d) B. Pocker Bahadur

Q21. Under which act the elections were held in 1937?

1

- (a) Government of India Act of 1919
- (b) Government of India Act of 1935
- (c) Government of India Act of 1942
- (d) Government of India Act of 1944

SECTION-B

Q22. How do archaeologists trace socio-economic differences in Harappan society? What are the differences that they notice? 3

OR

Who was John Marshall? How did he mark a change in the Indian Archaeology?

Q23. List some of the problems faced by epigraphists. 3

Q24. Why do you think women and men joined the Sangha? 3

Q25. Discuss the ways in which the Alvars, Nayanars and Virashaivas expressed critiques of the caste system. 3

Q26. What do you think were the advantages and disadvantages of enclosing agricultural land within the fortified area of the city? 3

Q27. Discuss the ways in which panchayats and village headmen regulated rural society. 3

SECTION-C

Q28. Explain the views of Bernier about a more complex social reality of the Mughal Empire. 8

OR

“Bernier’s description of imperial land ownership influenced Western theorists like French philosopher Montesquieu and German Karl Marx.” Justify it with suitable arguments.

Q29. In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the national movement? 8

OR

Describe how Gandhiji knitted Non-Cooperation Movement as a popular movement.

Q30. How did the Constituent Assembly seek to resolve the language controversy? 8

OR

Why did some of our leaders advocate a strong Centre during the debate in the constituent assembly of the proposed federal structure of the Indian state? Explain.

SECTION-D

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

The Bodhisatta as a Chandala

Did chandalas resist the attempts to push them to the bottom of the social order? Read this story,

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which is part of the Matanga Jataka, a Pali text, where the Bodhisatta (the Buddha in a previous birth) is identified as a chandala. Once, the Bodhisatta was born outside the city of Banaras as a chandala's son and named Matanga. One day, when he had gone to the city on some work, he encountered Dittha Mangalika, the daughter of a merchant. When she saw him, she exclaimed "I have seen something inauspicious" and washed her eyes. The angry hangers-on then beat him up. In protest, he went and lay down at the door of her father's house. On the seventh day they brought out the girl and gave her to him. She carried the starving Matanga back to the chandala settlement. Once he returned home, he decided to renounce the world. After attaining spiritual powers, he returned to Banaras and married her. A son named Mandavya Kumara was born to them. He learnt the three Vedas as he grew up and began to provide food to 16,000 Brahmanas every day.

One day, Matanga, dressed in rags, with a clay alms bowl in his hand, arrived at his son's doorstep and begged for food. Mandavya replied that he looked like an outcaste and was unworthy of alms; the food was meant for the Brahmanas. Matanga said: "Those who are proud of their birth and are ignorant do not deserve gifts. On the contrary, those who are free from vices are worthy of offerings." Mandavya lost his temper and asked his servants to throw the man out. Matanga rose in the air and disappeared. When Dittha Mangalika learnt about the incident, she followed Matanga and begged his forgiveness. He asked her to take a bit of the leftover from his bowl and give it to Mandavya and the Brahmanas ...

- (31.1) Why were 'chandalas' considered as the bottom of the social order? 1
 (31.2) Why did Dittha Mangalika consider Matanga as inauspicious? 1
 (31.3) Interpret the feelings of Matanga from this source. 2

Q32. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

A Ryot Petitions

This is an example of a petition from a ryot of the village of Mirajgaon, Taluka Karjat, to the Collector, Ahmednagar, Deccan Riots Commission.

The sowkars (sahukars)... have of late begun to oppress us. As we cannot earn enough to defray our household expenses. We are actually forced to beg of them to provide us with money, clothes and grain, which we obtain from them not without great difficulty, nor without their compelling us to enter into hard conditions in the bond.

Moreover, the necessary clothes and grain are not sold to us at cash rates. The prices asked from us are generally twenty five percent or fifty percent more than demanded from customers making ready money payments. The produce of our fields is also taken by the sowkars, who at the time of removing it assure us that it will be credited to our account, but they do not actually make any mention of it in the accounts. They also refuse to pass us any receipts for the produce so removed by them.

- (32.1) What kind of injustice was experienced by the ryots? 1
 (32.2) Why was the harvest taken away by the moneylenders and why was it not credited to the peasants account? 1
 (32.3) Give details on the commission that investigated petitions and grievances of the concerned people. 2

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

"British element is gone but they have left the mischief behind"

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said it is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate

electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past.

One day, we may be united... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear).

When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not?

(33.1) Explain Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel's views on the issue of separate electorate system. 1

(33.2) In what ways did Sardar Patel explain that "The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind"? 1

(33.3) Mention the reasons behind Sardar Patel urging the assembly members to get rid of separate electorate. 2

SECTION-E

Q34. On the given map of India, mark and locate the following:

5

- (34.1) Dholavira
- (34.2) Rajgir
- (34.3) Thanjavur
- (34.4) Awadh
- (34.5) Champaran

NAME: -----

