



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
PRE BOARD-1 EXAMINATION 2023-24
HISTORY (027)



CLASS: XII

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Admission No: -----

DATE: 13/12/2023

Max. Marks: 80

Roll 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

1. Which one among the following religious practices was seemed to be unfamiliar and unusual with the Harrapan culture? 1
 - (a) Mother Goddess
 - (b) Priest King
 - (c) Yogic posture seal
 - (d) Sanskritic Yajnas
2. Consider the following statements about the Mauryan Empire: 1
 - I. There were 5 major political centers in the Empire.
 - II. Megasthenes wrote about the Mauryan Empire in his book 'Indica.'
 - III. Ashoka founded the Mauryan Empire in 321 B.C.
 - IV. Ashoka used his resources to propagate Buddhism.Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 - (a) I, II and III
 - (b) I, II and IV
 - (c) II, III and IV
 - (d) I, III and IV
3. Harishen, who composed 'Pragya Prashasti' was a court poet of which of the following rulers? 1
 - (a) Chandra Gupta
 - (b) Samudra Gupta
 - (c) Ashoka
 - (d) Chandra Gupta Maurya

4. Which of the following options given in Sangam text accurately describes 'Vellalar' and 'Adimai', as two categories of peasants in South Indian villages. 1

- (a) Vellelar, a ploughman and Adimai as landowner
- (b) Vellelar a landowner and Adimai a peasant
- (c) Vellelar a Peasant and Adimai a land lord
- (d) Vellelar a landowner and Adimai a slave

5. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).

Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. 1

Assertion (A): From 500 BCE norms were compiled in Sanskrit texts known as the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.

Reason (R): Brahmanas laid the codes of social behavior for the society in general. Options:

- (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 but R is true.

6. Look at the figure below. Which school of art is evident on the image of Bodhisattva? 1



- (a) Gandhara School of Art
- (b) Mathura School of Art
- (c) Greco-Roman School of Art
- (d) Amaravati School of Art

7. Who among the following travelled in Vijayanagar Empire in the fifteenth century and was greatly impressed by the fortification of the empire? 1

- (a) Duarte Barbosa
- (b) Abdur Razzak
- (c) Colin Mackenzie
- (d) Domingo Pae

8.temple was used only by Vijayanagara rulers and their families? 1

- (a) The Vitthala Temple
- (b) The Virupaksha Temple
- (c) The Hazara Rama Temple
- (d) The Raghunatha Temple

9. Who among the following Gurus of Sikhs compiled Shree Guru Adi Granth Sahib? 1

- (a) Guru Teg Bahadur
- (b) Guru Arjan Dev
- (c) Guru Nanak Dev
- (d) Guru Gobind Singh

10. In the following questions, a statement of assertion followed by a statement of reason is given.

Choose the correct answer out- 1

Assertion (A): The citadel was situated on the lower town.

Reason (R): Structures meant for special purposes were built on the citadel.

- (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 but R is true
- 11.....belonged to Morocco? 1
 (a) Ibn Battuta
 (b) Al-Biruni
 (c) Francois Bernier
 (d) Abdul Samaraquandi
12. Choose the correct option: 1
 (a) Ibn-Battuta travelled extensively in China.
 (b) Al-Biruni found the Indian cities quite populated.
 (c) Al-Biruni was greatly influenced by the Indian postal system.
 (d) According to Ibn-Battuta. Crown ownership of land was quite disastrous for farmers.
13. Awadh and Satara were annexed under- 1
 (a) Doctrine of Lapse
 (b) Subsidiary Alliance
 (c) Mahalwari System
 (d) None of these
14. Consider the following events: 1
 I. Introduction of Permanent settlement
 II. American Civil war
 III. Fifth report in the British Parliament
 IV. Santhals arrived in the hilly area of Rajmahal
 The correct Chronological order of these events is:
 (a) I, II, III, IV
 (b) I, IV, III, II
 (c) I, III, II, IV
 (d) I, III,IV, II
15. Who was a 'Ryot'? 1
 (a) Peasant
 (b) Zamindar
 (c) Contractor
 (d) British Officer
16. Identify which of the metal was used more often to make coins during the Mughal Empire? 1
 (a) Gold
 (b) Silver
 (c) Tin
 (d) Copper
17. During the Mughal Empire, what was Jins-i-Kamil? 1
 (a) Cash crop
 (b) Perfect crop
 (c) Rabi crop
 (d) Kharif crop
18. Indicate which of the following options is not correct: 1
 (a) Muslim League demanded Pakistan in 1946.
 (b) Gandhi ji started Quit India Mission in 1942.
 (c) Cripps Mission failed to achieve its objective.
 (d) Cabinet Mission arrived in India in 1946
19. Which of these was the reason for Nana Saheb's joining the revolt of 1857? 1

- (a) The British refused him the pension of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
 (b) The British captured Awadh
 (c) The British captured Jhansi under the doctrine of Lapse
 (d) Nana Saheb refused to accept Subsidiary Alliance
20. How many sessions of the constituent Assembly were held? 1
 (a) 8
 (b) 9
 (c) 10
 (d) 11
21. Which of the following languages Gandhiji favoured as the national language: 1
 (a) Hindi
 (b) Urdu
 (c) Hindustani
 (d) Persian

Section B

22. Explain how Harappans maintained contact with distant lands? 3
OR
 What could be the possible reasons for the decline of Harappan civilisation?
23. Write the main three features of Mahajanpadas? 3
 24. Explain the barriers faced by Al Biruni in Understanding the Indian Subcontinent. 3
 25. Who were Amara-Nayakas? Discuss any two works done by them. 3
 26. "Jotedar inevitably weakened Zamindars in Bengal by the end of the 18th century". Give any three arguments to support the statement. 3
 27. Why did the British become increasingly interested in acquiring the territory of Awadh? 3

OR

List any three ways in which Taluqdars of Awadh were affected by the British Policy.

Section C

28. What did the Right to Property mean in the context of women and men in the period of Mahabharata? 8
OR
 Explain why we call Mahabharata a 'Dynamic, Text'?
29. What were the roles played by women in agrarian society under Mughal rule? 8
OR
 Explain why Ain-i Akbari remains an extraordinary document of its times even today.
30. Describe the role of Gandhi ji as people's leader from 1917-22. 8

OR

Assess the significance of Salt March in India's Freedom Struggle. How did the British Government react to it?

Section D

Source Based Questions.

31. Read the following Source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Rules for monks and nuns

These are some of the rules laid down in the Vinaya Pitaka: When a new felt (blanket/rug) has been made by a bhikkhu, it is to be kept for (at least) six years. If after less than six years he should have another new

felt (blanket/rug) made, regardless of whether or not he has disposed of the first, then – unless he has been authorized by the bhikkhus – it is to be forfeited and confessed. In case a bhikkhu arriving at a family residence is presented with cakes or cooked grain- meal, he may accept two or three bowlfuls if he so desires. If he should accept more than that, it is to be confessed. Having accepted the two or three bowlfuls and having taken them from there, he is to share them among the bhikkhus. This is the proper course here. Should any bhikkhu, having set out bedding in a lodging belonging to the sangha – or having had it set out – and then on departing neither put it away nor have it put away, or should he go without taking leave, it is to be confessed.

(31.1). Explain any one rule governing the lives of the bhikkhus and bhikkhunis. 1

(31.2). Why were the bhikkhus and bhikkhunis expected to share their alms with other members of the sangha. 1

(31.3). How Vinaya Pitaka describes the teachings of Buddha. 2

32. Read the following Source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Declining a royal gift

This excerpt from a sufi text describes the proceedings at Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya's hospice in 1313: I (the author, Amir Hasan Sijzi) had the good fortune of kissing his (Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya's) feet ... At this time a local ruler had sent him the deed of ownership to two gardens and much land, along with the provisions and tools for their maintenance. The ruler had also made it clear that he was relinquishing all his rights to both the gardens and land. The master... had not accepted that gift. Instead, he had lamented: "What have I to do with gardens and fields and lands? ... None of ... our spiritual masters had engaged in such activity." Then he told an appropriate story: "... Sultan Ghiyasuddin, who at that time was still known as Ulugh Khan, came to visit Shaikh Fariduddin (and) offered some money and ownership deeds for four villages to the Shaikh, the money being for the benefit of the dervishes (sufis), and the land for his use. Smiling, Shaikh al Islam (Fariduddin) said: 'Give me the money. I will dispense it to the dervishes. But as for those land deeds, keep them. There are many who long for them. Give them away to such persons.'

(32.1). Examine the suitability of the gifts given by Ulugh Khan to the Sufis? 1

(32.2). Demonstrate the ways through which Sufis dispensed their donations. 1

(32.3). Identify the relationship between the state and the Sufi saints. 2

33. Read the following Source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

"There cannot be any divided loyalty"-

Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self:

For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centered round the State.

If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares enough for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

(33.1). How did G.B Pant encourage citizens to make a unified nation? 1

(33.2). Why did he urge citizens for loyalty towards nation? 1

(33.3). How was loyalty considered as the base of social pyramid? 2

Section E

Map Based Question.

3+2=5

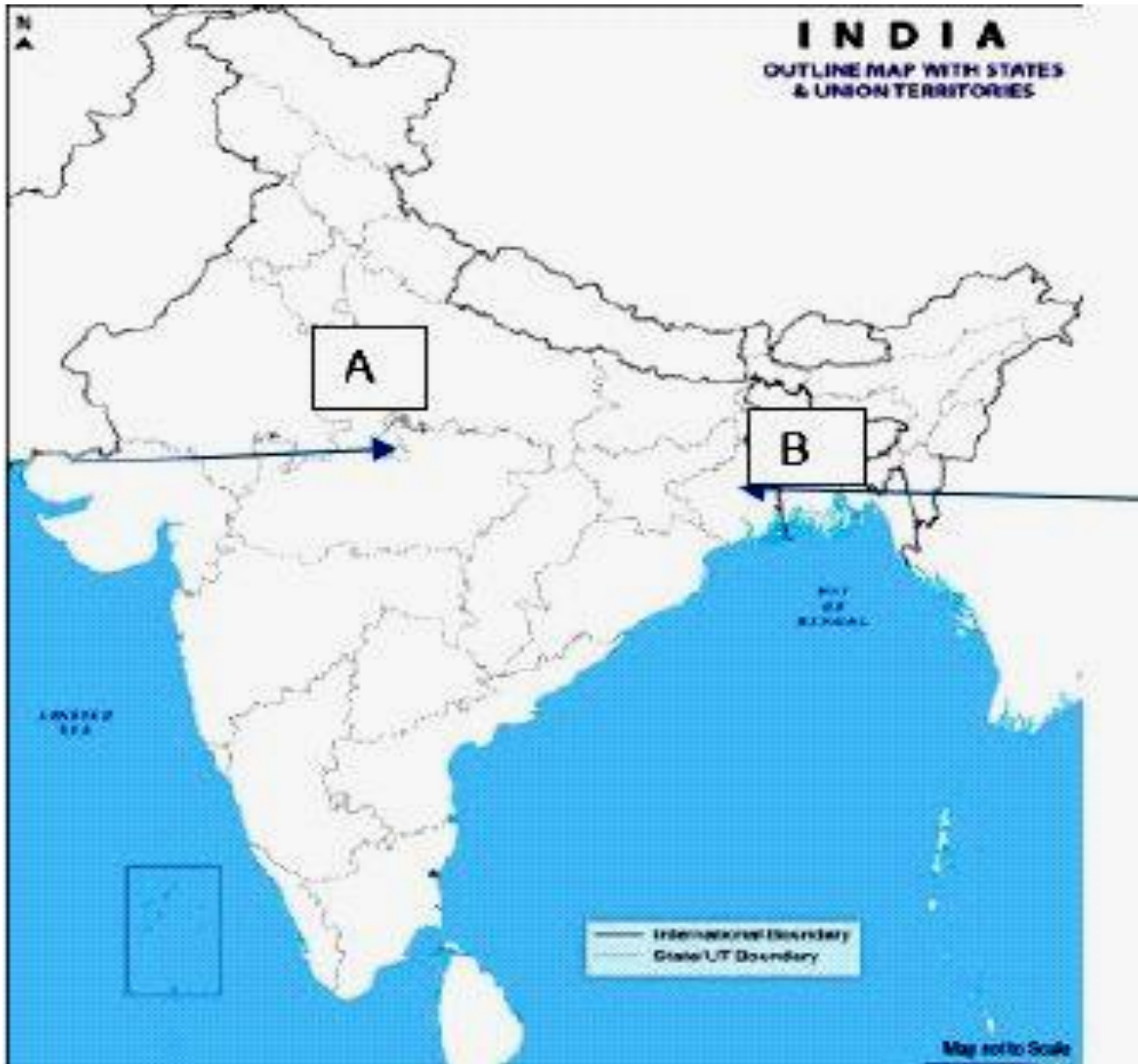
(34.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

1. Sanchi- A Stupa
2. Kalibangan- Indus Valley Site
3. Agra-Territory under the control of Mughals

OR

Hampi- Capital of Vijayanagar Empire

(34.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A' and B as the centres of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn.



*****ALL THE BEST*****