

BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL

SAMPLE PAPER - 2020-21

HISTORY (O27) / CLASS -XII

Time Allowed: 3 hrs

Max Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of six sections.
- Section A: Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (attempt any 15).
- Section B: Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions.
- Section C: Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.
- Section D: Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.
- Section E: Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
- Section F: Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

SECTION A

Attempt any 15 Questions (1x15=15)

Q1. Seals and sealings were used to facilitate long distance communication. What was the purpose of the seal?

Q2. Enlist one feature of Ashoka's Dhamma

Q3. Read the following statement and mention the context in which it has been stated

“In fact waste is one of the best indicators of craft work”

Q4. All the gold jewellery found at the Harappan sites was recovered from.....?

- A. Burials
- B. Hoards
- C. Lakes
- D. Temples

Q5. Look at the given image and state what is the mendicant seeking?



Q6. Correct the following statement and rewrite it. According to Shalabhanjika motif many people who turned to Jainism enriched it with new beliefs and practices.

Q7. Identify the Bhakti tradition which challenged the idea of caste and pollution and attributed it to a certain group of Brahmanas

- A. Alvars
- B. Nayanars
- C. Lingayats
- D. Siddhas

Q8. Enlist any one source through which we come to know about Buddha and his teachings.

Q9.State one point to show the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire.

Q10. Assertion (A) : Mahatma Gandhi thought Hindustani would be the ideal language of communication between diverse communities.

Reason (R) : It could unify Hindus and Muslims and the people of the North and the South.

- 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.

Q11. With which Mughal Emperor can we associate Badshahnama

- a) Aurangzeb
- b) Shahjahan
- c) Humayun
- d) Jahangir

Q12.Point out any one similarity between Be-Shari'a and Ba- Shari'a Sufi traditions.

Q13. State one point to show how the idea of Suhl I Kul was implemented through state policies.

Q14. Consider the following events:

1. Constitution is signed
2. Muslim League demands dissolution of constituent Assembly
3. Cabinet Mission announces its constitutional scheme.
4. Labour Government comes into power in India

The correct chronological order of these events is:

- a. 4, 3, 2, 1
- b. 4, 3, 1, 2
- c. 3, 4, 1, 2
- d. 3, 4, 2, 1

Q15. The uprising in 1857 in Lucknow was led by.....

- a) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah
- b) BirjisQadr
- c) BegumHazrat Mahal
- d) Lakshmi Bai

Q16. The salt March was notable for at least three reasons. Identify which of the following statements is NOT correct about the Salt March

- A. .It was this event that first brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention.
- B. It was the first nationalist activity in which the Dalits participated in large numbers.
- C. It was the salt march which forced upon the British the realisation that their Raj would not last forever and that they would have to devote some power to the Indians..

SECTION B

Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions (3x3)

Q17. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow (1+1+1=3)

COINS & KINGS

To some extent, exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of coinage. Punch marked coins made up of silver and copper(c. Sixth century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used. These have been recovered from excavations at a number of sites throughout the subcontinent. Numismatists have studied these and other coins to reconstruct possible commercial networks.

- a) The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were first issued by the
 - i. Indo Greeks
 - ii. Samudragupta
 - iii. Chandragupta Maurya
 - iv. Ashoka
- b.) Which among the following were the earliest coins to be minted and used ?

- i. Gold coins
- ii. Bronze coins
- iii. Punch marked coins made up of silver and copper
- iv. Nickel coins

c) Choose the correct option

Assertion (A): "Coins were also issued by tribal republics such as the Yaudheyas of Punjab and Haryana .

Reason (R): It is also likely that merchants bankers and townspeople issued some of these coins.

- 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 not correct
- d) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct

Q18. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow. (1+1+1=3)

TITLES AND GIFTS

Grand titles were adopted by the Mughal emperors at the time of coronation or after a victory over an enemy. Highsounding and rhythmic, they created an atmosphere of awe in the audience when announced by ushers (naqib). Mughal coins carried the full title of the reigning emperor with regal protocol. The granting of titles to men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal polity. A man's ascent in the court hierarchy could be traced through the titles he held

- a) Who among the following were given the title of Mirza Raja by Aurangzeb?
 - i. Jai Singh and Veer Singh
 - ii. Jai Singh and Jaswant Singh
 - iii. Veerbhadra Singh and Todarmal
 - iv. Hakim Singh and Jaswant Singh
- b) Which among the following was NOT an award granted by the Mughal Emperors?
 - i. Robe of honour
 - ii. Sarapa
 - iii. Peshkash
 - iv. Asaf Khan

c) Choose the correct option

Assertion: Mir Khan offered Rs one lakh to Aurangzeb for the letter alif, that is A, to be added to his name to make it Amir Khan.

Reason: Titles could be earned or paid for.

- i. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- ii. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- iii. (A) is correct but R is not correct
- iv. (R) is correct but A is not correct

Q19. Study this extract and answer the following questions (1+1+1=3)

RUMOURS AND PROPHECIES

Rumours and prophecies played a part in moving people to action. As we saw, the sepoys who had arrived in Delhi from Meerut had told Bahadur Shah about bullets coated with the fat of cows and pigs and that biting those bullets would corrupt their caste and religion. They were referring to the cartridges of the Enfield rifles which had just been given to them. The British tried to explain to the sepoys that this was not the

case but the rumour that the new cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs spread like wildfire across the sepoy lines of North India

- a) Which among the following rumours can be traced to Captain Wright commandant of Rifle Instruction Depot
- British government had hatched a conspiracy to destroy the caste and religion of the Hindus and Muslims
 - The British had mixed the bone dust of the cows and pigs into the flour that was sold in the market.
 - Christian missionaries were converting the Indians to Christianity
 - A low caste had reportedly retorted in his argument with a high caste Brahmin that he would lose his high caste as he would have to bite the cartridges composed of cow and pig fat.

- b) Rumours circulate only when
- Some people are insecure
 - Some people are convinced about it
 - When they resonate with deeper fears and suspicions of people
 - All of the above

- c) Choose the correct option

Assertion: The rumours in 1857 began to make sense when seen in the context of British policies pursued from late 1820's

Reason: With the cooperation of sections of Indian society they set up English-medium schools, colleges and universities which taught Western sciences and the liberal arts.

- Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (A) is correct but R is not correct
- (R) is correct but A is not correct

SECTION C

Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.

Q20. State any three elements that historians considered while analysing the Mahabharata.

Q21. Analyse the reasons for the frequent shifting of the capital cities of the Mughals during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Q22. The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were also influenced by the opinions expressed by the public "Justify this statement with any three points.

Q23. Visual images and literature as much as the writing of history have helped in keeping alive the memory of the revolt of 1857." Assess this statement

SECTION D

Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.

Q24. Explain the structural and sculptural features of the Sanchi stupa

Q25. Describe the significance of temple building in the sacred centre of Vijayanagara.

Q26. Explain how Gandhiji's mass appeal was undoubtedly genuine in the context of Indian politics and how it contributed to his success in broadening the basis of nationalism?

SECTION E

Section E: Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow

EVIDENCE OF AN "INVASION"

Evidence of an "invasion" Deadman Lane is a narrow alley, varying from 3 to 6 feet in width.... At the point where the lane turns westward, part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered, all in a very friable condition, at a depth of 4 ft 2 in. The body lay on its back diagonally across the lane. Fifteen inches to the west were a few fragments of a tiny skull. It is to these remains that the lane owes its name. From John Marshall, Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation, 1931

27.1 Name the archaeologist who presented this source. (1)

27.2 Why is the lane called the Dead man Lane? (2)

27.3 State the conclusions that scholars and archaeologists draw from this information? (2)

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow

RITUAL AND THE REAL WORLD

Here is a vachana composed by Basavanna; When they see a serpent carved in stone they pour milk on it. If a real serpent comes they say: 'kill', 'kill'. To the servant of the god who could eat if served they say; 'Go away', 'Go away'! But to the image of the god which cannot eat they offer dishes of food.

28.1 Who was Basavanna?

28.2 From which cult & region he belonged to?

28.3 Describe Basavanna's attitude towards rituals .

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow

THERE CANNOT BE ANY DIVIDED LOYALTY

Gobind 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 the democracy one must train him in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for him and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centered on 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 not for larger or other interest, then democracy is doomed.

29.1. Why G.B. Pant wanted to see people as loyal citizens? (1)

29.2. What are criteria for the success of democracy? (2)

29.3. How does G.B. Pant define the attributes of a loyal citizen (2)

SECTION F

30.1 On the given political outline map of India, locate and mark the following: (3)

- (1) Kalibangan
- (2) Nageshwar
- (3) Lothal

Q30.2. On the same map two important centres of the national movement are marked A & B. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them. (2)

