

LIONS SCHOOL, LALDIGGI MIRZAPUR  
PRE BOARD EXAMINATIONS- (2020-21)

Class-XII

Time-3 hrs

Subject-History

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. 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. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question.
- 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

- Que 1:- Which of the following civilization is not associated with the Harappan civilization? (1)
- Que 2:- According to the source of Ashoka he spread the idea of : ..... (1)
- Que 3:- What title was used by most of Kushana rulers ? (1)
- Que 4:- According to the Dharmasastras and Dharmasutra, what were the occupations of the Kshatriyas? (1)
- Que 5:- Identify the following image and write its name ; (1)



- Que 6:- Correct the following statement and rewrite it ; (1)  
These ideologies mainly prevailed during the later vedic period. They were based on muslims.
- Que 7:- When did the early Bhakti movement begin ? (1)  
**(A)** Around 5<sup>th</sup> century  
**(B)** Around 6<sup>th</sup> century  
**(C)** Around 8<sup>th</sup> century  
**(D)** Around 10<sup>th</sup> century
- Que 8:- Who were Alvars? (1)
- Que 9:- What was the highest mansabdars known as? (1)
- Que 10:- State which of the following statements is incorrect ? (1)  
**(1)** Vijayanagar or 'city of victory' was the name of both a city and an empire.  
**(2)** Vijayanagar was founded in 1136.  
**(3)** The people of the empire had a demand of foreign goods.  
**(4)** Knshnadeva Raja founded a suburban township near Vijayanagar and called it Nagalapuram after his mother.
- Que 11:- 'Akbarname' is written in which language? (1)  
(a) Persian (b) Turkish  
(c) Urdu (d) Arabic
- Que 12:- Akbar was interested to know about ..... religion ? (1)

Que 13:- Who of the following was for the first time designated as the Governor of India?  
(1)

Que 14:- Match the column A with column B ; (1)

(A) Implementation of subsidiary alliance in Awadh	(i) 11-12 May, 1857
(B) Death of Rani Laxmi Bai in the battle	(ii) 30 May, 1857
(C) Rebellions in Lucknow	(iii) 1801
(D) Bahadur Shah accepted and symbolic leadership	(iv) 1858

Que 15:- The main founder(s) of the Swaraj party was/were ? (1)

- (A) C.R. Das
- (B) Madan Mohan Malviya
- (C) Motilal Nehru
- (D) Only (a) and (b) above

Que 16:- The Indians were allowed to frame their constitution by ; (1)

- (A) The Council Act of 1909
- (B) Montford Reforms
- (C) August Offer
- (D) The Government of India Act of 1935

Section B

Que 17:- Read the following excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti carefully and answer any three questions. (1+1+1=3)

This is an excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti:  
He was without an antagonist on earth; he, by the overflowing of the multitude of (his) many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, has wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles of (his) feet; (he is) Purusha (the Supreme Being). Being the cause of the prosperity of the good and the destruction of the bad (he is) incomprehensible; (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility; (he is) possessed of compassion: (he is) the giver of many hundred-thousands of cows: (his) mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable. The poor, the forlorn and the suffering: (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind; (he is) equal to (the gods) Kubera (the god of wealth). Varuna (the god of the ocean), Indra (the god of rains) and Yama (the god of death)....

- a) This inscription is known as a prashasti because
- (i) It is composed in praise of its patron
  - (ii) It is composed by a court poet
  - (iii) It is treasured as an important account of its patron

- (iv) It is composed in Sanskrit
- B) This excerpt mentions (he is) equal to (the Gods) ..... This projects what element of kingship ?
- (i) Means of claiming high status by identifying with a variety of deities
- (ii) Means of claiming themselves god like
- (iii) Means of claiming a number of titles
- (iv) All of the above
- c) Choose the correct option.  
 Assertion (A) : He is possessed of compassion.  
 Reason (R) : He is the giver of many hundred-thousand cows; his mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering.....
- (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 incorrect but R is correct.
- (iv) R is incorrect but A is correct.
- d) Consider the following statements:
- a) Histories of rulers have been reconstructed from literature, coins and inscriptions including prashstis like the one in the excerpt.
- b) While historians often attempt to draw factual information from such a composition, those who composed and read them often treasured them as works of poetry rather than as accounts that were literally true. This excerpt is an example of such a case.
- Choose the correct option:
- (i) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
- (ii) Only (b) is correct.

Que 18:- Study this Mughal painting entitled Jahangir's dream carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option: (1+1+1+=3)



- a) This Mughal painting is given the name of Jahangir's dream because:
- (i) It shows the two rulers Jahangir and Safavid Shah Abbas in a friendly embrace which was Jahangir's desire
  - (ii) It gave a sense of authenticity to a scene which was fictional as the two rulers had never met
  - (iii) An inscription on this miniature records that Jahangir commissioned Abul Hasan to render in painting a dream the emperor had recently.
  - (iv) All of the above.
- b) The animals seen in the painting stand for :
- (i) A realm in which both the strong(lion) and the weak(lamb) exist in harmony.
  - (ii) An ideal world where animals and humans live together.
  - (iii) Both (i) and (ii) .
  - (iv) None of the above.
- c) The globe beneath the feet of both the emperors suggests:
- (i) The dream of Jahangir (the world seizer) to conquer the whole world by embracing his rival shah Abbas.
  - (ii) The globe is used by the painter to provide depth to the painting.
  - (iii) The globe is representing the ideal world of humans and animals existing together.
  - (iv) Both (ii) and (iii).
- d) A comparison of the physique and posture of both the emperors in the painting portrays:
- (i) The superiority of Jahangir over Shah Abbas as shown by the difference in the physical size of their respective portraits.
  - (ii) The dream of Jahangir of embracing his rival Shah Abbas in a friendly manner to retain Qandahar.
  - (iii) Both (i) and (ii) .
  - (iv) None of the above.

Que 19:- Study this extract of the Fifth Report and answer any three of the following questions: (1+1+1+=3)

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands. The Fifth Report stated:

The revenue was not realized with punctuality and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca Rupees 28,70,061 the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In the 1204, corresponding with 1797- 98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26,66,191. the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076 and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the

defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), ..... and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment

- a) Choose the correct option:  
Assertion (A): Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country.  
Reason (R): The revenue was not realized with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction.
- (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 wrong.
  - (iv) R is correct but A is wrong.
- b) What are the officials who wrote the Fifth Report trying to show through these figures? :
- (i) Maladministration, corruption and misrule by the East India Company officials.
  - (ii) Drawback of the system of Permanent Settlement.
  - (iii) Inefficiency in revenue collection.
  - (iv) Only (ii) and (iii).
- c) Long term generalizations from these figures of two years may lead to misinterpretation of the actual situation. How?
- (i) As these were the years when zamindars faced problems.
  - (ii) There could be exaggeration of facts.
  - (iii) Both (i) and (ii).
  - (iv) None of the above.
- d) What do you think, according to this extract is the meaning of jumma?
- (i) The amount collected as land revenue.
  - (ii) The amount collected from the auction of the land.
  - (iii) The official assessment of land revenue .
  - (iv) All of the above.

### Section C

- Que 20:- How did Magadha become the most powerful Mahajanpada between sixth to fourth century BCE? Give three reasons. (3)
- Que 21:- Write the names of some powerful and important mughal women. (3)
- Que 22:- Give three main features of the lives of Paharias of Rajmahal. (3)
- Que 23:- Discuss briefly the importance of Upanishads. (3)

## Section D

Que 24:- Explain the structural and sculptural features of the sanchi stupa. (8)

Or

What were the effects of Buddhism on the culture of the people of India ?

Que 25:- What do you think were the advantages and disadvantages of enclosing agricultural land within the fortified area of the city ? (8)

Or

Why were the water resources of the Vijayanagara Empire developed? Give reasons ?

Que 26:- Write about the main ideals of Mahatma Gandhi ; (8)

Or

What were the causes of public discontentment against the British rule ?

## Section E

Que 27:- Ajatasattu, Buddha:

Read the following passage and answer the following question.

Here is an excerpt from the Sutra Pitaka, describing a conversation between king Ajatasattu, the ruler of Magadha, and the Buddha: On one occasion King Ajatasattu visited the Buddha and described what another teacher, named Makkhali Gosala, had told him:

"Though the wise should hope, by this virtue .... By this penance I will gain karma ... and the fool should by the same means hope to gradually rid himself of his karma, neither of them can do it. Pleasure and pain, measured out as it were, cannot be altered in the course of samsara (transmigration). It can neither be lessened or increased ... just as a ball of string will when thrown unwind to its full length, so fool and wise alike will take their course and make an end of sorrow." And this is what a philosopher named Ajita Kesakambalin taught: "There is no such thing, O king, as alms or sacrifice, or offerings ..... there is no such thing as this world or the next .....

A human being is made up of the four elements. When he dies the earthy in him returns to the earth, the fluid to water, the heat to fire, the windy to air, and his senses pass into space .... The talk of gifts is a doctrine of fools, an empty lie ..... fools and wise alike are cut off and perished. They do not survive after death."

The first teacher belonged to the tradition of the Ajivikas. They have often been described as fatalists: those who believe that everything is predetermined. The second teacher belonged to the tradition of the Lokayatas, usually described as materialists. Texts from these traditions have not survived, so we know about them only from the works of other traditions.

- (i) Explain what had Makkhali Gosala told the king Ajatasattu. (1)
- (ii) What did the philosopher named Ajita Kesakambalim teach? Explain. (2)
- (iii) Describe the beliefs of the fatalists. (2)

Que 28:- In response to Mahatma Gandhi's opposition to the demand for separate electorates for the Depressed Classes, Ambedkar wrote:

Here is a class which is undoubtedly not in a position to sustain itself in the struggle for existence. The religion, to which they are tied, instead of providing them an honourable place brands them as lepers, not fit for ordinary intercourse. Economically. It is a class entirely dependent upon the high-caste Hindus for earning its daily bread with no dependent way of living open to it. Nor are all ways closed by reason of the social prejudices of the Hindus but there is a definite attempt all through our Hindu Society to bolt every possible door so as not to allow the Depressed Classes any opportunity to rise in the scale of life.

In these circumstances, it would be granted by all fair-minded persons that as the only path for a community so handicapped to succeed in the struggle for life against organized tyranny, some shares of political power in order that it may protect itself is a paramount necessity.....

- (i) Who was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar ? (1)
- (ii) Examine the opinion of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on separate electorate. (2)
- (iii) Describe the position of economically backward class. (2)

Que 29:- Read the following passage given carefully and answer the question that follows:

Colin Mackenzie Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie because as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815 he was appointed the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. He embarked on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that "it struggled long under the miseries of bad management .... Before the South came under the benign influence of the British Government." By studying Vijayanagara, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various Tribes of Native forming the general mass of the population to this day".

- (i) Who was Colin Mackenzie? (1)
- (ii) Which ancient city was founded by Colin Mackenzie? (2)



(iii) Why did he start the surveys ? (2)

Section F

Que 30:-

30.1:- On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

a) Calcutta, a main centre of the revolt 1857 (1)  
or

Agra, a territory under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb.

b) Sanchi, a major Buddhist site (1)  
or

Lothal, a mature Harappan site.

c) Vijayanagara-city ruled by the Tuluva dynasty. (1)

30.2:- On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which are centres of the National movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (2)

