

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO-1AFS TAMBARAM

PRACTICE PAPER

CLASS-XII

HISTORY

MAXIMUM MARKS-80

TIME ALLOWED-3 HOURS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. Answer to questions carrying 2 marks (part A questions no1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words each.
3. Answer to questions carrying 4 marks (part B section I, II question no 4 to 10) should not exceed 100 words each.
4. Answers to questions carrying 8 marks (part c questions no11 and 14) should not exceed 250 words each
5. Part D has questions based on 3 sources.
6. Attach the maps with the answer scripts (part E)

PART A

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(3x2=6)

1. Name the sources that give us information about the Gupta rulers?
2. What were the striking features of worship during the Bhakti movement?
3. State any two problems faced by Al Biruni in writing an account

PART B

Section 1

Answer any five of the following questions

(5x4=20)

4. Historians find it particularly a difficult task to understand a text as complex as the Mahabharata -

Justify the statement.

5. Describe the growth of temple architecture in the ancient period.

6. How was Quit India movement a mass movement? Explain

7.. Describe the life of village artisans during the Mughal period.

8. How did Gandhiji seek to identify with the common people?

9. List five ways in which the Talukdars of Awadh were affected by the British policy.

Part B section 11

VALUE BASED QUESTION (compulsory) 4marks

10. "A cherry will drop into our mouth one day ." In the context of this statement ,explain Lord Dalhousie 's policy of Awadh annexation

PART.C

Answer any Three questions

(3x8=24)

11. Describe the role of Gandhiji in the freedom movement

12. What were the causes of the partition of India?

13. How did ordinary people view partition?

14. What were the causes, events and the results of the non co-operation movement?

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS 7X3=21

15. Music in the market

Read Ibn Battuta's description of Daulatabad.

In Daulatabad there is a market place for male and female singers. Which is known as tarababad? It is one of the greatest and most beautiful bazaars. It has numerous shops and every shop has a door which leads into the house of the owner.....the shops are decorated with carpets and the centre of a shop there is a swing on which sits the female singer. She is checked with all kinds of finery and her female attendants swing her. In the middle of the market place there stands a large cupola, which is carpeted and decorated and in which the chief of the musicians takes his place every Thursday after the dawn prayers, accompanied by his servants and slaves. The female singers come in successive crowds, sing before him and dance until dusk after which he withdraws. In this bazaar there are mosques for offering prayers.... One of the Hindu rulers..... aligned at the cupola every time he passed by this market place, and the female singers would sing before him. Even some Muslim rulers did the same.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1. What is Tarababad? | 1 |
| 2. Give a description of the shops in Daulatabad? | 2 |
| 3. Why were the bazaars important? | 2 |
| 4. What activity was conducted in the cupola? | 2 |

On Horse and on Foot

16. This is how Ibn Battuta describes the postal system.

In India the postal system is of two kinds. The horse-post, called uluq, is run by royal horses stationed at a distance of every four miles. The foot post has three stations per mile; it is called dawa that is one-third of a mile.... Now, at every third of a mile there is a well populated village, outside which are three pavilions in which sit men with girded lions ready to start. Each of them carries a rod, two cubits in length, with copper bells at the top. When the courier starts from the city he holds the letter in one hand and rod with its bells on the other; and he runs as fast as he can. When the men in the pavilion hear the ringing of the bell they get ready. As soon as the courier reaches them, one of them takes the letter from his hand and runs at top speed shaking the rod all the while until he reaches the next dawa. And the same process continues till the letter reaches its destination. This foot-post is quicker than the horse-post; and often it is used to transport the fruits of Khurasan which are much desired in India.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Name the two kinds of postal systems? | 1 |
| 2. Explain how the foot post worked? | 2 |
| 3. Why does Ibn Battuta think the postal system in India was efficient? | 2 |
| 4. How did the state encourage merchants in the 14 th century? | 2 |

17 Capturing elephants for the army

The Arthashastra lays down minute details of administrative and military organization. This is what it says about how to capture elephants:

Guard of elephant forests, assisted by those who rear elephants, those who chain the legs of elephants, those who guard the boundaries, those who live in forests as well as by those who nurse elephants shall with the help of five or seven female elephants to help in tethering wild ones, trace the whereabouts of herds of elephants by following the course of urine and dung left by elephants.

According to Greek sources, the Mauryan ruler had a standing army of 600000 foot-soldiers 30000 cavalry and 9000 elephants. Some historians consider these accounts to be exaggerated.

1. Who wrote Arthashastra? What does it contain? 2
2. Who were involved in capturing wild elephants? 1
3. What was the structure of the Mauryan army? 2
4. Do you think these accounts are true? Why or why not? 2

PART E खण्ड ड

22. On the outline map of India mark, and name the following Harappen sites
(5)

1. Harappa 2. Banawali 3. Kalibangan
4. Chanhudaro 5. Mohanjodaro

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 TAMBARAM

PRACTICE PAPER HISTORY

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions

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2. Answer to questions carrying 2 marks (part A questions no1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words each.
3. Answer to questions carrying 4 marks (part B section I, II question no 4 to 10) should not exceed 100 words each.
4. Answers to questions carrying 8 marks (part c questions no11 and 14) should not exceed 250 words each
5. Part D has questions based on 3 sources.
6. Attach the maps with the answer scripts (part E)

PART A

Answer the following 3X2=6

1. Distinguish between Nirguna and Saguna bhakti
2. What was the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards the second world war?
3. Name the three architectural styles used by the British in India

PART B

Section – 1

Answer any 5 questions 5X4=20

4. Explain the two broad heads of the contents of Mahabharata
5. Explain the relationship between Varna System and the occupation

6. Discuss how and why stupas were built?

7. Describe the growth of Puranic Hinduism

8. How were the water requirements of Vijayanagara met?

9. What were the duties of the Panchayat head men

PART B Section –2

VALUE BASED QUESTION

4marks

Read the following 'value-based' passage given and answer the questions given below"

"Consider, for instance, the work of Khushdeva Singh, a Sikh doctor specializing in the treatment of tuberculosis, posted at Dharampur in present day Himachal Pradesh. Immersing himself in his work day and night, the doctor provided that rare healing touches, food shelter, love and security to numerous migrants, Muslim, Sikh, Hindu alike. The residents of Dharampur developed the kind of faith and confidence in his humanity and generosity that the Delhi Muslims and others had in Gandhiji. One of them, Muhammad Umar, wrote to Khushdeva Singh: "with great humility I beg to state that I do not feel myself safe except under your protection. Therefore in all kindness, be good enough to grant me seat in your hospital."

1. Which are the qualities of Khushdeva Singh worth emulating? 2
2. Why do you think the migrants of all religions trusted him? 2

PART C

Answer any three questions 3x8=24

11. Discuss the main features of the Royal Centre of the city of Vijayanagara

12. Give a detailed account about the Mughal administration on the basis of the Ain-I Akbari.

13. Analyse Mahatma Gandhi's Contributions to the Indian National movement

14. Explain the main features of the towns and cities in India during the Pre-colonial times

PART D (Source based questions) 7x3=21

15. Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mahenjodaro, the best-known Harappan site:

Saddle querns... are found in considerable numbers... and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found: Those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro, and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether stone. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of this latter type are dubbed “curry stones” by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

1. What are the two types of querns? (2)
2. What are the materials used to make querns? (2)
3. Why are the second type of querns described as curry stones? (1)
4. What do you mean by archaeology? Explain any two ways in which archaeologist classify the finds (2)

16. This is an excerpt from the Silappadikaram, an epic written in Tamil :

(When he visited the forest) people came down the mountain, singing and dancing... just as the defeated show respect to the victorious king, so did they bring gifts-ivory, fragrant wood, fans made of the hair of deer, honey, sandalwood, red ochre, antimony, turmeric, cardamom, pepper, etc... they brought coconuts, mangoes, medicinal plants, fruits, onions, sugarcane, flowers, areca nut, bananas, baby tigers, lions, elephants, monkeys, bear, deer, musk deer, fox, peacocks, musk cat, wild cocks, speaking parrots, etc...

1. To which age does the epic Silappadikaram belong to? (2)
2. Why did people bring gifts to the kings? (2)
3. Name the gifts given to the kings? (2)
4. What did the people do when the king visited the forest? (1)

17.. This is Al-Biruni's account of the system of varnas:

The highest caste are the Brahmana, of whom the books of the Hindus tell us that they were created from the head of Brahman. And as the Brahman is only another name for the force called nature, and the head is the highest part of the.. body, the Brahmana are the choice part of the whole genus. Therefore the Hindus consider them as the very best of mankind.

The next caste are the Kshatriya, who were created, as they say, from the shoulders and hands of Brahman. Their degree is not much below that of the Brahmana.

After them follow the Vaishya, who were created from the thigh of Brahman. The Shudra, who were created from his feet...

Between the latter two classes there is no very great distance. Much, however, as these classes differ from each other, they live together in the same towns and villages, mixed together in the same houses and lodgings.

1. How were the Brahmanas created according to the Hindu books? (2)
2. The Hindus considered the Brahmanas as the very best of mankind. why? (1)
3. Name the four classes of the Varna system (2)
4. What were the duties of the kshatriyas and shudras? (2)

PART E

20. On an outline map of India mark and name

- 1) Mysore, 2)Bidar, 3)Goa, 4)Pataliputra, 5)Ujaini (5)