



FACULTY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER(2019-20)
SUBJECT: HISTORY
CLASS: XII (HUMANITIES)

Time allowed- 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks -80

General Instructions:

- i. Answer all questions. Some questions have internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question.*
- ii. Question number 1 to 20(Part-A) is of 1 mark each.*
- iii. Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Part B, 21 to 24) should not exceed 100 words each.*
- iv. Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Part C, 25 to 27) should not exceed 350 words each.*
- v. Question no 28-30 (Part-D) are source based questions.*
- vi. Question 31 is a map question (Part-E).*

Part-A (Objective/Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1x20=20

1. Lingayats were the devotees of: 1
 - a) Shiva
 - b) Vishnu
 - c) Agni
 - d) None of the above
2. What did Ashoka call himself in his edicts? 1
 - a) Piyadasi
 - b) Devanamapiya
 - c) Dharma Ashoka
 - d) Both a&b
3. What do you understand by metonymics? 1
4. The Rigveda was compiled between:
 - a) 1500-1000 BCE
 - b) 1000-500 BCE
 - c) 1000-600 BCE
 - d) None of the above
5. Buddha's teachings have been reconstructed mainly from the text: 1
 - a) Sutta Pitaka
 - b) Upanishads
 - c) Puranas
 - d) All the above
6. Who were the Be-Sharia sufis? 1
7. The rituals associated with Mahanavami Dibba at Vijanagara coincided with which Hindu festival: 1
 - a) Holi
 - b) Diwali
 - c) Dusehra
 - d) Ram Navami
8. The Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in the year: 1
 - a) 1926
 - b) 1924
 - c) 1944
 - d) None of the above

9. What does the term Silsila mean in Sufism?1
10. Jins-i-kamil means: 1
 - a) Kharif crops
 - b) Rabi crops
 - c) Perfect crops
 - d) All the above
11. Yudhisthira staked Draupadi to Duryodhana :1
 - a) In the game of cards
 - b) In the game of dice
 - c) In the game of archery
 - d) None of the above
12. The Tamil anthology Nalayira Divya prabandham also popularly known as the Tami Veda was composed by the: 1
 - a) Nayanara Saints
 - b) Alvars
 - c) Lingayats
 - d) Abhangs
13. Name the suburban township founded by Krishnadeva Raya near Vijanagara during his rule.1
14. Pataliputra, Suvarnagiri, Taxila, Tosali and Ujjaini were major _____ of the Mauryan Empire.1
 - a) Political centres
 - b) Port towns
 - c) Trade centres
 - d) None of the above
15. How many forms of marriages were recognized by the Dharmashastras? 1
16. Kitab-ul Hind, written by Al-Biruni was divided into: 1
 - a) 100 chapters
 - b) 1300 chapters
 - c) 80 chapters
 - d) 26 chapters
17. The book written by Francois Bernier was: 1
 - a) Rihla
 - b) Travels in the Mughal Empire
 - c) Indica
 - d) None of the above
18. The total number of Mahajanapadas were_____. 1
 - a) 10
 - b) 9
 - c) 14
 - d) 16
19. What was the most distinctive artefact of the Harappan civilization?1
20. Mention one problem in using the Ain-i-Akbari as a source for reconstructing agrarian history of the Mughal period?1

Part B (Short Answer Based Questions)

3x4

21. “One of the most distinctive feature of the Harappan civilization was the carefully planned drainage system” Justify the statement?3

Or

- What were the sources for the reconstruction of the Gupta period? 3
22. Give reasons why Mahabharata was said to be a dynamic text.3
Or
How was Buddha's presence shown through symbols? Describe the representation of Gajalakshmi.3
23. Explain the views of Bernier about a more complex social reality of the Mughal Empire.3
Or
Explain with examples what historians meant by 'Integration of Cults.'3
24. How and when were the ruins of Hampi brought to light.3
Or
How did the Zamindars derive their power during the Mughal period? 3

Part C (Long Answer Questions)

8x3=24

25. "Villages in India were little republics during the Mughal period." Comment. 8
Or
Explain the significance of Kabir's poems and the traditions he drew to describe the Ultimate Reality.8
26. "The Amara-Nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire". Discuss.8
Or
Explain the barriers felt by Al-Biruni in understanding what he observed in India.8
27. Name the social classes which have issued coins. What light does it throw on the economy of India? 8
Or
How far were the Gotra rules prescribed by the Brahmanas followed? Explain with examples. 8

Part -D (Source based questions)

6x3=18

Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

28. The Malabar Coast (present-day Kerala)

Here is an excerpt from Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, composed by an anonymous Greek sailor (c. first century CE):

They (i.e. traders from abroad) send large ships to these market-towns on account of the great quantity and bulk of pepper and malabathrum (possibly cinnamon, produced in these regions). There are imported here, in the first place, a great quantity of coin; topaz ... antimony (a mineral used as a colouring substance), coral, crude glass, copper, tin, lead ... There is exported pepper, which is produced in quantity in only one region near these markets ... Besides this there are exported great quantities of fine pearls, ivory, silk cloth, ... transparent stones of all kinds, diamonds and sapphires, and tortoise shell.

Archaeological evidence of a bead-making industry, using precious and semi-precious stones, has been found in Kodumanal (Tamil Nadu). It is likely that local traders brought the stones mentioned in the Periplus from sites such as these to the coastal ports.

1. Explain the importance of the Malabar Coast.2
2. How did the exchange of goods take place? Explain with example.2
3. Explain the working of the bead making industry.2

28. The bazaar:

Paes gives a vivid description of the bazaar: Going forward, you have a broad and beautiful street ... In this street live many merchants, and there you will find all sorts of rubies, and diamonds, and emeralds, and pearls, and seed-pearls, and cloths, and every other sort of thing there is on earth and that you may wish to buy. Then you have there every evening a fair where they sell many common horses and nags, and also many citrons, and limes, and oranges, and grapes, and every other kind of garden stuff, and wood; you have all in this street.

More generally, he described the city as being “the best provided city in the world” with the markets “stocked with provisions such as rice, wheat, grains, India corn and a certain amount of barley and beans, moong, pulses and horse-gram” all of which were cheaply and abundantly available. According to Fernao Nuniz, the Vijayanagara markets were “overflowing with abundance of fruits, grapes and oranges, limes, pomegranates, jackfruit and mangoes and all very cheap”. Meat too was sold in abundance in the marketplaces. Nuniz describes “mutton, pork, venison, partridges, hares, doves, quail and all kinds of birds, sparrows, rats and cats and lizards” as being sold in the market of Bisnaga (Vijayanagara).

1. How can a city be called the best city? Explain with two examples.2
2. How did Fernao Nuniz describe the Vijaynagara city?2
3. Give two characteristic features of the city of Vijaynagara that find mention in all foreign accounts.2

30. The pilgrimage of the Mughal princess Jahanara, 1643:

The following is an excerpt from Jahanara’s biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti, titled *Munis al Arwah* (The Confidant of Spirits):

After praising the one God ... this lowly faqira (humble soul) Jahanara ... went from the capital Agra in the company of my great father (Emperor Shah Jahan) towards the pure region of incomparable Ajmer ... I was committed to this idea, that every day in every station I would perform two cycles of optional prayer ...

For several days ... I did not sleep on a leopard skin at night, I did not extend my feet in the direction of the blessed sanctuary of the revered saving master, and I did not turn my back towards him. I passed the days beneath the trees.

On Thursday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan, I attained the happiness of pilgrimage to the illuminated and the perfumed tomb ... With an hour of daylight remaining, I went to the holy sanctuary and rubbed my pale face with the dust of that threshold. From the doorway to the blessed tomb I went barefoot, kissing the ground. Having entered the dome, I went around the light-filled tomb of my master seven times ... Finally, with my own hand I put the finest quality of itar on the perfumed tomb of the revered one, and having taken off the rose scarf that I had on my head, I placed it on the top of the blessed tomb...

1. What are the gestures that Jahanara records to show her devotion to the Shaikh?2
2. How does she suggest that the Dargah was a special place?2
3. How do you know that Akbar also had a great regard for the Shaikh?2

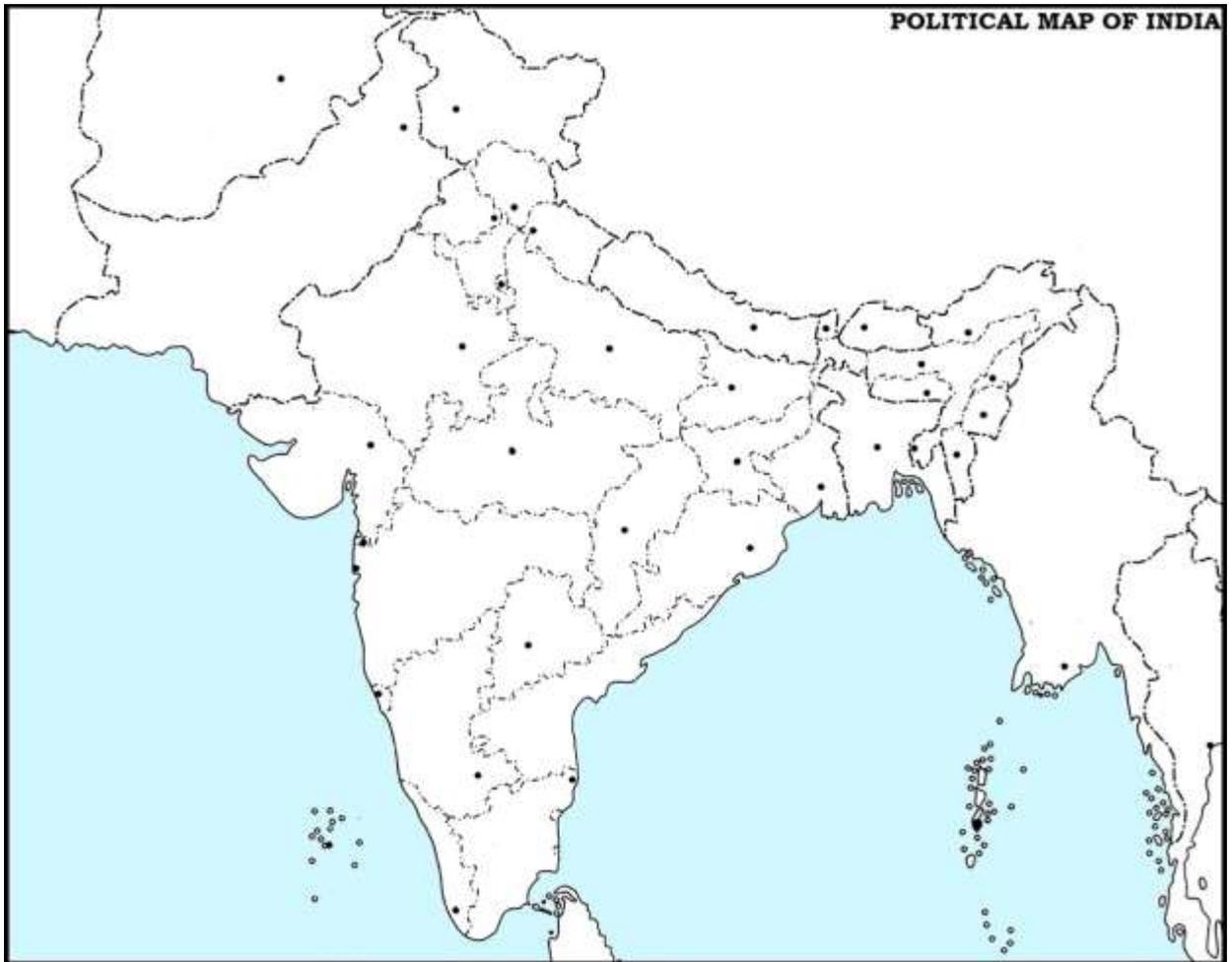
Part E (Map Question)

1x6=6

31.1 On the given Political Outline Map of India, locate and label the following with appropriately.

1. Golconda
2. Mysore
3. Madurai

31.2 On the same Political Outline Map of India, three places have been marked as A, B, C, which are related to the major Buddhist sites. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



Sample answer key

1-mark

Answer to question no.1: Shiva

Answer to question no.3: The name derived from the name of a mother. For example Satavahana rulers were identified through metonymics like Gotami –puta Siri Satakani.

Answer to question no. 24: The ruins of Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by colone Colin Mackenzie, an employee of the East India Company. He prepared the first survey map and collected initial information based on memories from the priests of the Virupaksha temple and those associated with the shrine of Pampadevi.

In 1836 epigraphists began collecting several dozen inscriptions found in these and other temples of Hampi. From 1856, photographers began to record the monuments. The historians also collated information from these source with accounts of foreign travellers and other literary texts written in Telugu,Tamil,Kannada and Sanskrit. Throughout the twentieth century the site was preserved by the ASI and the Kannada Department of Archeology and Museums. In 1976 Hampi was recognized as a site of National importance.

Answer to question no. 25: Kabir was one of the most popular Bhakti saints and believed to be a disciple of saint Ramananda. It is believed that he was born a Hindu but was raised by a Muslim family belonging to *Julahas* or community of weavers.

He believed that God is one but may be called by different names such as Hari, Allah or Rahim. He thus emphasized the unity of God. He strongly denounced idol worship, caste system and other ritual practices.

He felt that to gain true knowledge what we need is unflinching devotion to God. His liberal teachings made him unpopular with the orthodox sections of both Hindus and Muslims. His teachings were compiled in three distinct but overlapping traditions. The *Kabir Bijak* is preserved by the *Kabirpanth* (the path or sect of Kabir) in Varanasi and elsewhere in UP, the *Kabir Granthavali* is associated with the *Dadupanth* in Rajasthan, and many of his compositions are found in the *Adi Granth Sahib*. His poems have been found in different languages and some are composed in the special language of Nirguna poets, the *sant bhasha*. Others known as *ulatbansi* (upside down sayings),are written in a form in which everyday meanings are inverted for example-the lotus which blooms without flowers etc. hinting the difficulties of capturing the nature of Ultimate Reality in words. These verses also convey a sense of Kabir's mystical experiences.

Kabir also drew on a range of traditions to describe the Ultimate Reality. This included-Islam: he described the Ultimate Reality as *Allah*, *Hazrat*, Pir. He also drew on *Vedantic* traditions referring to God as *Alakh* (the unseen) , *Nirakar* (formless), Brahman and Atman. Other terms which had mystical connotations like *shabda* (sound) or *shunya* were taken from Yogic traditions. Thus his simple teachings and compassion made him extremely popular among the common people and his legacy is claimed by several groups, who remember him till date.

Source based Answers- 6 marks

Answer to question no. 29-

Ans -1. A city should be well stocked with all kinds of provisions like rice, corn and other goods. Markets should be over flowing with all kinds of necessary provisions available at cheap prices. There should be a good network of communication for the people. Health and sanitation must be well arranged by the authorities. It should infact provide with all the basic amenities.

Ans -2. Fernao Nuniz pointed out that the markets were overflowing with fruits like grapes, oranges and mangoes. All these fruits were found in abundance and were very cheap. Meat of various animals- hares,rabbits etc were also sold in the Vijaynagara markets.

Ans-3. Fortification of the city. These fortifications not only encircled the city but also its agricultural hinterlands and forests. The immense effort made by the rulers of Vijaynagara for the storage of water and to conduct it to the city. What was remarkable was the well irrigated field and watered gardens, despite Vijaynagara being in one of the most arid zone of the peninsula.

Map Answers: 6 marks

Answer to question no (31a) and (31 b) to be plotted on the Map provided.
