

Total No. of Printed Pages—16+1(Map)

HS/XII/A/Hs/NC/26

2 0 2 6

HISTORY

(New Course)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- The Question Paper comprises five Sections—A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the Question Paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section—A : Question Nos. **1** to **21** are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section—B : Question Nos. **22** to **27** are Short Answer-type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60–80 words.
- Section—C : Question Nos. **28** to **30** are Long Answer-type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300–350 words.
- Section—D : Question Nos. **31** to **33** are Source-based Questions with four sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
- 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-Script.
- There is no overall choice in the Question Paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in certain/few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

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SECTION—A

Multiple Choice Questions (Attempt **all** questions) : 1×21=21

1. Who among the following is often known as the 'Father of Indian Archaeology'?

- (a) Daya Ram Sahnii
- (b) Alexander Cunningham
- (c) Rakhal Das Banerji
- (d) R. E. M. Wheeler

2. Scholars have suggested that the Great Bath was meant for

- (a) public purpose
- (b) bathing space for women
- (c) ritual bath
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

3. Identify the Mahajanapada with the help of the following information :

- It was the region whose agriculture was most productive.
- Elephants, an important component of the army were found in the forest of this region.

Options :

- (a) Koshala
- (b) Maghada
- (c) Gandhara
- (d) Avanti

(3)

4. Which of the following dynasties was the first to issue gold coins in the first century CE?

- (a) Sunga Dynasty (b) Pandya Dynasty
(c) Chola Dynasty (d) Kushana Dynasty

5. Which of the following statements are true regarding the *Mahabharata*?

1. Sanskrit used in the *Mahabharata* is far simpler than that of the *Vedas*.
2. Historians classified *Mahabharata* into two broad heads as narrative and didactic.
3. *Mahabharata* is a dynamic text.
4. Didactic portions were first to be written down.

Options :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4

6. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the sentences carefully and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) :

Buddhism grew rapidly during the lifetime of Buddha and after his death.

Reason (R) :

It appealed to many people dissatisfied with existing religious practices and confused by the rapid social changes taking place around them.

Options :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

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- (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
7. Identify the image given below and choose the correct option from the following :



Options :

- (a) Northern Gateway of the Stupa at Sanchi
- (b) Western Gateway of the Stupa at Sanchi
- (c) Eastern Gateway of the Stupa at Sanchi
- (d) South Eastern Gateway of the Stupa at Sanchi

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The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 7 :

Gandhiji asked for the remission of taxes for the peasants in which of the following movements?

- (a) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (b) Champaran Satyagraha
- (c) Kheda Satyagraha
- (d) Salt Satyagraha

8. Match Column—I with Column—II :

<i>Column—I</i>	<i>Column—II</i>
A. Alberuni	1. <i>Rihla</i>
B. Abul Fazl	2. <i>Kitab al-Hind</i>
C. Ibn Battuta	3. <i>Travels in the Mughal Empire</i>
D. Francois Bernier	4. <i>Akbarnama</i>

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

- (a) A B C D
 1 2 3 4
- (b) A B C D
 2 4 1 3
- (c) A B C D
 3 4 1 2
- (d) A B C D
 4 1 2 3

(6)

- 9.** Francois Bernier, a doctor, a political philosopher and historian was a traveller from
- (a) Morocco
 - (b) Samar Khand
 - (c) Uzbekistan
 - (d) France
- 10.** Who among the following Gurus laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth?
- (a) Guru Gobind Singh
 - (b) Guru Arjan
 - (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur
 - (d) Guru Nanak
- 11.** Who among the following brought to light the ruins of Hampi in 1800?
- (a) Abdur Razzaq
 - (b) Thomas Hickey
 - (c) Colin Mackenzie
 - (d) R. E. M. Wheeler

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12. Match *Column—I* with *Column—II* :

Column—I

Column—II

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| A. Hazara Rama Temple | 1. decorated with delicately carved pillars |
| B. Vitthala Temple | 2. had nine towers |
| C. Virupaksha Temple | 3. has several halls and a unique shrine design as a chariot |
| D. Lotus Mahal | 4. includes scenes from the <i>Ramayana</i> |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

(a) A B C D
1 2 3 4

(b) A B C D
4 3 1 2

(c) A B C D
3 1 4 2

(d) A B C D
2 4 1 3

13. The term used for a village headman during the Mughal period was known as

- (a) Muqaddam
- (b) Kamil
- (c) Asamis
- (d) Zamindars

14. From the following, which one depicts the correct meaning of the term 'Jins-i-kamil' concerning crops in Mughal India?

- (a) Pulses and millets
- (b) Cotton and sugarcane
- (c) Papaya and pineapple
- (d) None of the above

15. Which of the following statements regarding the Paharias are correct?

1. British embarked on a brutal policy of extermination, hunting the Paharias down and killing them.
2. Paharia chiefs were given an annual allowance.
3. Many Paharia chiefs accepted the allowance.

Options :

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

16. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the sentences carefully and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) :

Deccan Riots Commission was formed by the Government of Bengal.

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Reason (R) :

It submitted its report in 1878.

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.

17. Who led the Revolt of 1857 at Kanpur?

- (a) Nana Sahib
- (b) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah
- (c) Rani Lakshmibai
- (d) Bahadur Shah

18. The British established laws to abolish customs like Sati by William Bentinck in the year

- (a) 1826
- (b) 1827
- (c) 1828
- (d) 1829

19. Gandhiji made his first major public appearance in India at

- (a) Champaran Satyagraha
- (b) Benaras Hindu University
- (c) Aligarh Muslim University
- (d) Ahmedabad Satyagraha

20. Purna Swaraj as a resolution of the Congress was taken at the

- (a) Calcutta Session
- (b) Bombay Session
- (c) Lahore Session
- (d) Lucknow Session

21. The Objectives Resolution on 13th December, 1946 was introduced by

- (a) B. R. Ambedkar
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

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SECTION—B

Short Answer-type Questions :

3×6=18

- 22.** Explain why archaeologists find the Harappan script enigmatic.

Or

How was trade and exchange facilitated by the introduction of coinage from the 6th century BCE onwards?

- 23.** Explain the Varna system according to the *Dharmasutras* and *Dharmashastras*.

Or

Describe the structure of the Stupa.

- 24.** “India had a unique system of communication during the 14th century.” Examine the statement of Ibn Battuta.

Or

Who was the preceptor/instructor of Mirabai and how did she challenge the norms of the society?

- 25.** Explain the water resource management of Vijayanagara empire with examples.

Or

What are the problems that historians face in using *Ain-i-Akbari* as a source for reconstructing Mughal Agrarian History during the 16th and 17th century?

(12)

26. Why did the Santhals rebel against the British rule?

Or

What were the provisions of the Subsidiary Alliance by Lord Wellesley?

27. What were the contributions of Tirot Sing, Kiang Nangbah and Pa Togan Sangma against the British colonialism?

Or

Why were the dialogues at the Round Table Conference inconclusive?

Or

Why did Mahatma Gandhi think Hindustani should be the National language of Free India?

SECTION—C

Long Answer-type Questions :

8×3=24

28. Examine how archaeologists trace the socio-economic differences in the Harappan society and what difference they noticed.

Or

Explain the main teachings of the Buddha and about his followers.

29. “Mahanavami Dibba of the Vijayanagara empire was known for its architecture.” Explain this statement.

Or

“The role of women in the Mughal Agrarian Society was significant.” Explain this statement.

- 30.** Explain the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1919–1922 as a form of protest against the British rule.

Or

Explain the role of the dominant voices in the making of the Indian Constitution.

SECTION—D

Source-based Questions :

4×3=12

- 31.** Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The Sudarshana Lake in Gujarat

The Sudarshana lake was an artificial reservoir. We know about it from a rock inscription (c. second century CE) in Sanskrit, composed to record the achievements of the Shaka ruler Rudradaman.

The inscription mentions that the lake, with embankments and water channels, was built by a local governor during the rule of the Mauryas. However, a terrible storm broke the embankments and water gushed out of the lake. Rudradaman, who was then ruling the area, claimed to have got the lake repaired using his own resources, without imposing any tax on his subjects.

Questions :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Where is Sudarshana lake located? | 1 |
| (b) What kind of a lake was Sudarshana? | 1 |
| (c) How do we get to know about Sudarshana lake? | 1 |
| (d) Why was it repaired and by whom? | 1 |

- 32.** Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The Imperial Karkhanas

Bernier is perhaps the only historian who provides a detailed account of the working of the imperial Karkhanas or workshops.

Large halls are seen at many places, called Karkhanas or workshops for the artisans. In one hall, embroiderers are busily employed, superintended by a master. In another, you see the goldsmiths, in a third, painters; in a fourth, varnishers in lacquerwork; in a fifth, joiners, turners, tailors and shoe-makers; in a sixth, manufacturers of silk, brocade and fine muslins....

The artisans come every morning to their Karkhanas where they remain employed the whole day; and in the evening return to their homes. In this quiet regular manner, their time glides away; no one aspiring for any improvement in the condition of life wherein he happens to be born.

Questions :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) What are Karkhanas? | 1 |
| (b) Who gave a detailed account of the imperial Karkhanas during the Mughals? | 1 |
| (c) How many halls are there in the imperial Karkhanas and what were the artisans working in hall four and six? | 1 |
| (d) How does Bernier convey a sense that, although there was a great deal of activity, there was little progress? | 1 |

- 33.** Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The Jotedars of Dinajpur

The Jotedars who cultivate large portions of land are very refractory, and know that the Zamindars have no power over them. They pay only a few rupees on account of their revenue and then fall in balance almost every Kist (instalment), they hold more lands than they are entitled to by their Pottahs (deeds of contract). Should the Zamindar's officers, in consequence, summon them to the Cutcherry, and detain them for one or two hours with a view to reprimand them, they immediately go and complain at the Foujdari Thana (police station) for imprisonment and at the Munsiff's (a judicial officer at the lower court) Cutcherry for being dishonoured and whilst the causes continue unsettled, they instigate the petty ryots not to pay their revenue consequently....

Questions :

- (a) What are the ways in which the Jotedars of Dinajpur resisted the authority of the Zamindars? 1
- (b) How did the Zamindars reprimand the Jotedars? 1
- (c) Where did the Jotedars go to complain? 1
- (d) Why do the Jotedars instigate the petty ryots? 1

SECTION—E

(Map-based Questions)

34. (a) On the political map of India (on Page No. 17), locate the main centres of the Revolt of 1857 : 3
- (i) Delhi
- (ii) Jhansi
- (iii) Avadh
- (b) On the same political map of India, two places related to the important centres of the National Movement have been marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2
- [**Important** : Tear Page No. 17 along the dotted line and attach it with the Answer-Book]

[The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 34]

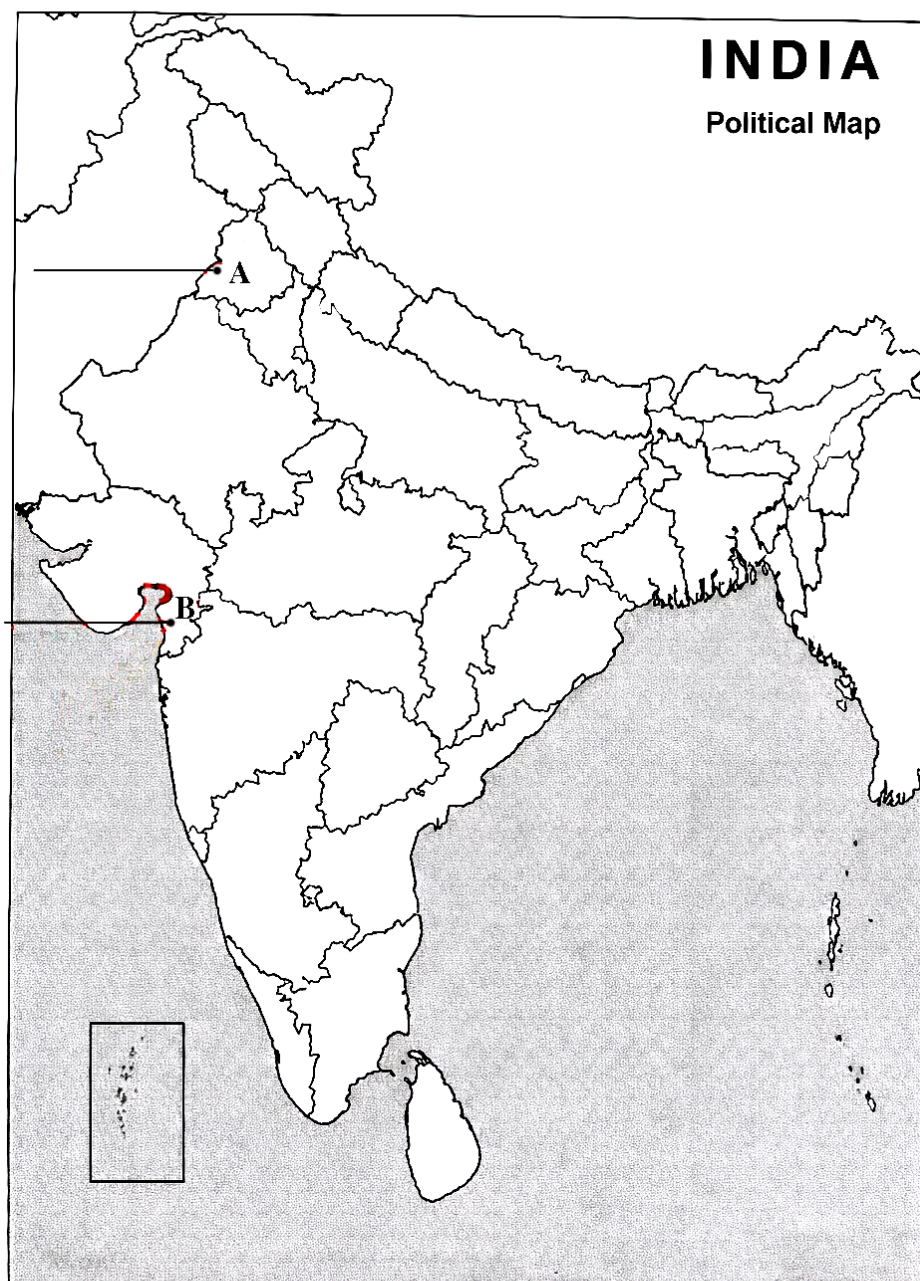
- (i) Who was the first professional archaeologist to work in India? 1
- (ii) In which language has Allahabad Pillar Inscription been composed? 1
- (iii) Name the *Pitaka* that includes Buddhist teachings. 1
- (iv) Who painted the artwork Relief of Lucknow? 1
- (v) Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly? 1

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For Question No. **34**

Roll No. _____

Fold and then tear along the dotted line or detach this page



(Attach with the Answer-Book)

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