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History

CBSE **Class 12** (*Term I*)

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Sample Question Papers

History CBSE Class 12 (*Term I*)

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arihant

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☞ **Sales & Support Offices**

Agra, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Bareilly, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati,
Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jhansi, Kolkata, Lucknow, Nagpur & Pune.

☞ **ISBN: 978-93-25795-26-6**

PO No : TXT-XX-XXXXXXX-X-XX

Published by Arihant Publications (India) Ltd.

For further information about the books published by Arihant, log on to
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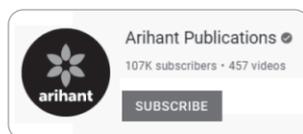
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Syllabus

History CBSE Class 12 (Term I)

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1.	<i>Theme 1</i> Bricks, Beads and Bones	25
2.	<i>Theme 2</i> Kings, Framers and Towns	
3.	<i>Theme 3</i> Kinship, Caste and Class	
4.	<i>Theme 4</i> Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings	
6.	<i>Theme 6</i> Bhakti- Sufi Traditions	15
7.	<i>Theme 7</i> An Imperial Capital: Vijayanagara	
	Total	40



MCQs Preparation Tips

Focus on Theory

MCQs can be formed from any part or line of the chapter. So, strong command on theory will increase your chances to solve objective questions correctly and quickly.

Practice of Solving MCQs

Cracking an MCQ-based examination requires you to be familiar with the question format, so continuous practice will make you more efficient in solving MCQs.

Speed & Accuracy

In MCQ-based examination, you need both speed and accuracy, if your accuracy is good but speed is slow then you might attempt less questions resulting in low score.

Learn to Identify Wrong Answers

The simplest trick is, observe the options first and take out the least possible one and repeat the process until you reach the correct option.

Analyze your Performance

During the practice of MCQs you can identify your weak & strong topics/chapter by analyzing of incorrect answers, in this way you will get an awareness about your weaker topics.

Practice through Sample Papers

Solving more & more papers will make you more efficient and smarter for exams. Solve lots of Sample Papers given in a good Sample Papers book.

Attempting MCQs in Exams

1. Read the paper from beginning to end & attempt those questions first in which you are confident. Now move on to those questions which requires thinking and in last attempt those questions for which you need more attention.
2. Read instructions of objective questions carefully and find out what is being asked, a bit carelessness can lead you to incorrect answer.
3. Tick/Write down the correct option only while filling the OMR sheet.

Step by step solution is not required in MCQ type questions, it is a waste of time, you will not get extra marks for this.

4. Most of the time, you need not to solve the MCQ completely to get the correct option. You can start thinking in reverse order and choose the best fit option.
5. As there is no negative marking for incorrect answers, so don't leave any question unanswered. Use your guess if you have not exact idea about the correct answer.

— ONE DAY —

REVISION

Revise all the Chapters in a Day just
before the Examination...

ONE DAY REVISION

Revise All the Chapters in a Day
Just Before the Examination...

Part-I : Themes in Indian History

● Bricks, Beads and Bones

The Harappan Civilisation

- The Harappan seal is possibly the most distinctive artefact of the Harappan or Indus valley civilisation.
- The Indus valley civilisation is also called as the **Harappan culture**.
- Archaeologists use the term 'culture' for a group of objects that are distinctive in style and are usually found together within a specific geographical area and period of time.
- The civilisation got its name from Harappa, which was the first site to be excavated. It was dated between c 2600 and 1900 BCE.
- The Harappan civilisation is sometimes called the **Mature Harappan culture** to distinguish it from other cultures.

Beginnings of Harappan Civilisation

- There were several archaeological cultures in the region prior to the Mature Harappan.
- These culture were associated with distinctive pottery, evidence of agriculture and pastoralism and some crafts.

Subsistence Strategies of Harappan Civilisation

- These cultures shared certain common elements including subsistence strategies.
- The Harappans ate a wide range of plant and animal products, including fish.
- Grains found at Harappan sites include wheat, barley, lentil, chickpea and sesame.

- Millets are found from sites in Gujarat. Evidence of rice are rare found.
- Animal bones found at Harappan sites include those of cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo and pig.
- Bones of wild species such as boar, deer and gharial are also found.

Agricultural Technologies

- **Terracotta models** of the plough have been found at sites in Cholistan and at Banawali (Haryana).
- Most Harappan sites are located in semi-arid lands, where irrigation was probably required for agriculture.
- Traces of canals in Shortughai (Afghanistan) and water reservoirs in Dholavira (Gujarat) were found.

Mohenjodaro : A Planned Urban Centre

- The most unique feature of the Harappan civilisation was the development of urban centres.
- The **Mohenjodaro** settlement is divided into two sections, **citadel** (smaller but higher settlement) and **lower town** (larger but lower settlement).
- Citadel was walled. The buildings were constructed on mud brick platforms.
- The Lower Town was also walled. Several buildings were built on platforms, which served as foundations.
- Other signs of planning include bricks, which were either sun dried or baked. It was of standardised ratio.

Drainage System

- One of the most distinctive feature of Harappan cities was the carefully **planned drainage system**.
- Roads and streets were laid out in grid pattern, intersecting at right angles.
- Streets with drains were built first and then houses were built along them.

Domestic Architecture

- The Lower Town at Mohenjodaro provides examples of residential buildings.
- The courtyard was probably the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving, particularly during hot and dry weather.
- Every house had its own bathroom, some had wells also.

The Citadel

- There are structures in citadel that were probably used for special public purposes.
- The **Great Bath** was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides.
- The Great Bath meant for some kind of a special ritual bath.

Tracking Social Differences : Burials

- At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits.
- Some graves contain pottery and ornaments. In some instances the dead were buried with copper mirrors. Precious things were not found with the dead, it seems that Harappans did not believe in burying precious things with the dead.

Artefacts

- To identify social differences archaeologists study artefacts and broadly classify them as utilitarian and luxuries.
- **Utilitarian** includes objects of daily use that were made of stone or clay.
- Objects were considered **luxuries** if they were rare or made from costly, non-local materials or with complicated technologies.

Art and Craft Production

- A variety of materials were used to make beads such as stones like carnelian jasper, crystal, quartz and steatite; metals like copper, bronze and gold and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay.
- Techniques for making beads differed according to the material.
- **Nageshwar** and **Balakot** were specialised centres for making shell objects.

Identifying Centres of Production

- In order to identify centres of craft production, archaeologists usually look for raw material such as stone nodules, whole shells, copper ore, tools, unfinished objects, rejects and waste material.

Strategies for Procuring Materials

- A variety of materials were used for craft production.
- While some materials such as clay were locally available, many materials such as stone, timber and metal had to be procured from outside the alluvial plain.

Materials from the Sub-continent and Beyond

- Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways.
- For procuring raw materials they send expeditions to areas such as the **Khetri** region of Rajasthan (for copper) and South India (for gold).

Contact with Distant Lands

- Archaeological evidences found at the ancient sites suggested about the contact of Harappans with other contemporary civilisations.
- Archaeological finds suggest that copper was probably brought from **Oman**, on the South- Eastern tip of the Arabian peninsula.
- A distinctive type of vessel, a large Harappan jar coated with a thick layer of black clay has been found at Omani sites.

Seals, Script, Weights**Seals and Sealings**

- Seals and sealings were used to facilitate long distance communication. The sealings conveyed the identity of the sender.

Script

- Harappan seals usually have a line of writing and probably containing the name title of the owner.
- Most inscriptions are short and the longest contained about 26 signs.
- The script remains undeciphered but it has signs between 375 and 400. The script was written from **right to left**.

Weights

- Exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a cubical stone called **chert**.

Ancient Authority

- Complex decisions were taken and implemented in Harappan society.
- Settlements were strategically set-up in specific locations for various reasons.

Palaces and Kings

- A large building found at Mohenjodaro was labelled as a palace by archaeologists but no magnificent findings marked it as a palace.
- A stone statue was labelled and continues to be known as the **priest-king**.
- Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers and everybody enjoyed equal status.

The End of the Civilisation

- By c. 1800 BCE most of the mature Harappan sites in regions such as Cholistan had become uninhabited.
- After 1900 BC, there was a marked change in material culture with the disappearance of the artefacts of the civilisation like weights, seals and special beads.
- Several explanation have been put forward about the reasons for the end of civilisation like climate change, deforestation, excessive floods, over use of landscape, etc. But they do not explain the collapse of the entire civilisation.

Discovering the Harappan Civilisation

Many archaeologists have discovered several aspects of the Harappan civilisation

Alexander Cunningham

- Cunningham, was the **first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)**. He began archaeological excavations in the mid-19th century.
- Cunningham's main interest was in the archaeology of the early historic (c. 6th century BCE-4th century CE) and later periods.
- When he received a Harappan seal found by an Englishman, he unsuccessfully tried to place it in the time frame between 4th and 7th centuries CE, which caused confusion in his mind. Thus, he missed the significance of Harappa.

A New Old Civilisation

- Seals were discovered at Harappa by archaeologists such as **Daya Ram Sahni** in the early decades of the 20th century.
- **Rakhal Das Banerji** found similar seals at Mohenjodaro.

● **Kings, Farmers and Towns** **Early States and Economies (c. 600 BCE-600 CE)**

- After the end of Harappan Civilisation, during a long span of 1500 years, there were several developments in different parts of the sub-continent.
- This was also the period during which the **Rigveda** was composed by people living along the Indus and its tributaries.

- In 1924, **John Marshall**, Director-General of the ASI, announced the discovery of a new civilisation to the world in the form of Indus valley.
- John Marshall's period as Director-General of the ASI marked a major change in Indian archaeology. He was the first professional archaeologist to work in India and brought his experience of working in Greece and Crete to the field.

New Techniques and Questions

- In 1944, **REM Wheeler** as Director-General of the ASI, emphasised the need to follow the stratigraphy of mound rather than to dig mechanically along uniform horizontal line. He rectified the previous problems faced by the archaeologists.

Problems of Piecing Together the Past**Classifying Finds**

Archaeologists classified their findings by following two principles

- One is in terms of material, such as stone clay, metal, bone, ivory, etc.
- The second is in terms of function. Archaeologists have to decide whether, for instance, an artefact is a tool or an ornament or both or something meant for ritual use.

Problems of Interpretation

- Reconstructing religious practices was a problematic issue for archaeologists. Every archaeologist thought that certain objects which seemed unusual or unfamiliar had religious significance.
- These objects included terracotta figurines of women, heavily jewelled, some with elaborate head-dresses. These were regarded as mother goddesses
- In some seals, a figure shown seated cross-legged in a 'yogic' posture, sometimes surrounded by animals, has been regarded as a depiction of **proto-Shiva**.
- The earliest religious text, the *Rigveda* (compiled c. 1500-1000 BCE) mentions a god named **Rudra**, which is a name used for Shiva in later Puranic traditions.

Prinsep and Piyadassi

- **James Prinsep**, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi. These scripts were used in the earliest inscription and coins.

- Most of these mentioned a king referred to as **piyadassi**—meaning 'pleasant to behold'. There were a few inscriptions which also referred to the king as Asoka.
- European and Indian scholars used inscriptions and texts composed in a variety of languages to reconstruct the lineages of major dynasties that had ruled the sub-continent.

The Earliest States

The Sixteen Mahajanapadas

- The 6th century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history.
- Early Buddhist and Jaina texts mention, sixteen states known as **Mahajanapadas**.
- Janapada means the land where a jana (a people, a clan or tribe) sets its foot or settles. It is a word used in both Prakrit and Sanskrit.
- Most **Mahajanapadas** were ruled by kings, which some known as **ganas** or **sanghas**, were oligarchies, where power was shared by a number of men collectively called **rajas**.
- Each **Mahajanapada** had a capital city, which was often fortified.
- From c. 6th century BCE onwards Brahmanas began composing Sanskrit texts known as the **Dharmasutras**.

First Amongst The Sixteen : Magadha

- Between the 6th and the 4th centuries BCE, Magadha (in present day Bihar) became the most powerful **Mahajanapada**.
- Magadha was a region where agriculture was especially productive. Iron mines (in present-day Jharkhand) were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons.
- Initially, Rajagaha was the capital of Magadha which later shifted to Pataliputra (presently Patna) in 4th century BCE.

An Early Empire

- **Chandragupta Maurya** founded the Mauryan empire in c 321 BCE.

Finding Out about the Mauryas

- Historians have used a variety of sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire. These include archaeological finds, especially sculpture.
- Kautilya or Chanakya has mentioned about the Mauryan Empire in the **Arthashastra**.
- Buddhist, Jaina and puranic literature as well as inscription of Asoka, gives information about the empire.
- Inscriptions also mention about the Mauryan empire. These are writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal and pottery. These are the permanent records, some of which carry dates.

Administering the Empire

- There were **five major political centres** in the empire i.e. the capital Pataliputra the provincial centres of Taxila, Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri.
- The administrative control was strongest in areas around the capital and the provincial centres.
- Communication along both land and riverine routes was vital for the existence of the empire.
- Army was an important means for ensuring the protection. **Megasthenes** mentions a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activities.

Importance of Empire

- In nineteenth century, the history of early India including that of Mauryan empire was discovered.
- Asoka came to be regarded as inspiring figure by nationalist leaders. He was more humble than later rulers who adopted grandiose (magnificent) titles.

New Notions of Kingship

Chiefs and Kings in the South

- A **chief** was a powerful man whose position may or may not be hereditary. He receives gifts from his sub-ordinates (unlike Kings who usually collect taxes) and often distributes these amongst his supporters.
- The new kingdoms that emerged in the Deccan and further South, included the chiefdoms of the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas in **Tamilakam** (the name of the ancient Tamil country).

Divine Kings

- Kings often tried to identify themselves with a variety of deities in order to claim high status. This strategy was used by the **Kushanas** (c. 1st century BCE 1st century CE), who ruled over a vast kingdom extending from Central Asia to North-West India.
- **Colossal statues** of Kushana rulers have been found installed in a shrine at Mat near Mathura (Uttar Pradesh).
- By the 4th century evidence of larger states, including the Gupta Empire, have been found. Many of these depended on **samantas**, men who maintained themselves through local resources including control over land.

A Changing Countryside

Popular Perceptions of Kings

- Historian have examined stories contained in anthologies such as the Jatakas and the Panchatantra.
- The **Jatakas** were written in **Pali** around the middle of the first millennium CE.

- One story known as the **Gandatindu Jataka** describes the condition of the subjects of a wicked king. These included elderly women and men, cultivators, herders, village boys and even animals.

Strategies for Increasing Production

- From 6th century BCE, ploughing agriculture became prevalent. It was used in fertile alluvial river valleys such as those of Ganga and Kaveri.
- The iron ploughshare led to a growth in agricultural productivity, but its use was restricted to certain parts of the sub-continent only.

Differences in Rural Society

- With an increase in production, there was a growing difference amongst people engaged in agriculture like landless agricultural labourers, small peasants and large landholders.
- The term **gahapati** was often used in Pali texts to designate the second and third categories.
- Early Tamil literature (the Sangam texts) also mentions different categories of people living in the villages i.e. large landowners or **vellalar**, ploughmen or **uzhavar** and slaves or **adimai**.

Land Grants and New Rural Elites

- Grants of land were started from the early centuries of the Common Era, many of which were recorded in inscriptions.
- The records that have survived are generally about grants to religious institutions or to Brahmanas.
- The inscription also gives us an idea about rural populations. These included Brahmanas and peasants as well as others who expected to provide a range of produce to the king or his representatives.

Towns and Trade

New Cities

- The urban centres emerged in several parts of the sub-continent from c. 6th century BCE.
- All major towns were located along routes of communication, e.g., **Pataliputra** was on riverine routes.
- Others, such as **Ujjayini**, were along land routes and yet others, such as **Puhar**, were near the coast, from where sea routes began.

Urban Populations : Elites and Craftspersons

- The artefacts recovered from excavation includes fine pottery bowls and dishes, with a glossy finish, known as **Northern Black Polished Ware**, probably used by rich people.
- The artefacts also include ornaments, tools, weapons, vessels, figurines, made of a wide range of materials-gold, silver, copper, bronze, ivory, glass, shell and terracotta.

- Organisations of craft producers and merchants were known as **guilds** or **shrenis**. These guilds probably procured raw materials, regulated production and marketed the finished product.

Trade in the Sub-continent and Beyond

- From the 6th century BCE, land and river routes crossed the sub-continent and extended in various directions both overland and overseas.
- Those who travelled these routes included peddlers who probably travelled on foot and merchants who travelled with caravans of bullock carts.
- There were also seafarers, whose ventures were risky, but highly profitable. Successful merchants were designated as **masattuvan** in Tamil and **setthis** and **sattavahas** in Prakrit.

Coins and Kings

- **Punch-marked coins** made of silver and copper (c. 6th century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used.
- Numismatists have studied these and other coins to reconstruct possible commercial networks.
- The **first gold coins** were issued in 1st century CE by the **Kushanas**. These were virtually identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman emperors and the Parthian rulers of Iran.
- Coins were also issued by tribal republics. Some of the most spectacular gold coins were issued by the Guptarulers.

Deciphering Inscriptions

Deciphering Brahmi

- Most scripts used to write modern Indian languages are derived from Brahmi script.
- From the late 18th century, European scholars with the help of Indian pandits could study several Manuscripts in Bengali and Devanagari and compared their letters with older letters.
- Scholars who studied early inscriptions sometimes assumed that these were in Sanskrit, although the earliest inscriptions were, in fact, in Prakrit.
- It was only after decades of careful investigations by several epigraphists that James Prinsep was able to decipher **Asokan Brahmi** in 1838.

Deciphering Kharosthi

- The Kharosthi script used in inscriptions in the North-West. Here, coins of Indo-Greek Kings are found who ruled over the area (c. 2nd-1st centuries BCE).
- These coins contain the names of kings written in Greek and Kharosthi scripts, later Prakrit was identified on these coins.

Historical Evidence from Inscriptions

- According to the inscriptions, **Devanampiya**, often translated as 'beloved of the gods' and **piyadassi** as 'pleasant to behold' were the titles adopted by the Asoka.
- After examining all these inscriptions and finding that they match in terms of content, style, language and palaeography, epigraphists have concluded that they were issued by the same ruler.

The Limitations of Inscriptional Evidence

- Sometimes, there are technical limitations of inscriptional evidence such as sometimes letters are very faintly engraved, and thus reconstructions are uncertain.
- Besides, it is not always easy to be sure about the exact meaning of the words used in inscriptions.
- Although, several thousand inscriptions have been discovered but not all have been deciphered, published and translated.

● Kinship, Caste and Class

Early Societies (c. 600 BCE - 600 CE)

- Historians often use textual traditions to understand the changes in economic and political life processes.
- **Mahabharata** is a colossal epic consisting of over 100,000 verses that depicts wide range of social categories and situations.
- It was composed over a period of about 1000 years (c. 500 BCE onwards) and some of the stories it contains may have been in circulation even earlier.
- The central story of the *Mahabharata* reinforced that the idea of patriliney was valuable. Under patriliney, sons could claim the resources (including the throne in the case of Kings) of their fathers when the latter died.
- Patriliney is evident in mantras in ritual texts such as the *Rigveda*.

Rules of Marriage

Sons were important for the continuity of the patrilineage.

Daughters had no claims to the resources of the household. Marrying them into families outside the kin was considered desirable. This system is called **exogamy** (literally, marrying outside). Girls and women who belonged to high status were ensured that they would get married at right time and to right person.

From c. 500 BCE, these norms were compiled in Sanskrit texts known as the **Dharmasutras** and **Dharmashastras**. The most important of such works, the *Manusmriti*, was compiled between c. 200 BCE and 200 CE.

The Critical Edition of the Mahabharata

- **VS Sukthankar**, an Indian Sanskrit Scholar, initiated the task of preparing a critical edition of the *Mahabharata*. The project took 47 years to complete.
- Two things became apparent from this. Firstly, there were several common elements in the Sanskrit versions of the story. It was evident in manuscripts found all over the sub-continent, from Kashmir and Nepal in the North to Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the South. Secondly, there was enormous regional variation in the text.

Kinship and Marriage : Many Rules and Varied Practices

Finding Out About Families

- Families are usually parts of larger networks of people. The term **kinfolk** is used for these networks of relatives.
- Familial ties are often regarded as 'natural' and based on blood. For instance, some societies regard cousins as being blood relations, whereas others do not.

The Ideal of Patriliney

- The *Mahabharata* is a story about changing kinship relations. It describes a feud over land and power between two groups of cousins, the Kauravas and the Pandavas. They belonged to a single ruling family, i.e. the Kurus, a lineage dominating one of the *janapadas*.

Types of Marriages

- Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit. This could be a kin group, caste or a group living in the same locality.
- Exogamy refers to marriage outside the unit.
- Polygyny is the practice of a man having several wives.
- Polyandry is the practice of a woman having several husbands.

The Gotra of Women

- From c. 1000 BCE onwards, people (especially Brahmanas) were classified in terms of **gotras**.
- Each *gotra* was named after a Vedic seer (sage), and all those who belonged to the same *gotra* were regarded as his descendants.
- Two rules about *gotra* were particularly important. First, women were expected to give up their father's *gotra* and adopt that of their husbands on marriage and second, members of the same *gotra* could not marry.

Importance of Mother

- Satavahana rulers were identified through **metonymics** (names derived from that of the mother). This practice reflected the presence of matriliney. However, the succession to the throne was generally patrilineal.

Social Differences Within and Beyond the Framework of Caste

- The term caste refers to a set of order of social categories in rank. This order was laid down in the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.
- Brahmana claimed to be on the top while the shudras were kept at the bottom.

The 'Right' Occupation

- The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras contained rules about the ideal 'occupations' of the four categories or *varnas*.
- **Brahmanas** were supposed to study and teach the Vedas.
- **Kshatriyas** were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice.
- **Vaishayas**, were to engage in agriculture, pastoralism and trade.
- **Shudras** were assigned only one occupation that was serving the three 'higher' *varnas*.

Non-Kshatriya Kings

- According to the Shastras, only Kshatriyas could be kings. However, several important ruling lineages probably had different origins.
- Buddhist texts suggested that Mauryas were Kshatriyas but Brahmanical texts described them as being of low origin.
- The Shungas and Kanvas, the immediate successors of the Mauryas, were Brahmanas.
- Other rulers, such as the Shakas who came from Central Asia, were regarded as **mlechchhas**, barbarians or outsiders by the Brahmanas.

Jatis and Social Mobility

- In Brahmanical theory, *jati* like *varna*, was based on birth. While the number of *varnas* was fixed at four, there was no restriction on the number of *jatis*.
- People living in forests such as the *nishadas goldsmith (suvanakara)*, were classified as *jati* by Brahmanical authorities as they did not easily fit into the fourfold *varna* system.

Beyond the Four Varnas : Integration

- There were some communities whose social practices were not influenced by Brahmanical ideas. For example, categories such as the *nishada*, to which Ekalavya belonged.

- Sometimes those who spoke non-Sanskritic languages were labelled as *mlechchhas*.

Beyond the Four Varnas Subordination and Conflict

- The Brahmanas considered some people as being outside the system and classified them as **untouchable**.
- The *Manusmriti* laid down the 'duties' of the *chandals*. They had to live outside the village, use discarded things, and wear clothes of the dead and ornaments of iron.

Control Over Resources and Status**Gendered Access to Property**

- According to the *Manusmriti*, the paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons after the death of the parents, with a special share for the eldest. Women could not claim a share of these resources.
- Women were allowed to retain the gifts they received on the occasion of their marriage as **stridhana** (literally, a woman's wealth).

Varna and Access to Property

- According to the Brahminical texts, another criterion (apart from gender) for regulating access to wealth was *varna*.
- The only 'occupation' prescribed for Shudras was **servitude**, while a variety of occupations were listed for men of the first three *varnas*.

An Alternative Social Scenario : Sharing Wealth

- In an alternative scenario to the *varna* system, people either claimed or were assigned status on the basis of their wealth.
- There were other situations where men who were generous were respected, while those who were miserly or simply accumulated wealth for themselves were disliked.

Explaining Social Differences: A Social Contract

- The Buddhists also developed an alternative understanding of social inequalities and institutions required to regulate social conflict.
- According to a myth in **Sutta Pitaka**, they suggested that human beings initially had not fully evolved bodily forms and the world of plants was also not fully developed. Human beings lived in a state of peace.
- There was a gradual deterioration of this state as human beings became increasingly greedy, vindictive and deceitful.
- Subsequently they developed a notion of kingship based on human choice with taxes as a form of payment for services rendered by the king.

Handling Texts : Historians and the Mahabharata

- Historians examine whether texts were written in Prakrit, Pali or Tamil, (the languages that were probably used by ordinary people) or in Sanskrit.

Language and Content

- The version of the *Mahabharata* is in Sanskrit (although there are versions in other languages as well).
- Historians usually classify the contents of the present text under two broad heads. These are sections that contain stories, designated as the **narrative** and sections that contain prescriptions about social norms, designated as **didactic**.

Author(s) and Dates

- The original story of Mahabharata was probably composed by charioteer bard known as **sutas** who generally accompanied Kshatriya warriors.
- Then with the emergence of chiefdoms such as Kurus and Panchalas, Brahmanas took over the story and began to commit it to writing.
- In the next phase between C 200 BCE to 200 CE, the growing importance of worship of Lord Vishnu led to the identification of Lord Krishna (one of the important figure in the epic) with him.

- Subsequently, between C 200 and 400 CE, large didactic sections resembling the Manusmriti was added.

The Search for Convergence

- The Mahabharata, like any major epic, contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces and settlements.
- In 1951-52, the archaeologist BB Lal excavated a site at a village, named Hastinapura in Meerut district.
- Lal found evidence of fine occupational levels but he described only the second and third level. These levels were about the architecture of the houses.

A Dynamic Text (Mahabharata)

- The Mahabharata can be considered as a dynamic text. It is being written over a span of time and the growth of the *Mahabharata* did not stop with the Sanskrit version.
- Over the centuries, many versions of the epic were written in a variety of languages through an ongoing process of dialogue between peoples, communities and those who wrote the texts.

Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings

Cultural Developments (c. 600 BCE-600CE)

A Glimpse of Sanchi

- 19th century Europeans were very interested in the stupa at Sanchi.
- The rulers of Bhopal, **Shahjehan Begum** and her successor **Sultan Jehan Begum**, provided money for the preservation of the ancient site.

Debates and Discussions

- Buddhist texts, mention 64 sects or schools of thought.
- Teachers travelled from place to place, trying to convince one another as well as lay persons, about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world.
- Debates took place in the *kutagarashala*, a hut with a pointed roof or in groves where travelling mendicants halted.

Thinkers, Beliefs and Traditions

- The mid-first millennium BCE saw the emergence of thinkers such as Zarathustra in Iran, Kong Zi in China, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle in Greece, and Mahavira and Gautama Buddha, among many others in India.

Beyond Worldly Pleasures

The Message of Mahavira

- The basic philosophy of the Jainas was already in existence in North India before the birth of Vardhamana, who came to be known as Mahavira.
- The most important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated, even stones, rocks and water have life.
- Non-injury to living being, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects, is important according to Jaina philosophy.

The Sacrificial Tradition

- There were several traditions of thought, religious belief and practice, including the early Vedic tradition, which were known from the Rigveda. It was compiled between c. 1500 and 1000 BCE.

New Questions

- Many ideas found in the Upanishads show that people were curious about the meaning of life, the possibility of life after death and rebirth. People also began questioning the significance of the sacrificial tradition.

The Spread of Jainism

- Jainism spread to many parts of India. Like the Buddhists, Jaina scholars produced literature in a variety of languages like Prakrit, Sanskrit and Tamil.

The Buddha and the Quest for Enlightenment

- **Siddhartha**, (Buddha) was the son of a chief of the Sakya clan.
- In the search of truth, he explored several paths including bodily mortification which led him to a situation of near death.
- He meditated for several days and finally attained enlightenment.
- After this he came to be known as the Buddha or the **enlightened one**.

The Teachings of the Buddha

- The Buddha's teachings have been reconstructed from stories found mainly in the *Sutta Pitaka*.
- According to Buddhist philosophy, the world is transient (*anicca*) and constantly changing. It is also soulless (*anatta*) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.
- Sorrow (*dukkha*) is intrinsic (natural) to human existence. It is by following the path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can rise above these worldly troubles.
- The Buddha emphasised **individual agency** and the **righteous action** as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self-realisation and nibbana.

Followers of the Buddha

- Buddha founded a **sangha**, an organisation of monks who also became teachers of *dhamma*.
- These monks lived simply and possess only essential requirements for survival such as a bowl to receive food once a day from the laity (ordinary people). As they lived on alms, they were known as *bhikkhus*.
- The Buddha's foster mother, **Mahapajapati Gotami** was the first woman to be ordained as a *bhikkhuni*. Many women who entered the *sangha* became teachers of *dhamma* and went on to become *theris*, or respected women who had attained liberation.
- Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death. It appealed to many people who were dissatisfied with existing religious practices and confused by the rapid social changes taking place around them.

Stupas

- Buddhist literature mentions several **chaityas**. It also describes places associated with the Buddha's life where he was born (Lumbini), where he attained enlightenment (Bodhi Gaya), where he gave his first sermon (Sarnath) and where he attained *nibbana* (Kusinagara).

Building of Stupas

- Stupas were built through donations made by kings such as the Satvahanas.
- They were also made by guilds such as the ivory workers who financed part of one of the gateways at Sanchi.
- Bhikkhus and Bhikkhunis also contributed towards building these monuments.

The Structure of the Stupa

- The stupa (a Sanskrit word meaning a heap) originated as a simple semi-circular mound of Earth later called **anda**.
- Above the *anda* was the **harmika**, a balcony like structure that represented the abode of the gods.

'Discovering' Stupas

The Fate of Amaravati and Sanchi

- In 1854, **Walter Elliot**, the commissioner of Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), visited Amaravati and collected several sculpture panels and took them away to Madras (Chennai).
- He also discovered the remains of the Western gateway and came to the conclusion that the structure at Amaravati was one of the largest and most magnificent Buddhist stupa.

Sculpture

Stories in Stone

- Art historians studied the sculpture at Sanchi and identified it as a scene from the *Vessantara Jataka*.
- **Vessantara Jataka** is a story about a generous prince who gave away everything to a Brahmana, and went to live in the forest with his wife and children.

Symbols of Worship

- Many early sculptors show Buddha through symbols and not in human form.
- An empty seat sculpture shows the meditation of the Buddha and the stupa was meant to represent the **Maha Parinibbana**.
- Another frequently used symbol was the wheel which stood for the first sermon of the Buddha delivered at Sarnath.

Popular Traditions

- Some sculptures at Sanchi were not directly inspired by Buddhist ideas. These include beautiful women swinging from the edge of the gateway, holding onto a tree. According to popular belief, this was a woman whose touch caused trees to flower and bear fruit.
- Another motif is that of a woman surrounded by lotuses and elephants which seem to be sprinkling water on her as if performing an *abhisheka* or consecration.

New Religious Traditions**The Development of Mahayana Buddhism**

- Early Buddhist teachings had given great importance to self-effort in achieving *nibbana*.
- Besides, the Buddha was regarded as a human being who attained enlightenment and *nibbana* through his own efforts.
- The worships of images of the Buddha and Bodhisattas became an important part of this tradition. This new way of thinking was called **Mahayana**-literally, the 'great vehicle'.
- Those who adopted these beliefs described the older tradition as **Hinayana** or the 'lesser vehicle'.

The Growth of Puranic Hinduism

- Hinduism include Vaishnavism and Shaivism. Vaishnavism was a form within which Vishnu was worshipped as principal deity. Shaivism was a tradition within which Shiva was regarded as the chief God.
- In such worship, the bond between the devotee and the god was visualised as bhakti, i.e. love and devotion between them.
- In the case of Vaishnavism, cults developed around various avatars or incarnations while Shiva was symbolised by the linga.

Building Temples

- The early temple was a small square room, called the **garbhagriha**, with a single doorway for the worshipper to enter and offer worship to the image.
- A tall structure known as the **shikhara**, was built over the central shrine.
- One of the unique features of early temples was that some of these were hollowed out of huge rocks, as artificial caves.
- The tradition of building artificial caves was an old one. Some of the earliest of these were constructed in the 3rd century BCE on the orders of Asoka for renouncers who belonged to the Ajivika sect.

Part-II :Themes in Indian History**● Bhakti-Sufi Traditions****Changes in Religious Beliefs and Devotional Texts (c.8th to 18th Century)**

- The various religious belief of the subcontinent was reconstructed from textual traditions that included compositions of poet-saints expressed orally in regional languages. These compositions were generally compiled by disciples of poet-saints.
- Hagiographies or biographies are also used by historians. These allowed a glimpse into the ways in which devotees perceived the lives of poet-saints.
- One was a process of spreading Brahmanical ideas. The second process was the Brahmanas accepting and reworking the beliefs and practices of other social categories.

Difference and Conflict among Cults**A Mosaic of Religious Beliefs and Practices**

- The most striking feature of Bhakti Sufi phase is the increasing visibility of a wide range of Gods and Goddesses in sculpture as well as in texts.

The Integration of Cults

- During this phase, there were two religious processes that were going on.

- Tantric practices were widespread in several parts of the sub-continent. They were open to women and men and practitioners often ignored differences of caste and class within the ritual context.
- Many of these ideas influenced Shaivism as well as Buddhism, especially in the Eastern, Northern and Southern parts of the sub-continent.
- The principal deities of the Vedic religion, Agni, Indra and Soma, become marginal figures, rarely visible in textual or visual representations.

Poems of Prayer

Early Traditions of Bhakti

- During the evolution of the forms of worship, the poet-saints emerged as leaders.
- Historians of religion often classify bhakti traditions into two broad categories; **saguna** (with attributes) and **nirguna** (without attributes).
- Saguna bhakti included traditions that focused on the worship of specific deities (Lord Shiva, Lord Vishnu etc) and **nirguna** bhakti was worship of an abstract form of God.

The Alvars and Nayanars of Tamil Nadu

- Some of the earliest bhakti movements (c. 6th century) were led by the **Alvars** (literally, those who are 'immersed' in devotion to Lord Vishnu) and **Nayanars** (literally, leaders who were devotees of Lord Shiva). They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods.
- During their travels, the Alvars and Nayanars identified certain shrines as abodes of their chosen deities.

Protest against the Caste System

- The Alvars and Nayanars initiated a movement of protest against the caste system and the dominance of Brahmanas.

Women Devotees

- One of the most striking feature of these traditions was the presence of women as devotees.
- The compositions of **Andal**, a women Alvar, were widely sung (and continue to be sung to date). Andal saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu.
- **Karaikkal Ammaiyar**, a devotee of Shiva, adopted the path of extreme asceticism to attain her goal.

Relations with the State

- There were several important chiefdoms in the Tamil region in the early first millennium CE.
- From the second half of the first millennium, there is evidence for states, including those of the Pallavas and Pandyas (c. 6th to 9th centuries CE).
- One of the major themes in Tamil bhakti hymns is the poets' **opposition to Buddhism and Jainism**. This is particularly marked in the compositions of the Nayanars.

The Virashaiva Tradition in Karnataka

- A new movement emerged in Karnataka in 12th century. It led by a Brahmana named **Basavanna** (1106-68) who was initially a Jaina.

- His followers were known as **Virashaivas** (heros of Shiva) or **Lingayats** (wearers of the *linga*).
- Lingayats worship Shiva in the form of *linga* and men usually wear a small *linga* in a silver case on a thread strung over the left shoulder.
- Lingayats believe that on death, the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.
- The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the pollution attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas.
- The Lingayats also encouraged certain practices disapproved in the Dharmashastras, such as post-puberty marriage and the remarriage of widows.

Religious Ferment in North India

- During 12th century, in North India deities such as Vishnu and Shiva were worshipped in temples which were usually built with the support of rulers.
- Some historians believed that this was the period when several Rajput states emerged in North India.
- Other religious leaders, who did not function within the orthodox Brahmanical framework, were also emerged.
- Many of these new religious leaders questioned the authority of the Vedas and expressed themselves in languages spoken by ordinary people.

Islamic Traditions

- Arab merchants, visited ports along the Western coast in the first millennium CE, while Central Asian people settled in the North-Western parts of the sub-continent during the same period.
- From the 7th century, with the advent of Islam, these regions became part of the **Islamic world**.

Faiths of Rulers and Subjects

- In 711, an Arab general named **Muhammad Qasim** conquered Sind, which became part of the Caliph's domain.
- Later (c. 13th century) the Turks and Afghans established the Delhi Sultanate.
- Muslim rulers were to be guided by the **ulama**, who were expected to ensure that they ruled according to the *shari'a*.
- The category of the *zimmi*, meaning protected, developed for peoples who followed revealed scriptures, such as the Jews and Christians and lived under Muslim rulership.
- They paid a tax called **jizya** and gained the right to be protected by Muslims.
- In India, this status was extended to Hindus as well.

Shari'a

The *shari'a* is the law governing the Muslim community. It is based on the Quran and the *hadis*, traditions of the Prophet including a record of his remembered words and deeds. It evolved from *qiyas* (*reasoning by analogy*) and *ijma* (*consensus of the community*).

The Popular Practice of Islam

- Those who adopted Islam had accepted the five 'pillars' of the faith
 - there is one God, Allah and Prophet Muhammad is his messenger (*shahada*).
 - Offering prayers five times a day (*namaz /salat*)
 - Giving alms (*zakat*)
 - Fasting during the month of Ramzan (*sawm*)
 - Performing the pilgrimage to Mecca (*hajj*)
- Arab Muslim traders who settled along the Malabar coast (Kerala) adopted the local language, Malayalam.
- The blend of Islam with local traditions was evident in the architecture of mosques.

Names for Communities

- Historians who have studied Sanskrit texts and inscriptions dating between the 8th and 14th centuries, point out that the term *musalman* or Muslim was never used.
- People were occasionally identified in terms of the region from which they came. The Turkish rulers were designated as Turushka, Tajika were people from Tajikistan and Parashika were people from Persia. Sometimes Turks and Afghans were referred as Shakas and Yavanas was a term used for Greeks.

The Growth of Sufism

- Sufis were a group of religious minded people. They believed in asceticism and mysticism in protest against the growing materialism of the Caliphate.
- They laid emphasis on seeking salvation through intense devotion and love for God by following his commands.
- They also followed the example of Prophet Muhammad whom they regarded as a perfect human being.

Khanqahs and Silsilas

- By the 11th century, Sufism evolved into a well-developed movement. It had a body of literature on Quranic studies and Sufi practices.
- The Sufis began to organise communities around the hospice or *khanqah* (Persian) controlled by a teaching master known as *shaikh* (in Arabic), *pir* or *murshid* (in Persian).
- Sufi *silsilas* began to take form in different parts of the Islamic world around the 12th century.

- The word *silsila* literally means a chain, signifying a continuous link between master and disciple.
- This chain stretched as an unbroken spiritual link to the Prophet Muhammad.

Outside the Khanqah

- Some sufis disrespected Khanqah and took to mendicancy (poorness) and observed celibacy (self-restraint).
- They ignored rituals and observed extreme forms of asceticism. They were known by different name like Qalandars, Madaris, Malangs, Haidaris, etc.

The Chishtis in the Sub-continent

- The Chishtis who migrated to India in the late twelfth century were most influential among all the groups of Sufi. They adapted successfully to the local environment and adopted several features of Indian devotional traditions.

Life in the Chishti Khanqah

- The *khanqah* was the centre of social life. Shaikh Nizamuddin's had his hospice (c.14th century) on the banks of the river Yamuna in Ghyaspur, on the edges of Delhi.
- It comprised several small rooms and a big hall (*jama' at khana*) where the inmates and visitors lived and prayed.

Chishti Devotionalism : Ziyarat and Qawwali

- Ziyarat means pilgrimage to tombs of sufi saints, was prevalent all over the Muslim world.
- This practice is an occasion for seeking the sufi's spiritual grace (*barakat*).
- The most respected shrine is that of Khwaja Muinuddin, popularly known as **Gharib Nawaz** (comforter of the poor).
- The earliest textual references to Khwaja Muinuddin's *dargah* date to the 14th century.
- It was evidently popular because of the austerity and piety of its Shaikh, the greatness of his spiritual successors and the patronage of royal visitors.

Amir Khusrau and the Qaul

Amir Khusrau (1253-1325), the great poet, musician and disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, gave a unique form to the Chishti sama by introducing the qaul (Arabic word meaning 'saying'), hymn sung at the opening or closing of qawwali.

Languages and Communication

- In Delhi, the Chishti *silsila* conversed in Hindavi, the language of the people.
- Sufis such as Baba Farid composed verses in the local language, which were incorporated in the *Guru Granth Sahib*.

- A different genre of sufi poetry was composed in and around the town of Bijapur, Karnataka. These were short poems in Dakhani (a form of Urdu) attributed to Chishti sufis who lived in this region during the 17th and 18th centuries.

Sufis and the State

- A major feature of the Chishti tradition was simplicity and maintaining a distance from worldly power.
- The sufis accepted grants and donations from the political elites.
- The Sultans in turn set-up charitable trusts (*auqaf*) as income for hospices and granted tax-free land (*inam*).
- The Chishtis accepted donations in cash and kind.
- They preferred to use donations for immediate requirements such as food, clothes, living quarters and ritual necessities (such as *sama*).

New Devotional Paths Dialogue and Dissent in Northern India

Weaving a Divine Fabric : Kabir

- Kabir (c. 14th-15th centuries) is one of the most outstanding examples of a poet-saint who emerged within this context.
- Verses belonged to Kabir have been 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 Uttar Pradesh.
- The **Kabir Granthavali** is related with the Dadupanth in Rajasthan and many of his compositions are found in the **Adi Granth Sahib**.
- Kabir's poems have survived in several languages and dialects. Some of these are composed in the special language of *nirguna* poets, the *sant bhasha*.
- Others known as **ulatbansi** (upside down sayings), are written in form in which everyday meanings are inverted.
- According to hagiographies within the Vaishnava tradition, Kabirdas (Kabir itself is an Arabic work meaning 'great') was born a Hindu, but he was raised by a poor Muslim family belonging to the

community of weavers of *julahas*, who were recently converted to Islam.

Baba Guru Nanak and the Sacred Word

- Baba Guru Nanak (1469-1539) was born in a Hindu merchant family in a village called **Nankana Sahib**.
- The message of Baba Guru Nanak is explained in his hymns and teachings. These suggest that he advocated a form of *nirguna* bhakti.
- He rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship, simplicity and the scriptures of both Hindus and Muslims. For Baba Guru Nanak, the absolute or 'rab' had no gender or form.
- Baba Guru Nanak organised his followers into a community. He set-up rules for congregational worship (*sangat*) involving collective recitation.
- **Guru Arjan** compiled hymns of Baba Guru Nanak along with his four successors and other religious poets like Baba Farid, Ravidas (also known as Raidas) and Kabir, in the *Adi Granth Sahib*. These hymns called **gurbani**, are composed in various languages.

Mirabai, the Devotee Princess

- Mirabai (c. 15th-16th centuries) is the best-known women poet within the bhakti tradition.
- She was a Rajput princess from Merta in Marwar who was married against her wishes to a prince of the Sisodia clan of Mewar, Rajasthan.
- She opposed her husband and did not accept the traditional role of wife and mother. She instead recognised Krishna, the *avatar* of Vishnu, as her lover.

Reconstructing Histories of Religious Traditions

- Historians use a variety of sources to reconstruct histories of religious traditions. These include sculpture, architecture, stories about religious preceptors, compositions attributed to women and men engaged in the quest of understanding the nature of the Divine.
- Textual traditions range from the simple, direct language of the *vachanas* of Basavanna to the ornate Persian of the *farman* of the Mughal emperors.

● An Imperial Capital : Vijayanagara (c. 14th to 16th Century)

- Vijayanagara or **City of Victory** was the name of both a city and an empire. The empire was founded in the 14th century.
- It stretched from the river Krishna in the North to the extreme South of the peninsula.
- Rediscovery of Vijayanagara started with excavations at Hampi.

The Discovery of Hampi

- In 1800, an engineer and antiquarian named **Colonel Colin Mackenzie** discovered the ruins at Hampi.
- He prepared the first survey map of the site.

- In 1836, epigraphists began collecting several inscriptions found at the Virupaksha temple and shrine of Pampadevi and other temples at Hampi.

Rayas, Nayakas and Sultans

- According to tradition and epigraphic evidence, two brothers **Harihara** and **Bukka**, founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336.
- People of this empire spoke different languages and followed different religious traditions.

Kings and Traders

- During these times, warfare depended upon effective cavalry, so the import of horses from Arabia and Central Asia was very important for rival kingdoms.
- From 1498, the **Portuguese** started arriving on the West coast of the sub-continent and attempted to establish trading and military stations.
- Vijayanagara was noted for its markets dealing in spices, textiles and many precious stones.

The Apogee and Decline of the Empire

- The **sangama dynasty** was the first dynasty, to exercise control till 1485. They were replaced by the Saluvas, military commanders who remained in power till 1503. Then they were replaced by the Tuluvas.
- **Krishnadeva Raya** belonged to the Tuluva dynasty. His rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.
- Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive *gopurams* to many important South Indian temples.
- He founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called **Nagalapuram** after his mother.
- He composed a work statecraft in Telugu known as **Amuktamalyada**.
- In 1565, Rama Raya, the Chief Minister of Vijayanagara, led the army into battle at **Rakshasi-Tangadi**, (also known as Talikota).
- Here, Rama Raya's forces were defeated by the combined Armies of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golconda. The victorious armies looted and destroyed the city of Vijayanagara.

The Rayas and the Nayakas

- Military chiefs usually controlled forts and had armed supporters. These chiefs often moved from one area to another. In many cases they were accompanied by peasants looking for fertile land on which they could settle.
- These chiefs were known as *nayakas* and they usually spoke Telugu or Kannada.

- Many *nayakas* accepted the authority of the kings of Vijayanagara, but they usually rebelled and brought under control by military action.
- The **Amara-Nayaka system** was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. Many features of this system were derived from the *iqta* system of the Delhi Sultanate.
- The *amara-nayakas* sent tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court with gifts to express their loyalty.

Vijayanagara : The Capital and its Environs

- Vijayanagara was characterised by a distinctive physical layout and building style.

Water Resources

- The most striking feature about the location of Vijayanagara is the natural basin formed by the river Tungabhadra which flows in a North-Easterly direction.
- This is one of the most arid zones of the peninsula, thus elaborate arrangements had to be made to store rainwater and transmit it to the city.
- The most important tank was built in the 15th century, called **Kamalapuram tank**.
- One of the most prominent waterworks was the **Hiriy canal**.

Fortifications and Roads

- **Abdur Razzaq**, an ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in the 15th century, was greatly impressed by the fortifications of Vijayanagara and mentioned about the seven lines of forts.
- These fortifications not only surrounded the city but also its agricultural hinterland and forests. The hills surrounding the city were linked with the outermost wall.
- Abdur Razzaq noted that between the first, second and the third walls, there are cultivated fields, gardens and houses.

The Urban Core/Trade Centres

- Archaeologists have found fine **Chinese porcelain** in some areas, including in the North-Eastern corner of the urban core. They suggest that these areas may have been occupied by rich traders.
- Tombs and mosques located here have distinctive functions. Their architecture resembles the *mandapas* found in the temples of Hampi.

The Royal Centre

- The royal centre was located in the South-Western part of the settlement.
- It included over 60 temples. It shows that support of temples and cults was important for rulers who were trying to establish and approve their authority through association with the divinities (gods and goddesses) housed in the shrines.

The Mahanavami Dibba

- The **King's palace** is the largest of the buildings but there is no evidence that it was a royal residence.
- It has two of the most impressive platforms, usually called the **audience hall** and the **mahanavami dibba**.
- The entire complex is surrounded by high double walls with a street running between them.
- '**Mahanavami dibba**' is located on one of the highest points in the city. It is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11000 sq. ft to a height of 40 ft.
- Rituals associated with the Mahanavami Dibba probably coincided with Mahanavami (literally, the great ninth day) of the ten-day Hindu festival during the autumn months of September and October. This day is known variously as Dussehra (Northern India), Durga Puja (in Bengal) and Navaratri or Mahanavami (in peninsular India).

Lotus Mahal

- The Lotus Mahal is one of the most beautiful building in the royal centre. It was as named by British travellers in the 19th century.
- Most of the temples were located in the sacred centre, but there were several temples in the royal centre as well. One of the most spectacular of these is **Hazara Rama temple**. It was probably meant to be used only by the king and his family.

The Sacred Centre

Tradition of Temple Building

- Temple building in the region had a long history, going back to dynasties such as the Pallavas, Chalukyas, Hoysalas and Cholas.
- Rulers usually encouraged temple building as a means of associating themselves with the divine.
- Rulers viewed constructing, repairing and maintaining temples as important means to win support and recognition of their power, wealth and being religious.

Gopurams and Mandapas

- *Raya gopurams* or royal gateways usually dominated the towers on the central shrines and signalled the presence of the temple from a great distance.
- They were also probably the symbol of the power of kings, who have authority of the resources, techniques and skills needed to construct these towering gateways.
- The Virupaksha temple was built over centuries. But, inscriptions suggest that the earliest shrine dated to 9th to 10th centuries. It was substantially developed with the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- In Vitthala temple, the principle diety was Vithala, a form of Vishnu generally worshipped in Maharashtra. It indicate that rulers of Vijayanagara used different traditions to create an imperial culture.

Plotting Palaces, Temples and Bazaars

- In 1976, **Hampi** was recognised as a site of national importance. In the early 1980s, an important project was launched to document and record the material remains at Vijayanagara in detail.
- John M Fritz, George Michell and MS Nagaraja Rao, who worked for years at the site of Vijayanagara.

— THE — **QUALIFIERS**

Chapterwise Set of MCQs to Check
Preparation Level of Each Chapter

THE QUALIFIERS

Chapterwise Set of MCQs to Check Preparation
Level of Each Chapter

Part-I : Themes in Indian History

1. Bricks, Beads and Bones

- The Harappan terracotta models of plough have been found at which of the following sites situated in Pakistan?
(a) Cholistan (b) Banawali
(c) Kalibangan (d) Shortughai
 - A distinctive type of vessel, a large Harappan jar coated with a thick layer of black clay has been found at which of the following place?
(a) Meluhha (b) Dilmun
(c) Magan (d) Omani
 - Harappan seals usually have a line of writing, probably contains the
(a) Name of the owner (b) Title of the owner
(c) Address of the owner (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - Who among the following is also known as father of Indian Archaeology?
(a) John Marshall (b) Alexander Cunningham
(c) REM Wheeler (d) RS Bisht
 - Which pair is not correct?
(a) Lothal–Gujarat (b) Nageshwar–Maharashtra
(c) Banawali–Haryana (d) Kalibangan–Rajasthan
 - Identify the construction found in Harappan civilisation.
 - It was a large rectangular tank.
 - It was in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides.
 - There were rooms on three sides.
 - Water from the tank flowed into a huge drain.
- Codes**
- (a) The Great Tank (b) The Great Bath
(c) The Great Washroom (d) None of these

7. Consider the following statements and select the incorrect one.
- The Indus Valley Civilisation is also called the Harappan culture.
 - The Harappans ate a wide range of plants only
 - Traces of canals have been found at the site of Shortughai.
 - A water reservoir was found in Dholavira.

8. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Excavations began at Mohenjodaro	1. 1946
B. R.E.M. Wheeler excavates at Harappa	2. 1925
C. S.R Rao begins excavations at Lothal	3. 1960
D. B.B Lal and B.K Thapar began excavation at Kalibangan	4. 1955

Codes

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

9. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Shortughai	1. Pakistan
B. Khetri	2. Afghanistan
C. Meluhha	3. Rajasthan
D. Kot Diji	4. Mesopotamia

Codes

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

10. Identify the Harappan evidence.

- It was not alphabetical.
- It had many signs, i.e. between 375 and 400.
- It was written from right to left.
- It was not deciphered.

Codes

- (a) Harappan seals (b) Harappan coins (c) Harappan scripts (d) None of these

11. **Assertion (A)** Seals were used to facilitate long-distance communication in Harappan civilisation.

Reason (R) If the bag of goods reached with its sealing intact, it meant that it had not been tampered with.

Codes

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true, but R is false
- A is false, but R is true

12. Assertion (A) Nageshwar and Balakot were specialised centres for making shell objects.

Reason (R) These two settlements were near the coast.

Codes

- (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

13.



The given image of Harappan stone statue 'priest king' is similar with the 'priest king' of

- (a) Oman
- (b) Greece
- (c) Mesopotamia
- (d) Afghanistan

14. Consider the following statements and suggest the incorrect one.

- (a) People of Harappan civilisation worshipped many gods and goddesses.
- (b) The caste system was present in the society.
- (c) All people lived together with mutual love and understanding.
- (d) Women had a high position in the society.

15. Consider the following statements and select the correct one.

- (a) The Harappan people used bricks of standardised ratio.
- (b) Economic life of the people was very prosperous.
- (c) Mohenjodaro was the most well-known urban site of the Harappan civilisation.
- (d) Harappan was the first site to be discovered.

Answers

- 1 (a) 2 (d) 3 (d) 4 (b) 5 (b) 6 (b) 7 (b) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (c)
 11 (a) 12 (a) 13 (c) 14 (b) 15 (b)

2. Kings, Farmers and Towns

- are the writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal or pottery.
 - Inscriptions
 - Epigraphy
 - Calligraphy
 - Manuscripts
- Few inscriptions mentioned a king referred to as Piyadassi which meant pleasant to behold. Who among the following king was known as Piyadassi?
 - Samudragupta
 - Chandragupta I
 - Ashoka
 - Kanishka
- Which century is often regarded as a major turning point in an early Indian history and is an era associated with early states, cities development of coins etc.?
 - Fifth century BCE
 - Sixth century BCE
 - Seventh century BCE
 - Eight century BCE
- What does the term Mahajanapadas symbolises?
 - Amalgamation of large number of rural and urban settlements.
 - Separation of a large number of rural and urban settlements.
 - Single state with single ruler.
 - None of the above

- Match the following.

State	Capital
A. Anga	1. Rajgir
B. Magadha	2. Champa
C. Kashi	3. Varanasi
D. Vatsa	4. Kaushambi

Codes

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

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

- Match the following.

A. Gahapati	1. Plough men
B. Vellalar	2. Head of a house
C. Uzhavar	3. Land owner
D. Adimai	4. Slaves

Codes

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

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

7. Which king is depicted in the coins?



- (a) Kanishka
(c) Chandragupta Maurya
- (b) Ashoka
(d) None of these

8. Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

- (a) Magadha – Most powerful Mahajanapada
(b) Puhar – On a land trade route
(c) Rajagaha – Fortified settlement
(d) Suvarnagiri – Goldmine in Tamil Nadu

9. Identify the name of the historian from the following informations.

1. He was an officer in the mint of the East India Company.
2. He deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins.
3. His findings gave a new direction to investigations into early Indian political history.

- (a) James Prinsep (b) John Marshall (c) A Cunningham (d) Rakhal Das Banerji

10. Identify the ruler.

1. He was one of the most famous ruler known from Buddha texts.
2. He was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya.
3. He tried to hold his empire together by propagating Dhamma.

- (a) Chandragupta I (b) Bimbisara (c) Ashoka (d) Samudragupta

11. **Assertion (A)** : Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of Mauryan Empire.

Reason (R) : Magadha was the most powerful Mahajanapada between the sixth and fourth centuries BCE.

Codes

- (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

12. **Assertion (A)** : Very large size statues of Kushana rulers have been found from many places.

Reason (R) : The Kushana rulers considered themselves as son of God.

Codes

- (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

5. Match the following.

List I		List II	
A. Gotra	1. Lineage		
B. Vanik	2. Common descendants of Vedic seer		
C. Polygyny	3. Practice of a man having several wives		
D. Vamsha	4. Merchants		

Codes

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

6. Consider the following statements and select the correct one.

- Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas.
- Kshatriyas were expected to engage in agriculture.
- Vaishyas were to engage in warfare.
- Shudras were engaged in any work which they liked.

7. Picture based question.



The above silver coin depicts a Shaka ruler of century CE.

- Second
- Third
- Fourth
- Fifth

8. Match the following.

List I		List II	
A. Endogamy	1. Practice in which one man has several wives		
B. Exogamy	2. Marriage within the same family unit living in the same locality		
C. Polyandry	3. Practice in which one woman has several husbands		
D. Polygyny	4. Marriage outside the family unit		

Codes

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

9. Identify the social category of people from the informations given below.

- They were placed at the very bottom of hierarchy.
- Their task was to handle corpses and dead animals.
- They had to live outside the village, use discarded utensils and wear clothes of the dead and ornaments of iron.
- They could not walk in villages and cities at night.

- Chandals
- Vaishyas
- Shudras
- None of these

10. Identify the text.
1. The text included over 100,000 verses.
 2. The original story was composed by charioteer-bards known as Sutas.
 3. The Sanskrit used in this text was far simpler than that of Vedas.
 4. It was one of the great epics of India.
- (a) Ramayana (b) Mahabharata (c) Purana (d) Manusmriti
11. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- (a) Dharmasutras – c. 500–200 BCE
 - (b) Tripitaka – c. 500–100 BCE
 - (c) Ramayana and Mahabharata – c. 500 BCE–400 CE
 - (d) Manusmriti – c. 200 BCE–100 CE
12. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
- (a) Critical edition of Mahabharata – V.S. Sukthankar
 - (b) 'Vamsha' is used to designate – Family
 - (c) Exogamy refers to – Marriage within the unit
 - (d) Best known ruler of Satavahana – Gotami-puta sami-Siri-Yana-Satakani
13. **Assertion (A)** The practice of endogamy meant that marrying daughters into families outside the kin was considered desirable.
Reason (R) Daughters had no claims to the resources of the household according to the Manusmriti.
- Codes**
- (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
14. **Assertion (A)** The Manusmriti is considered the most important of the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.
Reason (R) It lays down codes of social behaviour in great detail.
- Codes**
- (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
15. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer.
- (a) The original version of the Mahabharata is in Sanskrit.
 - (b) According to the Dharmasutras, there is no rules about the ideal occupations of the four categories.
 - (c) In Brahmanical theory, only varna was based on birth.
 - (d) According to Shashtras, both Brahmins and Kshatriyas could be the rulers.

Answers

- 1 (a) 2 (b) 3 (b) 4 (d) 5 (a) 6 (a) 7 (c) 8 (b) 9 (a) 10 (b)
 11 (d) 12 (a) 13 (d) 14 (a) 15 (a)

4. Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings

- The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities. Select the correct option regarding the statement.

(a) Agni, Indra, Soma	(b) Agni, Usha, Rudra
(c) Agni, Surya, Varuna	(d) Agni, Yama, Vishnu
- Which of the following included rules and regulations for those who joined the Sangha or monastic order?

(a) Dipavamsa	(b) Abhidhamma Pitaka
(c) Sutta Pitaka	(d) Vinay Pitaka
- The Chhandogya Upanishad, a text in Sanskrit was composed in

(a) c Fourth Century BCE	(b) c Fifth Century BCE
(c) c Sixth Century BCE	(d) c Seventh Century BCE
- Name the text which describes stories of Queen Kamalavati.

(a) Abhidhamma Pitaka	(b) Uttaradhyayana Sutta
(c) Dipavamsa	(d) None of these
- Which of the following is correct regarding Harmika?

(a) A balcony like structure	(b) Semi circular mound of Earth
(c) A high wall of palace	(d) A gateway of a stupa
- Identify the name of the writing from the information given below.
 - It is a biography of saint.
 - It praise the achievement of saint.
 - It may not always be literally accurate.

Codes

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) Hagiography | (b) Autobiography | (c) Biography | (d) None of these |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
- 7.



The above statue of Shalabhanjika is found in

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (a) Sanchi Stupa | (b) Amravati |
| (c) Bodh Gaya | (d) Sarnath |

8. **Assertion (A)** Sanchi Stupa stands testimony to the successful restoration and preservation of a key archaeological site by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Reason (R) The rulers of Bhopal, Shahjahan Begum and her successor Sultan Jahan Begum, provided money for the preservation of Sanchi stupa.

Codes

- (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

9. Identify the school of thought.

1. The world is transient and constantly changing.
2. The world is soulless.
3. Sorrow is intrinsic to human existence.
4. Righteous action is a means to escape from the cycle of rebirth.

Codes

- (a) Buddhism
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Charvaka
- (d) None of these

10. **Assertion (A)** Buddhism grew rapidly as it appealed to many people dissatisfied with existing religious practices.

Reason (R) In Buddhism, the importance is attached to conduct and values rather than claims of superiority based on birth.

Codes

- (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

11. Match the following

List-I	List-I
A. Chaitya	1. Contains relics of Buddha
B. Vihara	2. Prayer hall for the Buddhist monks
C. Sangha	3. Dwelling place of Buddhist monks
D. Stupa	4. Organisation of monks

Codes

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

12. Which of the following pairs is incorrect?

- (a) Shahjahan Begum – Ruler of Bhopal
- (b) Zarathustra – Iran
- (c) Vinaya Pitaka – Rules and regulations of Sangha
- (d) Dipavamsa – Jaina texts

13. Match the following

List I	List II
A. The world is transient	1. Self-punishment
B. The world is soulless	2. Anatta
C. The world is full of sorrows	3. Anicca
D. The path of moderation	4. Dukkha

Codes

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(c) 3 2 4 1

A B C D

(b) 2 3 4 1

(d) 1 4 3 2

14. Consider the following statements and suggest the incorrect one.

- (a) Mahavira was preceded by 24 tirthankaras.
- (b) Both Mahavira and Buddha emphasised that men and women could strive to attain liberation from trials and tribulations of worldly experience.
- (c) The Rigveda consists of hymn in praise of variety of deities.
- (d) The Buddha's foster mother Mahapajapati Gotami was the first Bhikkhuni.

15. Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) The most important idea of Jainism is that the entire world is animated.
- (b) The empty seat indicated the knowledge of the Buddha.
- (c) Two sects of Jainism are accepted in India.
- (d) All of the above

Answers

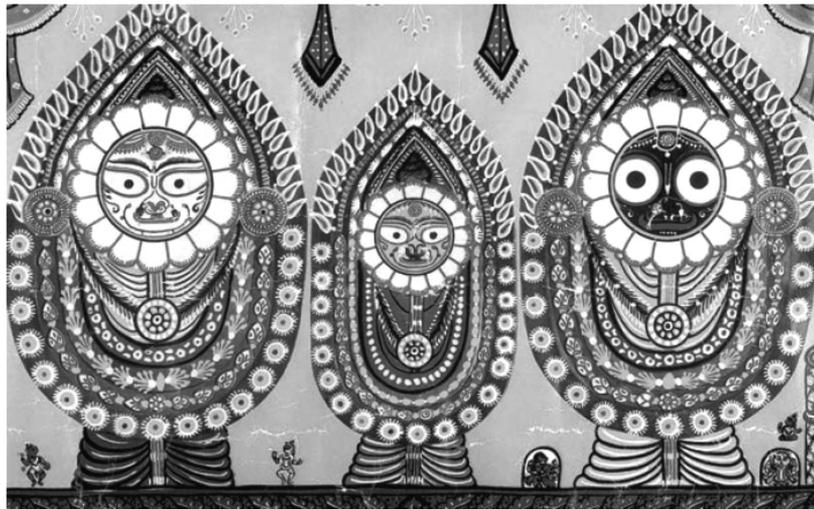
- 1 (a) 2 (d) 3 (c) 4 (b) 5 (a) 6 (a) 7 (a) 8 (a) 9 (a) 10 (a)
 11 (c) 12 (d) 13 (c) 14 (a) 15 (a)

Part-II : Themes in Indian History

5. Bhakti-Sufi Traditions

1. The followers of Basavanna came to be known as
 (a) Virashaivas (b) Nayanars (c) Alvars (d) Buddhists
2. Nalayira Divya Prabandham is a text that belongs to which of the following?
 (a) Nayanars (b) Jainas (c) Alvars (d) Buddhists
3. The Thanjavur temple was constructed under the patronage of
 (a) Chola rulers (b) Chalukya rulers (c) Pandya rulers (d) Both (a) and (b)
4. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was a major religious teacher that belonged to which of the following state?
 (a) Delhi (b) Haryana (c) Agra (d) Bhopal

5. Picture based question



Lord Jagannatha with his sister Subhadra and brother Balarama are worshipped in the famous temple at

- (a) Puri, Orissa
- (b) Mysore, Karnataka
- (c) Dakshineswar, West Bengal
- (d) Deoghar, Jharkhand

6. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi	1. Delhi
B. Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki	2. Ajmer
C. Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya	3. Ajodhan
D. Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar	4. Delhi

Codes

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

7. Identify the devotee of Bhakti Tradition

1. She was a Rajput princess.
2. She was married her wishes to a prince of Sisodia clan of Mewar.
3. She defied her husband.
4. She considered lord Krishna as her lover.

- (a) Mirabai
- (b) Ahilyabai
- (c) Ramabai
- (d) None of these

8. Choose the correct statement regarding Virashaivas

- (a) It means 'heroes of Shiva'.
- (b) They question the theory of birth.
- (c) They believed in casteism.
- (d) They believed in theory of death.

9. Identify the personality

1. He laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth.
2. He considered Sikh community as a socio-religious and military force.
3. He bestowed the Sikhs with five distinct symbols.
4. He compiled the compositions of the ninth guru Guru Tegh Bahadur in Guru Granth Sahib.

- (a) Guru Arjan Dev (b) Guru Gobind Singh
(c) Guru Harpal Singh (d) None of these

10. Which pair is incorrect?

- (a) Guru Nanak → Nankana Sahib (b) Kabir → Varanasi
(c) Mirabai → Mewar (d) Sankardeva → Nadia

11. **Assertion (A)** Earliest Bhakti movements were led by the Alvars and Nayanars.

Reason (R) Both Alvars and Nayanars travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods.

Codes

- (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.

12. **Assertion (A)** Lingayats did not practice funerary rites.

Reason (R) Lingayats believed that on death the devotees will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.

Codes

- (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

13. Match the following

List I		List II	
A. Ziyarat	1. Sufi's spiritual grace		
B. Barakat	2. Conversation of Sufi saints		
C. Malfuzat	3. Written collection of letters		
D. Maktubat	4. Pilgrimage		

Codes

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

14. Choose the incorrect one from the following:

- (a) They challenged the idea of caste.
(b) They questioned the theory of birth.
(c) They encouraged the practices approved in Dharmashastras.
(d) They did not practice funerary rites.

15. Consider the following statements and choose the correct one
- Virashaiva tradition is derived from Vachanas composed in Kannada.
 - Alvars were revered by Vella peasants.
 - Gangaikonda Cholapuram was constructed under the patronage of Chalukya rulers.
 - Basavanna was a minister in the court of Chola rulers.

Answers

- 1 (a) 2 (a) 3 (a) 4 (b) 5 (a) 6 (a) 7 (a) 8 (a) 9 (b) 10 (d)
11 (b) 12 (a) 13 (a) 14 (c) 15 (a)

6. An Imperial Capital : Vijayanagara

- Who was the writer of the book 'Amuktamalyada', a book on statecraft?
 - Krishnadeva Raya
 - Rama Raya
 - Harihara
 - Bukka
- Abdur Razzaq was an ambassador sent by the ruler of
 - Persia
 - Russia
 - Portugal
 - Germany
- Who among the following took the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at Hampi ?
 - Domingo Paes
 - John Marshal
 - Alexander green law
 - J.F. Fleet
- Who among the following travellers described the houses of ordinary people of Vijayanagara?
 - Fa-hien
 - Al-Masudi
 - Duarte Barbosa
 - Domingo Paes
- Identify the deity of the Vijayanagara
 - He is a form of Shiva.
 - Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of him.
 - All royal orders were signed on his name.
 - A famous temple is situated in Vijayanagar in his name.

Codes

 - Pampadevi
 - Virupaksha
 - Brihadishvara
 - Vitthala
- Consider the following statements and suggest the incorrect one about Krishnadeva Raya.
 - He was famous for his literary skill.
 - He composed Amuktamalyada in Telugu.
 - He consolidated and expanded his empire.
 - He belonged to Saluva dynasty.

7. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Rama Raya?

1. He was successor of Krishnadeva Raya.
2. He was the Chief minister of Vijayanagara.
3. He had tremendous military skills.
4. He never defeated in any battle.

Codes

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

8.



Which statements are correct regarding the above picture?

1. It is a beautiful statue of Krishnadeva Raya.
2. It is placed on the gopuram of the temple, Chidambaram.
3. This temple is situated at Tamil Nadu.
4. This is the way the ruler wanted to project himself.

Codes

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

9. Read the following statements and identify it.

1. It is a high platform with slots for wooden pillars.
2. Wooden pillars are at close and regular intervals.
3. It had a staircase going up to the second floor.
4. The pillars are being closely spaced.

- (a) Prayer hall (b) Audience hall
(c) Mahanavami Dibba (d) None of these

10. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Harihara and Bukka	1. Tuluva dynasty
B. Krishnadeva Raya	2. Saluva dynasty
C. Narsimha Deva Raya	3. Sangama dynasty
D. Rama Deva Raya	4. Aravidu dynasty

Codes

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

- 11. Assertion (A)** Vitthala temple is very famous in Vijayanagar empire.
Reason (R) This Vishnu temple tells us how the rulers of Vijayanagara drew on different traditions to create an imperial culture.
Codes
 (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
- 12. Assertion (A)** Amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara empire.
Reason (R) The Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories by the Raya.
Codes
 (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
- 13.** Match the following.
- | List I | | List II | |
|--------------------|----|------------|--|
| A. Gajapati rulers | 1. | Karnataka | |
| B. Sultans | 2. | Tamil Nadu | |
| C. Cholas | 3. | Orissa | |
| D. Hoysalas | 4. | Deccan | |
- Codes**
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D | A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 3 4 2 1 | (b) 3 2 4 1 | (c) 4 3 2 1 | (d) 2 1 3 4 |
- 14.** Select the incorrect pair
 (a) Vitthala → Vishnu
 (b) Virupaksha → Shiva
 (c) Brihadishvara → Krishna
 (d) Pampadevi → Mother Goddess of Hampi
- 15.** Consider the following statements and select the incorrect one.
 (a) The most famous ruler of Vijayanagara was Krishnadeva Raya.
 (b) Krishnadeva Raya founded a suburban township after his father's name.
 (c) His successors were troubled by rebellious military chiefs.
 (d) He wrote the book 'Amuktamalyada' in Telegu.

Answers

- 1 (a) 2 (a) 3 (c) 4 (c) 5 (b) 6 (d) 7 (b) 8 (d) 9 (b) 10 (c)
 11 (a) 12 (b) 13 (a) 14 (c) 15 (b)

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SAMPLE PAPER

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Latest Sample Question Paper for Class XII (Term I)
Issued by CBSE on 2 Sept 2021

History Class 12 (Term I)

Instructions

- (i) The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
- (ii) Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B contains 22 Questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains Questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
- (vi) All questions carry equal marks.
- (vii) There will be no negative marking.

Maximum Marks : 40

Time : 90 Minutes

Section A

This section contains 24 questions in total. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. Who among the following was the author of book 'The Story of Indian Archaeology'?
(a) R E M Wheeler (b) John Marshall
(c) SN Roy (d) Rakhal Das Banerjee
2. Who among the following was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)?
(a) Alexander Cunningham (b) Harold Hargreaves
(c) Daya Ram Sahni (d) John Marshall
3. Which one among the following religious practices was seemed to be unfamiliar and unusual with the Harrapan culture?
(a) Mother Goddess (b) Priest King
(c) Yogic posture seal (d) Sanskritic Yajnas
4. Which of the following is the oldest stupa in India and was commissioned by the Mauryan King Ashoka?
(a) Shanti Stupa (b) Amaravati Stupa
(c) Sanchi Stupa (d) Nagarjuna Konda Stupa

5. Which one of the following aspects describes the meaning of 'Tirthankaras' in Jainism?
 - (a) Supreme Being who is the incarnation of God
 - (b) Those who guide men and women across the river of existence
 - (c) Those who follow the path of Vedanta asceticism
 - (d) Those who know the ultimate truth and dharma
6. Which of the following empires issued gold coins for the very first time in first century CE?
 - (a) Gupta Empire
 - (b) Maurya Empire
 - (c) Kushana Empire
 - (d) Yaudheya Empire
7. Which of the following cities of the Harappan Civilisation was exclusively devoted to craft production of shell objects?
 - (a) Kotdiji
 - (b) Kalibangan
 - (c) Manda
 - (d) Chanhudaro
8. Who among the following was the composer of 'Prayaga Prashasti'?
 - (a) Kalidasa
 - (b) Kalhana
 - (c) Harisena
 - (d) Banabhatta
9. In the domestic architecture of Harappa there were no windows in the walls along the ground level. Identify the possible cause mentioned by the archaeologists from the following options.
 - (a) It was a custom.
 - (b) To maintain privacy
 - (c) No concern of ventilation.
 - (d) Part of unplanned process
10. The composition of the Mahabharata has been traditionally attributed to a Rishi. Identify his name from the following options.
 - (a) Rishi Kanada
 - (b) Rishi Kapila
 - (c) Rishi Agastya
 - (d) Rishi Vyasa
11. Who among the following travelled in Vijayanagara Empire in the fifteenth century and was greatly impressed by the fortification of the empire?
 - (a) Duarte Barbosa
 - (b) Abdur Razzak
 - (c) Colin Mackenzie
 - (d) Domingo Paes
12. Who among the following was the first woman to be ordained as a Bhikkhuni?
 - (a) Mahapajapati Gotami
 - (b) Yasodhara
 - (c) Mahamaya
 - (d) Dhammananda
13. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Mahnavami Dibba?
 - (a) Mahnavami Dibba was part of 'The King's Palace Complex'.
 - (b) Mahnavami Dibba was a part of Sacred Centre.
 - (c) Mahnavami Dibba was a 'Counselling Hall'.
 - (d) Mahnavami Dibba was a 'Discussion Hall'.
14. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to which of the following dynasties?
 - (a) Sangama
 - (b) Tuluva
 - (c) Aravidu
 - (d) Suluva
15. 'The mid-first millennium BCE is often regarded as a turning point in world history'. Which of the following is a significant aspect related to the statement?
 - (a) Thinkers of the world tried to understand mysteries of existence
 - (b) Development and expansion of the usage of coins
 - (c) Emergence of early state in the form of Mahajanapadas
 - (d) Ganas and Sanghas were assisted by standing armies

16. Who among the following Gurus of Sikhs compiled Shree Guru Adi Granth Sahib?
 (a) Guru Teg Bahadur (b) Guru Arjan Dev
 (c) Guru Nanak Dev (d) Guru Gobind Singh
17. Why is the Harappan script called enigmatic? Choose the correct reason from the following options :
 (a) It resembles the Hieroglyphic script of Egypt.
 (b) It had too many symbols, between 600 and 1000 in number.
 (c) It was written from left to right.
 (d) Its script remains undeciphered till date
18. Who among the following was the best-known ruler of the Satavahana dynasty?
 (a) Yagnasri Satakarni (b) Simuka Satakarni
 (c) Gotami-puta Siri-Satakarni (d) Vashisthaputra Satakarni
19. Fill in the blank
 The compilation of Vinaya Pitaka, the Sutta Pitaka and the Abhidhamma Pitaka are called as.....
 (a) Dipavamsa (b) Tipitaka
 (c) Mahavamsa (d) Asokvadana
20. Which one of the following temples was used only by Vijayanagara rulers and their families?
 (a) The Vitthala Temple (b) The Virupaksha Temple
 (c) The Hazara Rama Temple (d) The Raghunatha Temple
21. Who among the following was the author of the book 'Arthashastra'?
 (a) Bimbisara (b) Ajatshatru
 (c) Chanakya (d) Bindusara
22. Which of the following languages were spoken by Rayas and Nayakas in the Vijaynagara Empire?
 (a) Malayalam and Telugu (b) Kannada and Telugu
 (c) Tamil and Telugu (d) Sanskrit and Telugu
23. Which one of the following battles weakened Vijayanagara kingdom?
 (a) Battle of Talikota (b) Battle of Panipat
 (c) Battle of Mysore (d) Battle of Travancore
24. Who among the following Begums provided money for the preservation of the Sanchi stupa?
 (a) Shahjehan Begum (b) Nur Jahan Begum
 (c) Rukaiyya Begum (d) Nur-un-Nissa Begum

Section B

25. Which of the following options given in Sangam text accurately describes ' Vellalar' and 'Adimai', as two categories of peasants in South Indian villages?
 (a) Vellelar, a ploughman and Adimai as landowner
 (b) Vellelar, a landowner and Adimai as peasant
 (c) Vellelar, a Peasant and Adimai as landlord
 (d) Vellelar, a landowner and Adimai as slave

26. Read the following information and identify the practitioners of a sub-discipline of archaeology.
They are the specialists in ancient animal remains. They tried to study and understand the Harappans subsistence strategies through animal bones and found at Harappan sites and indicated that Harappan domesticated few animals.
- (a) Archaeo- Botanist (b) Archaeo-Zoologist
(c) Geo-Archaeologists (d) Anthropologists
27. Which of the following pairs associated with Buddha's symbolic representation is incorrect?
- (a) Empty seat – Meditation of Buddha (b) Wheel- Sermon of Buddha
(c) Bodhi Tree- Birth of Buddha (d) Stupa- Mahaparinibbana
28. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of the following information.
- Guru or Mentor of Kaurvas and Pandvas
 - Did not accept Eklavya as his disciple
- (a) Guru Vashsishtha (b) Guru Vyasa
(c) Guru Sandeepni (d) Guru Dronacharya
29. Which of the following statements about Mahajanpadas are correct?
- I. Mahajanapadas were Magadha, Koshala, Gandhara and Avanti only.
II. Most Mahajanpadas were ruled by kings.
III. Some, known as ganas or sanghas, were oligarchies ruled under rajas.
IV. Each Mahajanpada had a capital city, which was often fortified.
- Options :**
- (a) I,II and II (b) II,III and IV (c) I,III and IV (d) I,II and IV
30. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A)** From c. 500 BCE norms were compiled in Sanskrit texts known as the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.
Reason (R) Brahmanas laid the codes of social behaviour for the society in general.
- Codes**
- (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
31. Which of the following options is the most probable explanation for the incorporation of the 'Shalabhanjika' Motif in the Sanchi Stupa?
- (a) Mahapari nibbana (b) Strength and wisdom
(c) Auspicious symbol (d) Religious idol
32. Consider the following statements.
- I. The Harappan civilisation was the development of urban centres.
II. The most distinctive features of Harappan cities were the carefully planned drainage system.
III. Harappan roads and streets were laid out along an approximate 'grid' pattern.
- Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct about Harappan Civilisation?
- (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) I and II (d) All of these

33. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of the following information.
- Belonged to the Rakshasa clan
 - Married with Bheema
 - Mother of Ghatotkacha
- (a) Hidimba (b) Subhadra (c) Draupadi (d) Gandhari
34. He was called as 'Devanampiya' and Piyadassi'. He ruled the Indian subcontinent from c. 268 to 232 BCE. He is remembered for the propagation of Dhamma. Who among the following rulers has been described in the above information?
- (a) Ashoka (b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Samudra Gupta (d) Ajatshatru

35. Match the following

Archaeologists	Role / Contributions
A. Alexander Cunningham	1. Discovered seals at Harappa
B. Daya Ram Sahni	2. First Director-General of ASI
C. John Marshall	3. Brought a military precision in archaeology
D. R E M Wheeler	4. Announced the discovery of a new civilisation

Codes

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

36. Which of the following informations is/are correct about the Vijayanagara empire?
- I. Its first dynasty was the Sangama dynasty.
 - II. Tuluvas were replaced by the Aravidu .
 - III. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Suluva dynasty.
 - IV. Harihara and Bukka were from Aravidu dynasty.

Codes

- (a) II and III (b) I and III (c) I and IV (d) I and II

37. The twelfth century witnessed the emergence of a new movement as Virashaiva tradition. This continues to be an important community in the region to date. Our understanding of this tradition is derived from vachanas composed by women and men who joined the movement. Which of the following statements is correct about this tradition?
- (a) It emerged in Kerala.
(b) It was led by a Basavanna .
(c) Their followers were known Nayanars.
(d) They supported the idea of caste and theory of rebirth.

38. Which one of the following is a correct pair?

List-I (Rulers)	List-II (Regions)
(a) Cholas	- Tamil Nadu
(b) Hoysalas	- Orissa
(c) Sultans	- Karnataka
(d) Gajapati	- Deccan

39. Read the following information given in the box carefully.

- She was a Rajput princess from Merta in Marwar.
- She considered Lord Krishna as her lover.

Identify the name of the devotee of Saguna Bhakti from the following options

- (a) Andal (b) Gargi (c) Mirabai (d) Maitreyi

40. Read the following statements:

- I. Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.
- II. There was peace and prosperity in his empire.
- III. He was credited with building some fine temples.
- IV. He was defeated in the Battle of Rakshi Tangadi.

Which of the above statements is/are related to Krishnadeva Raya?

- (a) Only I (b) I, II and III (c) II, III and IV (d) I, III and IV

41. Fill in the blank.

Strategy used by Harappans for procuring raw materials may have been to send expeditions to areas such as the region of Rajasthan (for copper) and South India (for gold).

Select the appropriate option.

- (a) Khetri (b) Alvar (c) Vagad (d) Marwar

42. Which one of the following teachings is not associated with the teachings of Mahavira or Jaina philosophy?

- (a) The entire world is animated.
- (b) Ahimsa (Non-Violence)
- (c) The cycle of birth and rebirth is not related to Karma.
- (d) Monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation.

43. Which one of the following statements related to Buddhism is not correct?

- (a) Pilgrims such as Fa Xian and Xuan Zang travelled from China to India for knowledge.
- (b) Bodhisattas were perceived as deeply compassionate beings.
- (c) Bodhisattas accumulated merit through their efforts and used it to attain Nibbana.
- (d) Mahayana literally means the 'great vehicle'.

44. Read the following statements regarding Sufism in India.

- I. They turned to asceticism and mysticism in protest against the growing materialism.
- II. They sought an interpretation of Quran on the basis of their experience.
- III. Amir Khusrau was the disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Aulia.
- IV. Sheikh Muinuddin Sijzi was from Delhi.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) I, II and III (b) III, IV and I (c) I, III and IV (d) II and IV

45. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.

Reason (R) Vijayanagar kingdom acquired land between Tungabhadra and Krishna Rivers due to its military preparedness.

From the above assertion and reason, find out which one of the following is true.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are false.
 (c) A is correct, but R is not correct.
 (d) R is correct, but A is not correct.
46. Look at the image given below. Which school of art is evident on the image of Bodhisatta?



- (a) Gandhara School of Art
 (b) Mathura School of Art
 (c) Greco-Roman School of Art
 (d) Amaravati School of Art

Section C

This Section contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions.

- A. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

Draupadi's question

Draupadi is supposed to have asked Yudhisthira whether he had lost himself before staking her. Two contrary opinions were expressed in response to this question. One, that even if Yudhisthira had lost himself earlier, his wife remained under his control, so he could stake her. Two, that an unfree man (as Yudhisthira was when he had lost himself) could not stake another person. The matter remained unresolved; ultimately, Dhritarashtra restored to the Pandavas and Draupadi their personal freedom.

47. To whom did Draupadi ask these questions after losing in the dice game?
 (a) Yudhisthira (b) Duryodhana (c) Dhritarashtra (d) Bheeshma
48. Why is Draupadi raising these questions?
 (a) She wanted to know her position as a wife.
 (b) She wanted to challenge the Kauravas.
 (c) She wanted to instigate the Pandavas for the war.
 (d) She wanted to humiliate the Pandavas.
49. How did Draupadi react to her humiliating treatment?
 (a) She raised the legal issues of property and ownership.
 (b) She challenged context of patriarchal marriage.
 (c) She symbolised the figure of the ultimate lord, master and owner.
 (d) She cried in shock and dismay at the treatment that she faced as a wife.

50. How did Dhritarashtra react at the end?
 (a) Dhritarashtra restored personal freedom to the Pandavas and Draupadi.
 (b) Dhritarashtra compelled the Pandavas to stay with Kauravas.
 (c) Dhritarashtra ordered Duryodhana to apologise.
 (d) Dhritarashtra called Yudhishthira to restore their power.
51. How do you evaluate the position of Draupadi as a wife on the basis of this case?
 (a) She objected over the behaviour of her husbands.
 (b) She had the property rights like her husbands.
 (c) The family had complete rights over her.
 (d) She was having hatred feelings for her husbands.
52. How were Draupadi's question related to womanhood?
 (a) She raised the question on the status of the women.
 (b) She took stand for patriarchal norms.
 (c) She raised all passive nature questions.
 (d) She quietly accepted her plight.

- B. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

One Lord

Here is a composition attributed to Kabir:

Tell me, brother, how can there be
 No one lord of the world but two?
 Who led you so astray?
 God is called by many names:
 Names like Allah, Ram, Karim,
 Keshav, Hari, and Hazrat.
 Gold may be shaped into rings and bangles.
 Isn't it gold all the same?
 Distinctions are only words we invent ...
 Kabir says they are both mistaken.
 Neither can find the only Ram.
 One kills the goat, the other cows.
 They waste their lives in disputation

53. Identify the connotation of Kabir from the following options
 (a) Monotheistic Aspect (b) Polytheistic Aspect
 (c) Atheist Aspect (d) Theocratic Aspect
54. Kabir used different names for God or the Supreme power. What can one infer from this?
 (a) Concept of ultimate reality (b) Faith in Saguna bhakti
 (c) Rituals a way to gain insight (d) Reality is in worshipping idols
55. How has Kabir's compositions promote communal harmony at large?
 (a) Kabir mentions about one God in all
 (b) He questioned religious practices
 (c) He was a Hindu by birth
 (d) He was an Islamic by birth

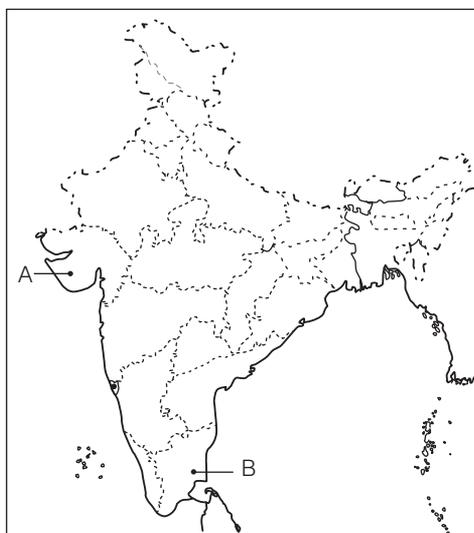
56. Which of the following is the part of Kabir's philosophy?
- He gave emphasis on traditions and rituals
 - He used connotations as Shabda or Shunya
 - He gave emphasis on Yajnas and sacrifices
 - He was a fundamentalist in his approach
57. Kabir's poetry has a literary as well as a philosophical significance. Select the most appropriate option from the following that describes this essence.
- God is one who just has different names.
 - God is vested in all saguna forms.
 - God is a philosophy in isolation from rituals.
 - God is based on reincarnation.
58. Read the following statements regarding Kabir and select the appropriate option.
- Kabir was a Nirguna saint.
 - He believed in formless supreme God.
 - He wanted to remove the differences based on caste and religion.
 - He condemned the superstitious cults and ritualism.

Options

- (a) I and II (b) I, II and III (c) I, II,III and IV (d) II,III and IV

Section D

On the given outline map of India, identify the location with the help of specified information:



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as major Ashokan inscription(Rock Edicts). Identify it among the following options
- Girnar
 - Sopara
 - Sannauti
 - Shishupalgarh
60. On the same map, ' B' is also marked as the important towns of second century BCE. Identify it from the following options
- Mathura
 - Bhraghukachchha
 - Shravasti
 - Puhar

ANSWERS

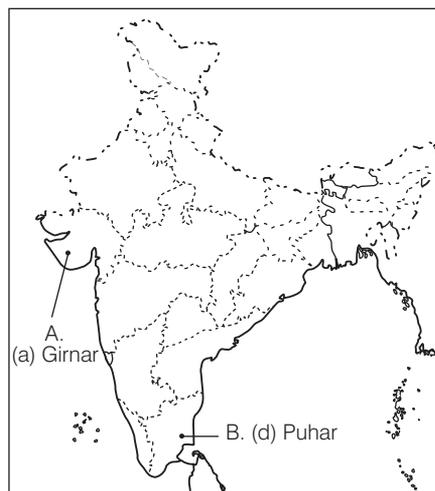
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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) | 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (b) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (d) | 33. (a) | 34. (a) | 35. (a) | 36. (d) | 37. (b) | 38. (a) | 39. (c) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (c) | 43. (c) | 44. (a) | 45. (a) | 46. (a) | 47. (a) | 48. (a) | 49. (d) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (a) | 53. (a) | 54. (a) | 55. (a) | 56. (b) | 57. (a) | 58. (c) | 59. (a) | 60. (d) |

EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) SN Roy was the author of book 'The Story of Indian Archaeology'. SN Roy in this book gave detail description of Indian archaeology.
2. (a) Alexander Cunningham was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Cunningham began archeological excavation in the mid-nineteenth century.
3. (d) Sanskritic Yajnas was seemed to be unfamiliar and unusual with the Harappan culture. Mother Goddess, Priest King, Yogic posture, seal etc are found by the archaeological excavation. But no evidences are found about Sanskritic Yajnas in Harappan civilisation.
4. (c) Sanchi was the oldest stupa which was commissioned by Ashoka. According to Buddhist text, Ashokavadana, Ashoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them.
5. (b) In Jainism 'Tirthankaras' mean teachers who guided men and women how to lead a proper life.
6. (c) Kushana empire issued gold coins for the first time in first century CE which were identical with the coins issued by contemporary Roman and Parthian rulers.
7. (d) Chanhudaro was exclusively devoted to craft production of shell objects. Finished products of shell objects from Chanhudaro were taken to the large urban centres. Specialised drill to make these objects are found here.
8. (c) Prayaga Prashasti was composed by Harisena, the court poet of Samudragupta in Sanskrit.
9. (b) In lower town of Mohenjodaro, the residential buildings had no windows in the walls along the ground level to maintain privacy. Even the main entrance had no direct view of the interior.
10. (d) The composition of the Mahabharata has been traditionally attributed to Rishi Vyasa. It contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, places and settlements.
11. (b) Abdur Razzak, an ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut (present day Kozhikode) in the fifteenth century, was greatly impressed by the fortification of Vijayanagara Empire.
12. (a) The Buddha's foster mother Mahapajapati Gotami was the first woman to be ordained as a Bhikkhuni.
13. (a) Mahanavami Dibba was part of 'The King's Palace Complex'. In Vijayanagar empire, the king's palace has two impressive platforms, i.e., the 'audience hall' and the 'Mahanavami dibba'.
14. (b) Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty whose rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.
15. (a) The significant aspect is that thinkers of mid-first millennium BCE like Zarathustra, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Mahavira and Gautama Buddha tried to understand the mysteries of existence and the relationship between human beings and the cosmic order.
16. (b) The fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan Dev compiled Baba Guru Nanak's hymns along with those of his four successors and other religious poets like Baba Farid, Ravidas and Kabir in the Adi Granth Sahib.
17. (d) The Harappan script is enigmatic means mysterious and difficult to understand as it remains undeciphered till date. It is not alphabetical and has 375 to 400 signs.
18. (c) Gotami-puta-Siri-Satakarni was best known ruler of Satavahana dynasty.

19. (b) After the death of Buddha, his teachings are compiled in Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka which are known as Tipitaka. It means three baskets to hold different types of texts.
20. (c) In Vijayanagar, there were several royal temples, one of the most spectacular among these is Hazara Rama temple. This was probably meant to be used only by the king and his family.
21. (c) Arthashastra was written by Chanakya, Minister of Chandragupta Maurya. It is an important source to know about the history of Mauryan empire.
22. (b) The Rajas or Kings and Military Chiefs or Nayakas of Vijayanagara empire usually spoke Telugu and Kannada languages.
23. (a) Battle of Talikota weakened Vijayanagara kingdom. In 1565, Rama Raya was defeated in the battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi or Talikota by the combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golconda. The victorious armies sacked the city of Vijayanagara and the city was abandoned for few years.
24. (a) Shahjehan Begum, the ruler of Bhopal provided money for the preservation of the Sanchi Stupa, funded for the museum, guest house and publication of the volumes written on Sanchi by John Marshall.
25. (d) The Sangam texts mentioned different categories of people living in the villages. There were vellelar or large landowner, *uzhavar* or ploughman and *adimai* or slaves.
26. (b) Archaeo-Zoologists are specialists in ancient animal remains. Animal bones found at Harappan sites include those of cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo and pig. Studies done by archae-ozoologists or zoo-archaeologists indicate that these animals were domesticated.
27. (c) Buddha attained enlightenment while meditating under the Bodhi tree, so the Bodhi tree signifies enlightenment of Buddha, not the Birth of Buddha.
28. (d) Guru Dronacharya, a Brahmana taught archery to Kauravas and Pandavas. He did not accept Ekalavya who was a forest-dwelling Nishada (a Hunting Community).
29. (b) Statements II, III and IV are correct. There were sixteen Mahajanapadas. Most Mahajanapadas were ruled by kings, some were known as Ganas or Sanghas and some are oligarchies ruled by Rajas. These Mahajanapadas had their own fortified capital.
30. (a) Brahmanas composed Sanskrit texts known as Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras. These contained the codes of social behaviour for the society which included norms for rulers as well as others. Thus, statement R justifies statement A.
31. (c) Shalabhanjika regarded as an auspicious symbol and integrated into decoration of the Stupa. The Shalabhanjika motif suggests that many people who turned to Buddhism enriched it with their pre-Buddhist and even non-Buddhist beliefs, practices and ideas.
32. (d) The Harappan civilisation is an urban civilisation. One of the most distinctive feature of this civilisation is its planned drainage system. Roads and streets were built following a 'grid' pattern. It seems that streets and roads were first built and then houses were built along them.
33. (a) Hidimba belonged to Rakshasa clan who fell in love with the second Pandava Bhima and married him. In due course, Hidimba gave birth to a *rakshasa* named Ghatotkacha.
34. (a) Ashoka was described as Devanampiya (beloved of the God) and Piyadassi (pleasant to behold). He ruled c 268 to 232 BCE and was a propagator of Buddhism in the Indian subcontinent.
35. (a) Alexander Cunningham was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, who began archaeological excavations in the mid-nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century, Daya Ram Sahnii discovered seals at Harappa. In 1924, John Marshall, Director-General of the ASI announced the discovery of a new civilisation in the Indus Valley to the world. R.E.M. Wheeler became the Director-General of the ASI in 1944 who was an ex-army brigadier. He brought with him a military precision to the practice of archaeology.
36. (d) Statements I and II are correct. The first dynasty of Vijayanagar empire was Sangama dynasty which exercised control till 1485. After Krishnadeva Raya's death, his successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs. In 1542, Tuluva dynasty was replaced by Aravidu. Statements III and IV are incorrect. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva (not Suluva) dynasty. Harihara and Bukka founded Vijayanagara Empire in 1336 and they formed Sangama (not Aravidu) dynasty.

37. (b) The Virashaiva tradition emerged in Karnataka (not Kerala) in the 12th century. It was led by a Brahmana named Basavanna (1106-68). His followers were known as Virashaivas or Lingayats (not Nayanars). The Lingayats challenged (not supported) the idea of caste and the theory of rebirth. Thus, only statement (b) is correct.
38. (a) Cholas belonged to Tamil Nadu. Hoysalas belonged to Karnataka, Gajapati belonged to Orissa and Sultans belonged to Deccan. Hence, option A is the correct pair.
39. (c) Mirabai was a Rajput princess from Merta in Marwar who was married to a prince of Sisodia clan of Mewar, Rajasthan. She believed Krishna, the avtar of Vishnu as her lover.
40. (b) Statements I, II and III are correct about Krishnadeva Raya. But statement IV is incorrect as Rama Raya (not Krishnadeva Raya) was defeated in the Battle of Rakshasi Tangadi.
41. (a) The Harappans procured materials for craft production from different areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan. From Khetri region of Rajasthan they collected copper.
42. (c) According to Mahavira or Jaina Philosophy, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma. Thus, statement (c) is not associated with Jainism.
43. (c) Bodhisattas accumulated merit through their efforts. They used this not to attain nibbana and abandon the world, but to help others.
44. (a) Statements I, II and III are correct. Sheikh Muinuddin Sijzi was from Ajmer (not Delhi).
45. (a) During the period of Krishnadeva Raya, the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers, i.e., the Raichur doab was acquired as a result of military preparedness. Thus, the statement R is the correct explanation of statement A.
46. (a) The given image of Bodhisatta is an example of Gandhara School of Art which was formed as a result of the combination of Greco-Roman style and Indian ideas which developed around the first century BCE to 4th Century CE.
47. (a) After losing in the dice game, Draupadi asked these questions to Yudhisthira.
48. (a) Draupadi was shocked and raised these questions to know her position as a wife.
49. (d) Draupadi felt utter humiliation and cried in shock and disappointed at the treatment she faced.
50. (a) Ultimately Dhritarashtra intervened and restored personal freedom to the Pandavas and Draupadi.
51. (d) Draupadi had deep hatred for her husband because they could not save her from this humiliation.
52. (a) Draupadi objected over the rights of her husbands on her and raised the question about the actual status of a woman in the society.
53. (a) Kabir believed in monotheism (the doctrine suggests there is only one god). He criticised polytheism i.e. belief in multiple deities.
54. (a) Kabir described the Ultimate Reality as Allah, Khuda, Hazrat, Pir, Alakh, Nirakar, Brahman, Atman etc.
55. (a) Kabir's compositions promote communal harmony as it mentions about one God in all.
56. (b) Kabir in his philosophy mentioned mystical connotation such as Shabda (sound) or Shunya (emptiness) which were drawn from yogic traditions.
57. (a) Kabir believed in one ultimate reality, i.e., God who has different names.
58. (c) All the statements are true. Being a Nirguna saint Kabir refuted the idea of superstitious cults, ritualism, both Hinduism and Islam. He wanted to remove casteism and the difference between various religions as he believed in an ultimate reality, i.e., formless supreme God.
- 59 & 60.



SAMPLE PAPERS

1-10

SAMPLE PAPER 1

HISTORY

A Highly Simulated Practice Questions Paper
for CBSE **Class XII** (Term I) Examination

Instructions

- (i) The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
- (ii) Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
- (vi) Each question carries 0.80 marks.
- (vii) There will be no negative marking.

Roll No.

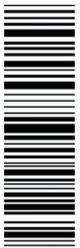
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Maximum Marks : 40
Time allowed : 90 Min

Section A

This section contains 24 questions in total. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. Which two scripts were deciphered by James Prinsep using the earliest inscriptions and the coins?
 - (a) Brahmi and Aramaic
 - (b) Kharosthi and Aramaic
 - (c) Brahmi and Kharosthi
 - (d) Aramaic and Indus script
2. Who among the following is credited with deciphering the Ashokan edicts?
 - (a) James Prinsep
 - (b) William Jones
 - (c) Alexander Cunningham
 - (d) John Marshall
3. Which of the following regions yielded evidence of millet consumption during Harappan culture?
 - (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Haryana
 - (c) Punjab
 - (d) Gujarat
4. Traces of canal irrigation have been found from the site of
 - (a) Lothal, Gujarat
 - (b) Shortughai, Afghanistan
 - (c) Chanhudaro, Pakistan
 - (d) Kalibangan, Rajasthan



5. Which of the following practices was followed by most of the ruling dynasties?

(a) Patriliney	(b) Exogamy
(c) Polyandry	(d) Matriliney
6. What does different variants of Mahabharata reflect?
 - (a) Dialogues between dominant traditions-local ideas and practices
 - (b) Dialogues between king-kinship
 - (c) Dialogues between ruler- courtiers
 - (d) Dialogues between different classes
7. Although Harappa is the first site of the Indus Civilisation to be discovered, Mohenjodaro is the most well known site. What is the most appropriate reason for this?
 - (a) Mohenjodaro is larger in area than Harappa.
 - (b) Presence of citadels and lower parts of Mohenjodaro.
 - (c) Largest number of artefacts are found from Mohenjodaro.
 - (d) Mohenjodaro was far better preserved while structures at Harappa were damaged more.
8. A water reservoir has been found from indicating possibility of water storage for agricultural purposes.
 - (a) Dholavira, Gujarat
 - (b) Rakhigarhi, Haryana
 - (c) Kalibangan, Rajasthan
 - (d) Manda, Jammu and Kashmir region
9. Which of the following is the ancient Upanishad?

(a) Purusha Sukta	(b) Dharmashastras
(c) Brihadaranyka	(d) Dharmasutra
10. claimed to be both a unique Brahmana (eka bamhana) and a destroyer of the pride of Kshatriyas.
 - (a) Raja Gotami-puta-Siri-Satakani
 - (b) Raja Vasithi-puta (sami-) Siri-Pulumayi
 - (c) Raja Gotami-puta sami-Siri-Yana- Satakani
 - (d) Raja Madhari-puta svami-Sakasena
11. The first ever capital of the Magadha empire was

(a) Pataliputra	(b) Vaishali
(c) Kosambi	(d) Rajagaha
12. Who among the following was the most powerful of all the Mahajanapdas?

(a) Magadha	(b) Koshala
(c) Avanti	(d) Matsya
13. In which of the following countries was 'Dipavamsa' written?

(a) Sri Lanka	(b) China
(c) Nepal	(d) India
14. Tirthankaras are those who guide men and women across the river of existence. Mahavira was preceded by

(a) 10th Tirthankara	(b) 20th Tirthankara
(c) 23rd Tirthankara	(d) 25th Tirthankara

15. Who among these wrote the biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti, titled as Munis al Arwah?
 (a) Shahjahan (b) Akbar
 (c) Mumtaz (d) Jahanara
16. Which of these was a part of Chishti worship?
 (a) Religious dance was performed
 (b) Songs are considered as the best path
 (c) Qawwali was sung
 (d) All of the above
17. The domes over the gate of fortified settlement are regarded as typical features of the architecture introduced by the
 (a) Greek rulers (b) Yavanas
 (c) Turkish Sultans (d) Portuguese
18. Which of the following dynasties built Hiriya canal, one of the most prominent waterworks?
 (a) Chera dynasty (b) Chola dynasty
 (c) Sangama dynasty (d) Suluva dynasty
19. Which of these was the capital of Akbar in which dargah of Shaikh Salim Chishti was constructed?
 (a) Lahore (b) Multan
 (c) Delhi (d) Fatehpur Sikri
20. In Sufi tradition, the word 'Pir' means
 (a) the Supreme God
 (b) the greatest of all Sufi saints
 (c) the orthodox teacher who contests the Sufi beliefs
 (d) the Guru of the Sufis
21. "Lord Virupaksha," the guardian diety of kingdom was also recognised as a form of
 (a) Shiva (b) Vishnu
 (c) Brahma (d) Indra
22. Which of the following is correct about 'Mahanavamidibba'?
 (a) Wooden craft of nine deities
 (b) Big royal palace
 (c) Platform where ritual ceremonies were performed
 (d) Place where royal armies were kept
23. What was the balcony-like structure in a stupa called?
 (a) Semicircular mound at earth, i.e. Anda
 (b) Harmika that represents the abode of Gods
 (c) A most called Yashti
 (d) Chhatri which surmounts the constraction
24. Which of these Buddhist texts dealt with Buddha's teachings?
 (a) Vinaya Pitaka (b) Sutta Pitaka
 (c) Abhidhamma Pitaka (d) Tipitaka

Section B

This section contains 22 questions in total. Attempt any 18 questions.

25. Identify the incorrect pair.
- Mohenjodaro - First Indus Valley Civilisation site to be discovered
 - Lothal-Dockyard of Indus Valley Age
 - Harappa - situated on the banks of Ravi river
 - Mohenjodaro - Great Bath was found
26. Consider the following statements in reference to the inscriptions and spot the correct one(s).
- They are writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal or pottery.
 - They usually record the achievements, activities or ideas of those who commissioned them and include the exploits of kings, or donations made by women and men to religious institutions.
 - Inscriptions are virtually temporary records belonging to a certain date.
- I and II
 - Only II
 - Only III
 - II and III
27. Which one of the following is incorrectly paired?
- Meluhha-Land of seafarers
 - Dilmun-Island of Bahrain
 - Magan-A name for Oman
 - Dardistan - Desert adjacent to Thar (Rajasthan) in Pakistan
28. Match the following communities with their works.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. Kumhar | 1. Ironsmith |
| B. Suvarnakara | 2. Hunters |
| C. Nishad | 3. Potters |
| D. Karamakara | 4. Goldsmith |
- Codes**
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D | A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 3 4 2 1 | (b) 2 1 3 4 | (c) 4 2 1 3 | (d) 3 4 1 2 |
29. Identify the term from the following information.
- Written collection of letter by sufi master
 - Addressed to the disciples and associates
 - Shaikh's experience of religious truth
- Tazkiras
 - Maktubat
 - Malfuzat
 - Vachanas
30. Consider the following statements about Ashoka's Dhamma:
- Its principles were simple and virtually universal.
 - The principles were supposed to be emancipatory for this world as well as the next one.
 - A special officer called Dhamma Mahamatta was appointed for the propagation of Dhamma.
- Which of the above is/are incorrect?
- I and III
 - I and II
 - I, II and III
 - None of these

31. Arrange the following Mahajanapadas according to their locations from East to West.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| I. Anga | II. Matsya |
| III. Panchala | IV. Magadha |
| V. Koshala | |

Codes

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) I, III, V, II, IV | (b) II, IV, V, III, I |
| (c) I, IV, V, III, II | (d) III, IV, V, II, I |

32. Match the following pairs.

Part-I	Part-II
A. Manda	1. Rajasthan
B. Rakhigarhi	2. Uttar Pradesh
C. Kalibangan	3. Haryana
D. Dholavira	4. Gujarat
	5. Jammu and Kashmir

Codes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 2 3 1 4 | (b) 2 3 5 4 |
| (c) 5 3 1 4 | (d) 2 5 1 3 |

33. Consider of the following features and identify the script.

- It is undeciphered.
- It is not alphabetical having 375 to 400 signs.
- It is written from right to left

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Brahmi | (b) Kharoshthi |
| (c) Harappan script | (d) None of these |

34. Correct sequence of the following locations of the Ashokan edicts and inscriptions from North to South will be

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| I. Shahbazgarhi | II. Rummindei |
| III. Nigalisagar | IV. Sopara |
| V. Girnar | |

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) I, II, III, IV, V | (b) I, III, II, V, IV |
| (c) I, III, V, II, IV | (d) V, IV, III, II, I |

35. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) Historians believed that everything that was laid in Sanskrit texts was actually practised.

Reason (R) Historians wanted to reconstruct the social history by using other texts written in different language also.

Codes

- | |
|--|
| (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 |

36.



This is an image of Shiva as

- (a) Virupaksha (b) Brihadishvara
(c) Nataraja (d) Kalvairav

37. Identify the social category of people from the information given below.

- Their task was to handle corpses and dead animals.
- They were placed at the very bottom of the hierarchy.
- They had to live outside the village, use discarded utensils, and wear clothes of the dead and ornaments of iron.
- They could not walk about in villages and cities at night.

- (a) Chandals (b) Kshatriyas (c) Brahmanas (d) None of these

38. Match the following

Group a	Group b
A. Kudirai Chettis	1. Military chiefs
B. Nayakas	2. King
C. Rayas	3. A major political innovation
D. Amar-Nayakas	4. Horse merchant

Codes

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

39. Consider the following statements in respect of the early Vedic tradition.

Which one is not correct?

- (a) The Rigveda, compiled between c.1500 and 1000 BCE.
 (b) The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra and Soma.
 (c) At first, sacrifices were performed individually.
 (d) The Rajasuya and Ashvamedha were performed by chief's and kings.

40. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) Bhakti Saints adopted local languages to preach their ideas to the masses.
Reason (R) Regional Vernacular languages could be understood by the common people. They stressed equality and to live a simple life
Codes
(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
41. Which of the following is the basics of Sufi movement?
I. A group of religious-minded people turned to asceticism and mysticism.
II. The sufis sought on interpretation of the Quran through personal experiences.
III. Some mystic men started movements on the basis of Sufi ideas and these mystics scarved.
IV. They were known by different names like Qalandars, Malangs, Madaris, Haidaris, etc.
Identify the correct options.
(a) I, II and III (b) III, IV and I (c) All of these (d) None of these
42. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the lively discussions and debates in the Buddhist texts?
(a) Debates took place in the Kutagarashala.
(b) Many of the teachers questioned the authority of the Vedas.
(c) In these debates, the kings tried to convince one another as well as laypersons about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world.
(d) If a philosopher succeeded in convincing one of his rivals, the followers of the latter also became his disciples.
43. Identify the name of the writing from the information given below.
• It is a biography of a saint or religious leader.
• It often praise the saint's achievements and may not always be literally accurate.
• These writings tell us about the beliefs of the followers of that particular tradition.
(a) Epigraphy (b) Calligraphy
(c) Hagiography (d) Bibliography
44. Consider the following statements with reference to the book 'Amuktamalyada'
I. Presence of harbours to improve trade
II. Marketing techniques by the king
III. To help and make the best relations with foreign traders
Which of the following statements are true?
(a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) All of these
45. Which of the following statements are incorrect about Mirabai?
I. Mirabai the best-known woman poet within the Sufi tradition.
II. She was a Rajput princess from Merta in Mewar.
III. According to some traditions, her preceptor was Raidas, a leather worker.

IV. Her songs continue to be sung by women and men, especially those who are poor and considered 'low caste' in Karnataka and Kerala.

Codes

- (a) I and II (b) I and IV (c) III and II (d) All of these

46. Which of the following statements below is the incorrect one considering the Vijayanagara Empire?
- (a) Outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city
 (b) No mortar or cement was used to make walls
 (c) Presence of cultivated land, gardens and houses between the first, second and third walls
 (d) Fortification only encircled cities and royal buildings

Section C

This section contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions.

- I. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the following questions.

A Prayer To Agni

Here are two verses from the Rig Veda invoking Agni, the God of fire, often identified with the sacrificial fire, into which offerings were made so as to reach the other deities: Bring, O strong one, this sacrifice of ours to the gods, O wise one, as a liberal giver. Bestow on us, O priest, abundant food. Agni, obtain, by sacrificing, mighty wealth for us.

Procure, O Agni, for ever to him who prays to you (the gift of) nourishment, the wonderful cow. May a son be ours, offspring that continues our line ...

Verses such as these were composed in a special kind of Sanskrit, known as Vedic Sanskrit. They were taught orally to men belonging to priestly families.

47. Vedic Sanskrit is considered to be important because
- (a) It was the language of common people
 (b) The Vedic verses were written in Sanskrit
 (c) Sanskrit was not spoken by Brahmins
 (d) Sanskrit was the major language of South India.
48. Why were sacrifices performed during the Vedic Period?
- (a) For the birth of daughters (b) For the birth of sons
 (c) For spiritual satisfaction (d) For seeking the blessings of Buddha
49. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A)** Agni was the God of Fire in the Vedic tradition.
Reason (R) Therefore offerings were made to agni so that in form of smoke they would reach the Gods living in the sky and invoke their blessings
- Codes**
- (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

50. Consider the following statements :

- I. Rig Veda consists of hymns in praise of Agni, Indra, Soma etc
 II. Many of these hymns were chanted when sacrifices were performed.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct.
 (c) Both I and II are correct. (d) Neither I nor II is correct

51. What are the main things to procure from a true prayer to God Agni?

- (a) Abundant food (b) Mighty wealth
 (c) Real knowledge (d) Both (a) and (b)

52. Vedic Sanskrit was taught orally to men belonging to

- (a) Royal families (b) Upper castes
 (c) Priestly families (d) All of these

II. Read the following text and answer the following questions:

The Harshacharita is a biography of Harshavardhana, the ruler of Kannauj, composed in Sanskrit by his court poet, Banabhatta (c. seventh century CE).

This is an excerpt from the text, an extremely rare representation of life in a settlement on the outskirts of a forest in the Vindhya:

The outskirts being for the most part forest, many parcels of rice-land, threshing ground and arable land were being apportioned by small farmers ... it was mainly spade culture ... owing to the difficulty of ploughing the sparsely scattered fields covered with grass, with their few clear spaces, their black soil stiff as black iron ...

There were people moving along with bundles of bark ... countless sacks of plucked flowers, ... loads of flax and hemp bundles, quantities of honey, peacocks' tail feathers, wreaths of wax, logs, and grass.

Village wives hastened en route for neighbouring villages, all intent on thoughts of sale and bearing on their heads baskets filled with various gathered forest fruits.

53. The Harshacharita is a biography of Harshavardhana, the ruler who belongs to

- (a) Maurya dynasty (b) Pushyabhuti dynasty
 (c) Gupta dynasty (d) None of these

54. What was the ruling period of Harshavardhana?

- (a) c. 500-600 CE (b) c. 606-647 CE
 (c) c 647-692 CE (d) None of these

55. Consider the following statements in reference to the given passage.

I. The description is an excerpt from an inscription written in praise of king Harshavardhana.

II. The central theme of the given passage is life on the edges of a village in Vindhya.

III. The above said inscription was composed by Banabhatta.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- (a) I and II (b) II and III
 (c) I and III (d) All of these

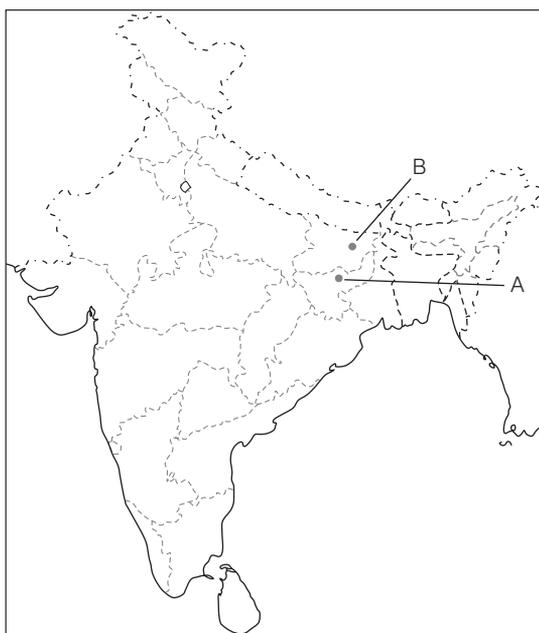
56. The outskirts of the forest in the Vindhya region has

- (a) laterite soil (b) black soil
 (c) alluvial soil (d) forest soil

57. What are the different forest products people collect from the forest of the Vindhyas?
 (a) Bark, flowers, wax, grass (b) Honey, logs
 (c) Flax, black soil, black iron (d) Both (a) and (b)
58. In the given passage, a certain reference to women has been made performing some activity of their day to day life. What is that particular activity?
 (a) Ploughing the fields
 (b) Walking towards other villages with luggages like barks, plucked flowers, flax and hemp, honey and so on
 (c) Going to other villages to sell forest fruits they have collected.
 (d) None of the above

Section D

On the given outline map of India, identify the location with the help of specified information.



59. On the Indian map, 'A' is marked as the capital of Magadha. Identify it among the following options.
 (a) Indraprastha (b) Vaishali
 (c) Champa (d) Rajagaha
60. On the same map, 'B' is also marked as the most powerful Mahajanapada. Identify it from the following options.
 (a) Sopara (b) Magadha
 (c) Vajji (d) Anga

OMR SHEET

SP 1

Roll No.

Student Name

Sub Code.

Instructions

- Use black or blue ball point & avoid gel pens and fountain pens for filling the sheets.
- Darken the bubbles completely. Don't put a tick mark or a cross mark, half-filled or over-filled bubbles will not be read by the software.



- Do not write anything on the OMR Sheet.
- Multiple markings are invalid.

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52	a	b	c	d
53	a	b	c	d
54	a	b	c	d
55	a	b	c	d
56	a	b	c	d
57	a	b	c	d
58	a	b	c	d
59	a	b	c	d
60	a	b	c	d

Check Your Performance

Total Questions: _____

Total Correct Questions: _____

$$\text{Score Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Correct Questions}}{\text{Total Questions}} \times 100$$

If Your Score is

- Less than 60% > **Average** (Revise the Chapters again)
- Greater than 60% but less than 75% > **Good** (Do more practice)
- Above 75% > **Excellent** (Keep it on)

Answers

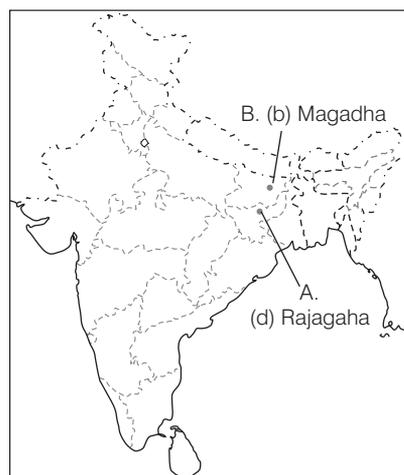
1 (c)	2 (a)	3 (d)	4 (b)	5 (a)	6 (a)	7 (d)	8 (a)	9 (c)	10 (a)
11 (d)	12 (a)	13 (a)	14 (c)	15 (d)	16 (d)	17 (c)	18 (c)	19 (d)	20 (d)
21 (a)	22 (c)	23 (b)	24 (b)	25 (a)	26 (a)	27 (d)	28 (a)	29 (a)	30 (d)
31 (c)	32 (c)	33 (c)	34 (b)	35 (b)	36 (c)	37 (a)	38 (b)	39 (c)	40 (a)
41 (c)	42 (c)	43 (c)	44 (d)	45 (b)	46 (d)	47 (b)	48 (b)	49 (b)	50 (c)
51 (d)	52 (c)	53 (b)	54 (b)	55 (d)	56 (b)	57 (d)	58 (c)	59 (d)	60 (b)

EXPLANATIONS

- (c) James Prinsep, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins.
- (a) James Prinsep is credited with deciphering the Ashokan edicts.
- (d) Evidence of Millet consumption during Harappan culture are found from the sites in Gujarat. Grains found at Harappan sites include wheat, barley, lentil, chickpea and sesame.
- (b) Traces of canal irrigation have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan.
- (a) Most of the ruling dynasties followed patriliney (tracing descent from father to son, grandson and so on) system, although there were variations in practices.
- (a) Mahabharata was written in a variety of scripts in different parts of the country. These variations are clearly reflected through the dialogues between dominant tradition and local ideas of a particular region.
- (d) Mohenjodaro is the most well known site because the evidences yielded from the site of Mohenjodaro were found in preserved and better condition. On the other hand, the evidences found from the site of Harappa (the first site to be discovered) were more in damaged condition.
- (a) A water reservoir has been found from Dholavira (Gujarat) which may have also been used to store water for agriculture purposes.
- (c) The Brihadaranyaka Upanishad is the earliest or ancient Upanishad which contains a list of successive generations of teachers and students.
- (a) Raja Gotami-puta-Siri-Satakani claimed to both a unique Brahmana (eka bamhana) and a destroyer of the pride of Kshatriyas. Gotami-puta-Siri-Satakani is the best known ruler of the Satavahana dynasty. He did not allow the intermarriage amongst the four varnas.
- (d) Rajagaha (the Prakrit name for present day Rajgir in Bihar) was the first ever capital of Magadha empire. Rajagaha meant 'House of the king'. It was a fortified settlement, located amongst hills. Later, in the fourth century BCE, the capital was shifted to Pataliputra, present-day Patna, commanding routes of communication along the Ganga.
- (a) Magadha (in present-day Bihar) became the most powerful Mahajanapada between the sixth and the fourth centuries BCE. It was due its productive agro-based (Gangetic Valley region) and minerals based location (iron ore and other mines) along with favourable trade and transports followed by policies of the rulers.
- (a) In Sri Lanka, texts such as the Dipavamsa (literally, the chronicle of the island) and Mahavamsa (the great chronicle) were written. They contain regional histories of Buddhism. Many of these works contained biographies of the Buddha. Some of the oldest texts are in Pali, while later compositions are in Sanskrit.
- (c) Mahavira was preceded by 23rd Tirthankara. There are 24 Tirthankaras of Jainism. The first Tirthankara was Rishabhdev and the last one was Mahavira. According to the Jainism scriptures, the philosophy of Jainism was formalised by the last Tirthankara, i.e. Vardhaman Mahavira.

15. (d) Princess Jahanara wrote the biography *Munis al Arwah* (The Master of Pure Souls). It is one of the classic works on the exploration of Sufis of Chishti School in India. It has biographical, autobiographical and historical facts.
16. (d) Religious dance, song and qawwalis are a part of Chishti worship. Amir Khusrau gave a unique form to the Chishti Sama by introducing the *qaul*, a hymn sung at the opening or closing of qawwali. Qawwals at the shrine of Shaikh Nizam ud-din Auliya always started their recital with the *qaul*.
17. (c) The domes over the gate and the arch on the gateway which led to the fortified settlement were the architectural elements introduced by the Turkish Sultans. This kind of architecture was known as Indo-Islamic style of architecture.
18. (c) Hiriya canal was built by the Sangama dynasty. It was made to overcome the shortage of water in the city of Vijayanagara. This canal drew water from a dam across the Tungabhadra river and irrigated the cultivated valley that separated the 'sacred centre' from the 'urban core'.
19. (d) Fatehpur Sikri was Akbar's capital. The dargah of Shaikh Salim Chishti constructed in Fatehpur Sikri symbolised the bond between the Chishtis and the Mughal state.
20. (d) In sufi tradition, Pir or murshid means the Guru of the Sufis. The Sufis began to organise communities around the hospice or khanqah (Persian) controlled by a teaching master known as shaikh (in Arabic), pir or murshid. Pir enrolled disciples and appointed a successor (khalifa). He established rules for spiritual conduct and interaction between inmates as well as between laypersons and the master.
21. (a) Lord Virupaksha, the guardian deity of the kingdom was regarded as a form of Lord Shiva. The Vijayanagara kings claimed the rule on behalf of the God Virupaksha. The Virupaksha temple was built in Vijayanagara to honour the deity.
22. (c) 'Mahanavamidibba' was a platform where religious or ritual ceremonies were performed. It was a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq ft to a height of 40 ft. Here, rituals and ceremonies were held during the ninth day of the ten day Hindu festival during the autumn months of September and October. The platform had high walls all around it.
23. (b) Harmika that represents the abode of Gods, is a balcony-like structure in a stupa. A mast called the *yashti* arise from harmika. It has a small platform with a railing located at the very top of a stupa. Sometimes umbrellas were mounted in the harmika as a symbol of honour and respect.
24. (b) Sutta Pitaka explains Buddha's teaching elaborately. By giving some stories it explains Buddhist philosophy. Buddhist text Therigatha is a part of Sutta Pitaka. It is a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis.
25. (a) The first site of the Indus Valley Civilisation to be discovered was Harappa (not Mohenjodaro) on the banks of Ravi river by Daya Ram Sahni in 1921. Mohenjodaro was discovered in 1922 by Rakhal Das Banerjee. Both the sites are presently in Pakistan.
26. (a) Statements I and II are correct. Statement III is not correct as inscriptions are virtually permanent records (not temporary) some of which carry dates.
27. (d) The desert to the West and North-West side of the Indian desert of Thar in Pakistan region is known as Cholistan not Dardistan.
28. (a) Kumhar community were potters, Suvarnakara community were goldsmiths, Nishad community were hunters and Karamakara community were ironsmiths.
29. (a) The given information is correct about Tazkiras. The fourteenth-century *Siyar-ul-Auliya* of Mir Khwurd Kirmani was the first sufi Tazkira written in India. The most famous Tazkira is the *Akhbar-ul-Akhyar* of Abdul Haqq Muhaddis Dehlavi.
30. (d) All of these statements I, II and III are correct according to Ashoka's Dhamma.
31. (c) The given Mahajanapadas according to their locations from East to West are Anga, Magadha, Koshala, Panchala and Masya.
32. (c) Manda, Rakhigarhi, Kalibangan and Dholavira are some mature Harappan sites in Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat, respectively.
33. (c) The Harappan script remains undeciphered to date and is evidently not alphabetical as it has too many signs.
34. (b) The correct sequence of the given locations of the Ashokan edicts and inscriptions from North to South is Shahbazgarhi, Nigalisagar, Rummindei, Girnar and Sopara.

35. (b) Here, the two statements are correct but the second one does not justify the first statement. The reason that why did the historian believe in Sanskrit text is not explained here. The statement (R) suggests that historians tried to reconstruct the social history by, the help of other texts as well.
36. (c) It is a famous statue of Lord Shiva as Nataraja which is worshipped in many temples of South India.
37. (a) The given information is about Chandals.
38. (b) Kudirai Chettis were the horse merchants from whom the horses needed by the army were bought. Nayaks were the military chiefs, Rayas were the kings and the Amar Nayakas were a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara empire.
39. (c) Sacrifices were at first performed collectively (not individually). Sacrifice became the most significant part of the religion of the later Vedic period.
40. (a) Both the Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. Regional vernacular languages could be understood by the common people. Thus, Bhakti Saints adopted local languages to preach their ideas to the masses.
41. (c) All the statements are correct. Sufis are a group of religious minded people who turned to asceticism and mysticism in protest against the growing materialism of the Caliphate as a religious and political institution. The Sufis sought the interpretation of the Quran through personal experiences.
42. (c) In these debates teachers (not king) traveled from place to place, trying to convince one another as well as laypersons, about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world.
43. (c) The given information is about Hagiography.
44. (d) All the statements are correct. Krishnadeva Raya wrote about all these facts (statements) in the book 'Amuktamalyada', a book on statecraft written in Telugu.
45. (b) Statements I and IV are incorrect. Mirabai is the best-known woman poet within the bhakti tradition (not Sufi tradition). Mirabai's songs continue to be sung by women and men, especially those who are poor and considered 'low caste' in Gujarat and Rajasthan (not in Karnataka and Kerala).
46. (d) Fortification of the Vijayanagara empire encircled the entire cities, royal buildings and the entire empire.
47. (b) Vedic hymns were created in Vedic Sanskrit. So, it is considered important.
48. (b) Sacrifices were performed during the vedic period for the birth of sons.
49. (a) A is correct and R is the correct reason. Agni was considered to be the messenger God, hence offerings were made to Agni.
50. (c) Both the statements I and II are correct.
51. (d) The main things to procure from a true prayer to God Agni are abundant food and mighty wealth.
52. (c) Vedic Sanskrit was taught orally to men belonging to priestly families.
53. (b) Harshavardhana was a ruler of Pushyabhuti dynasty.
54. (b) The ruling period of Harshavardhana was c. 647-692 CE.
55. (d) All these statements are true as these are clearly depicted in Harshacharita.
56. (b) From Harshacharita it is known that the outskirts of the forest in the Vindhya region consists of black soil which is very stiff like black iron. It is not good for agriculture.
57. (d) The different forest products people collected from the forest of the Vindhya are bark, flowers, wax, grass, honey, logs and peacock's tail feathers.
58. (c) The specific reference to the women in the given passage is that village wives went to neighbouring villages, for selling fruits and bear the baskets filled with various gathered forest fruits on their heads.
- 59 & 60.



SAMPLE PAPER 2

HISTORY

A Highly Simulated Practice Question Paper
for CBSE **Class XII** (Term I) Examination

Instructions

- (i) The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
- (ii) Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
- (vi) Each questions carries 0.80 marks.
- (vii) There will be no negative marking.

Roll No.

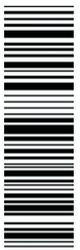
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Maximum Marks : 40
Time allowed : 90 Min

Section A

This section contains 24 questions in total. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. Which of the following rulers has been referred to as Piyadassi in the coins and inscription of the Mauryan era ?
 - (a) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (b) Tissa
 - (c) Ajatasattu
 - (d) Asoka
2. Megasthenes was a Greek Ambassador who visited the court of which Mauryan ruler?
 - (a) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (b) Ajatasattu
 - (c) Ashoka
 - (d) Brihadratha
3. Which was the first Indus Valley Civilisation site to be discovered?
 - (a) Harappa
 - (b) Mohenjodaro
 - (c) Dholavira
 - (d) Lothal
4. What is the motive of writing ancient texts?
 - (a) Economical norms of society
 - (b) Defining different classes
 - (c) Presenting ancient ways and reforms
 - (d) Commenting on social situation and practices



5. On which factor were the inscriptions written?
 - (a) Relaying new rules and norms in society
 - (b) Development of society
 - (c) Perspectives of different societies
 - (d) Defining the society economically
6. Which of these Buddhist texts dealt with philosophical matters?
 - (a) Vinaya Pitaka
 - (b) Sutta Pitaka
 - (c) Abhidhamma Pitaka
 - (d) Tipitaka
7. Which of these principles of Jainism left its mark on Indian thinking as a whole?
 - (a) Equality
 - (b) Sovereignty
 - (c) Respect for teacher/guru
 - (d) Ahimsa
8. Who among the followings laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth and defined its five symbols?
 - (a) Guru Nanak
 - (b) Guru Gobind Singh
 - (c) Guru Arjan
 - (d) Baba Farid
9. Some of the most magnificent Shiva temples were constructed by the Chola rulers. Identify the possible cause.
 - (a) It was a custom
 - (b) To maintain their supremacy
 - (c) To claim divine support
 - (d) All of these
10. From where did Harappans get gold?
 - (a) South India
 - (b) Central India
 - (c) Himalayan Region
 - (d) Chotta Nagpur region
11. Who were the Amara-Nayakas in Vijayanagara empire?
 - (a) Chief of Households
 - (b) Chief priest of Royal temples
 - (c) Military commanders of Emperor
 - (d) King's secretaries
12. Identify the river that fulfilled most of the water requirements of the Vijayanagara empire.
 - (a) Krishna
 - (b) Periyar
 - (c) Cauvery
 - (d) Tungabhadra
13. Why trade was regarded as a status symbol in Vijayanagara empire?
 - (a) Vijayanagara was famous for markets dealing in spices, textiles and precious stones.
 - (b) There was a wealthy population in the empire.
 - (c) The well-off population demanded high-value exotic goods, e.g. precious stone and jewellery.
 - (d) All of the above
14. When was Kamalapuram tank built to irrigate the field nearby?
 - (a) 11th century
 - (b) 14th century
 - (c) 15th century
 - (d) 16th century
15. The archaeologists have found fine Chinese porcelain in some areas of excavated part of urban core. This indicate that it was residential quarter's of
 - (a) Chinese traders
 - (b) Muslim traders
 - (c) Local rich traders
 - (d) Royal families
16. was an organisation of monks of Buddhism who became teachers of Dhamma.
 - (a) Stupa
 - (b) Chayta
 - (c) Sutta Pitaka
 - (d) Sangha
17. What did the early Buddhist teachings give importance to the values?
 - (a) Ahimsha
 - (b) Self-efforts in achieving Nibbana
 - (c) Rituals
 - (d) Dhamma

18. Who among the following were the first ever rulers to issue coins containing names and images of the rulers?
 (a) Indo-Greeks (b) Kushans (c) Sakas (d) Guptas
19. Which ruler despite being a Barbarian, rebuilt the famous Sudarashana lake?
 (a) Ashoka (b) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 (c) Rudradaman (d) Satakarni
20. Harappan seals and sealings were used to facilitate
 (a) protection of wealth (b) economic system of the region
 (c) long-distance communication (d) None of these
21. According to Brahmanical theory, jati or varna was based on
 (a) Karma (b) Social status (c) Birth (d) None of these
22. Erythraean was the Greek name for which of the following seas?
 (a) Mediterranean Sea (b) Red Sea
 (c) Black Sea (d) Arabian Sea
23. What is most evident in attempts to reconstruct religious practices of Indus Valley Civilisation?
 (a) Religious texts (b) Inscriptions
 (c) Archaeological interpretation (d) All of these
24. Which source entails that women cannot have access to paternal estate?
 (a) Mandasour stone inscription (b) Manusmriti
 (c) Mahabharata (d) Matanga Jataka

Section B

This section contains 22 questions in total. Attempt any 18 questions.

25. Consider the following statements about Dharmasutras.
- I. They were composed by the Brahmins.
 - II. Rulers were advised to collect taxes and tribute from cultivators, traders and artisans.
 - III. Raids on neighbouring states were recognised as an illegitimate means of acquiring wealth.
 - IV. They were composed in both Sanskrit and Prakrit languages.
- Which of the above statements are wrong?
- (a) I and II (b) II and III
 (c) III and IV (d) None of these
26. Identify the religion.
- The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma.
 - If one is to escape this cycle of Karma, one must practice asceticism and penance.
 - It is necessary to live in a monastery to attain salvation.
 - The principle of ahimsa, emphasised within Jainism, has left its mark on Indian thinking.
- (a) Buddhism (b) Jainism
 (c) Virashaivism (d) None of these

27. Read the statements about the water resources of Vijayanagara empire and mark the incorrect one.
- In almost cases embankments built along streams to create reservoirs.
 - Most part of the empire was in the arid zone.
 - Tungabhadra river formed the natural basin for Vijayanagara empire.
 - None of the above
28. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- Buddhist texts mention as many as 66 sects or schools of thought.
 - Debates about the validity of the philosophy or the way these sects understood the world, took place in the Kutagarashalas in villages.
 - Many teachers of these sects such as Mahavira and Buddha questioned the authority of the Vedas.
 - They also emphasised individual agency suggesting that men and women could strive to attain liberation from the trials and tribulations of worldly existence.
- (a) I, II and IV (b) I, II and III (c) II, III and IV (d) I, III and IV
29. "Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation", was Buddha's last words to his followers. What does the phrase 'be lamps unto yourselves' mean?
- You are born with a light within you.
 - Soul which differentiates between morality and immorality.
 - Being humane and benevolent to all.
 - Body which has animal instincts for its survival.
- Identify the correct explanation(s) of the above statement.
- (a) Only I (b) I, II and IV (c) III, IV and II (d) All of these
30. A large hall in front of the main shrine of the Virupaksha temple was built by Krishnadeva Raya to
- (a) mark his accession (b) keep armies (c) perform ritual rights (d) meet his counsels
31. Consider the following statements regarding Ashokan inscriptions.
- They were written in Aramaic, Greek and Prakrit languages.
 - The script for some of the inscriptions was Kharosthi in North-Western region.
 - The script for the inscriptions in Afghanistan and adjacent regions was Aramaic.
 - For the rest of the empire the script was Brahmi.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) I, II and IV (b) II, III and IV (c) All of these (d) None of these
32. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A)** Women were expected to give up their father's gotra and take up their husband's gotra after marriage.
- Reason (R)** Women who married Satavahana rulers retained their father's gotras instead of adopting names derived from their husband's gotra name.
- Codes**
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true, but R is false
 - A is false, but R is true

33. Identify the image and write its name.



- (a) Lotus Mahal at Vijayanagara
 (b) Brihadishvara temple at Thanjavur
 (c) Gopuram
 (d) Virupaksha temple
34. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) The great epic Mahabharata is the work of not one but several authors at different time periods.
Reason (R) Historians suggest, the didactic sections of the epic were probably added later.
Codes
 (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
35. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order.
 I. Accession of Kanishka
 II. End of Mauryan Empire
 III. Alexander's Invasion
 IV. Visit of Chinese pilgrim Xuan Zang
 (a) III, II, I, IV
 (b) I, II, III, IV
 (c) III, II, IV, I
 (d) II, IV, III, I
36. Which of the following is incorrectly paired?
 (a) Kong Zi – China
 (b) Aristotle – Greece
 (c) Mahavira – India
 (d) Zarathustra – Iraq
37. Archaeologists have been able to reconstruct dietary practices of Harappan Civilisation from finds of
 (a) charred grains
 (b) seeds
 (c) animal bones
 (d) All of these
38. Identify the correct pair.
 (a) Archaeo-botanists - Studies of ancient plant remains.
 (b) Archaeo-zoologists - Studies of animal bones found from archaeological sites
 (c) Only (a)
 (d) Both (a) and (b)

39. Identify the name of the historian from the following information.
- He was an officer in the mint of the East India Company.
 - He deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins.
 - His findings gave a new direction to investigations into early Indian political history.
- (a) James Prinsep (b) Alexander Cunningham
(c) Walter Elliot (d) None of these
40. Arrange the following writings chronologically.
- I. Ashtadhyayi II. Dharmasutras
III. Tripitaka IV. Ramayana and Mahabharata
- (a) I, II, III and IV (b) II, III, I and IV (c) IV, III, I and II (d) IV, III, II and I
41. Identify the name of the person from the information given below.
- He was the Commissioner of Guntur (Andhra Pradesh) and visited Amaravati in 1854.
 - He also discovered the remains of Western Gateway.
 - He came to the conclusion that the structure at Amaravati was one of the largest and most significant stupas ever built.
 - He collected several sculptural panels and took them away to Madras.
- (a) James Prinsep (b) Alexander Cunningham
(c) Walter Elliot (d) Colin Mackenzie
42. Identify the teacher-disciple pair shown in this seventeenth-century painting.



- (a) Ramananda and his disciple Kabirdas
(b) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya and his disciple Amir Khusrau
(c) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya and Ziyauddin Barani
(d) Amir Hasan Sijzi and Amir Khusrau
43. Identify the incorrect pair.
- (a) Nageshwar – Near source of shell
(b) Shortughai – Near source of Lapis Lazul
(c) Lothal – Near source of quartz
(d) Balakot – Near source of Shell

44. Consider the following statements and identify the incorrect statement.
- Kabir used terms drawn from Vedantic traditions.
 - Kabir described the Ultimate reality as Allah, Khuda, Hazrat and Pir.
 - Many of his compositions are found in Adi Granth Sahib.
 - Verses attributed to Kabir mention the name of his teacher, Ramanand.
45. Match the following.

Travellers	Countries
A. Nicolo de conti	1. Portugal
B. Abdur Razzaq	2. Italy
C. Afanasii Nikitin	3. Persia
D. Duarte Barbosa	4. Russia

Codes

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

46. Identify the correct pair from the following.
- Dilmun-Island of Bahrain
 - Meluha-Harappa
 - Magan- Oman
 - All of these

Section C

This section contains total 12 questions. Attempt any 10 questions.

- I. Read the following excerpt and answer the following questions.

Kings and ruling elites lived in fortified cities. Although it is difficult to conduct extensive excavations at most sites because people live in these areas even today (unlike the Harappan cities), a wide range of artefacts have been recovered from them. These include fine pottery bowls and dishes, with a glossy finish, known as Northern Black Polished Ware, probably used by rich people, and ornaments, tools, weapons, vessels, figurines, made of a wide range of materials - gold, silver, copper, bronze, ivory, glass, shell and terracotta.

By the second century BCE, we find short votive inscriptions in a number of cities. These mention the name of the donor, and sometimes specify his/her occupation as well. They tell us about people who lived in towns i.e. washing folk, weavers; scribes, carpenters, potters, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, officials, religious teachers, merchants and kings. Sometimes, guilds or shrenis, organisations of craft producers and merchants, are mentioned as well.

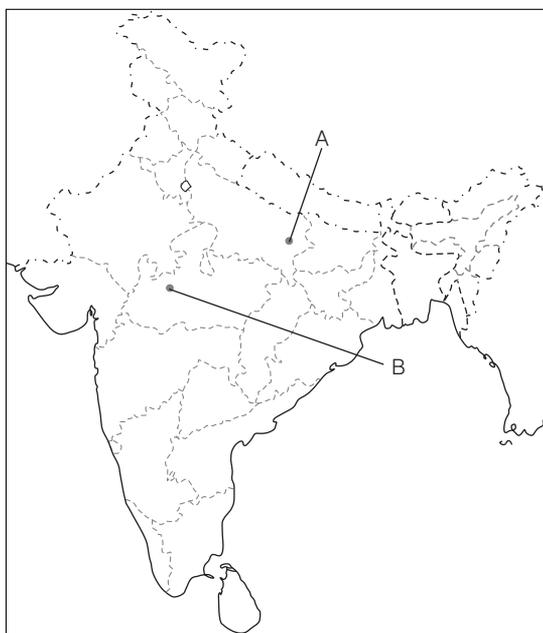
47. Generally ruling elites and king of a region lived in
- Royal Palaces
 - Urban centres
 - Towns with strong defenses, usually a massive wall structure.
 - None of the above
48. It is not possible to excavate extensively historical sites even today. What is the reason behind it?
- People live in these areas
 - These are situated in remote regions
 - Officers are reluctant to excavate
 - Both (b) and (c)

49. Consider the following statements about votive inscriptions.
- I. Votive inscriptions record gifts made to religious institutions.
 - II. They mention the name of the donor and sometimes specify his/her occupation as well.
 - III. Guilds or shrenis, organisations of craft producers and merchants, were also mentioned.
- Identify the incorrect statements from the above ones.
- (a) I and II (b) II and III
(c) I, II and III (d) None of these
50. What kind of organisation a guild or shreni would have been?
- (a) Commercial (b) Social
(c) Religious (d) Political
51. What is the main point of difference (according to the given passage) between Harappan sites and the sites of fortified settlements from Mahajanapada period?
- (a) They are still inhabited while Harappan settlements are vacant.
(b) Harappan settlements yielded NBPWs while no such things were yielded from Mahajanapada.
(c) Shrenis or guilds were operative during the Mahajanapada era while there were no such organisations during Harappan age.
(d) None of the above
52. What was the main work of the guilds?
- (a) Obtain raw materials (b) Control production
(c) Sell the finished products (d) All of these
- II. *Read the following excerpt titled 'Buddhism in Practice' carefully and answer the following questions.*
- This is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka and contains the advice given by Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala.
- In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees by assigning them work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness; by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times. In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of Samanas (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas; by affection in act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs. There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.
53. Which of these advices was given by Buddha to Sigala regarding relationship between a master and his servants / employees?
- (a) Looking after them in sickness
(b) Distributing luxuries with them
(c) Granting leave at times
(d) All of the above
54. Sutta Pitaka, one of the baskets of Tipitaka gives us
- (a) Rules and regulations for Sangha
(b) Gautama Buddha's teachings
(c) Philosophical matters of Buddhism
(d) All of the above

55. Which of these was instructions given by Buddha to the clansmen for Samanas and Brahmanas?
 (a) Behaving and talking softly or kindly to them
 (b) Being regular in payment of salaries
 (c) By assigning them work according to their strength
 (d) All of the above
56. What did Buddha advocate regarding duties towards parents and teachers?
 (a) Assigning work according to their strengths (b) Being regular in payment of salaries
 (c) Love and care for them (d) None of these
57. Which of the following is a part of Sutta Pitaka that contain collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis?
 (a) Therigatha (b) Ashokavadana (c) Dipavamsa (d) Mahavamsa
58. Who are known as Sigala in the Sutta Pitaka?
 (a) An affluent householder (b) A wealthy citizen
 (c) An impoverished householder (d) None of these

Section D

On the given map of India, identify the location with the help of specified information.



59. On the political map of India identify 'A' marked as the place where Buddha delivered his first sermon.
 (a) Sarnath (b) Bodhgaya (c) Kushinagar (d) Patna
60. On the same map, identify 'B' marked as the place where Shahjehan Begum built museum and guest house to protect the old heritage.
 (a) Bhopal (b) Jabalpur (c) Mandla (d) Vidisha

OMR SHEET

SP 2

Roll No.

Student Name

Sub Code.

Instructions

- Use black or blue ball point & avoid gel pens and fountain pens for filling the sheets.
- Darken the bubbles completely. Don't put a tick mark or a cross mark, half-filled or over-filled bubbles will not be read by the software.



- Do not write anything on the OMR Sheet.
- Multiple markings are invalid.

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56	a	b	c	d
57	a	b	c	d
58	a	b	c	d
59	a	b	c	d
60	a	b	c	d

Check Your Performance

Total Questions: _____

Total Correct Questions: _____

$$\text{Score Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Correct Questions}}{\text{Total Questions}} \times 100$$

If Your Score is

- Less than 60% > **Average** (Revise the Chapters again)
- Greater than 60% but less than 75% > **Good** (Do more practice)
- Above 75% > **Excellent** (Keep it on)

Answers

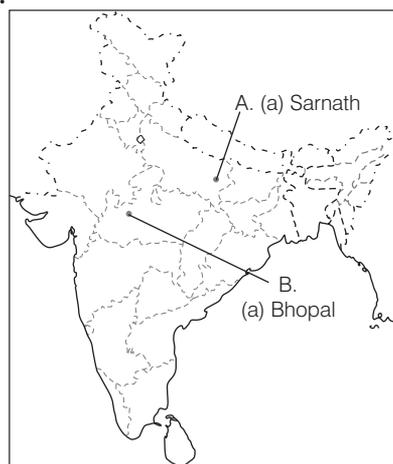
1 (d)	2 (a)	3 (a)	4 (d)	5 (c)	6 (c)	7 (d)	8 (b)	9 (b)	10 (a)
11 (c)	12 (d)	13 (a)	14 (c)	15 (b)	16 (d)	17 (b)	18 (a)	19 (c)	20 (c)
21 (c)	22 (b)	23 (c)	24 (b)	25 (c)	26 (b)	27 (d)	28 (c)	29 (d)	30 (a)
31 (c)	32 (b)	33 (a)	34 (a)	35 (a)	36 (d)	37 (d)	38 (d)	39 (a)	40 (a)
41 (c)	42 (b)	43 (c)	44 (d)	45 (c)	46 (d)	47 (c)	48 (a)	49 (d)	50 (a)
51 (a)	52 (d)	53 (d)	54 (c)	55 (a)	56 (d)	57 (a)	58 (a)	59 (a)	60 (a)

EXPLANATIONS

- (d) Asoka has been referred to as Piyadassi. James Prinsep found that most of coins and inscriptions from Mauryan era mentioned a king referred to as Piyadassi-meaning "pleasant to be hold". There were a few inscription which also referred to the king as Ahsoka, one of the most famous rulers known from Buddhist texts. So, he inferred from this that Asoka is Piyadassi.
- (a) Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador who visited the Court of Chandragupta Maurya. His writings are considered as valuable source of that period.
- (a) First site of Indus Valley Civilisation was Harappa. Indus Valley Civilisation is also called the Harappan civilisation which is dated between c. 2600 and 1900 BCE.
- (d) The motive of writing ancient texts is commenting on the social situations and practices of people. Writing records about the lives of the people is a necessary step for a civilisation. Ancient texts wrote.
- (c) Inscriptions were written on perspectives of different societies. They are the writings that are engraved on stones or etched metals in ancient times. It gives us the information about the different aspects of societies.
- (c) The Abhidhamma Pitaka dealt with philosophical matters. It is a detailed scholastic analysis and summary of the Buddha's teachings in the Suttas.
- (d) Jainism emphasises the principle of Ahimsa, i.e. non-violence to achieve the main goal. According to Jaina teachings, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma. Asceticism and penance are required to free from the cycle of Karma.
- (b) The foundation of Khalsa Panth (army of the pure) was laid down by Guru Gobind Singh Ji. He defined its five symbols as uncut hair, a dagger, a pair of shorts, a comb and a steel bangle.
- (b) Some of the most magnificent Shiva temples were constructed by the Chola rulers to maintain their supremacy. The Chola kings attempted to claim divine support and proclaim their own power and status by building these splendid temples of Lord Shiva.
- (a) Harappans get gold from South India. During the period of the Indus Valley Civilisation, gold from the mine in Karnataka, South India, reached Indus Valley.
- (c) The Amara-Nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Rayas or kings of Vijayanagara empire.
- (d) Tungabhadra river fulfilled most of the water requirements of the Vijayanagara empire. The location of Vijayanagara is the natural basin formed by the river Tungabhadra which flows in a North-easterly direction.
- (a) Vijayanagara was famous for markets dealing in spices, textiles and precious stones, as a result trade was regarded as a status symbol in Vijayanagara empire.
- (c) The Kamalapuram tank was built in the 15th century. As the kingdom faced water shortage in the summer months, the tank was built to store rain water and use it for irrigation. Water from tank was conducted through a channel to the 'royal centre'.
- (b) The archaeologists found the parts of Chinese porcelain in some areas including in the North-Eastern corner of the urban core. This suggest that the area may have been occupied by Muslim traders who came to trade with the Vijayanagara empire.
- (d) Sangha was an organisation of monks of Buddhism. The monks in the Sangha lived a simple life and preached the views of Buddhism.

17. (b) The early Buddhist teachings give importance to the self-efforts in achieving Nibbana. The Buddha emphasised individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self-realisation and Nibbana. Thus extinguishing the ego and desire, individual could end the cycle of suffering.
18. (a) The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Indo-Greeks, who established control over the North-Western part of the subcontinent during c. Second century BCE.
19. (c) Rudradaman repaired and rebuilt the Sudarshana lake without imposing any tax on his subjects when a terrible storm broke the embankment of the Sudarshan lake and water gushed out of the lake.
20. (c) Harappan seals and sealings were used for long-distance communication and for sending goods from one place to another. If the bag reached with its sealing intact, it meant that it had not been tampered. The sealing also conveyed the identity of the sender.
21. (c) Jati or varna was divided into four categories which was based on birth according to Hinduism.
22. (b) Erythraean was the Greek name for the Red Sea.
23. (c) Archaeological interpretation attempts to reconstruct religious practices of Indus Valley Civilisation. Archaeologists thought that certain objects which seemed unusual or unfamiliar may also had a religious significance. For example, Terracotta figurines of women found in Harappan civilisation regarded as mother Goddess.
24. (b) Manusmriti entails that women cannot have access to paternal estate. According to Manusmriti, the paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons after the death of parents and women could not claim the property. Women were allowed to retain the stridhan which they received at the time of marriage.
25. (c) Statements III and IV are wrong. According to the Dharmasutras, raids on neighbouring states were recognised as a legitimate (not illegitimate) means of acquiring wealth. From 500 BCE Dharmasutras were written in Sanskrit, not in Prakrit language.
26. (b) The given information is about Jainism. According to Jainism, if one is to escape the cycle of karma, one must practice asceticism and penance. It is only possible if one renounces the world. So, one has to live in a monastery to attain salvation.
27. (d) All the given statements are true regarding the water resources of Vijayanagara empire.
28. (c) Statements II, III and IV are correct. Statement I is incorrect. Buddhist texts mention as many as 64 sects or schools of thought, not 66 sects.
29. (d) All the given statements are correct. The phrase means humans are born with a light within them. The soul differentiates between morality and immorality. It's important to being humane and benevolent to all. The body has animal instincts for its survival.
30. (a) A large hall in front of the main shrine of the Virupaksha temple was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession and establishing an expanded Vijayanagara empire.
31. (c) All the given statements are correct. Most Asokan inscriptions were in the Prakrit language while those in the North-West of the subcontinent were in Aramaic and Greek. Most Prakrit inscriptions were written in the Brahmi script; however; some, in the North-West, were written in Kharosthi. The Aramaic and Greek scripts were used for inscriptions in Afghanistan.
32. (b) Here, the two statements A and R are correct. First statement A is a general statement, which cannot be justified by giving the example of a particular dynasty. Thus statement R cannot explain statement A.
34. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. Most of the historians agree that Mahabharata is meant to be dramatic, moving story and the didactic portions of the epic are probably added by the several authors of later period. Hence, it is the work of not one but several authors.
35. (a) The correct chronological order is as follows
- In c. 327-325 BCE, Alexander invaded Macedon.
 - In c. 185 BCE, the Mauryan empire ended.
 - In c. 78 CE, Accession of Kanishka
 - In c 606 647 CE, Chinese pilgrim Xuan Zang comes in search of Buddhist texts.
36. (d) Zarathustra was an ancient Iranian (not from Iraq) prophet who founded Zoroastrianism.

37. (d) Archaeo-Botanist have been able to reconstruct dietary practices from charred grains and seeds. Archaeo-zoologists indicated that bones of sheep, goat, buffalo, pig, boar, deer, gharial were found which indicated some of these animals were domesticated.
38. (d) Archaeobotany is a composite discipline, combining botanical knowledge with archaeological materials and the person who studies it is known as Archaeo-botanist. Archaeo-zoology may be defined as the scientific evaluation of faunal materials retrieved from archaeological sites. It includes all the organic remains left in the soil after the death and decay of animals. The person studying them is termed as Archaeo-zoologist.
39. (a) The given information is about James Prinsep.
40. (a) The period of Ashtadhyayi is c 500 BCE, Dharmasutras is c 500-200 BCE, the Tripitaka is c 500-100 BCE and Ramayana and Mahabharata is c 500 BCE-400 CE.
41. (c) The given information is about Walter Elliot.
42. (b) It is a seventeenth century painting of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya and his disciple Amir Khusrau.. Amir Khusrau regularly visited Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya and wrote about him.
43. (c) Lothal was near source of carnelian (not quartz) from Bharuch in Gujarat, steatite from South Rajasthan and North Gujarat and metal from Rajasthan.
44. (d) Kabir did not mention the name of any specific preceptor in his verses.
45. (c) Nicolo de conti was from Italy, Abdur Razzaq was from Persia, Afanasii Nikitin was from Russia and Duarte Barbosa was from Portugal.
46. (d) All the three given terms have been mentioned in the Mesopotamian texts in reference to trade. These are regions named as Dilmun (probably the island of Bahrain), Magan (Oman) and Meluhha, possibly the Harappan region.
47. (c) As Harappa is an urban civilisation. Thus, kings and elites lived in fortified areas i.e. town with strong defenses usually a massive wall structure.
48. (a) Even today people live in many historical sites of India, thus it is not possible for Archaeological Survey of India to excavate extensively in these areas.
49. (d) None of the given statements are incorrect. Votive inscriptions record gifts made to religious institutions mentioning the name of the donor and sometimes specify the occupation of the people. Sometimes guilds or shrenis are mentioned as organisation of craft producers and merchants.
50. (a) Shreni or guild is a commercial organisation which includes a particular group of persons who engaged in the same vocation or activity.
51. (a) The main difference is that people still live in large number in sites of fortified areas, but no one lives in the Harappan sites.
52. (d) The main works of a guild or shreni include obtaining the raw material, controlling the production and selling the finished products.
53. (d) The advices given by Buddha to Sigala regarding relationship between a master and his servants/employees were looking after them in sickness, distributing luxuries with them and granting leave at times.
54. (c) Sutta Pitaka gives us philosophical matters of Buddhism. It included all the teachings of Buddha regarding the way of life. After Buddha's death all his teachings were compiled by his disciples.
55. (a) The instruction given by Buddha to the clansmen was behaving and talking softly and kindly to Samanas and Brahmanas.
57. (a) Therigatha is a part of Sutta Pitaka that contains a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis.
58. (a) Sigala according to Sutta Pitaka is an affluent or wealthy householder.
- 59 & 60.



SAMPLE PAPER 3

HISTORY

A Highly Simulated Practice Questions Paper
for CBSE **Class XII** (Term I) Examination

Instructions

- (i) The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
- (ii) Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
- (vi) Each question carries 0.80 marks.
- (vii) There will be no negative marking.

Roll No.

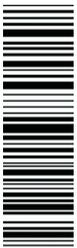
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Maximum Marks : 40 Time allowed : 90 Min

Section **A**

This section contains 24 questions in total. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(a) RS Bisht-Dholavira (b) MR Mughal-Bahawalpur
(c) SR Rao-Lothal (d) All of these
2. Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluhha as land of
(a) Peasants (b) Seafarers
(c) Miners (d) Artisans
3. In which of the following regions, the new forms of dead disposals, Megaliths emerged during the 1st century BCE?
(a) North and North-West of Indian subcontinent
(b) Central and Southern parts of Indian subcontinent
(c) Southern part of the Indian Peninsula
(d) Eastern and North-Eastern parts of Indian subcontinent
4. Which of the following pairs is incorrect?
(a) Palaeography-Study of Ancient Writings (b) Epigraphy- Study of Inscriptions
(c) Both(a)and(b) (d) None of these



5. What is the technical term for 'large network of people'?
Choose the correct option from the following options.
(a) Kinfolk (b) Families (c) Kinship (d) Folks
6. The mantras voiced by Brahmanas are sourced from which ritual text?
(a) Atharveda (b) Rigveda
(c) Saamveda (d) Yajurveda
7. Which of these is the most wonderful ancient building in the state of Bhopal?
(a) Gohar Mahal (b) Sanchi Kanakhera
(c) Taj ul Masjid (d) None of these
8. 'Taj-ul-Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal' is the autobiography of which of the following rulers?
(a) Jenub Begum (b) Jehan Begum
(c) Shahjehan Begum (d) Maham Begum
9. Which of the following was the birthplace of Guru Nanak?
Choose the correct option from the following options.
(a) Amritsar (b) Nathan (c) Nankana (d) Nanded
10. The verses compiled as Bijak followed three traditions.
Who was the real composer of these verses?
(a) Kabir (b) Surdas
(c) Tulsidas (d) Mirabai
11. Vijayanagara empire is remembered by which name in stories?
(a) Krishna -Tungabhadra doab (b) City of Victory
(c) Pampadevi (d) Hampi
12. Who among the following was the first surveyor General of India?
(a) Collin Mackenzie (b) Sir Redcliff
(c) McMohan (d) Sir Durand
13. The archaeologist BB Lal excavated at a village named Hastinapura in Meerut in
(a) 1948-49 (b) 1950-51 (c) 1952-53 (d) 1951-52
14. Some of the most spectacular gold coins were issued by the rulers.
(a) Maurya (b) Gupta (c) Shunga (d) None of these
15. From where did Harappans get Lapis Lazuli, a blue stone?
Choose the correct option from the following options.
(a) Afghanistan (b) Central India
(c) Himalayan Region (d) Rajasthan
16. Sufi Silsilas began to crystallise in different parts of the Islamic World around the
(a) 10th century (b) 12th century
(c) 14th century (d) 15th century
17. The literal meaning of 'Gopuram' is
(a) Cow shed (b) Royal gateway
(c) Place of infantry army training (d) Central shrines

18. According to Mackenzie, what was the use of Lotus Mahal?
 (a) It was a ritual place
 (b) Royal queens residence
 (c) Place where king met his advisors
 (d) Elephant stable
19. The Sufis remember God either by reciting the Zikr (the Divine Names) or evoking his presence through or performance of mystical music.
 (a) Sama (b) Ziyarat
 (c) Auqaf (d) None of these
20. Which of the following are not correctly matched in respect of Buddha life?
 (a) Where he was born-Lumbini.
 (b) Where he attained enlightenment-Sursen.
 (c) Where he gave his first sermon-Sarnath.
 (d) Where he attained nibbana-Kusinagara.
21. The Sangha was an association of whom?
 Choose the correct option from the following options.
 (a) Bhikkhus (b) Merchants
 (c) Traders (d) Dancers
22. What was used to weigh things in the Harappan Civilisation?
 (a) A cubical stone with no markings, called chert
 (b) A metallic cube with markings
 (c) A cylindrical stone with no markings
 (d) None of the above
23. Sanskrit texts and inscriptions used the term 'Vanik' to designate
 (a) Goldsmiths (b) Potters
 (c) Merchants (d) None of these
24. What is the term used to denote the practice of a woman having several husbands?
 (a) Polyandry (b) Polygamy
 (c) Endogamy (d) Exogamy

Section B

This section contains 22 questions in total. Attempt any 18 questions.

25. Consider the following statements with reference to the weights and measurements system in Harappan culture.
- I. Weights were made up of chert in cubical shapes more oftenly with no markings on it.
- II. Lower denominations were binary while higher ones followed the decimal system.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 (a) Only I (b) Only II
 (c) Both I and II (d) None of these

26. Which pair of the given archaeologists did excavations at the site of Kalibangan?
- BB Lal and BK Thapar
 - SN Roy and SR Rao
 - RS Bisht and MR Mughal
 - MS Vatsa and RD Banerjee
27. Arrange the following in correct chronological order.
- SR Rao begins excavations at Lothal.
 - Report of Alexander Cunningham on Harappan seal.
 - REM Wheeler excavations at Harappa.
 - Excavations begin at Mohenjodaro
- I, IV, II, III
 - II, IV, III, I
 - I, II, III, IV
 - IV, II, I, III
28. Identify the wrong statement in reference to the Kushanas theory of divine kingship.
- Colossal statues of the kings found from Mathura in Uttar Pradesh and Afghanistan.
 - They adopted titles like Devaputra i.e. Son of the God.
 - They were inspired by Japanese rulers who called themselves sons of heaven.
 - All of the above
29. Identify the correct pairing of the capital cities with their locations.
- Ujjainyoni-On Land Route
 - Puhar-On Sea Route
 - Pataliputra- On Riverine Routes
 - All of these
30. Which of the following statements is not correct about Vijayanagara Empire?
- The deity was explicitly or implicitly identified with the city.
 - Temples were center of learning.
 - Temples were developing as social cultural, religious and economical centers.
 - Temples were autonomous and independent institutions.
31. Arrange Landmarks in the Discovery and Conservation of Vijayanagara in correct order.
- Colin Mackenzie visits Vijayanagara.
 - Alexander Greenlaw takes the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at Hampi.
 - JF Fleet begins documenting the inscriptions on the temple walls at the site.
 - Conservation begins under John Marshall.
- I, III, IV, II
 - I, II, III, IV
 - II, III, IV, I
 - III, II, I, IV
32. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A)** Travellers from different parts of world visited the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Reason (R)** Krishnadeva Raya's work Amuktamalyada advised kings to take care of foreign sailors and travellers.
- Codes**
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true, but R is not false
 - A is false, but R is true

33. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu	1. Rajasthan
B. Basvanna	2. Bengal
C. Mirabai	3. Punjab
D. Baba Guru Nanak	4. Karnataka

Codes

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

34. Consider the following statements regarding paintings of Ajanta caves.

- I. They depict tales from Ramayana.
- II. Paintings are three dimensional.
- III. They have naturalistic quality and used shading technique.
- IV. They depict stories of major characters of Mahabharata.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) I and II (b) I, II, III and IV (c) II and III (d) II, III and IV

35. "Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death." Identify the correct reason to support the above statement.

- (a) Buddha and his disciples taught in Prakrit.
- (b) Importance was given to rituals in Buddhism.
- (c) People were dissatisfied with existing social practices.
- (d) Only men were allowed into the Sangha.

36. Identify the dynasty which is credited with the largest known hoard of gold coins and also the first ever gold coin in the history of India.

- (a) Indo Greeks (b) Kushans (c) Guptas (d) Sakas

37. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) Kharosthi script was used in coin inscriptions found in North-West India.

Reason (R) Coins contain sources of rulers and their rule.

Codes

- (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

38. Identify the name of the person from the information given below.

- He was one of the most famous rulers known from Buddha texts.
- He was the Grandson of Chandragupta Maurya.
- He was the first ruler who inscribed his messages to his subjects and officials on stone surfaces-natural rocks as well as polished pillars.
- He tried to hold his empire together by propagating dhamma.

- (a) Asoka (b) Samudragupta (c) Harsha (d) Chandragupta II

39. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Guru Nanak	1. Assam
B. Kabir	2. Marwar
C. Shankardeva	3. Nankana Saheb
D. Mirabai	4. Varanasi

Codes

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

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

40. Arrange the following chronologically.

- I. Classifying people in terms of gotra
- II. Writing of Manusmriti
- III. Creation of Dharmasutras
- IV. Compilation of various versions of Mahabharata

- (a) III, II, IV, I
 (b) I, III, IV, II
 (c) IV, I, III, II
 (d) I, II, III, IV

41. What were the means of earning for man prescribed in Manusmriti?

- I. Inheritance
 - II. Conques
 - III. Affectionate gifts
 - IV. Investment
- (a) Only III
 (b) Both II and IV
 (c) I, II and IV
 (d) All of these

42. Identify the archaeologist who has written these words, "It seems to me a suicidal and indefensible policy to allow the country to be looted of original works of ancient art."

- (a) H H Cole
 (b) Walter Elliot
 (c) Colin Mackenzie
 (d) John Marshall

43. was a British official who visited the stupa at Amaravati but his reports were never published.

- (a) Alexander Cunningham
 (b) Colin Mackenzie
 (c) Howard Carter
 (d) Mortimer Wheeler

44. Identify the concept from the following information.

- They were perceived as deeply compassionate beings who accumulated merit through their effort.
- They used this not to attain nibbana and there by abandon the world, but to help others.

- (a) Buddha and his disciples
 (b) Bodhisattas
 (c) Bhikkhunis
 (d) None of these

45. Consider the following statements and suggest which one is not correct.

- (a) The empty seat was meant to indicate the meditation of the Buddha.
- (b) The stupa was meant to represent the Mahaparinibbana.
- (c) The wheel stood for the first sermon of the Buddha, delivered at Sarnath.
- (d) Buddha attained enlightenment while meditating in a cave.

46. Look at the following given image and answer the questions followed by it



What is the name of the structure given in the image and from where was it found?

- (a) Lotus Capital, Vaishali
 (b) Capital Pillar, Kaushambi
 (c) Lion Capital, Sarnath
 (d) Dharma Chakra Capital, Bodh Gaya

Section C

This section contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions.

- I. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

Much later, in 1947, REM Wheeler, then Director-General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archaeological evidence with that of the Rigveda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. He wrote:

The Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold. Indra, the Aryan war-god is called Puramdara, the fort-destroyer.

Where are - or were - these citadels? It has in the past been supposed that they were mythical. The recent excavation of Harappa may be thought to have changed the picture. Here we have a highly evolved civilisation of essentially non-Aryan type, now known to have employed massive fortifications.

What destroyed this firmly settled civilisation? Climatic, economic or political deterioration may have weakened it, but its ultimate extinction is more likely to have been completed by deliberate and large-scale destruction. It may be no mere chance that at a late period of Mohenjodaro men, women, and children appear to have been massacred there. On circumstantial evidence, Indra stands accused.

FROM REM WHEELER, "Harappa 1946", Ancient India, 1947.

In the 1960s, the evidence of a massacre in Mohenjodaro was questioned by an archaeologist named George Dales. He demonstrated that the skeletons found at the site did not belong to the same period. Whereas a couple of them definitely seem to indicate a slaughter, the bulk of the bones were found in contexts suggesting burials of the sloppiest and most irreverent nature.

There is no destruction level covering the latest period of the city, no sign of extensive burning, no bodies of warriors clad in armour and surrounded by the weapons of war. The citadel, the only fortified part of the city, yielded no evidence of a final defence.

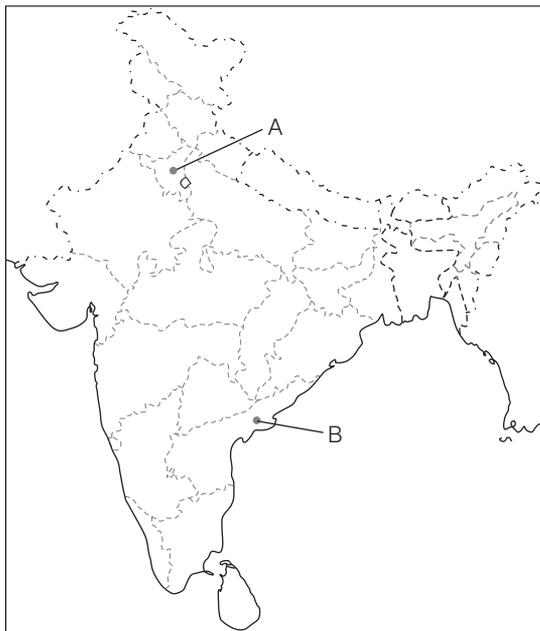
FROM G.F. DALES, "The Mythical Massacre at Mohenjodaro", Expedition, 1964.

47. Rigveda mentioned a god name used for Shiva in later Purnanic traditions. Identify the name.
 (a) Nataraja (b) Pashupati (c) Agni (d) Rudra
48. Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of which of the following deities?
 (a) Agni (b) Indra (c) Soma (d) All of these
49. What is the most probable cause of the destruction of the Harappan Civilisation?
 (a) Climatic changes (b) Economic and political deterioration
 (c) Deliberate and large-scale destruction (d) Both (a) and (b)
50. In the beginning of the given excerpt, REM Wheeler has correlated a certain archeological evidence with Rigveda.
 What was that 'archaeological evidence'?
 (a) Skeletons found from Deadman Lane in Mohenjodaro.
 (b) Skeletons found from a citadel at Harappa.
 (c) Skeletons found from Lothal dockyard.
 (d) Skeletons found from Navdatoli.
51. Which one of the following archaeologists criticised Wheeler's findings about massacres in Mohenjodaro?
 (a) John Marshall (b) Alexander Cunningham
 (c) Staurt Piggot (d) George F Dales
52. Consider the following statements with reference to studies by George F Dales and identify the correct one(s).
 I. He propounded that no large-scale massacre took place at Mohenjodaro.
 II. He said that the only fortified part of the city did yield evidence of self defence in case of a war.
 III. His views were in consonance with that of John Marshall.
 (a) Only I (b) Both I and II (c) Both II and III (d) I, II and III
- II. *Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.*
 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 in Girnar.
 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 in the area, claimed to have got the lake repaired using his own resources, without imposing any tax on his subjects.
 Another inscription on the same rock (c. fifth century) mentions how one of the rulers of the Gupta dynasty got the lake repaired once again.
53. What was the name of the rock inscription in Sanskrit which mentioned about Sudarshana lake?
 (a) Girnar Inscription (b) Prayag Prashasti
 (c) Aihole Inscription (d) Nayanika Inscription
54. Where is Sudarshana lake located?
 (a) Bhopal (b) Magadha (c) Gujarat (d) Pataliputra

55. Consider the following statements.
- I. Some local ruler or chieftain belonging to the Mauryan era built the Sudarshan lake.
 - II. The lake was later on got repaired by Rudradaman and a very heavy tax was imposed on subjects to compensate the royal treasury.
 - III. Lake was also repaired during the rule of the Guptas.
- Identify the incorrect statement in accordance with the given passage.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) I and III (d) I, II and III
56. Histories of Gupta rulers can be reconstructed from which of the following sources?
- (a) Inscriptions (b) Prashastis (c) Coins (d) All of these
57. By whom, Sudarshana lake was built?
- (a) Mauryas (b) Rudradaman (c) Chandragupta (d) Local Governor
58. The rulers of which dynasty repaired the Sudarshana lake?
- (a) Shaka (b) Gupta (c) Maurya (d) Both (a) and (b)

Section D

On the given outline map of India identify the location with the help of specified information.



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as the area where Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodi, Delhi Sultan and becomes the first Mughal Emperor.
- (a) Panipat (b) Delhi (c) Agra (d) Fatehpur Sikri
60. On the political map of India, 'B' is marked as one of the significant Buddhist stupa in Andhra Pradesh.
- (a) Amravati (b) Vidisha (c) Ajanta (d) Junnar

OMR SHEET

SP 3

Roll No.

Student Name

Sub Code.

Instructions

- Use black or blue ball point & avoid gel pens and fountain pens for filling the sheets.
- Darken the bubbles completely. Don't put a tick mark or a cross mark, half-filled or over-filled bubbles will not be read by the software.



- Do not write anything on the OMR Sheet.
- Multiple markings are invalid.

1	a	b	c	d
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55	a	b	c	d
56	a	b	c	d
57	a	b	c	d
58	a	b	c	d
59	a	b	c	d
60	a	b	c	d

Check Your Performance

Total Questions: _____

Total Correct Questions: _____

$$\text{Score Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Correct Questions}}{\text{Total Questions}} \times 100$$

If Your Score is

- Less than 60% > **Average** (Revise the Chapters again)
- Greater than 60% but less than 75% > **Good** (Do more practice)
- Above 75% > **Excellent** (Keep it on)

Answers

1 (d)	2 (b)	3 (b)	4 (d)	5 (a)	6 (b)	7 (b)	8 (c)	9 (c)	10 (a)
11 (b)	12 (a)	13 (d)	14 (b)	15 (a)	16 (b)	17 (b)	18 (c)	19 (a)	20 (b)
21 (a)	22 (a)	23 (c)	24 (a)	25 (c)	26 (a)	27 (b)	28 (c)	29 (d)	30 (d)
31 (b)	32 (b)	33 (a)	34 (c)	35 (c)	36 (b)	37 (b)	38 (a)	39 (b)	40 (b)
41 (d)	42 (a)	43 (b)	44 (b)	45 (d)	46 (c)	47 (d)	48 (d)	49 (c)	50 (a)
51 (d)	52 (a)	53 (a)	54 (c)	55 (b)	56 (d)	57 (d)	58 (b)	59 (a)	60 (a)

EXPLANATIONS

- (d) All the pairs are correctly matched. In 1955, SR Rao begins excavations at Lothal. In 1974, MR Mughal begins explorations in Bahawalpur. In 1990, RS Bisht begins excavations at Dholavira.
- (b) Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluhha as a land of seafarers i.e., sailors who were involved in trading carnelian, lapis lazuli, copper, gold and varieties of woods.
- (b) New forms of disposal of the dead, including the making of elaborate stone structures known as megaliths, emerged in Central and South India from the first millennium BCE. In many cases, the dead were buried with a rich range of iron tools and weapons.
- (d) None of the pairs are incorrect. Paleography is the study of ancient writing systems and the deciphering and dating of historical manuscripts. Epigraphy is the study and interpretation of ancient inscriptions.
- (a) Kinfolk is the term for families that are usually parts of larger networks of people.
- (b) Rigveda includes all the mantras which are used by the Brahmanas to perform rituals.
- (b) The most beautiful ancient buildings in the state of Bhopal are at Sanchi Kanakhera. It is a small village some 20 miles North-East of Bhopal.
- (c) 'Taj-ul Iabal Tarikh Bhopal' (The History of Bhopal) is the autobiography of Shahjahan Begum of Bhopal. She ruled from 1868-1901. In 1876, HD Bartow translated this book.
- (c) Baba Guru Nanak (1469-1539) was born in a Hindu merchant family in a village called Nankana Sahib near the Ravi river in the predominantly Muslim Punjab.
- (a) Verses compiled as Bijak are composed by Kabir. The Kabir Bijak is preserved by the Kabirpanth (the path or sect of Kabir) in Varanasi and elsewhere in Uttar Pradesh. The Kabir Granthavali is associated with the Dadupanth in Rajasthan, and many of his compositions are found in the Adi Granth Sahib.
- (b) Vijayanagara is remembered as City of Victory in stories. City of Victory is taken from the word Vijaya means victory and nagara means city. Vijayanagara was the most prosperous capital of South India. The Vijayanagara empire was founded in the fourteenth century.
- (a) Collin Mackenzie was the first surveyor General of India. He was an employee of East India Company. He discovered Hampi and prepared first survey map of the site. He was appointed as first General Surveyor of India in 1815. His work also gave a new direction to the researchers to carry out further survey.
- (d) The archaeologist BB Lal excavated at a village named Hastinapura in Meerut in 1951-1952.
- (b) Some of the most spectacular gold coins were issued by the Gupta rulers. Gold coins are one of the important sources to reconstruct the histories of the Gupta rulers. It revealed long distance transaction and the prosperous economic conditions during the Gupta period.
- (a) The Harappans got Lapis Lazuli from Afghanistan. It is strongly suggested that Shortugai might have had connections to the import of Lapis Lazuli, into the cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation.
- (b) Sufi Silsilas began to crystallise in different parts of the Islamic world around the 12th century.

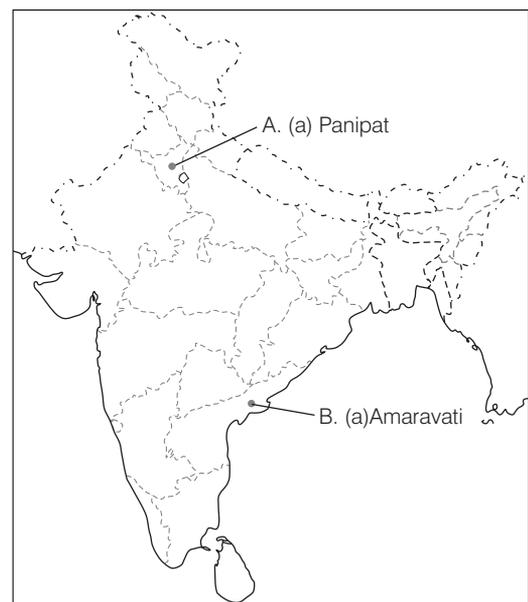
- Sufi Silsilas or chain signifies a continuous link between master and disciple, stretching an unbroken spiritual genealogy to the Prophet Muhammad.
17. (b) The literal meaning of Gopuram is Royal gateway. This was an integral part of the temples. Krishnadeva Raya built many fine Gopurams.
 18. (c) The Lotus Mahal was one of the most beautiful buildings of the Vijayanagara empire. But the exact use of the Mahal was unknown. However, Mackenzie was of the opinion that the Mahal was used as a place where king met his advisors.
 19. (a) The Sufis remember God either by reciting the Zikr or evoking his presence through sama or performance of mystical music. Ritual necessities are known as 'sama' in Chishti tradition. It was integral to the Chishti tradition and exemplified interaction with indigenous devotional traditions.
 20. (b) Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment and became the Buddha at Bodh Gaya (not Sursen) under the sacred pipal tree.
 21. (a) Sangha was an association of Bhikkhus. Bhikkhu means 'beggar' or 'one who lives by alms'. Buddha founded Sangha for his followers and the monks lived a simple life, teaching Dhamma and lived on alms. Women were later allowed to join Sangha through the mediation of Ananda, one of the Buddha's dearest disciples.
 22. (a) In the Harappan Civilisation, exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, which included a cubical stone called chert.
 23. (c) Sanskrit texts and inscriptions used the term 'Vanik' to designate merchants.
 24. (a) In ancient text, polyandry is considered as the custom of a woman having several husbands e.g Draupadi.
 25. (c) Both the statements I and II are correct. Exchanges during Harappan age were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a stone called chert. It was generally cubical in shape with no markings. The lower denominations of weights were binary (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc. up to 12,800), while the higher ones followed the decimal system. The smaller weights were probably used for weighing jewellery and beads. Metal scale-pans have also been found.
 26. (a) In 1960, BB Lal and BK Thapar began excavations at Kalibangan. They found many important evidences of Harappan Civilisation.
 27. (b) The correct chronological order is as follows
 - In 1875, Alexander Cunningham presents report on Harappan seal.
 - In 1925, excavations begin at Mohenjodaro.
 - In 1946, excavations were at Harappa by REM Wheeler.
 - In 1955, SR Rao begins excavations at Lothal.
 28. (c) Kushanas were inspired by Chinese (not Japanese) rulers who called themselves sons of heaven. Kushanas (c 1st century BCE-1st century CE) ruled over a vast kingdom extending from Central Asia to North-West India.
 29. (d) All the given pairs are correct. Ujjaini serves as the capital of Avanti Mahajanapada and is located on the banks of Kashipur river. Puhar (also known as Poompuhar) is a town in the Mayiladuthurai district in the Southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Puhar is located near the mouth of the Kaveri river, on the sea coast. It is mentioned in the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea. Pataliputra or modern Patna is located on the riverine route of Ganga river and served as the capital of Magadh and then Mauryan empire.
 30. (d) Temples were not independent and autonomus institutions. They were under the control of the king and managed by them. Temples in South India were considered as a place of religious worship and social gatherings.
 31. (b) The correct order is as follows :

In 1800 Colin Mackenzie visits Vijayanagara.

 - In 1856, Alexander Greenlaw takes the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at Hampi.
 - In 1876, JF Fleet begins documenting the inscriptions on the temple walls at the site.
 - In 1902, conservation begins under John Marshall.
 32. (b) Both the statements are true, but statement R does not explain statement A. Travellers visited Vijayanagara Empire to see the ruins of Hampi with its magnificent temples with Mahanavami dibba and Gopurams. The advise to kings through Krishnadeva Raya's work Amuktamalyada is not the reason for travellers to visit Vijayanagara.

34. (c) The paintings of Ajanta caves are mainly based on Buddhism, depicting the past lives and rebirths of the Buddha. Thus, statements I and IV are not correct which are about Ramayana and Mahabharata.
35. (c) Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death as people were dissatisfied with existing social practices. In Buddhism, the importance attached to conduct and values rather than claims of superiority based on birth attracted people towards this religion.
36. (b) The Kushanas issued the largest hoards of gold coins (first gold coins) during c. first century CE. These were virtually identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman emperors and the Parthian rulers of Iran. These have been found from several sites in North India and Central Asia.
37. (b) Both the statements are true, but they explain different information and are not interlinked, thus, statement R is not the explanation of statement A.
38. (a) The given information is about Asoka.
40. (b) The correct chronological order is classifying people in terms of gotra, creation of Dharmasutras, compilation of various versions of Mahabharata and writing of Manusmriti.
41. (d) In Manusmriti, the different ways of earnings included wealth got by inheritance, conquest, investment and acceptance of gifts from good people.
42. (a) HH Cole had written the given words. He was of the view that museums should have a plaster-caste duplicate of sculpture whereas the originals should remain at their actual place. In 1880, he was appointed as a Curator of Ancient Monuments.
43. (b) Colin Mackenzie visited the stupa at Amaravati and found several pieces of sculpture, made detailed drawings of them, but these reports were never published.
44. (b) The given information is about Bodhisattas.
45. (d) Buddha attained enlightenment under a tree (not a cave).
46. (c) The name of the given structure is Lion Capital, Sarnath. It was originally placed on the top of the Ashoka pillar at the important Buddhist site of Sarnath by the Emperor Ashoka, in about 250 BCE during his rule over the Mauryan Empire.
48. (d) The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra and Soma.
49. (c) The most probable cause of the destruction of the Harappan Civilisation is deliberate and large-scale destruction.
50. (a) The archaeological evidence that REM Wheeler has correlated was skeletons found from Deadman Lane in Mohenjodaro.
51. (d) George F Dales criticised Wheeler's findings about massacres in Mohenjodaro.
53. (a) Girnar rock inscription mentions about Sudarshana lake.
54. (c) Sudarshana lake is located in Gujarat.
55. (b) Statement II is incorrect. The lake was repaired by Rudradaman by using his own resources, he did not impose any tax on his subjects.
56. (d) Histories of the Gupta rulers have been reconstructed from literature, coins and inscriptions, including prashastis, composed in praise of kings in particular, and patrons in general, by poets.
57. (d) Sudarshana lake was built by a local governor during the rule of Mauryas. This task of Rudradaman depicts that he did welfare activities for his subjects.
58. (b) Shaka ruler Rudradaman and later one of the rulers of the Gupta dynasty repaired Sudarshana lake.

59 & 60.



SAMPLE PAPER 4

HISTORY

A Highly Simulated Practice Questions Paper
for CBSE **Class XII** (Term I) Examination

Instructions

- (i) The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
- (ii) Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
- (vi) Each question carries 0.80 marks.
- (vii) There will be no negative marking.

Roll No.

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Maximum Marks : 40
Time allowed : 90 Min

Section A

This section contains 24 questions in total. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. The Chola kings introduced the singing of Tamil Shaiva hymns in the temples and took the initiative to collect them into text named
 - (a) Vachanas
 - (b) Tevaram
 - (c) Bhajans
 - (d) None of these
2. What policy was specifically used by the Ashoka to hold his empire together strongly?
 - (a) Military conquests
 - (b) Dhamma Propagation
 - (c) Political conspiracies
 - (d) All of these
3. How did the Sufis remember the God?
 - (a) By reciting the Zikr (the Divine names)
 - (b) By evoking his presence through Sama (audition)
 - (c) By performing mystical music
 - (d) All of the above
4. The Buddha's teachings have been reconstructed from stories, found mainly in the
 - (a) Sutta Pitaka
 - (b) Vinaya Pitaka
 - (c) Tripitaka
 - (d) Abhidhamma Pitaka



5. The fourth century play Mrichchhakatika was written by
 (a) Charudutta (b) Eklavya (c) Shudraka (d) Kalidasa
6. Archaeological findings of Indus Valley Civilisation suggest that copper was brought from
 (a) Egypt (b) Oman (c) Rajasthan (d) None of these
7. Nageshwar and Balakot both the settlements near coast were specialised centres for making
 (a) Pottery (b) Leather objects (c) Shell objects (d) Stone objects
8. The earliest coins of sixth century BCE, Punch-marked coins were made up of which of these materials?
 (a) Copper and Bronze (b) Gold and Silver
 (c) Copper and Silver (d) Bronze and Gold
9. Name the person who was able to decipher Brahmi script.
 (a) James Prinsep (b) David Hare
 (c) Rakhil Das Banerjee (d) John Marshall
10. The most unique feature of the Harappan Civilisation was the development of
 (a) urban centres (b) its agriculture
 (c) tool making (d) None of these
11. Some graves of the Indus Valley Civilisation contain pottery and ornaments. Which of the following is the most suitable reason?
 (a) People were well-off
 (b) These could be used in the afterlife
 (c) There were abundance of pottery and ornaments at that period
 (d) None of the above
12. Who was the Guru of Kabir?
 (a) Ramanuja (b) Ramananda (c) Vallabhacharya (d) Namadeva
13. Who among the following called themselves as Rayas?
 (a) The rulers of Cholas (b) The ruler of Pallavas
 (c) The ruler of Vijayanagara (d) The ruler of Hoysals
14. What does Gajapati mean?
 (a) Lord of horses (b) Lord of men
 (c) Lord of elephants (d) Lore of elite classes
15. Who founded the Vijayanagara Empire and when?
 (a) Harihara and Bukka, 1336 (b) Krishnadeva Raya, 1512
 (c) Rama Raya, 1340 (d) None of these
16. Who of the following wrote 'Munis Al Awwah', the biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti?
 (a) Abu'l Fazl (b) Jahanara (c) Birbal (d) Jahangir
17. The tomb of was very popular among the Muslims and Emperor Akbar went there fourteen times to seek blessings of the saint.
 (a) Khwaja Muinuddin (b) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
 (c) Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki (d) None of these

18. Which one of the following is the coastal area of Harappan Civilisation?
(a) Kalibanga (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Lothal (d) Banawali
19. Who appointed Dhamma Mahamattas ?
(a) Bimbisara (b) Samudragupta
(c) Ashoka (d) Pandava
20. Who was founded the suburban township Nagalapuram?
(a) Rama Raya (b) Harihara
(c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) None of these
21. The characteristics feature(s) of the temple complexes of Vijayanagara include(s)
(a) Chariot streets that extended from the temple Gopuram in a straight line.
(b) these streets were paved with stone slabs and lined with pillar pavilions.
(c) merchants set up their shops there.
(d) All of the above
22. How did Portuguese traveller Barbosa describe the houses of the ordinary people of Vijayanagara empire?
(a) These were thatched and well built.
(b) These were arranged according to occupations.
(c) These were located in long streets with many open places.
(d) All of the above
23. What was the importance of Gopuram?
(a) It marked the authority of people of Vijayanagara.
(b) It dwarfed the towers on the central shrines.
(c) It signalled the presence of temple from a great distance.
(d) Both (b) and (c)
24. Why did historian James Fergusson consider Sanchi as a centre of tree and serpent worship?
(a) He was not familiar with the Buddhist literature.
(b) Most of the Buddhist literatures had not been translated.
(c) He studied only the serpent motifs found in several pillars of Sanchi.
(d) All of the above

Section B

This section contains 22 questions in total. Attempt any 18 questions.

25. Inscriptions found on the railings and pillars of stupas record donations made for building and decorating them. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect regarding the donations of Stupas?
(a) Hundreds of donations were made by women and men who mention their names.
(b) Bhikkhus and bhikkhunis also contributed to building these monuments.
(c) Guilds such as the ivory workers financed part of one of the gateways at Sanchi.
(d) The kings of Mauryan empire also made some donations.

26. Match the following

Place	Significance
A. Lumbini	1. Birth place of Buddha
B. Sarnath	2. Buddha attained Nirvana
C. Kushinagara	3. Buddha attained enlightenment
D. Bodh Gaya	4. First sermon of Buddha

Codes

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

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

27. Select the correct chronological order of the Bhakti Saints from the following.

- (a) Kabir, Guru Nanak, Mirabai, Sankardeva (b) Kabir, Sankardeva, Guru Nanak, Mirabai
 (c) Kabir, Mirabai, Sankardeva, Guru Nanak (d) Guru Nanak, Sankardeva, Mirabai, Kabir

28. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) Lingayats do not practise funerary rites such as cremation, instead, they ceremonially bury their dead.

Reason (R) Lingayats believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.

Codes

- (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

29. Match the following.

Types of Marriages	Definition
A. Polynadry	1. Marriage with in a unit
B. Exogamy	2. Marriage outside the unit
C. Endogamy	3. Practice of a man having several wives
D. Polygyny	4. Practice of a woman having several husbands

Codes

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

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

30. Arrange the major texts in chronological order.

- I. Sushruta Samhita by Charaka II. Ashtyadhyayi by Panini
 III. Manusmriti by Manu IV. Natyashastras by Bharata
 (a) II, III, I, IV (b) I, III, II, IV
 (c) II, III, IV, I (d) III, II, IV, I

31. Identify the incorrect statement.

- I. Malla and Vajji were two Ganas/Sanghas.
- II. Buddha and Mahavira both belonged to the same Ganas/Sanghas.

Codes

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor III

32. Identify the organisations of ancient period from the following information.

- Council of ministers to assist the King
- Legislative councils like that of Sabha and Samitis in Vedic age
- Trade and commerce guilds
- Oligarchies composed of different kings with equal powers to rule over certain Republics

- (a) Sangha
- (b) Gana
- (c) Either (a) or (b)
- (d) None of these

33. Consider the following statements.

- I. After independence, most of the Harappan Civilisation centres went over to Pakistan.
- II. The Harappan script has been deciphered.
- III. Rulers had an important role in Harappan Civilisation.
- IV. Dead were buried in Harappa.

Which of the above is correct statement?

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I, III and IV
- (c) I, II, III and IV
- (d) II, III and IV

34. Consider the following statements and identify the incorrect one.

- (a) Harappan people worshipped mother goddess.
- (b) Harappan people worshipped proto Shiva.
- (c) Harappan people worshipped 'peepal' tree.
- (d) Harappan people did not worship animal.

35. Match the following.

List I		List II	
A.	Harappan	1.	Gujarat
B.	Dholavira	2.	Jammu & Kashmir
C.	Manda	3.	Rajasthan
D.	Kalibanga	4.	Pakistan

Codes

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

36. Identify the structure by considering the following statements.

- It is a balcony-like structure that represented the abode of gods.
- A mast called the Anda arose from it.
- Yashti surrounded by a chhatri or umbrella arose from it

- (a) Stupa
- (b) Shalabhanjika
- (c) Charanachitras
- (d) Harmika

37. Identify the dynasty whose rulers name ended with the term 'Putra'.
- (a) Satavahana dynasty (b) Shunga dynasty
(c) Maurya dynasty (d) Kanva dynasty
38. Consider the following statements and select the correct one.
- (a) Pandavs were in fact reincarnations of Indra.
(b) Wife of Indra had been reborn as Draupadi.
(c) Pandavas and Draupadi are destined for each other.
(d) All of the above
39. Consider the following statements and select the correct one regarding the Vijayanagara city.
- (a) Krishna in North and Tungabhadra in South
(b) Krishna in the South and Cauvery in North
(c) Tungabhadra in North and Krishna in South
(d) Cauvery in the North and Tungabhadra in South
40. Identify the following image and write its name.



- (a) Karaikkal Ammaiyyar (b) Mother Goddess (c) Goddess Marichi (d) Goddess Saraswati
41. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A)** According to queen Kamalavati, Dhamma alone and nothing else, will save the king.
- Reason (R)** The king will leave behind the whole world and all its treasures when he left the world.
- Codes**
- (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
42. Consider the following statements and selects the incorrect one.
- (a) Harappan people traded with Mesopotamia
(b) Harappan people used bricks
(c) Harappan people followed Hinduism
(d) Harappa was an Urban Revolution

43. Identify the historical city from the following information.
- The ruins were brought to light in 1800 by Colonel Colin Mackenzie.
 - Mackenzie prepared the first survey map of the site.
 - He got the initial information from the priests at the Virupaksha temple.
 - Historian collected the information from the literature written in Telugu, Kannada, Tamil and Sanskrit.
- (a) Vijayanagara (b) Harappa
(c) Magadha (d) None of these
44. He was the owner, master or head of a household. He exercised control over the women, children, slaves and workers who shared a common residence. Identify the person.
- (a) Vellalar (b) Gahapati (c) Uzhavar (d) None of these
45. Choose the correct pair.
- (a) Vellalar–Ploughman (b) Adimai–Slaves
(c) Uzhavar–Landowners (d) Samantas–Workers
46. Identify the personality by observing the following statements.
- He advocated a form of Nirguna bhakti.
 - He rejected the concept of ritual baths, image worship and austerities.
 - God has no gender according to him.
 - He rejects the scriptures of both Hindus and Muslims.
- (a) Kabir (b) Guru Nanak
(c) Sant Tukaram (d) Ramananda

Section C

This section contains 12 questions in total, attempt any 10 questions.

- I. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

“It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered.”

Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers.

House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that “little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared.”

Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well. At Lothal for example, while houses were built of mud brick, drains were made of burnt bricks.

47. The above passage is an excerpt from ‘Early Indus Civilisation, 1948’ written by
- (a) Ernest Mackay (b) REM Wheeler
(c) John Marshall (d) Rakhil Das Banerji

48. The writer in the first line of the given passage is referring to what as 'the most complete ancient system as yet discovered'?
- (a) Citadels (b) Granaries (c) Drains (d) Great Bath
49. Which pattern was followed by the roads and streets of the Harappan cities?
- (a) Cubical (b) Rectangular (c) Grid (d) None of these
50. Which one of the following statements is not true ?
- (a) Every house had its own bathrooms.
 (b) The drains of each house connected with the street drains.
 (c) The main channels were made of bricks set in mortars.
 (d) The whole constructions including the covers were made of bricks and cannot be removed.
51. Consider the following statements and identify the correct one(s).
- I. Solid matter from the house drains used to settle first into a sump or cesspit.
 II. Wastewater used to get collected into the cesspit.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
 (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
52. Where does the activities like cooking and weaving took place?
- (a) Courtyard (b) Lower town
 (c) Citadel (d) None of these

- II. Read the following excerpt titled "The World Beyond the Palace" carefully and answer the following questions.

Just as the Buddha's teachings were compiled by his followers, the teachings of Mahavira were also recorded by his disciples.

These were often in the form of stories, which could appeal to ordinary people. Here is one example, from a Prakrit text known as the Uttaradhyayana Sutta, describing how a queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world: If the whole world and all its treasures were yours, you would not be satisfied, nor would all this be able to save you.

When you die, O king and leave all things behind, dhamma alone, and nothing else, will save you. As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world). I shall live as a nun without offspring, without desire, without the love of gain, and without hatred ...

Those who have enjoyed pleasures and renounced them, move about like the wind, and go wherever they please, unchecked like birds in their flight ...

Leave your large kingdom ... abandon what pleases the senses, be without attachment and property, then practise severe penance, being firm of energy.

53. Why were Mahavira's teachings compiled by his followers in a form of story?
- (a) It was a difficult format. (b) It could justify ordinary people.
 (c) It could defend ordinary people (d) It could attract ordinary people.
54. Uttaradhyayana Sutta is written in
- (a) Prakrit (b) Sanskrit (c) Brahmi (d) Devnagari
55. What would save the king according to his queen Kamlavati?
- (a) King's courage (b) King's intellect
 (c) Path of righteous living (d) Administrative aptitude

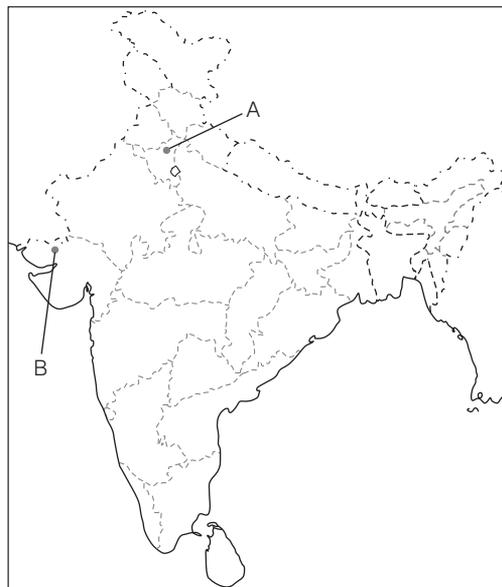
56. As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world).
 What does the Queen mean by saying the above line?
- I. The queen dislikes the materialistic world.
 - II. The queen doesn't have any desire.
 - III. Her only desire is to be free and loved by the common people.

Codes

- (a) Only I (b) I and II (c) Only III (d) All of these
57. According to Jainism, those who have enjoyed happiness and rejected it, are just like
- (a) the wind (b) birds
 - (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
58. What is ultimate advice of Queen Kamlavati to his husband?
- (a) Evacuate the Kingdom
 - (b) Renounce pleasures, attachment and property
 - (c) Practice self-mortification
 - (d) All of the above

Section D

On the given map of India, identify the location with the help of specified information.



59. On the Indian map 'A' is marked as a major Harappan site in Haryana, identify it among the following options.
- (a) Lothal (b) Rakhigarhi
 - (c) Manda (d) Kot Diji
60. On the same map 'B' is marked as a major Harappan site in Gujarat, identify it among the following options.
- (a) Dholavira (b) Nageshwar
 - (c) Rangpur (d) Banawali

OMR SHEET

SP 4

Roll No.

Student Name

Sub Code.

Instructions

- Use black or blue ball point & avoid gel pens and fountain pens for filling the sheets.
- Darken the bubbles completely. Don't put a tick mark or a cross mark, half-filled or over-filled bubbles will not be read by the software.



- Do not write anything on the OMR Sheet.
- Multiple markings are invalid.

1	a	b	c	d
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54	a	b	c	d
55	a	b	c	d
56	a	b	c	d
57	a	b	c	d
58	a	b	c	d
59	a	b	c	d
60	a	b	c	d

Check Your Performance

Total Questions: _____

Total Correct Questions: _____

$$\text{Score Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Correct Questions}}{\text{Total Questions}} \times 100$$

If Your Score is

- Less than 60% > **Average** (Revise the Chapters again)
- Greater than 60% but less than 75% > **Good** (Do more practice)
- Above 75% > **Excellent** (Keep it on)

Answers

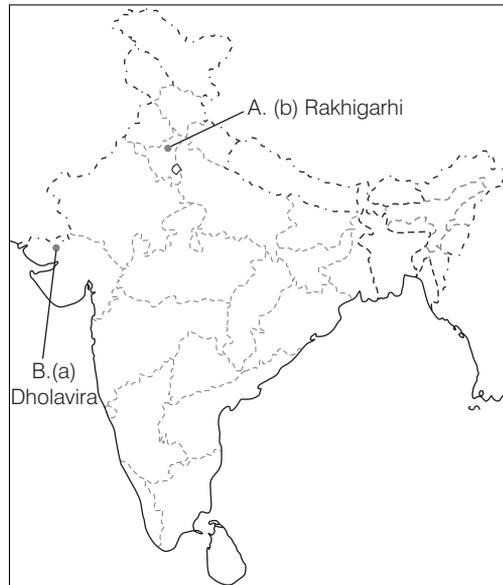
1 (b)	2 (b)	3 (d)	4 (a)	5 (c)	6 (b)	7 (c)	8 (c)	9 (a)	10 (a)
11 (b)	12 (b)	13 (c)	14 (c)	15 (a)	16 (b)	17 (a)	18 (c)	19 (c)	20 (c)
21 (d)	22 (d)	23 (d)	24 (d)	25 (d)	26 (a)	27 (a)	28 (a)	29 (b)	30 (a)
31 (b)	32 (c)	33 (b)	34 (d)	35 (a)	36 (d)	37 (a)	38 (d)	39 (a)	40 (a)
41 (a)	42 (c)	43 (a)	44 (b)	45 (b)	46 (b)	47 (a)	48 (c)	49 (c)	50 (d)
51 (a)	52 (a)	53 (d)	54 (a)	55 (c)	56 (b)	57 (c)	58 (d)	59 (b)	60 (a)

EXPLANATIONS

- (b) The Chola kings introduced singing of Tamil Shaiva hymns in the temples and took initiative to collect them into text named Tevaram.
- (b) Ashoka used the policy of Dhamma to hold his empire strongly. This simple and universally applicable principle would ensure the well-being of people in this world and the next.
- (d) Sufis remember the God by reciting the Zikr, by evoking his presence through Sama and by performing mystical music. They use music and dance including mystical chants which is performed by specially trained musicians or qawwals to evoke divine ecstasy.
- (a) The Buddha's teachings have been reconstructed from stories, found mainly in the Sutta Pitaka. The stories in Sutta Pitaka describe the miraculous powers of Buddha. Other stories suggest that the Buddha tried to convince people through reason and persuasion, not through his supernatural power.
- (c) Mrichchhakatika was written by Shudraka in 4th century CE, where the hero Charudatta was described as both a Brahmana and a merchant, thus ignoring the strict occupational demarcation of the society.
- (b) Archaeological findings of Indus Valley Civilisation suggest that copper was brought from Oman.
- (c) Nageshwar and Balakot were specialised centres for making shell objects near seacoast, thus shells were available easily here.
- (c) Punch-marked coins were mostly made up of copper and silver. They were amongst the earliest to be minted and used. These have been recovered from excavations at a number of sites through out the subcontinent.
- (a) James Prinsep was able to decipher Ashokan Brahmi script which was used in most of Ashokan inscription in 1838.
- (a) The most unique feature of the Harappan Civilisation was the development of urban centres. The Harappan Civilisation was an urban civilisation which had planned city structure with residential building, bathrooms, drainage systems, streets, etc.
- (b) Some graves of the Indus Valley Civilisation contain pottery and ornaments because of the belief of people that even after death, people could use their necessary things like pottery and ornaments.
- (b) It is believed that Bhakti poet-saint Swami Ramananda was the Guru of Kabir . However, some historians believed that it was very difficult to suggest that these two were contemporaries.
- (c) The Rayas were the rulers of the Vijayanagara empire. The Rayas ruled the kingdom from the fourteenth century onwards. The Rayas are called Narapati or Lord of men.
- (c) Gajapati means lord of elephants. This was the name of a ruling lineage that was very powerful in Orissa in the 15th century.
- (a) Two brothers Harihara and Bukka founded the Vijayanagara empire in 1336.
- (b) Jahanara wrote 'Munis Al Awwah' to indicate her devotion to the Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti.
- (a) The tomb of Khwaja Muinuddin was popular because of austerity and piety of Khawaja Muinuddin, the greatness of his spiritual successors and the patronage of royal visitors like Muhammad bin Tughlaq, Emperor Akbar, etc.

18. (c) Lothal is the coastal area of Harappan civilisation. It was deeply involved in trade.
19. (c) To spread the influence of Buddhism Asoka commissioned the construction of several stupas as well as appointed officers known as Dhamma Mahamattas for the propagation of Dhamma.
20. (c) Krishnadeva Raya founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after this mother.
21. (d) All these features given are considered as characteristics features of the temple complexes of Vijayanagara.
22. (d) The Portuguese traveller Barbosa described about the houses of the ordinary people of Vijayanagara Empire that they were thatched and well built, they were arranged according to occupation and they were located in long streets with many open places.
24. (d) Modern art historian James Fergusson was unaware about the Buddhist literature and the explanation of different motifs and symbols of Buddhism. Thus, he arrived the conclusion incorrectly.
25. (d) The Mauryan king did not make any donations. The kings who made donations were the Satavahanas.
27. (a) The correct sequence is Kabir, Baba Guru Nanak, Mirabai and Sankardeva. Kabir (c. fourteenth-fifteenth centuries) is one of the most outstanding examples of a poet-saint. Baba Guru Nanak (1469-1539) was born in a Hindu merchant family in a village called Nankana Sahib. Mirabai (c. fifteenth- sixteenth centuries) is the best known woman poet within the Bhakti tradition. In the late 15th century, Sankardeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam.
28. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. As the Lingayats believed that after death no one will return to world, thus they rejected the funerary rites prescribed by the Dharmashastras.
30. (a) The correct order is Ashtadhyayi by Panini (c 500 BCE), Manusmriti by Manu (c 200 BCE-200 CE), Sushruta by Charaka (c 100 CE), Natyashastras by Bharata (c 300 CE).
31. (b) Statement II is incorrect. Both Mahavira and the Buddha belonged to different ganas. Mahavira belonged to Vajji and the Buddha belonged to Shakya.
32. (c) The given information is about Sangha or Gana.
33. (b) Statements I, III and IV are correct. Statement II is incorrect as Harappan scripts remain undeciphered till today.
34. (d) It is evident from some seals found in Harappan Civilisation that Harappan people worshipped animals.
36. (d) The given information is about Harmika.
37. (a) Name of several generations of Satavahana rulers have been recovered from various inscriptions whose name ends with the term 'Putra' (means son), e.g. Raja Gotami-Putra Siri-Satakani, Raja Vasithi-Putra (Sami) Siri-Pulumayi, etc.
39. (a) Vijanagara city was surrounded by Krishna in the North and Tungabhadra in the South.
40. (a) It is the image of Karaikkal Ammaiyar. It is a 12th century bronze image which depicts herself as presenting a contrast to traditional notions of feminine beauty.
41. (a) Both the statements A and R are true. According to queen Kamalavati, at the time of death the king will leave all things behind, only Dhamma saves him. Thus, statement R is the correct reason of statement A.
42. (c) Attempts have been made to reconstruct the religious beliefs of Harappan Civilisation, but it can not be said specifically that they followed Hinduism.
43. (a) The given information is about Vijayanagara city.
44. (b) The given information is about Gahapati. The term 'Gahapati' is often used in Pali text to designate the owner of the resources (land, animals and other things), that belonged to the household.
45. (b) Adimai means slaves, thus it is the correct pair. Large land owners are Vellalar and ploughmen are Uzhavar and Samantas are officials. Thus, all these are incorrect.
46. (b) The given information is about Guru Nanak.
48. (c) The first line of the passage is referring to drains. Drains belonging to the Indus Valley Civilisation are renowned in the world for their architecture and town planning.

49. (c) Grid pattern was followed by the roads and streets of the Harappan cities. According to grid pattern, streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them. Domestic waste water had to flow into the street drains, thus every house needed at least one wall along a street.
50. (d) The covers were made of loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning.
51. (a) Only statement I is correct. The house drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while wastewater flowed out into the street drains.
53. (d) Mahavira's teachings were compiled by his followers in a form of story so it could attract ordinary people.
55. (c) According to Queen Kamalavati, at the time of death, an individual leaves all things behind, only his path to righteous living (Dhamma) will save him.)
56. (b) Statements I and II are correct. As a follower of Jainism, Queen Kamalavati disliked the materialistic world and renounced all the desires except the desire to love by common men.
57. (c) By Renouncing the worldly desire, man can enjoy freedom like wind and birds.
58. (d) Queen Kamalavati advised her husband to adopt all the paths to renounce the world i.e. evacuate the kingdom, renounce pleasures, attachment and property and practice self-mortification which would free him from the cycle of rebirth.
- 59 & 60.



SAMPLE PAPER 5

HISTORY

A Highly Simulated Practice Questions Paper
for CBSE **Class XII** (Term I) Examination

Instructions

- (i) The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
- (ii) Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
- (vi) Each question carries 0.80 marks.
- (vii) There will be no negative marking.

Roll No.

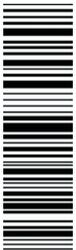
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Maximum Marks : 40
Time allowed : 90 Min

Section A

This section contains 24 questions in total. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. The Indus Valley Civilisation is dated between
 - (a) c 2600 and 1900 BCE
 - (b) c 1500 and 2000 BCE
 - (c) c 2500 and 1800 BCE
 - (d) c 2000 and 2500 BCE
2. Who wrote volumes on Sanchi Stupa?
 - (a) John Marshall
 - (b) Alexander Cunningham
 - (c) Rakhal Dao Banerji
 - (d) None of these
3. Which term was used for lineage by the Sanskrit texts?
 - (a) Kula
 - (b) Jnati
 - (c) Vamsha
 - (d) None of these
4. What do you mean by the term 'epigraphy'?
 - (a) It is the study of monuments
 - (b) It is the study of coins
 - (c) It is the study of inscriptions
 - (d) All of these
5. Which of the following means the land where a Jana (a people, clan or tribe) sets its foot or settles ?
 - (a) Nagar
 - (b) Janapada
 - (c) Mahajanapada
 - (d) None of these



6. The followers of Basavanna came to be known as
(a) Virashaivas (b) Nayanars
(c) Alvars (d) Buddhist
7. The entire settlement of Harappan Civilisation was fortified in
(a) Dholavira (b) Lothal
(c) Rakhigarhi (d) Both (a) and (b)
8. What does the term 'gopuram' designate?
(a) Pavilions (b) Gateway
(c) Hall (d) None of these
9. Silk weavers originally lived in Lata (Gujarat). Where did they finally migrated ?
(a) Dashpura in Madhya Pradesh (b) Pataliputra in Magadha
(c) Kolkata in West Bengal (d) None of these
10. The term 'exogamy' refers to
(a) Marriage within a unit (b) Marriage outside the unit
(c) Practice of a man having several wives (d) None of these
11. Colossal statues of Kushana rulers have been found installed in a shrine.
Where does the statue located?
(a) Mathura (b) Banaras
(c) Allahabad (d) None of these
12. In Harappan Civilisation, the term 'hoards' means
(a) Objects kept carefully by people
(b) Objects kept in pots
(c) Jewellery or metal objects saved for reuse by metal workers
(d) All of the above
13. The Buddhist text written in Pali based on a story of a dialogue between king
Avantiputta and disciple Kachchana. Name the text.
(a) Matanga Jataka (b) Sutta Pitaka
(c) Majjhima Nikaya (d) None of these
14. 'Chhandogya Upanishad', a text composed in Sanskrit was written in
(a) c fourth century BCE (b) c fifth century BCE
(c) c sixth century BCE (d) None of these
15. Who constructed the magnificent Shiva temple, Gangaikonda-Cholapuram?
(a) Chera rulers (b) Chola rulers
(c) Chalukya rulers (d) Pallava rulers
16. On behalf of which God Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule?
(a) Virupaksha (b) Shiva
(c) Pampadevi (d) All of these
17. By which name the scholars of Islamic studies are known?
Choose the correct answer from the following options.
(a) Ulama (b) Maulavi (c) Khwaja (d) None of these
18. Name the law that govern the Muslim Community.
(a) Quran (b) Hadis (c) Zimma (d) Shari'a

19. residence is a practice where women after marriage remains in their natal home with their children and the husbands may come to stay with them.
 (a) Matrilocal (b) Paternal (c) Either (a) or (b) (d) None of these
20. Raja Gotami-puta-siri-Satakani is a ruler of which dynasty?
 (a) Satavahana dynasty (b) Chola dynasty
 (c) Chera dynasty (d) Shernga dynasty
21. Hagiography is a biography of whom?
 (a) Saint (b) Religious leader (c) King (d) Either (a) or (b)
22. Vijayanagara empire was situated on the bank of which river?
 (a) Kaveri (b) Mahanadi (c) Godavari (d) Tungabhadra
23. How many towers the Lotus Mahal temple in Vijayanagara has?
 (a) Six (b) Seven (c) Nine (d) Ten
24. Before Tuluva dynasty in Vijayanagara there was Who were military commanders and remained in power till 1503 ?
 (a) Sangama dynasty (b) Saluva dynasty (c) Shunga dynasty (d) None of these

Section B

This section contains 22 questions in total. Attempt any 18 questions.

25. Consider the following statements and select the incorrect one.
 (a) There is one God, Allah.
 (b) Offering prayers four times a day is a must.
 (c) Giving alms and fasting during the month of Ramzan are necessary.
 (d) Perform the pilgrimage to Mecca.
26. According to Jaina tradition, what is/are required to free oneself from cycle of Karma?
 (a) Asceticism (b) Salvation (c) Penance (d) Both (a) and (c)
27. Match the following.

List-I (Types of Harappan Civilisation)	List-II (Number of Sites in Sind)
A. Early Harappan sites	1. 29
B. Mature Harappan sites	2. 52
C. Mature Harappan settlements on new sites	3. 43
D. Early Harappan sites abandoned	4. 65

Codes

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

28. Alexander Cunningham was called the father of Indian archaeology and the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). In which year, he submitted his report on Harappan seal ?
 (a) 1875 (b) 1873 (c) 1882 (d) 1867

29. Identify the part of the settlement from the following information given below.
- It was smaller but higher part of the settlement.
 - It was walled.
 - It was used for special public purposes.
 - It included warehouse and Great Bath.
- (a) Citadel (b) Harmika (c) Garbagriha (d) Mast

30. Match the following.

List-I	List-II
A. Ujjayini	1. Uttar Pradesh
B. Survarnagiri	2. Madhya Pradesh
C. Sarnath	3. Karnataka
D. Rajgir	4. Bihar

Codes

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

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

31. Consider the following statements and select the incorrect one.
- (a) A team under the leadership of VS Sukthankar prepared a critical edition of Mahabharata.
 (b) Different versions of Mahabharata found in Kashmir, Nepal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
 (c) Mahabharata in its present form has 10,000 verses.
 (d) All of the above

32. Identify the text from the following information.
- It was written by Shudraka
 - It was written in c 4th century CE.
 - The name of the hero was charudatta.
 - The hero was a Brahmana and a merchant.
- (a) Mrichchhakatika (b) Jaduvansham (c) Avijyan Shukuntalam (d) None of these

33. Identify the personality from the following information.
- She was the ruler of Bhopal.
 - She funded for the museum and guest house.
 - She also funded for the publications of historical monuments.
- (a) ShahJahan Begum (b) Sultan Jahan Begum
 (c) Ghasheti Begum (d) None of them

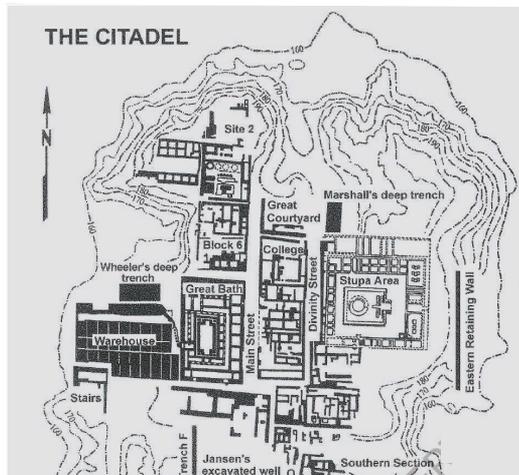
34. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A)** Chishtis were the most influential sufis in the late 12th century.
Reason (R) Chishtis adopted successfully to the local environment and adopted several features of Indian devotional traditions.

Codes

- (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

35. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) Krishnadeva Raya built many fine temples and gopurams.
Reason (R) He founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalpuram after his mother.
Codes
 (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
36. Consider the following statements about Vijayanagara empire and choose the correct one.
 (a) It developed in Madhya Pradesh.
 (b) The strongest emperor of this dynasty was Rama Raya.
 (c) The Amara-Nayaka is a major political innovation.
 (d) Ambassador Abdur Razzaq was sent by the ruler of Iraq.
37. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the duties as laid down in Manusmriti for the Chandalas?
 (a) They had to live on the outskirts of the village.
 (b) They had to use discarded utensils.
 (c) They were supposed to wear old clothes of the villagers and ornaments made from shells.
 (d) It was their duty to serve as executioner and dispose of the bodies of those who had no relatives.
38. Which of the following are not correctly matched in respect of Buddha life?
 (a) Where he was born – Lumbini
 (b) Where he attained enlightenment – Bodh Gaya
 (c) Where he gave his first sermon – Sarnath
 (d) Where he attained nibbana – Shravasti
39. Identify the respected Sufi saint.
 • His hospice was located on the banks of the river Yamuna in Ghiyaspur.
 • His hospice comprised several small room and a big hall (Jama'at Khana) and a Kitchen (langar).
 • Poets like Amir Hasan Sijzi, Amir Khusrau and historian like Ziyauddin Barani came to meet the Shaikh.
Codes
 (a) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya (b) Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Delhi
 (c) Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki (d) None of these
40. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Amara-nayakas system?
 (a) The Amara-nayakas were traders.
 (b) Main features of this system were derived from the Mansabdari system.
 (c) King had no control over the amara-nayakas.
 (d) The Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya.

41. Identify the Bhakti tradition which favoured widow remarriage.
 (a) Alvars (b) Nayanars (c) Lingayats (d) Siddhas
42. Arrange the following Harappan sites in correct sequence from North to South
 I. Manda II. Banawali III. Lothal
 IV. Ganweriwala V. Kalibangan
 (a) I, II, V, IV, III (b) II, III, IV, I, V
 (c) V, II, III, IV, I (d) III, IV, V, II, I
43. Consider the following statements about the Shikhara in Temple architecture and select the correct one.
 (a) A single doorway for the worshipper to enter and offer worship to the image.
 (b) The rising tower in the Hindu temple architecture of North India.
 (c) A central hall, with small cells connected to it sometimes with beds carved from the stone.
 (d) An open court surrounded by open cells accessible through an entrance porch.
44. From the following statements, choose the correct one which is the most suitable for the concept polyandry.
 (a) It may have been prevalent amongst ruling elites.
 (b) It was not favoured by the Brahmanas.
 (c) Shortage of women during war times led to this situation.
 (d) All of the above
45. Which pair is not correct?
 (a) Ashoka – Mauryan ruler (b) Kanishka – Kushana ruler
 (c) Rudradaman – Shaka ruler (d) Menander – Bakataka ruler
46. Carefully examine the map of the Citadel area of Mohenjodaro and answer the question that follow:



Identify the two most important buildings located in the citadel area of Mohenjodaro.

- (a) Great Bath and Great Temple (b) Great Bath and the Warehouse
 (c) Reservoir and the Palace Complex (d) Ploughed field and the Fire alters.

Section C

This section contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions.

- I. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

This unique Buddhist text, part of the Sutta Pitaka, is a collection of verses composed by Bhikkhunis. It provides an insight into women's social and spiritual experiences. Puna a dasi or slave woman, went to the river each morning to fetch water for her master's household. There she would daily see a Brahmana performing bathing rituals one morning she spoke to him. The following are verses composed by Punna, recording her conversation with the Brahmana

I am a water carrier:

Even in the cold

I have always gone down to the water frightened of punishment

Or the angry words of high class women.

So what are you afraid of Brahmana,

That makes you go down to the water

(Though) your limbs shake with the bitter cold?

The Brahmana replied:

I am doing good to prevent evil;

anyone young or old

who has done something bad

is freed by washing in water.

Punna said:

Whoever told you

You are freed from evil by washing in the water?

In that case all the frogs and turtles

Would go to heaven, and so would the water snakes and crocodiles.

(Instead) Don't do that thing,

the fear of which

leads you to the water

Stop now Brahmana!

Save your skin from the cold

47. Consider the following statements about Sutta Pitaka.
- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| I. It included the teachings of Buddha. | II. It was composed by Bhikkhunis. |
| III. It was followed by ordinary people. | |
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Only I | (b) Both I and II |
| (c) Only III | (d) All of these |
48. Sutta Pitaka provides a deep understanding of
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) women's social experience | (b) Women's psychological experience |
| (c) women's physical experience | (d) Both (a) and (b) |
49. Why Punna went to the river everyday? Select the reason.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) To take a bath | (b) To collect water |
| (c) To avoid scolding from her master | (d) Both (b) and (c) |

50. What made Punna surprised on the bank of the river?
(a) The cold water
(b) Water creatures like snake and crocodiles
(c) A Brahmana performing daily bathing rituals
(d) All of the above
51. Why did the Brahmana perform bathing rituals every day?
(a) To prevent evil
(b) To remove sin by washing in the water
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these
52. Consider the following sentences and which one is suitable for Punna's opinion about removing evils.
(a) By worshipping God
(b) By adopting right path of religion
(c) By washing evils in water
(d) None of these

II. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

Trade in the subcontinent and beyond

From the sixth century BCE, land and river routes criss-crossed the subcontinent and extended in various directions - overland into Central Asia and beyond, and overseas, from ports that dotted the coastline - extending across the Arabian Sea to East and North Africa and West Asia, and through the Bay of Bengal to South-East Asia and China. Rulers often attempted to control these routes, possibly by offering protection for a price.

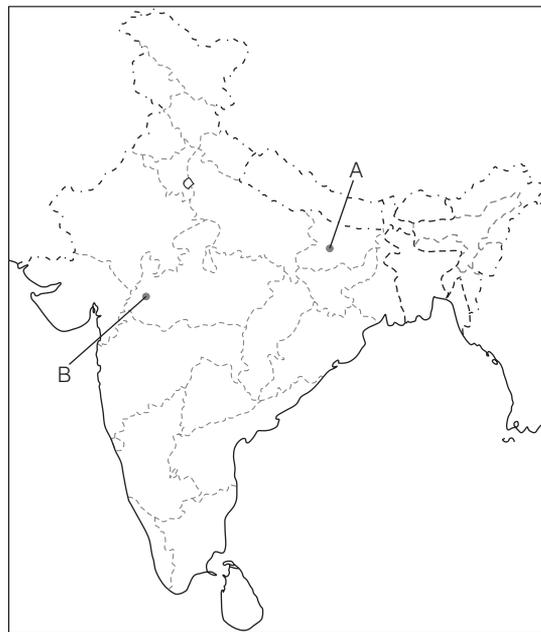
Those who traversed these routes included peddlers who probably travelled on foot and merchants who travelled with caravans of bullock carts and pack-animals. Also, there were seafarers, whose ventures were risky but highly profitable. Successful merchants, designated as masattuvan in Tamil and setthis and sathavahas in Prakrit, could become enormously rich.

53. By which century land and river routes criss-crossed the subcontinent?
(a) Fourth century
(b) Fifth century
(c) Sixth century
(d) None of these
54. From the sixth century overseas routes included
(a) East and North Africa
(b) West Asia, South-East Asia and China
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Both America and South-East Asia.
55. Those who travelled the overland and river routes included
(a) Peddlers who travelled on foot
(b) Merchants who travelled with caravans
(c) Merchants who travelled in boats
(d) Both (a) and (b)
56. The term 'seafarer' denotes
(a) Merchant
(b) Sailor
(c) Boatman
(d) Peddler
57. Consider the following and select the incorrect statement.
(a) From the fourth century land and river routes developed.
(b) Ruler tried to control these routes.
(c) Successful merchants designated as masattuvan in Tamil.
(d) Pepper was in high demand in Roman Empire.

58. As Roman Empire had a developed civilisation it had high demands of some goods. Name them.
- Spices, medicinal plants
 - Salt, grain, cloth
 - Metal ores, finished products of stone, timber
 - All of the above

Section D

On the given map of India, identify the location with the help of specified information.



59. On the map of India, 'A' is marked as the capital of Magadha was shifted to 4th century BCE.
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) Pataliputra | (b) Rajagaha |
| (c) Vaishali | (d) Champa |
60. On the same map, 'B' is marked as the famous city of Madhya Pradesh which was one of the Mahajanapadas.
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) Avanti | (b) Bhopal |
| (c) Sanchi | (d) Ujjayini |

OMR SHEET

SP 5

Roll No.

Student Name

Sub Code.

Instructions

- Use black or blue ball point & avoid gel pens and fountain pens for filling the sheets.
- Darken the bubbles completely. Don't put a tick mark or a cross mark, half-filled or over-filled bubbles will not be read by the software.



- Do not write anything on the OMR Sheet.
- Multiple markings are invalid.

1	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d
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54	a	b	c	d
55	a	b	c	d
56	a	b	c	d
57	a	b	c	d
58	a	b	c	d
59	a	b	c	d
60	a	b	c	d

Check Your Performance

Total Questions: _____

Total Correct Questions: _____

$$\text{Score Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Correct Questions}}{\text{Total Questions}} \times 100$$

If Your Score is

- Less than 60% > **Average** (Revise the Chapters again)
- Greater than 60% but less than 75% > **Good** (Do more practice)
- Above 75% > **Excellent** (Keep it on)

Answers

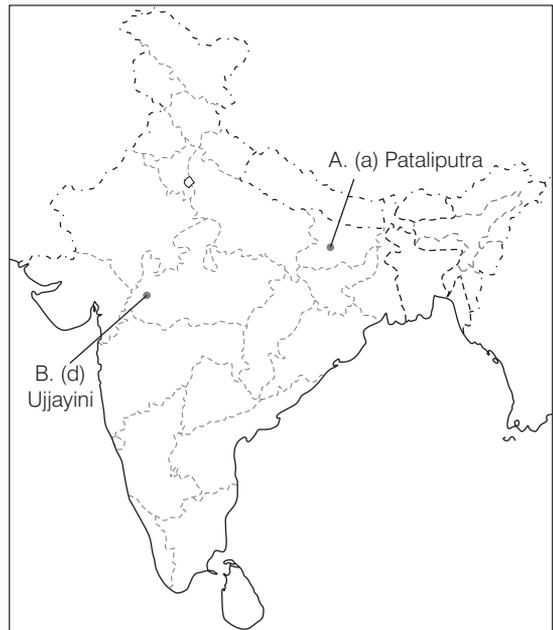
1 (a)	2 (a)	3 (c)	4 (c)	5 (b)	6 (a)	7 (d)	8 (b)	9 (a)	10 (b)
11 (a)	12 (d)	13 (c)	14 (c)	15 (b)	16 (a)	17 (a)	18 (d)	19 (a)	20 (a)
21 (a)	22 (d)	23 (c)	24 (b)	25 (b)	26 (d)	27 (b)	28 (a)	29 (a)	30 (c)
31 (c)	32 (a)	33 (a)	34 (a)	35 (b)	36 (c)	37 (c)	38 (d)	39 (a)	40 (d)
41 (c)	42 (a)	43 (b)	44 (d)	45 (d)	46 (b)	47 (b)	48 (d)	49 (d)	50 (c)
51 (c)	52 (d)	53 (c)	54 (c)	55 (d)	56 (b)	57 (a)	58 (d)	59 (a)	60 (d)

EXPLANATIONS

- (a) The Indus Valley Civilisation is dated between c 2600 and 1900 BCE. It is also called the Harappan culture.
- (a) John Marshall wrote the volumes on Sanchi Stupa. Sultan Jehan Begum of Bhopal funded the publications of volumes.
- (c) Ancient texts written in Sanskrit used the word 'Vamsha' to designate lineage or direct descendents from ancestors.
- (c) Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions. Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surface.
- (b) Janapada means the land where a Jana sets its foot or settles. Janapada is a word used in both Prakrit and Sanskrit to describe a settlement of people.
- (a) The followers of Basavanna came to be known as Virashaivas. Basavanna (1106-68) was a minister in the court of Kalachuri ruler who led a new religious movement.
- (d) The entire settlement of Harappan Civilisation was fortified in Dholavira and Lothal. The whole settlements were fortified and sections within the town were also separated by walls.
- (b) Gopuram is royal gateway of a temple and signals the presence of the temple from a great distance.
- (a) From the stone inscription in Mandasore this fact was known that silk weavers migrated to Dashpura in Madhya Pradesh. In ancient time Mandasore was known as Dashpura.
- (b) Marrying the girls into families outside the kin was known as exogamy.
- (a) Colossal statues of Kushana ruler have been found near Mathura. Historians think that the Kushana rulers thought themselves Godlike, so they made colossal statues of themselves to designate their power and strength.
- (d) Hoards means objects kept carefully by people. Objects kept in pots and jewellery or metal objects saved for reuse by metal workers. In some places, hoards remained where they were left, later some archaeologists found them.
- (c) The text is Majjhima Nikaya. It revealed Buddhist attitudes towards Varna that there was no difference amongst the Varnas.
- (c) Chhandogya Upanishad was written in c sixth century BCE in Sanskrit.
- (b) Gangaikonda-Cholapuram was built by the Chola ruler Rajendra Chola I in Ariyalur region, Tamil Nadu.
- (a) Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of God Virupaksha. Vijayanagara kings signed royal orders in the name of 'Shri Virupaksha' in the Kannada Script.
- (a) The scholars of Islamic studies are known as Ulama. They perform various religious, juridical and teaching functions.
- (d) Shari'a is the law governing Muslim Community. It is based on Quran and Hadis and includes a record of prophet's words and deeds.
- (a) Matrilocal residence is a practice where woman after marriage remains in their natal home with their children and the husbands may come to stay with them. It is a custom of Kerala.
- (a) Raja Gotami-puta-Siri-Satakani was one of the most famous Satavahana ruler.
- (a) Hagiography is a biography of a saint. Hagiographies often praise the saint's achievements and may not always be literally accurate.

22. (d) Vijayanagara is situated in the natural basin formed by the river Tungabhadra.
23. (c) Lotus Mahal temple in Vijayanagara has nine towers. It has one central tower and eight towers along the sides of it.
24. (b) Before Tuluva dynasty in Vijayanagara, there was Saluva dynasty who were military commanders and remained in power till 1503.
25. (b) One of the important faiths of Islam is offering prayers five times (not four times) a day (namaz/salat).
26. (d) According to Jaina tradition, asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma.
27. (b) There are 52 early Harappan sites, 65 mature Harappan sites, 43 mature Harappan settlements on new sites and 29 early Harappan sites abandoned.
28. (a) Alexander Cunningham submitted his report on Harappan seal in 1875.
29. (a) The given information is about Citadel.
31. (c) Mahabharata in its present form has 100,000 (not 10,000) verses.
32. (a) The given information is about Mrichchhakatiba. The Sanskrit text was very famous, as it described profession was not limited to a particular class. Here, hero being a Brahmin took the profession of trading.
33. (a) The given information is about Shahjahan Begum. She was a great patron of Archaeological Survey of India to maintain historical heritages of Madhya Pradesh.
34. (a) Both the Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. Among the Sufis, Chishtis adopted local tradition of Indian devotional tradition, so they became most influential devotional group in 12th century in Indian subcontinent.
35. (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion as both statements denotes two different facts.
36. (c) The Amara-Nayaka is a major political innovation in Vijayanagara empire. Vijayanagara empire is developed in Karnataka (not Madhya Pradesh). The strongest emperor was Krishnadeva Raya (not a Rama Raya). Razzaq was sent by ruler of Persia (not Iraq).
37. (c) Chandalas were supposed to wear old clothes of the dead and ornaments made from iron (not shells). They were expected to live outside the village; use discarded utensils. They even could not walk about villages and cities at night.
38. (d) Buddha attained nibbana in Kushinagara (not in Shravasti).
39. (a) The given information is about Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya.
40. (d) The Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya. They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, craftspersons and traders in the area. They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants.
41. (c) The Lingayats supported widow remarriage. They were worshippers of Shiva and established their faith after bitter disputes with Jainas. They strongly opposed the caste system and child marriage and rejected feasts, fasts, pilgrimage and sacrifices.
42. (a) The correct sequence of the given sites from North to South is Manda, Banawali, Kalibangan, Ganweriwala and Lothal. Manda is in Kashmir, Banawali is in Haryana, Kalibangan is in Rajasthan, Ganweriwala is in Bahawalpur district, Punjab is in Pakistan and Lothal is in Gujarat.
43. (b) In early temples, Shikhara is the rising tower in the Hindu temple architecture of North India. Shikhara was a tall structure that was built over the central shrine.
44. (d) All the statements are correct about polyandry.
45. (d) Menander was not a Bakataka ruler. He was a Indo-Greek King.
47. (b) Statements I and II are correct. Sutta Pitaka is a compilation of the teachings of Buddha. This compilations are done by the Buddhist bhikkhunis after the death of Buddha.

48. (d) Sutta Pitaka provides a deep understanding of women's social and psychological experience.
49. (d) Punna went to the river everyday to collect water and to avoid scolding from her master.
50. (c) Punna surprise to see a Brahmana performing daily bathing rituals on the bank of the river.
51. (c) Brahmana perform bathing rituals every day to prevent evil and to remove sin by washing in the water.
54. (c) From the sixth century overseas routes cover East and North Africa, West Asia, South-East Asia and China.
55. (d) Those who travelled the overland and river routes included peddlers who travelled on foot and merchants who travelled with caravans.
56. (b) The term seafarer denotes sailor.
57. (a) Land and river routes developed from sixth century (not fourth century).



SAMPLE PAPER 6

HISTORY

A Highly Simulated Practice Questions Paper
for CBSE **Class XII** (Term I) Examination

Instructions

- (i) The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
- (ii) Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
- (vi) Each question carries 0.80 marks.
- (vii) There will be no negative marking.

Roll No.

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Maximum Marks : 40
Time allowed : 90 Min

Section A

This section contains 24 questions in total. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. While writing a historical date, the single letter 'c' written before that is an abbreviation for the term 'circa'. The word 'circa' is taken from which language and what does it mean?
(a) Greek; exactly (b) Spanish; nearly
(c) Latin; approximately (d) German: superficially
2. When was the Archaeological Survey of India founded?
(a) 1861 (b) 1875 (c) 1880 (d) 1896
3. The earliest inscriptions were written on which material?
(a) Paper (b) Walls (c) Stones (d) Wood
4. Why is the Harappan script called enigmatic? Choose the correct reason from the following options.
(a) Its writing remains undeciphered to date.
(b) It resembles the hieroglyphic script of Egypt.
(c) It was written from left to right.
(d) It had too many symbols, between 600 and 1000 in number.



5. What is the significance of the word 'Yavana'?
 - (a) A Sanskrit word
 - (b) Used for Greeks and other people
 - (c) All the people who entered from North-West to the Indian subcontinent
 - (d) All of the above
6. To justify their claims, Brahmanas often cited a verse from a hymn in the Rigveda which was known as
 - (a) Manusmriti
 - (b) Abhidhamma Pitaka
 - (c) Purusha Sukta
 - (d) Sutta Pitaka
7. Name the inscription which records gifts made to religious institutions.
 - (a) Votive
 - (b) Royal
 - (c) Religious
 - (d) Copper
8. Tamilakam or the ancient Tamil state included parts from which of the following present day states of Indian Union?
 - (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Andhra Pradesh
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) All of these
9. Which of these rulers followed endogamy?
 - (a) Satvahanas
 - (b) Pandavas
 - (c) Mauryas
 - (d) None of these
10. Prayaga Prashasti or the Allahabad Pillar Inscription was composed in the honour of which Gupta ruler?
 - (a) Maharajadhiraj Chandragupta I
 - (b) Chandragupta II Vikramaditya
 - (c) Samudragupta
 - (d) Skandagupta
11. Traces of which of the following substances indicates a common origin of Omani copper and Harappan artefacts?
 - (a) Nickel
 - (b) Zinc
 - (c) Manganese
 - (d) Lead
12. A Mesopotamian myth says "May your bird be the haja-bird, may its call be heard in the royal palace."
Archaeologists have associated the 'haja-bird' in the given statement with which of the following birds?
 - (a) Peacock
 - (b) Parrot
 - (c) Kingfisher
 - (d) Flamingo
13. Which among the following is the correct meaning of Shari'a?
 - (a) Fasting during the month of Ramzan.
 - (b) Tax that non-muslim has to pay to the government.
 - (c) Muslim Sufi-saints.
 - (d) Laws governing the Muslim community.
14. Which one of the following is the work of Malik Muhammad Jayasi?
 - (a) Padmavat
 - (b) Guru Granth Sahib
 - (c) Akbarnama
 - (d) Quran Sharif

15. The term 'Karnataka Samrajyamu' was used by the contemporaries to denote
 (a) Devagiri (b) Hoyasals (c) Sultans of Deccan (d) Vijayanagara
16. Which of the following states was ruled by Gajapati rulers?
 Choose the correct answer from the following options.
 (a) Assam (b) Orissa (c) West Bengal (d) Deccan states
17. Panini's 'Ashtadhyayi' is a work on
 Choose the correct answer from the following options.
 (a) Sanskrit grammar (b) Sanskrit history
 (c) Sanskrit mantras (d) Sanskrit plays
18. Some potteries of Harappan civilisation are found in
 (a) National Museum, Delhi (b) Site Museum, Lothal
 (c) Central Museum, Kolkata (d) Both (a) and (b)
19. The royal centre of the Vijayanagara empire was located in the part of settlement.
 (a) North-Eastern (b) South-Eastern (c) North-Western (d) South-Western
20. Who had described "Vijayanagara capital is the best provided city in the world"?
 (a) Paes (b) Barbosa (c) Abdul Razzaq (d) Niketini
21. What is the meaning of 'Three baskets' in which the teachings of Buddha were compiled after his death ?
 (a) Tirthankara (b) Triratna (c) Tipitaka (d) Trishula
22. How many avatars were recognised within the Vaishnavism tradition?
 (a) 12 (b) 10 (c) 14 (d) 11
23. This is of great value for historians to understand the nature of tradition. Identify the meaning of the word 'Tazkiras' from the following options.
 (a) Manuals of Sufi saints (b) Conversations of Sufi saints
 (c) Collection of letters of Sufi saints (d) Biographical accounts of Sufi saints
24. Kabir is a poet-saint of 14th-15th century. Which of the following is a significant aspect related to his writings?
 (a) Some poems draw on Islamic ideas.
 (b) Some use monotheism and iconoclasm to attack Hindu polytheism and idol worship.
 (c) Some use the Sufi concept of Zikr and Ishq to express the Hindu practice of nam-Simaran.
 (d) All of the above

Section B

This section contains 22 questions in total. Attempt any 18 questions.

25. Which of the following statements is not correct about Andal?
 (a) Andal was a woman Nayanar, her compositions were widely sung (and continue to be sung to date).
 (b) Andal was a woman Nayanar, she incorporated the prevailing caste system in the society.
 (c) Andal saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu.
 (d) Andal's verses express her love for the deity.

26. Which of the following statements is the correct definition of Nirguna?
- It is the concept of a formless God.
 - It is the concept of a formless Guru.
 - It is the concept of spirituality.
 - None of the above
27. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A)** Women were allowed to retain the gifts they received on the Occasion of their marriage as stridhana (a woman's wealth) and their husband did not have any claim on it.
- Reason (R)** The Manusmriti warned women against hoarding family property, or even their own valuables, without the husband's permission.
- Codes**
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true, but R is false
 - A is false, but R is true
28. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A)** Magadha within a span of short time rose to the position of the most powerful Mahajanapada.
- Reason (R)** The policies of the ruthlessly ambitious kings like Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda are attributed by the modern historians for the rise of Magadha.
- Codes**
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true, but R is false
 - A is false, but R is true
29. Identify the name of the following text from the information given below.
- The Sanskrit used in this text is far simpler than that of the Vedas, or of the Prashastis.
 - The original story of the text was probably composed by charioteer-bards known as sutas.
 - This text included over 100,000 verses with depictions of a wide range of social categories and situation.
 - The text also contains sections laying down norms of behaviour for various social groups.
30. Consider the following statements and select the incorrect one.
- Harappan Civilisation is dated between c 2000 and 1900 BCE.
 - There are 52 early Harappan sites in Sind.
 - Canals are found at Harappan site of Shortughai.
 - Lower Town of Harappa was walled.

31. Which of the following statements is/are correct related to the features of Bhakti Movement?
- I. Bhakti traditions accommodated and acknowledged women and the lower castes.
 - II. Saguna Bhakti traditions focused on the worship of specific deities.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

32. Consider the following statements.
- I. Coastline along the Arabian Sea connected the Indian subcontinent with East and North Africa and West Asia.
 - II. Coast along the Bay of Bengal connected the Indian subcontinent with China and South-East Asia.
 - III. Main trading commodities on the Bay of Bengal route were spices, especially black pepper.
- Identify the wrong statement.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) Only III (d) None of these

33. Consider the following statements about Alvars and Nayanars.
- I. Some of the earliest bhakti movements (c. sixth century) were led by the Alvars (literally, those who were devotees of Vishnu) and Nayanars (literally, leaders who were devotees of Shiva).
 - II. They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods.
 - III. During their travels the Alvars and Nayanars identified certain shrines as abodes of their chosen deities.
- Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- (a) Only I (b) I and II
(c) I and III (d) All of these

34. Match the following.

List-I	List-I
A. Brihadishwara	1. Belur
B. Chennakeshava	2. Bhallari
C. Lotus Mahal	3. Hampi
D. Hazara Rama Temple	4. Thanjavur

Codes

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

35. Correct the mention sequence.
- I. Establishment of the Gajapati Kingdom of Orissa
 - II. Conquest of Goa by the Portuguese
 - III. Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate
 - IV. Colin Mackenzie visits Vijayanagara
- (a) III, I, II, IV (b) I, II, III, IV
(c) I, IV, II, III (d) III, IV, II, I

36. Arrange in correct sequence.

- I. Reign of Ashoka
 II. Invasion of Alexander
 III. Beginning of Gupta rule
 IV. Accession of Kanishka

Codes

- (a) I, II, III, IV
 (b) II, I, IV, III
 (c) II, IV, III, I
 (d) I, IV, III, II

37. Identify the cause of decline of Harappan Civilisation.

- (a) Climatic Change (b) Floods (c) Deforestation (d) All of these

38. Consider the following statements and select the incorrect one about Alexander Cunningham.

- (a) He excavated many sites including Sanchi and Sarnath.
 (b) He played role in establishing Indian Archaeological Survey of India.
 (c) He became the first Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India.
 (d) He was a British doctor.

39. Match the following.

List-I		List-II	
A. Gotra	1. Lineage		
B. Vanik	2. Common descendants of Vedic seer		
C. Polygyny	3. Practice of a man having several wives		
D. Vamsha	4. Merchants		

Choose the correct option

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

40. Consider the following statements regarding Magadha.

- I. Magadha was the most powerful Mahajanapada.
 II. Initially Pataliputra was the capital of Magadha and later it was shifted to Rajagaha.
 III. Elephants were found in abundance in the forests of Magadha.

Which of the above statements is /are correct?

- (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) Only II

41. Identify the personality.

- She was the daughter of Chandragupta II.
 - She was married to Bakataka king.
 - She has access to land which she was granted.
- (a) Prabhavati Gupta (b) Padmini Gupta
 (c) Gotami Gupta (d) None of these

42. wrote that 'untouchables' had to sound a clapper in the streets, so that people could avoid seeing them.

- (a) Xuan Zang (b) Fa Xian
 (c) Megasthenes (d) None of these

43. Identify the name of the person from the information given below:
 (a) He was one of the many maulvis who played an important part in the revolt of 1857.
 (b) He was popularly called Danka Shah – the maulvi with the drum (danka).
 (c) He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated.
 (d) He was invincible, had magical powers, and could not be killed by the British.
44. The paintings at Ajanta depict stories from the
 (a) Rig Veda (b) Sutta Pitaka
 (c) Mahabharata (d) Jatakas
45. Which of the following is not correctly match?
 (a) Vishnu–The Varaha or boar avatar (b) Shiva – Linga
 (c) Mahabalipuram – Kerala (d) Vasudeva-Krishna – Mathura
46. Look at the figure below and answer the question.



Where is this beautiful statue located in Vijayanagara?

- (a) Entrance of Virupaksha temple (b) Gopuram of Chidambaram temple
 (c) Top of the tower of Lotus Mahal temple (d) Centre of Chidambaram temple

Section C

This section contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions.

- I. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

The Wealthy Shudra

This story, based on a Buddhist text in Pali known as the Majjhima Nikaya, is part of a dialogue between a king named Avantiputta and a disciple of the Buddha named Kachchana. While it may not be literally true, it reveals Buddhist attitudes towards Varna. Avantiputta asked Kachchana what he thought about Brahmanas who held that they were the best caste and that all other castes were low; that Brahmanas were a fair caste

while all other castes were dark; that only Brahmanas were pure, not non-Brahmanas; that Brahmanas were sons of Brahma, born of his mouth, born of Brahma, formed by Brahma, heirs to Brahma. Kachchana replied: "What if a Shudra were wealthy would another Shudra or a Kshatriya or a Brahmana or a Vaishya speak politely to him?" Avantiputta replied that if a Shudra had wealth or corn or gold or silver, he could have as his obedient servant another Shudra to get up earlier than he, to go to rest later, to carry out his orders, to speak politely; or he could even have a Kshatriya or a Brahmana or a Vaishya as his obedient servant. Kachchana asked: "This being so, are not these four varnas exactly the same?" Avantiputta conceded that there was no difference amongst the varnas on this count.

47. What does the story, 'The Wealthy Shudra' consist of? It is a dialogue between a king Avantiputta and
- (a) His opponent (b) His critic
(c) His opostle (d) Buddha himself
48. According to Varna, what is the occupation of Kshatriyas?
- (a) To give and receive gifts
(b) To perform sacrifices
(c) To engage in warfare
(d) To engage in pastoralism
49. Consider the following statements regarding Brahmanas.
- I. They were born out of mouth. II. They were heirs of Brahma.
- Codes**
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) Both I and II (d) None of these
50. Did Kachchana admit the categorisation of casteism?
- (a) Yes, he admitted.
(b) No, he was a little bit confused.
(c) No, he questioned about the validity of categorisation.
(d) None of the above
51. Consider the following statements and select the appropriate option.
- I. Shudras are placed at the bottom of the social order.
II. Shudras were assigned the occupation to serve the other two varnas.
III. Shudras were born as the feet of the primeval man.
- Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
- (a) Only I
(b) Both I and II
(c) Both II and III
(d) Only II
52. What was Avantiputta's conclusion?
- (a) All varnas are different
(b) Some were above than others
(c) All varnas are similar
(d) Shudras would treat differently the other

- II. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

When Cunningham, the first Director- General of the ASI, began archaeological excavations in the mid-nineteenth century, archaeologists preferred to use the written word (texts and inscriptions) as a guide to investigations. In fact, Cunningham's main interest was in the archaeology of the Early Historic (c. sixth century BCE- fourth century CE) and later periods. He used the accounts left by Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who had visited the subcontinent between the fourth and seventh centuries CE to locate early settlements.

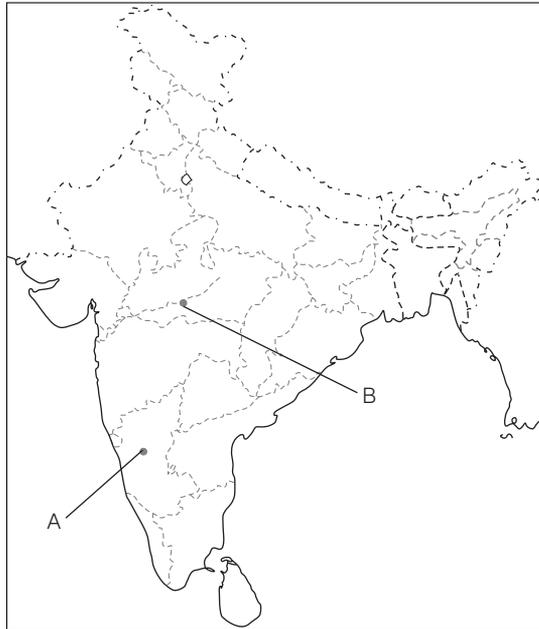
Cunningham also collected, documented and translated inscriptions found during his surveys. When he excavated sites he tended to recover artefact that he thought had cultural value. A site like Harappa, which was not part of the itinerary of the Chinese pilgrims and was not known as an Early Historic city, did not fit very neatly within his framework of investigation. So, although Harappan artefacts were found fairly often during the nineteenth century and some of these reached Cunningham, he did not realise how old these were.

53. What among the following was used by the archaeologists in the mid-nineteenth century as a guide to archaeological investigation?
- (a) Artefacts (b) Texts and Inscriptions
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
54. Cunningham began his excavations in mid-nineteenth century as his main interest in the archaeology consisted of
- (a) early historic periods (b) later periods
(c) modern periods (d) Both (a) and (b)
55. In order to study archaeology of the Early Historic and later periods which are the sources Cunningham depend most?
- (a) Accounts of Megasthenes who visited India during Mauryan age.
(b) Texts and Inscriptions
(c) Accounts of the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who visited India during the fourth and seventh centuries.
(d) Works of European scholars
56. Consider the following statements and identify the incorrect ones in accordance with the given passage.
- I. Harappa was not a part of the itinerary of Chinese pilgrims who visited India in 7th century AD.
II. The Harappan artefacts never reached Cunningham.
III. Cunningham was mainly interested in exploring the historical sites belonging to the period between 6th-4th century BCE.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) Only III (d) None of the given statements are incorrect.
57. During the excavation, Cunningham wanted to
- (a) recover the artefacts
(b) translate inscriptions
(c) know the cultural value of the artefacts
(d) All of the above

58. Why did Cunningham not realise the significance of the artefacts found in Harappan Civilisation?
- He took these not seriously.
 - The artefacts were not in good shape.
 - Like others, he thought that Indian history began with the first cities in Ganga valley.
 - All of the above

Section D

On the given outline map of India, identify the location with the help of specified information.



59. Identify the state from the following which was part of the Vijayanagara empire which is marked as 'A'.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (a) Madhya Pradesh | (b) Kerala |
| (c) Gujarat | (d) Karnataka |
60. From the given map, identify the river that flowed through the kingdom of Vijayanagara which is marked as 'B'.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) Ganga | (b) Narmada |
| (c) Tungabhadra | (d) Vaigai |

OMR SHEET

SP 6

Roll No.

Student Name

Sub Code.

Instructions

- Use black or blue ball point & avoid gel pens and fountain pens for filling the sheets.
- Darken the bubbles completely. Don't put a tick mark or a cross mark, half-filled or over-filled bubbles will not be read by the software.



- Do not write anything on the OMR Sheet.
- Multiple markings are invalid.

1	a	b	c	d
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56	a	b	c	d
57	a	b	c	d
58	a	b	c	d
59	a	b	c	d
60	a	b	c	d

Check Your Performance

Total Questions: _____

Total Correct Questions: _____

$$\text{Score Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Correct Questions}}{\text{Total Questions}} \times 100$$

If Your Score is

- Less than 60% > **Average** (Revise the Chapters again)
- Greater than 60% but less than 75% > **Good** (Do more practice)
- Above 75% > **Excellent** (Keep it on)

Answers

1 (c)	2 (a)	3 (c)	4 (a)	5 (c)	6 (c)	7 (a)	8 (d)	9 (c)	10 (c)
11 (a)	12 (a)	13 (d)	14 (a)	15 (d)	16 (b)	17 (a)	18 (d)	19 (d)	20 (a)
21 (c)	22 (b)	23 (d)	24 (d)	25 (a)	26 (a)	27 (b)	28 (a)	29 (b)	30 (a)
31 (c)	32 (c)	33 (d)	34 (a)	35 (a)	36 (b)	37 (d)	38 (d)	39 (d)	40 (c)
41 (a)	42 (b)	43 (d)	44 (d)	45 (c)	46 (b)	47 (d)	48 (c)	49 (c)	50 (c)
51 (d)	52 (c)	53 (b)	54 (d)	55 (c)	56 (b)	57 (d)	58 (c)	59 (d)	60 (b)

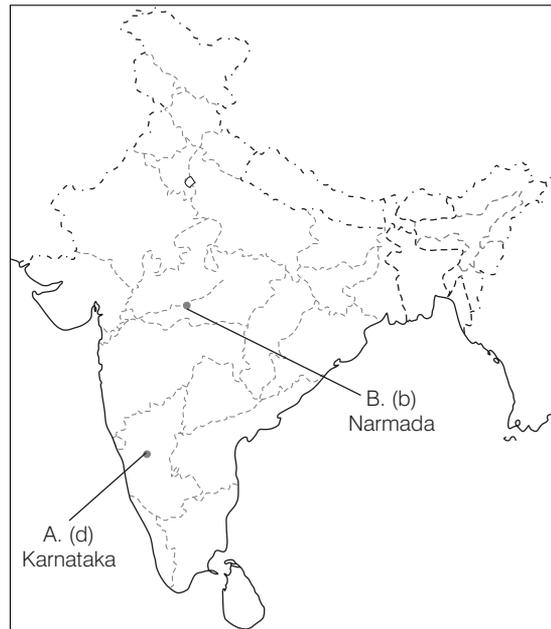
EXPLANATIONS

- (c) 'c' stands for the Latin word 'circa' and means 'approximate'.
- (a) Archaeological Survey of India was founded in 1861 by the efforts of Alexander Cunningham.
- (c) Earliest inscriptions were engraved into stone. These are an important historical source beginning from the third century BCE. The vast majority are found in South India, written on plates of copper, the stone walls of temples, or stone monuments.
- (a) The Harappan script is called enigmatic because its writing remains undeciphered to date.
- (c) The significance of the word 'Yavana' is that people of Indian subcontinent referred the people came from North-West as 'Yavana'.
- (c) To justify their claims, Brahmanas often cited a verse from a hymn in the Rigveda which was known as Purusha Sukta.
- (a) Votive inscriptions record gifts made to religious institutions. They have details like name of the donor, its occupation and also about people who lived in towns like weavers, scribes, carpenters, religious teachers, merchants, kings, etc.
- (d) Tamilakam refers to the geographical region inhabited by the ancient Tamil people. Tamilakam included parts of present day Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- (c) The Mauryas followed endogamy. The term 'endogamy' means that people get married in the same family line. For the Mauryas, marriage outside the family line was forbidden.
- (c) The Prayaga Prashasti (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription) was composed in Sanskrit by Harishena, in the honour of Samudragupta, who was the most powerful of the Gupta rulers (c. fourth century CE).
- (a) Chemical analyses have shown that both the Omani copper and Harappan artefacts have traces of nickel, suggesting a common origin.
- (a) Some of the archaeologists have associated the haja bird with a peacock, considered to be a royal bird.
- (d) The Shari'a is the law governing the Muslim community. It is based on the Qur'an and the Hadis, traditions of the Prophet including a record of his remembered words and deeds.
- (a) Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote the epic poem Padmavat. It was the story of Padmavati, her lover and husband, Ratansen (the king of Chittor).
- (d) The term 'Karnataka Samrajyamu' was used by the contemporaries to denote the empire of Vijayanagara, however historians used the name Vijayanagara to denote the empire.
- (b) Orissa was ruled by Gajapati rulers. They established their kingdom in Orissa in 1435.
- (a) Panini's Ashtadhyayi is a work on Sanskrit grammar. Panini was a Sanskrit philologist, grammarian, and revered scholar in ancient India, dated between the 6th and 4th century BCE.
- (d) Potteries found in Harappan Civilisation are kept in different museums like, National museum, Delhi and Site museum, Lothal etc.
- (d) The royal centre of the Vijayanagara empire was located in the South-Western part of the settlement. The settlement had more than 60 temples. There were thirty building complexes which are believed to be the palaces.

20. (a) Domingo Paes described that Vijayanagara capital is the best provided city in the world. Domingo Paes was a Portuguese traveller. According to him, the city had many groves of trees within it, many orchards and gardens full of fruit trees.
21. (c) The meaning of 'Three baskets' is Tripitaka. After Buddha's death, his teachings were compiled by his disciples at a council of senior monks at Vesali. These compilations were known as Tipitaka, three baskets to hold different types of texts. The Tipitaka includes the Vinaya Pitaka, the Sutta Pitaka and the Abhidhamma Pitaka.
22. (b) Ten avatars were recognised within the Vaishnavism tradition. These were forms that the deity was believed to have assumed in order to save the world whenever it was threatened by disorder and destruction because of the dominance of evil forces.
23. (d) Tazkiras, literally meaning to mention and memorialise, are biographical accounts of Sufi saints.
24. (d) All the given aspects are related to the writings of Kabir. Kabir accepted all the religions in his own way. He described the Ultimate Reality as Allah, Khuda, Hazrat, Pir, Alakh, Nirakar, etc.
25. (a) Andal was a woman Alvar (not Nayanar).
26. (a) Nirguna bhakti was worship of an abstract form of God. It means God is formless.
27. (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion. Society allowed woman to retain their own 'stridhana' which they got during marriage. But Manusmriti warned women against hoarding even their own valuables. However, but this warning was not maintained by women of all sections. Women belonged to upper strata of society had access to their own wealth. Thus, the Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
28. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. Between the 6th and 4th centuries BCE Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada for the ambitious policies of the rulers, like Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda and their efficient ministers who helped to implement their policies.
29. (b) The given information is about Mahabharata.
30. (a) The Harappan Civilisation is dated between c 2600 (not 2000) and 1900 BCE.
31. (c) Both the statements I and II are correct. Bhakti traditions included women and untouchable who were rejected by Brahmanas. It focused on worship of Shiva, Vishnu and his avatars and other goddess.
32. (c) Statement III is incorrect. Spices, (especially pepper) as well as textiles and medicinal plants were in high demand in the Roman Empire. These were all transported across the Arabian Sea (not the Bay of Bengal route) to the Mediterranean.
33. (d) All the given statements are correct about Alvars and Nayanars.
35. (a) The correct sequence is establishment of Delhi Sultanate (1206), establishment of Gajapati Kingdom of Orissa (1435), Conquest of Goa by Portuguese (1510) and Colin Mackenzie visits Vijayanagara (1800).
36. (b) The correct sequence is invasion of Alexander (c 327-325 BCE), reign of Ashoka (c-272/268-231 BCE), accession of Kanishka (c 78 CE) and beginning of Gupta rule (c 320 CE).
37. (d) Many scholars believe that the decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation was caused by climate change, deforestation, excessive floods, shifting or drying up of rivers and overuse of land.
38. (d) Alexander Cunningham was British officer and archaeologist (not a British doctor) who excavated many site, played an important role in establishing ASI and was the first Director-General of this organisation.
40. (c) Statements I and III are correct. Statement II is incorrect. Initially, Rajagaha (not Pataliputra) was the capital of Magadha for many years and later its capital was shifted to Pataliputra (not Rajagaha).
41. (a) The given information is about Prabhavati Gupta.
42. (b) The Chinese Buddhist monk Fa Xian in the fifth century CE wrote about chandals. He mentioned that untouchables had to sound a clapper while walking in the street, so that others could avoid them.
43. (d) The given information is about Ahmadullah Shah.

44. (d) The paintings in the Ajanta caves predominantly narrate the Jataka tales. These include depictions of courtly life, processions, men and women at work and festivals. The artists used the technique of shading to give a three-dimensional quality. Some of the paintings are extremely naturalistic.
45. (c) Mamallapuram, or Mahabalipuram, is a town on a strip of land between the Bay of Bengal and the Great Salt Lake, in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu (not Kerala).
46. (b) It is the beautiful statue of Krishnadeva Raya placed on the Gopuram of Chidambaram temple and it is the way in which the ruler wanted to project himself.
47. (d) The story, 'The Wealthy Shudra' in the Majjhima Nikaya is based on the conversation between the king and an apostle of Buddha.
49. (c) Both the statements I and II are correct.
50. (c) No, Kachchana asked question about the status of a Wealthy Shudra, which could disturb social status of other classes.
52. (c) Avantiputta concluded that there was no difference amongst the varnas i.e. all varnas are similar.
53. (b) Cunningham as the Director-General of ASI preferred to use written accounts i.e. texts and inscriptions for the purpose of archaeological investigations.
54. (d) As an archaeologist Cunningham was deeply interested to know the history of sixth century BCE to fourth century CE and later period.
55. (c) Cunningham used the writings of Chinese Buddhist pilgrims of 4th and 7th centuries whose evaluations were very important to understand the history of that period.
56. (b) Harappan artefacts were found fairly often during the nineteenth century and some of these reached Cunningham, but he did not realise their time period as how old these were.
57. (d) During the excavations, Cunningham wanted to recover the artefacts, translate inscriptions and know its cultural and social values.
58. (c) Cunningham like other archaeologist and historians believed that Indian history started with the 'civilisation in Ganga valley, thus, he was unable to realise the significance of the artefacts of Harappan Civilisation.'

59 & 60.



SAMPLE PAPER 7

HISTORY

A Highly Simulated Practice Questions Paper
for CBSE **Class XII** (Term I) Examination

Instructions

- (i) The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
- (ii) Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
- (vi) Each question carries 0.80 marks.
- (vii) There will be no negative marking.

Roll No.

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Maximum Marks : 40
Time allowed : 90 Min

Section A

This section contains 24 questions in total. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. From which of the following sites canals were found?
(a) Shortughai (b) Kot Diji (c) Balakot (d) Rangpur
2. The Harappan sites of Banawali is situated in
(a) Western Uttar Pradesh (b) Haryana
(c) Eastern Uttar Pradesh (d) Rajasthan
3. From onwards Brahmanas began composing Dharmasutras.
(a) fourth century BCE (b) fifth century BCE
(c) sixth century BCE (d) seventh century BCE
4. Shaka rulers are people from Central Asian origin who established kingdom in parts of subcontinent.
(a) North-Western (b) Western
(c) Southern (d) Both (a) and (b)
5. VS Sukthankar was a great scholar of
(a) English (b) Hindi (c) Tamil (d) Sanskrit
6. Which Chinese traveller gave an account of the life of scavengers?
(a) Fa-Hien (b) Itsing (c) Alberuni (d) Xuan Zang



7. Elaborate sacrifices were performed by the kings with the help of Brahmana priest and these are known as
 (a) Rajasuya Yajna (b) Ashvamedha Yajna
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
8. Name the person who collected several sculpture panels from Amravati.
 (a) John Marshall (b) Rakhaldas Banerji (c) Walter Elliot (d) None of these
9. Virashaiva movement started in the 12th century under the leadership of
 (a) Basavanna (b) Sankaradeva (c) Ramanujam (d) None of these
10. The Alvars who composed Nalayira Divyaprabandham, were worshippers of
 (a) Shiva (b) Durga (c) Vishnu (d) Brahma
11. Local communities of merchants known as Kudirai Chettis participated in the trade controlled by Arab traders. Who were Kudirai Chettis?
 (a) Spice merchants (b) Cloth merchants (c) Jute merchants (d) Horse merchants
12. Who is the author of the book Amuktamalyada?
 (a) Rama Raya (b) Deva Raya
 (c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) None of these
13. Which of the following strategies was adopted in different parts of the Indian subcontinent for increasing agricultural production?
 (a) Iron Ploughshare agriculture (b) Transplantation
 (c) Development of irrigation (d) All of these
14. Who collected 8000 inscriptions in Sanskrit and Dravidian languages?
 (a) James Prinsep (b) Alexander Cunningham
 (c) Colin Mackenzie (d) Willian Jones
15. The most important industry of Harappan at Chanhudaro was
 (a) Bead making (b) Brick making (c) Handloom (d) Ship building
16. Harappa, the first site to be discovered, is located on the banks of which river?
 (a) Indus (b) Chenab (c) Ravi (d) Jhelum
17. Marriage within a unit, a kin group, caste or a group living in the same locality, is called
 (a) Endogamy (b) Exogamy (c) Polygyny (d) Polyandry
18. contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces and settlements.
 (a) Manusmriti (b) Sutta Pitaka (c) Mahabharata (d) None of these
19. According to which Buddhist text, Ashoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them?
 (a) Ashokavadana (b) Mahaparinibbana Sutta
 (c) Sutta Pitaka (d) Vessantara Jataka
20. Sanchi stupa was discovered in
 (a) 1785 (b) 1810 (c) 1818 (d) 1820
21. The major anthology composed by the Alvars was
 (a) Nalayira Divyaprabandham (b) Nalayira Purabandham
 (c) Nalayira Alvabandham (d) None of these

22. Alvars and Nayanaras were the Bhakts of
 (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh
23. system in Vijayanagara was derived from the Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate.
 (a) Nayaka (b) Amara-Nayaka (c) Samara-Nayaka (d) None of these
24. In which year Hampi was declared as a world heritage site?
 (a) 1984 (b) 1985 (c) 1986 (d) 1987

Section B

This section contains 22 questions in total. Attempt any 18 questions.

25. Which among the following is correct regarding Bhakti Movement in South India?
 (a) Alvar Saints were devoted to the worship of Shiva.
 (b) Nayanar Saints were devoted to the worship of Vishnu.
 (c) Alvars and Nayanars initiated a movement of protest against the Caste system.
 (d) Alvars and Nayanars travelled from place to place singing hymns in Sanskrit.
26. Match the following

List I		List II	
A. 500-400 BCE	1. End of the Mauryan Empire		
B. 327-325 BCE	2. Reign of Ashoka		
C. 272/268-231 BCE	3. Invasion of Alexander of Mecedon		
D. 185 BCE	4. Rulers of Magadha consolidate power		

Codes

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

27. Consider the following statements regarding Buddhism carefully.
 I. Buddhism grew rapidly, both during the lifetime and after the death of Buddha.
 II. Buddhism did not give much importance to conduct and values.
 III. Buddhism appealed to many people who were dissatisfied with the existing religious practices.
 Which of the above statements are correct?
 (a) I and II (b) II and IV (c) I and III (d) III and IV
28. Consider the following sentences and suggest which characteristic feature of the bricks is not found in Harappan sites.
 (a) Sun dried bricks (b) Baked bricks
 (c) Bricks exactly of equal size (d) Standard ratio of bricks
29. Identify the personality from the following statements.
 • He advocated a form of Nirguna bhakti.
 • He rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship, austerities and scriptures of both Hindus and Muslims.
 • He suggested that the 'Absolute' had no gender or form.
 (a) Guru Nanak (b) Kabir (c) Ramanuja (d) Chaitnyadeva

30. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) The Sanchi Stupa is a monument made during ancient period and is still intact.

Reason (R) Shahjahan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum provided money for its preservation.

Codes

- (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
31. Identify the aspect that is incorrect about the Harappan civilisation.
 (a) Script of Harappan civilisation is considered enigmatic.
 (b) Seals were recovered from Oman and Rome.
 (c) Harappans were teracotta craftsmen.
 (d) Proper drainage system was found in lower town and citadel.
32. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) Military Chiefs were also known as Nayakas.
Reason (R) Amara-Nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.
Codes
 (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
33. Identify the religion, whose ideology consisted of the following statements.
 • It does not believe in supernatural power.
 • It tries to convince people through reasons and persuasions.
 • The world is transient and constantly changing.
 (a) Buddhism (b) Jainism
 (c) Advaita Vedanta (d) None of these

34. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Major Dharmasutras	1. c 100 CE
B. Ramayana	2. c 500-200 BCE
C. Manusmriti	3. c 500 BCE-400 CE
D. Sushruta Samhitas	4. c 200 BCE-200 CE

Codes

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

35. Identify the incorrect pair from the following pairs.
- (a) Kula – Family (b) Jntai – Larger network of kinfolk
(c) Vamsha – Lineage (d) Exogamy – Marriage within a unit
36. Colossal statues of Kushana rulers are found in Mathura. Similar statues have also been found in
- (a) Afghanistan (b) Karnataka (c) Allahabad (d) Both (a) and (c)
37. Identify the place from the following information.
- It is a tiny settlement of Harappan civilisation.
 - It is situated at Pakistan.
 - It is famous for craft productions like bead making, shell cutting, metal working, seal making, weight making.
- (a) Lothal (b) Mohenjodaro (c) Kot-Diji (d) Chanhudaro
38. Which of the followings was accepted by the Brahmanas?
- I. Varna order was of divine origin.
II. Kings should follow the norms of varnas.
III. Status of people was determined by birth.
IV. People can overcome their varna by his own endeavour.
- Codes**
- (a) Only IV (b) I, II and III (c) I, III and IV (d) II, III and I
39. Poems included in the Tamil Sangam anthologies often illuminate social and economic relationships. Tamil Sangam literature was developed in
- (a) c. second century CE (b) c. first century CE
(c) c. third century CE (d) c. fourth century CE
40. Consider the following statements regarding Vijayanagara Empire?
- I. It was founded by two brothers, Harihara and Bukka in 1336 CE.
II. The first dynasty was Sangama dynasty.
III. This empire came to end after the Battle of Talikota in 1565 CE.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I, II and III (d) All of these
41. Which of the following is not one of the features of the Harappan writing?
- (a) The harappan Script was pictographic and not alphabetical.
(b) It has been deciphered by James Prinsep.
(c) It had too many signs, somewhere between 375 and 400.
(d) The script was written from right to left.
42. Consider the following statements about the Mauryan Empire
- I. There were 5 major political centres in the Empire.
II. Megasthenese wrote about the Mauryan Empire in his book Indica.
III. Ashoka founded the Mauryan Empire in 321 BC.
IV. Ashoka used his sources to propogate Buddhism.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) I, II and III (b) I, II and IV (c) II, III and IV (d) I, III and IV
43. Select the incorrect pair.
- (a) Sankardeva – Tripura (b) Kabir – Uttar Pradesh
(c) Guru Nanak – Punjab (d) Basavanna – Karnataka

44. Consider the following statements about Mirabai and select the incorrect one.
 (a) Mirabai was the best known woman poet of bhakti tradition in 12th century.
 (b) She was a Rajput princess from Merta in Marwar.
 (c) She was married to a prince of Mewar against her wishes.
 (d) She recognised Krishna as her lover.
45. is the study of coins, including visual elements such as scripts and images, metallurgical analysis and the contexts in which they have been found.
 (a) Palaeography (b) Hagiography (c) Numismatics (d) Oligarchy
46. Identify the sculpture and choose the correct answer



- (a) Mother Goddess (b) Dancing Girl (c) Priest king (d) None of these

Section C

This section contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions.

- I. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

Kings and Traders

Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509-29), the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada about traders he wrote: A king should improve the harbours of his country and so encourage its commerce that horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles are freely imported. He should arrange that the foreign sailors who land in his country on account of storms, illness and exhaustion are looked after in a suitable manner. Make the merchants of distant foreign countries who import elephants and good horses be attached to yourself by providing them with daily audience, presents and allowing decent profits. Then those articles will never go to your enemies.

47. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to Tuluva dynasty who became the king after the
 (a) Chola dynasty (b) Shunga dynasty
 (c) Saluva dynasty (d) None of these
48. Krishnadeva Raya's rule was famous for
 (a) expansion of the empire (b) consolidation of the empire
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) sculpture and architecture

49. Krishnadeva Raya wrote the book Amuktamalyada on which of the following subject?
 (a) State economical condition (b) The skillful management of state affairs.
 (c) State contemporary customs of state (d) None of these
50. Which of the followings was the advice for the king to encourage the commerce in his kingdom?
 (a) By improving the harbours (b) By allowing decent profit to foreign traders
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
51. Select the main objects of trading at the time of Krishnadeva Raya.
 (a) Horses, elephants (b) Precious gems, sandalwood, pearls
 (c) Furniture, utensils (d) Both (a) and (b)
52. Consider the following statements and give reason why the king was interested to encourage the merchants of foreign countries.
 I. To enhance the trading
 II. To import essential objects freely
 III. To prevent enemies from trading

Codes

- (a) Only I (b) Both II and III
 (c) Both I and III (d) All of these
- II. *Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.*

Land Grants and New Rural Elites

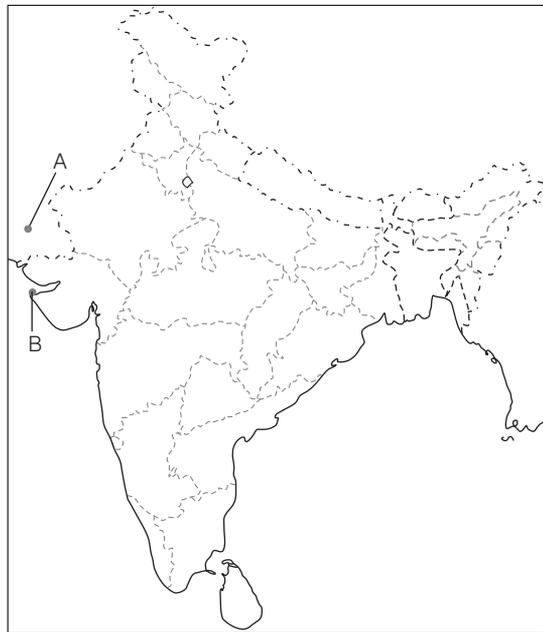
From the early centuries of the Common Era, we find grants of land being made, many of which were recorded in inscriptions. Some of these inscriptions were on stone, but most were on copper plates which were probably given as a record of the transaction to those who received the land. The records that have survived are generally about grants to religious institutions or to Brahmanas. Most inscriptions were in Sanskrit. In some cases, and especially from the seventh century onwards, part of the inscription was in Sanskrit, while the rest was in a local language such as Tamil or Telugu. Let us look at one such inscription more closely. Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of one of the most important rulers in early Indian history, Chandragupta II (c. 375-415 CE). She was married into another important ruling family, that of the Vakatakas, who were powerful in the Deccan. According to Sanskrit legal texts, women were not supposed to have independent access to resources such as land.

53. Which of the following is correct regarding the records of grant of land?
 (a) Papers kept in courts (b) Inscriptions
 (c) Record kept by moneylenders (d) None of these
54. The early inscriptions were mostly written on
 (a) stone (b) iron plates
 (c) copper plates (d) None of these
55. Besides Sanskrit in which language inscriptions were written also?
 (a) Kannada (b) Tamil
 (c) Telugu (d) Both (b) and (c)

56. Which of the following statements about the land grants is incorrect?
 (a) There were regional variations in the sizes of land donated.
 (b) Prabhavati Gupta did not have access to land.
 (c) Land grants were part of a strategy adopted by ruling lineages to extend agriculture to new areas.
 (d) Land grants were indicative of weakening political power.
57. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 (a) Prabhavati Gupta was married to a king of Vakataka dynasty.
 (b) Women did not have access to lands.
 (c) Prabhavati Gupta being a queen had access to lands.
 (d) The situation of Prabhavati Gupta was quite normal.
58. Inscriptions gave a picture of rural population which included
 (a) Brahmanas and peasants
 (b) other people who produced a range of products
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above

Section D

Look at the Indian map, where 'A' and 'B' marked as important place of Harappan Civilisation. Identify them with the information given below.



59. 'A' is situated in Pakistan. This place was famous for grinding, polishing and drilling of beads.
 (a) Chanhudaro (b) Lothal (c) Sutkagan Dor (d) Kot Diji
60. 'B' was a settlement near coast and was specialised centre for making shell objects, it was
 (a) Balakot (b) Nageshwar (c) Rangpur (d) Lothal

Answers

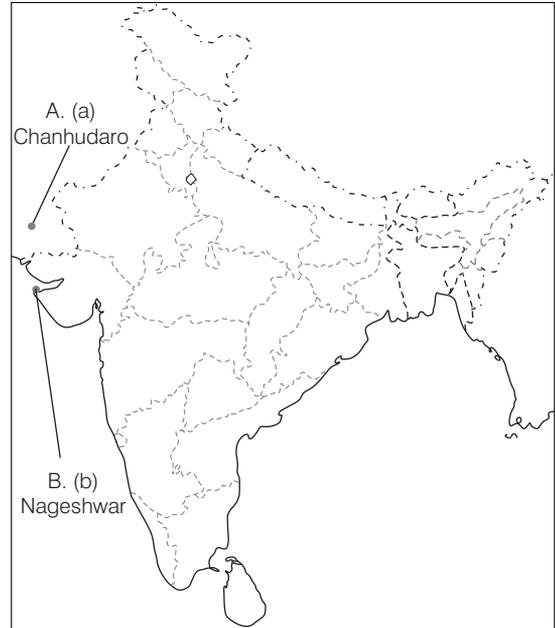
1 (a)	2 (b)	3 (c)	4 (d)	5 (d)	6 (d)	7 (c)	8 (c)	9 (a)	10 (c)
11 (d)	12 (c)	13 (b)	14 (c)	15 (a)	16 (c)	17 (a)	18 (c)	19 (a)	20 (c)
21 (a)	22 (c)	23 (b)	24 (c)	25 (c)	26 (c)	27 (c)	28 (c)	29 (a)	30 (a)
31 (b)	32 (b)	33 (b)	34 (b)	35 (d)	36 (a)	37 (d)	38 (b)	39 (b)	40 (d)
41 (b)	42 (b)	43 (a)	44 (a)	45 (c)	46 (a)	47 (c)	48 (c)	49 (b)	50 (c)
51 (d)	52 (d)	53 (b)	54 (c)	55 (d)	56 (b)	57 (d)	58 (c)	59 (a)	60 (b)

EXPLANATIONS

- (a) Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan.
- (b) The Harappan sites of Banawali is situated in Haryana. Archaeologists have found teracotta model of plough at Banawali.
- (c) Brahmanas composed Dharmasutras to make norms for rulers and other categories from 6th century BCE onwards.
- (d) Shaka rulers are people from Central Asian origin who established kingdom in North-Western and Western parts of subcontinent.
- (d) VS Sukthankar was a great scholar of Sanskrit.
- (d) Xuan Zang gave an account of the life of Scavengers. In seventh century, he observed that executioners and Scavengers were forced to live outside the city and wrote about them.
- (c) Elaborate sacrifices were performed by the kings with the help of Brahmana priest and these are known as Rajasuya Yajana and Ashvamedha Yajna.
- (c) Walter Elliot was the commissioner of Guntur (Andhra Pradesh) who visited Amaravati and collected sculptures and took them away to Madras.
- (a) Virashaiva movement started in the 12th century under the leadership of Basavanna.
- (c) Alvares were people who were immersed in devotion to Vishnu and they travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their Gods.
- (d) Kudirai Chettis were horse merchants. The import of horses from Arabia and Central Asia was controlled by Arab traders. Local communities of merchants who took part in this trade were known as Kudirai Chettis.
- (c) The most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, Krishnadeva Raya wrote the book Amuktamalyada in Telugu. It an important document of that period.
- (b) Transplantation is used for paddy cultivation in areas where water is plentiful. Here, seeds are first broadcast. When the saplings have grown these are transplanted in waterlogged fields. It ensures a higher ratio of survival of saplings and higher yields.
- (c) In 1810s, Colin Mackenzie collected over 8000 inscriptions in Sanskrit and Dravidian languages.
- (a) Bead making was the most important industry of Harappan at Chanhudaro. Evidence of shell working and specialised drills were found at Chanhudaro. It is believed that bangles and ladles were made at this site.
- (c) Harappan civilisation is located on the banks of the Ravi river.
- (a) Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit, a kin group, caste, or a group living in the same locality.
- (c) Mahabharata contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces and settlements.
- (a) According to Buddhist text known as the Ashokavadana, Ashoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them.
- (c) The Sanchi was discovered in 1818. At that time three of its four gateways were still standing, the fourth was lying on the spot where it had fallen. The mound was also in good condition.

21. (a) The major anthology composed by the Alvars was Nalayira Divyaprabandham. The Nalayira Divyaprabandham is a collection of 4,000 Tamil verses. It was composed by the 12 Alvars. Nalayira Divyaprabandham was described as the Tamil Veda, the text was as significant as the four Vedas in Sanskrit.
22. (c) The Alvars and Nayanaras were the poet-saints from Tamil Nadu. The Alvars were dedicated to Lord Vishnu and Nayanaras were dedicated to Lord Shiva. They played a crucial role between the 5th-10th centuries in propagating the Bhakti Movement in Southern India.
23. (b) Amara-Nayaka was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara empire which has derived many of its features from Iqta system.
24. (c) In 1986, Hampi was declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.
25. (c) Alvars and Nayanaras initiated a movement of protest against the caste system and dominance of Brahmins. Alvar Saints were devoted to the worship of Vishnu (not Shiva). Nayanaras Saints were devoted to the worship of Shiva (not Vishnu). Alvars and Nayanaras travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil (not in Sanskrit).
26. (c) Ruler of Magadha consolidated power in 500-400 BCE, Alexander invaded Mecedon in 327-325 BCE, Ashoka reigned in 272/268-231 BCE and the Mauryan empire ended in 185 BCE.
27. (c) Statements I and III are correct. Statement II is incorrect. Buddhism gave importance to conduct and values rather than superiority based on birth.
28. (c) Bricks of Harappan Civilisation not exactly of equal size.
29. (a) The given information is about Guru Nanak Dev.
30. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. Shahjahan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum funded for the museum, guest house and publication to maintain Sanchi Stupa. Thus, Sanchi Stupa is still intact due to the royal patronage and successful restoration and preservation of Archaeological Survey of India.
31. (b) Vessels (not seals) were recovered from Oman which suggested a common origin to Harappan artefacts due to the traces of nickel.
32. (b) Both the statements are true but the fact given in the Reason does not explain the Assertion.
33. (b) The given information is about Jainism.
34. (b) Major Dharmasutras were written in c 500-200 BCE, Ramayana was written in c 500 BCE-400 CE, Manusmriti was written in c 200 BCE-200 CE and Sushruta Samhitas was written in c 100 CE.
35. (d) Exogamy refers to marriage outside the unit. (not within the unit).
36. (a) Large colossal statues of Kushana rulers are found in Mathura (Uttar Pradesh) and Afghanistan.
37. (d) The given information is about Chanhudaro.
38. (b) Statements I, II and III are correct. Statement IV is incorrect. As Brahmana advocated the norms of varnas, they did not believe that people could overcome their varna by their own endeavours.
39. (b) Tamil Sangam literature was developed in first century CE. It suggested that there were differences between rich and poor and those who controlled resources were also expected to share them.
40. (d) All the statements are correct regarding Vijayanagara empire.
41. (b) Harappan script remains undeciphered till today.
42. (b) Statements I, II and IV are correct. Statement III is incorrect. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire in 321 BC.
43. (a) Sankardeva was a religious teacher in Assam, (not Tripura).
44. (a) Mirabai was the best known poet of Bhakti tradition in 15th-16th centuries not 12th century.
47. (c) Krishnadeva Raya belonged to Tuluva dynasty who became the king after the Saluva dynasty.
48. (c) Krishnadeva Raya's rule was famous for expansion and consolidation of empire.
49. (b) Krishnadeva Raya wrote the book Amuktamalyada on the skillful management of state affairs.

50. (c) For the improvement of commerce, the king should improve the harbours and make suitable conditions for the foreign traders to gain profits.
51. (d) At the time of Krishnadeva Raya, horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls were freely imported from foreign countries.
52. (d) Krishnadeva Raya was interested to encourage the merchants of foreign countries as they imported elephants and horses which were essential for his army. Foreign merchants also imported precious gems, sandalwoods and pearls which had great demand. He also thought that trading should not be controlled by his enemies.
53. (b) From the early centuries grants of lands were made by the king and these were mostly recorded in inscriptions.
54. (c) The early inscriptions were mostly written on copper plates.
55. (d) Besides Sanskrit, regional languages like Tamil, Telugu were also used in inscriptions.
57. (d) The situation of Prabhavati Gupta was not normal. Prabhavati Gupta being a queen enjoyed special status.
58. (c) The inscription gives us an idea about rural population which included Brahmanas and peasants, as well as others who were expected to provide a range of produce to the king or his representatives.
- 59 & 60.



SAMPLE PAPER 8

HISTORY

A Highly Simulated Practice Questions Paper
for CBSE **Class XII** (Term I) Examination

Instructions

- (i) The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
- (ii) Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
- (vi) Each question carries 0.80 marks.
- (vii) There will be no negative marking.

Roll No.

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Maximum Marks : 40
Time allowed : 90 Min

Section A

The section contains 24 questions in total. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. Which of the following items is not found in the Harappan culture?
 - (a) Stone blades
 - (b) Glass mirror
 - (c) Stone seals
 - (d) Beads jewellery
2. The Great Bath, a rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor was used by the Harappans for
 - (a) swimming and water sport
 - (b) special ritual bath
 - (c) storage of water to be used during draught or famine
 - (d) community bathing
3. The most distinctive features of Harappan cities was
 - (a) the planned drainage system
 - (b) the broad courtyard
 - (c) the citadel
 - (d) the burials
4. Which of the following statements is not correct?
 - (a) Punch-marked coins were only made of copper.
 - (b) The first gold coins were issued by Kushanas.
 - (c) The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by Indo-Greeks.
 - (d) Copper coins were issued by tribal republics.



5. Tamil Sangam literature which suggest that there were differences between rich and poor, mentions slaves as
 (a) Pannai (b) Adimai (c) Uzhavar (d) Velar
6. The statue of Priest King was made from
 (a) Stone (b) Terracotta (c) Bronze (d) Carnelian
7. According to Manusmriti, which among the following is not one of the means for men to acquire wealth?
 (a) Inheritance (b) As a token of affection
 (c) Conquest (d) Investment
8. is a Sanskrit word used for the Greeks and other peoples who entered the subcontinent from the North-West.
 (a) Yavana (b) Amara (c) Samana (d) Narapati
9. The Mahanavami Dibba was enclosed within
 (a) Royal Centre
 (b) Sacred Centre
 (c) Compound of Brihadishvara temple
 (d) Outside the main fortification of capital of Vijayanagara empire
10. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Virashaivas?
 (a) It means 'Heroes of Shiva'.
 (b) They question the theory of birth.
 (c) They question casticism and its pollution.
 (d) They believed in theory of death.
11. The term *vanik* in Sanskrit inscriptions is used to designate
 (a) merchants (b) soldiers (c) traders (d) farmers
12. "The other houses of the people are thatched, but nonetheless well built and arranged according to occupations, in long streets with many open places."
 Which of the following archaeologist made the given statement?
 (a) Barbosa (b) Mackenzie
 (c) JF Fleet (d) Alexander Greenlaw
13. Land grants during the rule of Chandragupta II provide some insight into the relationship between which of the following parties?
 (a) Artisans and hunter-gatherers (b) Fishermen and samantas
 (c) Pastoralists and officials (d) The state and cultivators
14. A woman, Karaikkal Ammaiyar was a devotee of
 (a) Shiva (b) Vishnu (c) Krishna (d) None of these
15. Which of the following texts laid down the duties of the Chandalas?
 (a) Manusmriti (b) Upanishadas
 (c) Atharvaveda (d) None of these
16. Which of these sites is called as center of Ganeshwar- Jodhpura culture by the archaeologists?
 (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Nageshwar
 (c) Khatri (d) Dholavira

17. The special officers who were appointed to spread the message of Dhamma were known as
- (a) Dhamma Mahatma (b) Samanta
(c) Amara Nayaka (d) Devaputra
18. Which of the following items has not been found in Harappan burials?
- (a) Pottery and ornaments (b) Iron hand axe
(c) Jewellery (d) Copper mirror
19. What is the literal meaning of the term 'silsila'?
- (a) Chain (b) Disciple (c) Devotion (d) Without attribute
20. Jangama or wandering monks belonged to which community?
- (a) Alvars (b) Lingayats
(c) Kabirpanthis (d) Jogis
21. Where is Chennakeshava Temple situated?
- (a) Madurai (b) Belur (c) Thanjavur (d) Chennai
22. Vijayanagara was characterised by a distinctive physical layout and building style. When was the Vijayanagara empire founded?
- (a) 1336 (b) 1565 (c) 1800 (d) 1498
23. Which famous ruler found a suburban township of Nagalapuram, near Vijayanagara, after his mother's name?
- (a) Harihara (b) Bukka
(c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Achyuta Deva Raya
24. was the scribe according to tradition, Vyasa dictated the text to the deity.
- (a) Lord Shiva (b) Lord Ganesha
(c) Lord Bramha (d) Lord Indra

Section B

This section contains 22 questions in total. Attempt any 18 questions.

25. Look at the picture given below and answer the following.



What does the given picture depicts?

- (a) Sculpture from the Hazara Rama Temple.
(b) Sculpture from the Mahabalipuram Temple.
(c) Sculpture from the Lotus Temple.
(d) Sculpture from the Virupaksha Temple.

26. Identify the social category of people from the informations given below
- Their task was to handle corpses and dead animals. They were placed at the very bottom of the hierarchy.
 - They had to live outside the village, use discarded utensils, and wear clothes of the dead and ornaments of iron.
 - They could not walk about in villages and cities at night.

Identify the correct option.

- (a) Nishadha (b) Chandala
(c) Sudhra (d) Vaiysha

27. Consider the following statements and state which is not correct. Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- I. Colin Mackenzie visited the Amaravati site.
II. The small square room in temple is called Shikhara.
III. Temple walls were often decorated with sculpture.
IV. Hinayana literally means the 'great vehicle.'

Codes

- (a) I, II and III (b) II and III
(c) I, II and IV (d) All of these

28. Identify the name of the writing from the informations given below.

- It is a biography of a saint or religious leader.
- It often praise the saint's achievements and may not always be literally accurate.
- These writings tell us about the beliefs of the followers of that particular tradition.

- (a) Historiography (b) Hagiography
(c) Biography (d) Autobiography

29. Identify the name of the alliance or system from the information given below:

- It was introduced by Wellesley in 1798.
- It has been imposed on Awadh in 1801.
- According to this alliance, the ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent.

- (a) Subsidiary Alliance (b) Amara-Nayaka
(c) Warfare (d) None of these

30. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer.

- I. The original version of the Mahabharata is in Sanskrit.
II. According to the shastras, only Kshatriyas could be kings.
III. During the Mahabharata age, gotras were considered very important by the higher varnas of Hindu society.
IV. The Mahabharata contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces and settlements.

- (a) I and II (b) II and III
(c) I, III and IV (d) All of these

31. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the lively discussions and debates in the Buddhist texts?
- (a) Debates took place in the kutagarashala.
 - (b) Many of the teachers questioned the authority of the Vedas.
 - (c) In these debates, the kings tried to convince one another as well as lay persons about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world.
 - (d) If a philosopher succeeded in convincing one of his rivals, the followers of the latter also became his disciples.
32. Which of the following is not one of the feature of Harappan writing?
- (a) It was pictographic.
 - (b) Script was written from left to right.
 - (c) It has too many signs, somewhere between 375 to 400.
 - (d) It has not been deciphered.
33. What was/were the reason for the popularity of Khwaja Muinuddin?
- (a) His austerity and piety, the greatness of spiritual successor and royal patronage made him popular.
 - (b) He treated all religions equally and preached love and brotherhood among different communities.
 - (c) Instead of strict adherence to the ritualistic aspect he favored the personal contact between the god and the follower through devotion and music.
 - (d) All of the above
34. Which one of the followings teaching is not associated with the teachings of Mahavira or Jaina Philosophy?
- (a) The entire world is animated.
 - (b) Ahimsa (Non-Violence)
 - (c) The cycle of birth and rebirth is not related to Karma.
 - (d) Monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation.
35. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (a) The childhood name of Buddha was Siddhartha
 - (b) Sutta Pitaka is a collection of verses.
 - (c) Mahapajapati Gotami was the first women to be ordained as a bhikkuni.
 - (d) Buddha was born in Sarnath.
36. Which of the following statements regarding Sant Kabir is incorrect?
- (a) Kabir used terms drawn from Vedantic traditions.
 - (b) Kabir described the ultimate reality as Allah, Khuda, Hazrat, and Pir.
 - (c) Many of his compositions are found in Adi Granth Sahib.
 - (d) Verses attributed to Kabir mention the name of his teacher, Ramanand.
37. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) The earliest bhakti movements were led by the Alvars and Nayanars.
Reason (R) They were singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods in temples.
Codes
- (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

38. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) Punch-marked coins made of gold and bronze (c. sixth century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used.

Reason (R) Numismatists have studied these and other coins to reconstruct possible commercial networks.

Codes

- (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
39. Identify the incorrect option.
- | List I | List II |
|---------------------|---|
| (a) Colin Mackenzie | – First Surveyor General of India |
| (b) Dominago Peas | – Portuguese traveller to India |
| (c) Abdur Razzaq | – Ambassador of the ruler of Seriya |
| (d) John M Fritz | – Reconstructed the Vijayanagara Empire |
40. It is a very soft stone. Its powder is used to make a paste by which some beads were moulded. Identify.
- (a) Lapis-lazuli (b) Carnelian
 (c) Jasper (d) Steatite
41. Which of the following is correctly matched location with its properties?
- (a) Ujjayini – Centre of commercial, cultural and political activity
 (b) Puhar – On a land trade route.
 (c) Pataliputra – Riverside trade route
 (d) Mathura – On a sea trade route
42. According to whom the absolute or 'rab' had no gender or form?
- (a) Guru Nanak (b) Kabir (c) Ramanujam (d) Mirabai
43. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. There is one God and Prophet Muhammad his messenger	1. Hajj
B. Giving Alms	2. Swam
C. Fasting during the month of Ramzan	3. Zakat
D. Performing the pilgrimage to Mecca	4. Shahada

Codes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 1 3 2 4 | (b) 4 3 2 1 |
| (c) 4 3 1 2 | (d) 1 2 3 4 |
44. Which of the following is not one of the major political centers of Mauryan Empire?
- (a) Taxila (b) Toshali (c) Suvarnagiri (d) Kandahar

45. Name the balcony-like structure in a Buddhist stupa, a simple semi-circular mound of earth.

- (a) Anda (b) Harmika (c) Yashti (d) Chhatri

46. Match the following.

List I		List II	
A.	Fa Xian	1.	Russia
B.	Abdur Razzaq	2.	China
C.	Afanasii Nikitin	3.	Portugal
D.	Durate Barbosa	4.	Persia

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

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

Section C

This Section contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions.

- I. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

Therayas and the Nayakas

Among those who exercised power in the empire were military chiefs who usually controlled forts and had armed supporters. These chiefs often moved from one area to another and in many cases were accompanied by peasants looking for fertile land on which to settle. These chiefs were known as nayakas and they usually spoke Telugu or Kannada. Many nayakas submitted to the authority of the kings of Vijayanagara but they often rebelled and had to be subdued by military action.

The Amara-Nayakas system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. It is likely that many features of this system were derived from the iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate. The Amara-Nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the raya. They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, crafts persons and traders in the area. They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants. These contingents provided the Vijayanagara kings with an effective fighting force with which they brought the entire Southern Peninsula under their control. Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works.

47. Consider the following statements and select the incorrect one.
- (a) Amara-Nayaka system was a political innovation of Delhi Sultanate.
 (b) Amara-Nayakas were military commanders who governed small territories.
 (c) Amara-Nayakas collected taxes and other dues from peasants, craftsmen and traders.
 (d) They retained part of the revenue for personal usage.
48. Consider the following statements.
- I. The system of Amar-Nayakas became even more powerful than the nayakas.
 II. They gave their military support in times of war with the other kingdoms.
 III. The Naykas offered tribute to the Amara-Nayakas to keep them loyal to their kingdom.

Which among these statements show the correct description of Amara-Nayakas?

- (a) I and II
(b) II and III
(c) I and III
(d) All of these

49. The language used by the Nayakas of Vijayanagara empire is
(a) Tamil
(b) Kannada
(c) Telugu
(d) Either (b) or (c)
50. How does the Amara-Nayakas sent tribute to the king annually?
(a) By giving gifts to them
(b) By establishing independent kingdoms
(c) By maintaining the army
(d) All of these
51. *Amara* is believed to be derived from the Sanskrit word *samara*, meaning battle or war. It also resembles the Persian term *amir*. What does this Persian term mean?
(a) Craft person
(b) Lord of men
(c) Military chief
(d) A high noble
52. Read the following statements regarding the Amara-Nayakas and select the incorrect statement.
(a) Amara-Nayakas were military commanders who were given territories by the Sultan.
(b) They collected taxes from peasants, traders and craftsmen.
(c) They provided the kings of Vijayanagar an effective fighting force to maintain control over Southern Peninsula.
(d) They retained a part of revenue for their personal use.

- II. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

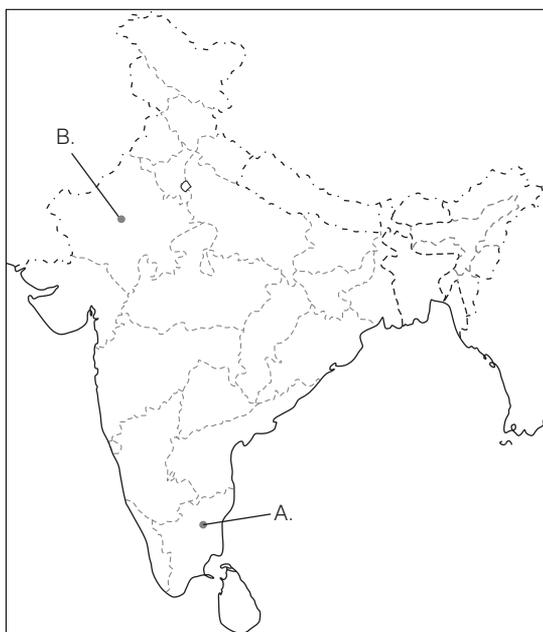
The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal “occupations” of the four categories or varnas. Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and get sacrifices performed and give and receive gifts. Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice, study the Vedas, get sacrifices performed and make gifts. The last three “occupations” were also assigned to the Vaishyas, who were in addition expected to engage in agriculture, pastoralism and trade. Shudras were assigned only one occupation that of serving the three ‘higher’ varnas.

53. How many forms of marriage are recognised by Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras?
(a) Four
(b) Seven
(c) Six
(d) Eight
54. Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras were compiled in which language?
(a) Sanskrit
(b) Tamil
(c) Telugu
(d) None of these
55. Consider the following statements.
I. The Dharmasutras contained rules about the ideal occupations of all the varnas.
II. There were four varnas prevalent in the ancient India.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both (I) and (II)
(d) None of these

56. In the fourfold classification of the Indian society into varna, which of the following were accorded highest and lowest positions respectively?
- (a) Brahmana and Shudra (b) Brahamana and Vaishyas
(c) Kshatriya and Shudra (d) Shudra and Brahamana
57. Which of the following method(s) was/were employed by the Brahamana to enforce the norms laid down in Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras?
- (a) They asserted that the varna order was divine in origin.
(b) They advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within these kingdoms.
(c) They attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by the birth.
(d) All of the above
58. What was/were the main characteristic of the varna order prescribed in the Dharmasutras?
- (a) It was based on the birth. (b) It promote occupational specialisation.
(c) It created unity among different varnas. (d) Both (a) and (b)

Section D

On the given outline map of India, identify the location with the help of specified information.



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as a famous place where Brihadishvara Temple is situated. Identify it among the following options.
- (a) Thanjavur (b) Chennai
(c) Madurai (d) Belur
60. On the political map of India, 'B' is marked as a famous place where Shaikh Muinuddin Chisti darga is situated. Identify the place among the following options.
- (a) Jaipur (b) Lahor
(c) Ajmer (d) Delhi

OMR SHEET

SP 8

Roll No.

Student Name

Sub Code.

Instructions

- Use black or blue ball point & avoid gel pens and fountain pens for filling the sheets.
- Darken the bubbles completely. Don't put a tick mark or a cross mark, half-filled or over-filled bubbles will not be read by the software.



- Do not write anything on the OMR Sheet.
- Multiple markings are invalid.

1	a	b	c	d
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55	a	b	c	d
56	a	b	c	d
57	a	b	c	d
58	a	b	c	d
59	a	b	c	d
60	a	b	c	d

Check Your Performance

Total Questions: _____

Total Correct Questions: _____

$$\text{Score Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Correct Questions}}{\text{Total Questions}} \times 100$$

If Your Score is

- Less than 60% > **Average** (Revise the Chapters again)
- Greater than 60% but less than 75% > **Good** (Do more practice)
- Above 75% > **Excellent** (Keep it on)

Answers

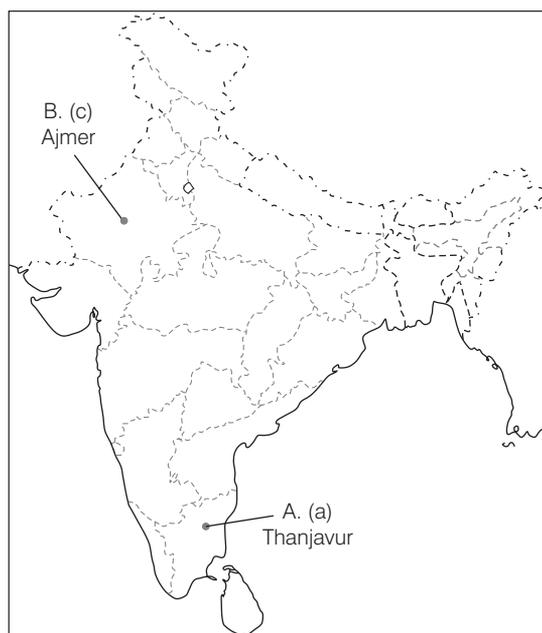
1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (a)
11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (b)
21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (a) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (d)
31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (d) 37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (c) 40. (d)
41. (b) 42. (a) 43. (b) 44. (d) 45. (b) 46. (a) 47. (a) 48. (a) 49. (d) 50. (a)
51. (d) 52. (a) 53. (d) 54. (a) 55. (c) 56. (a) 57. (d) 58. (d) 59. (a) 60. (c)

EXPLANATIONS

- (b) Glass mirror is not found in Harappan civilisation. But a copper mirror is found.
- (b) The Great Bath was used by Harappans for some kind of a special ritual bath.
- (a) The most distinctive feature of Harappan urban civilisation was its planned drainage system which connected all a drains of houses with the street drains.
- (a) Punch-marked coins made of silver and copper (c sixth century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest coins to be minted and used.
- (b) Early Tamil literature which is also known as Tamil Sangam literature mentions different categories of people living in the villages where slaves are mentioned as Adimai.
- (a) The statue of the Priest King was made from stone. It was quite similar with the 'priest king' of Mesopotamia.
- (b) Token of affection is not one of the means for men to acquire wealth. The Manusmriti declares that there are seven means of acquiring wealth i.e. inheritance, finding, purchase, conquest, investment, work and acceptance of gifts from good people.
- (a) Mahanavami Dibba was enclosed within royal centre. It is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft to a height of 40 ft.
- (a) The followers of Basavanna are known as Virashaivas which means Heroes of Shiva.
- (a) The term '*vanik*' is used to designate merchant in Sanskrit texts and inscriptions.
- (d) During the rule of Chandragupta II, land grants provide some insight into the relationship between cultivators and the state. Some historians think land grant is to extend agriculture, other think it is indicative of weakening political power.
- (a) Karaikkal Ammai was a devotee of Shiva who adopted the path of extreme asceticism in order to attain her goal.
- (a) Manusmriti laid down the duties of Chandalas. These included that they had to live outside the village, use discarded utensils and wear clothes of the dead and ornaments of iron.
- (c) Archaeologists call 'Khetri region' as center of Ganeshwar-Jodhpura culture as it had evidence of non-Harappan pottery and unusual wealth of copper objects.
- (a) Ashoka appointed special officers known as Dhamma Mahatma to spread his message of Dhamma.
- (b) Iron hand axe has not been found in Harappan burials. Objects found in Harappan civilisation are made of metals like copper and gold. No iron-made object is found here.
- (a) The term '*silsila*' means a chain, signifying a continuous link between master and disciple, stretching as an unbroken spiritual genealogy to the prophet Muhammad.
- (b) Jangama or wandering monks belonged to the Lingayats who were the followers of Lord Shiva.
- (b) Chennakeshava temple is located at Belur. Ruling elites had extended patronage to Chennakeshava temple at Belur.
- (a) Harihara and Bukka founded the Vijayanagara empire in 1336.
- (c) Krishnadeva Raya founded a suburban township of Nagalapuram, near Vijayanagara, after his mother's name.
- (b) According to tradition, Lord Ganesha was the scribe, whom Vyasa dictated the story of Mahabharata. Persian illustration of Mahabharata of 18th century supported this fact.
- (a) The picture depicts sculpture from the Hazara Rama Temple of Vijayanagara.
- (b) The given information is about Chandala.

27. (c) Statements I, II and IV are not correct. Walter Elliot (not Colin Mackenzie) visited the Amaravati site. The small square room in temple is called Garbhagriha (not Shikhara). Mahayana (not Hinayana) literally means 'great vehicle'.
28. (b) The given information is about hagiography.
29. (a) The given information is about Subsidiary Alliance.
30. (d) All the statements are correct regarding the epic Mahabharata.
31. (c) In these debates, the teachers (not the kings) tried to convince one another as well as laypersons about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world.
32. (b) Harappan scripts were written from right to left (not left to right).
33. (a) Khwaja Muinuddin led a simple life. His austerity and piety, the greatness of spiritual successor and royal patronage made him popular.
34. (c) According to Jaina Philosophy, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma. Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma.
35. (d) Buddha was born in Lumbini, Nepal. He gave his first sermon in Sarnath.
36. (d) The verses attributed to Kabir use the words Guru and Satguru but do not mention the name of any specific preceptor.
37. (c) Some of the earliest bhakti movements were led by the Alvars and Nayanars. They travelled from place to place singing hymn in Tamil in praise of their God. So, the statement A is true, but R is false.
38. (d) Punch-marked coins made of silver and copper (not bronze) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used. Numismatists have studied these coins to reconstruct possible commercial networks. Thus, statement A is false, but the statement R is true.
39. (c) Abbur Razzaq was sent by the ruler of Persia (not Seriya).
40. (d) The given information is about steatite.
41. (b) Puhar was a land trade route. It was near the coast, from where sea routes began.
42. (a) According to Guru Nanak, 'rab' had no gender or form. By repeating and remembering the divine name, people can connect with 'rab' or absolute.
44. (d) Major political centers of the Mauryan empire include Taxila, Toshali and Suvarnagiri. Kandahar is a city in Afghanistan which is not included in the Mauryan empire.
45. (b) Harmika is a balcony-like structure in Buddhist stupa that represented the abode of the Gods.
46. (a) Chinese Buddhist monk Fa Xian came to India in fifth century CE, Abdur Razzaq came from Persia, Afanasii Nikitin came from Russia and Durate Barbosa came from Portugal.
47. (a) Amara-Nayaka system was a major political innovation of Vijayanagara empire (not Delhi Sultanate).
48. (a) The statements I and II are correct. But the statement III is incorrect because Nayakas offered tribute to the kings not to the Amara-Nayakas.
52. (a) Amara-Nayakas were military commanders who were given territories by the Rayas (not sultan).
53. (d) Eight forms of marriage are recognised by Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.
54. (a) Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras were compiled in Sanskrit texts.
56. (a) In the fourfold classification of the Indian society into Varna, Brahmana and Shudra were accorded highest and lowest positions, respectively.
58. (d) The main characteristic of the varna order prescribed in the Dharmasutras were that it was based on the birth and it promote occupational specialisation.

59 & 60.



SAMPLE PAPER 9

HISTORY

A Highly Simulated Practice Questions Paper
for CBSE **Class XII** (Term I) Examination

Instructions

- (i) The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
- (ii) Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
- (vi) Each question carries 0.80 marks.
- (vii) There will be no negative marking.

Roll No.

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Maximum Marks : 40
Time allowed : 90 Min

Section A

This section contains 24 questions in total. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. The best source of Lapis Lazuli, a blue stone that was apparently very highly valued was found in
(a) Bharuch in Gujarat (b) Shortughai in Afghanistan
(c) Kalibangan in Rajasthan (d) Dholavira in Gujarat
2. The new groups like Nishadas and Suvarnkars were that came into contact with the Brahmanas.
(a) Varnas (b) Jatis
(c) Matronymics (d) Mlechchhas
3. What human attribute did an 'elephant' represent in the sculpture found at Sanchi?
(a) Happiness (b) Greed
(c) Laziness (d) Strength and wisdom
4. Who among the following was the sixteenth-century Portuguese traveler in Vijayanagara?
(a) Duarte Barbosa (b) Ibn Battuta (c) Abdur Razzaq (d) Harihara
5. 'Taj-ul-Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal' is the autobiography of which of the following rulers?
(a) Jenub Begum (b) Jehan Begum
(c) Shahjahan Begum (d) Maham Begum



6. Sanskrit texts used the term Vamsha
 (a) to designate the family (b) for the larger network of kinfolk
 (c) for lineage (d) duties of king
7. Harshacharita is composed by Banabhatta. It is a biography of Harshavardhana who was the ruler of
 (a) Kanauj (b) Magadha
 (c) Vindhya (d) Ujjayini
8. What is the name of Buddhist goddess that was found in 10th century in Bihar?
 (a) Matrubhumi (b) Kamakhya Devi
 (c) Marichi (d) Parvathi
9. The term used for names derived from the name of the mother or female ancestor is called
 (a) matriliney (b) matrimonial
 (c) metronymic (d) matrilineal
10. What is the meaning of Theravadins ?
 (a) The oldest surviving branch of Buddhism
 (b) Major movement in the history of Buddhism
 (c) 'White-clad', and refers to its ascetics' practice of wearing white clothes
 (d) None of the above
11. Lord Jagannatha, the principal deity in Orissa, is associated with
 (a) Brahma (b) Vishnu
 (c) Shiva (d) Krishna
12. Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya belonged to which of the following traditions of Sufism?
 (a) Chishti (b) Qadiri (c) Firdausi (d) Qalandari
13. In which type of marriage does a woman have several husbands?
 (a) Endogamy (b) Exogamy
 (c) Polygyny (d) Polyandry
14. Which of the following is correct about Purusha Sukta?
 (a) A verse from a hymn in the Rigveda (b) A story of Jataka
 (c) A verse from Mricchakatika (d) A poem in Dharmasutras
15. What does the term vanik in Sanskrit inscriptions is used to designate?
 (a) Soldiers (b) Merchants (c) Traders (d) Farmers
16. Who was the ruling authority in the Harappa civilisation?
 (a) Priest King
 (b) Traders and Merchants
 (c) Every city had their own ruling authority
 (d) Can't be concluded because of insufficient evidences
17. What is unique about Nageshwar and Balakot sites of the Harappan culture?
 (a) They are both near the coast
 (b) Now they are in Pakistan
 (c) Both were specialised centres for making metal tools
 (d) All of the above

18. Where is the Brihadeshwara temple situated?
 (a) Chennai (b) Thanjavur
 (c) Madurai (d) Cochin
19. It was the collection of conversations of Sufi Saint Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, compiled by Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi. Which of the following is the correct answer?
 (a) Malfuzat (b) Tazkiras
 (c) Ziyarat (d) Maktubat
20. Non-Muslim had to pay a religious tax called
 (a) Zakat (b) Shukrana
 (c) Jizya (d) None of these
21. Who compiled Adi Granth in which hymns are composed in various languages?
 (a) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji (b) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
 (c) Guru Nanak Dev Ji (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji
22. Which of the following is the first Sufi Tazkira written in India?
 Choose the correct option from the following options.
 (a) Siyar-ul-Auliya (b) Akhbar-ul-Akhyar
 (c) Kashf-ul-Mahjub (d) None of these
23. Among the following who was the leading exponent of Vaishnavism in Assam?
 (a) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (b) Sankaradeva
 (c) Tukaram (d) Vallabhacharya
24. The Tomb of Moinuddin Chishti is situated at which place?
 (a) Lucknow (b) Ajmer (c) Delhi (d) Agra

Section B

This section contains 22 questions in total. Attempt any 18 questions.

25. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 (a) Ashtadhyayi of Panini – 500 BCE
 (b) Charaka and Sushruta Samhita – 400 to 500 CE
 (c) Natyashastra of Bharata – 100 CE
 (d) Puranas (in Sanskrit) – 400 BCE onwards
26. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
 Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) Many women became teachers of dhamma and went on to become theris, or respected women who had attained liberation.

Reason (R) Women persuaded Buddha to allow them into the Sangha.

Codes

- (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

27. Identify the correct pair from the following.

List I	List II
(a) Atiya mosques	– Gujarat
(b) Shah Hamdam mosque	– Srinagar
(c) Dargah of Nizamuddin Auliya	– Ajmer
(d) Dargah of Sheikh Muinuddin Chisti	– Delhi

28. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) Historians often use textual traditions to understand changes in economic and political life.

Reason (R) These texts lay down norms of social behaviour or describe and comment on social situations and practices.

Codes

- (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
29. Identify the legendary Tamil poet depicted in this bronze sculpture.



- (a) Manikkavachakar.
 (b) Karaikkal Ammaiyar
 (c) Tondaradippodi
 (d) Nammalvar
30. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding Virupaksha Temple?
- I. Virupaksha Temple is located in Hampi in the Ballari district of Karnataka, India. It is a part of the Group of Monuments at Hampi, designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - II. Virupaksha Temple is the main center of pilgrimage at Hampi and had been considered the most sacred sanctuary over the centuries.
 - III. The temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu, known here as Virupaksha/ Pampa Devi.
 - IV. The front hall of the shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya accession.

Codes

- (a) I, II and III
 (b) I, II and IV
 (c) II, III and IV
 (d) All of these

31. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I. A seafarer, called as Masattuvan, composed an account of trade from the Malabar coast in the first century BCE.
- II. This account of Masattuvan was called Periplus of the Erythraean Sea.
- III. Periplus listed that a great quantity of coin; topaz, antimony, coral, crude glass, copper, tin, lead, etc were imported to the Malabar coast.
- IV. A Periplus is a logbook recording sailing itineraries and commercial, political, and ethnological details about the ports visited.

Codes

- (a) I and II (b) Only III (c) Only IV (d) III and IV

32. According to historians, between the sixth and the fourth centuries BCE, Magadha became the most powerful mahajanapada because

- I. Magadha was a region where agriculture was especially productive.
- II. Iron mines (in present-day Jharkhand) were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons.
- III. Ruthlessly ambitious kings Bimbisara, Ajatasattu, and Mahapadma Nanda are the best known, and their ministers, who helped implement their policies in Magadha.
- IV. The Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication.

Codes

- (a) I and II (b) III and IV (c) All of these (d) None of these

33. Read the following information given below carefully.

- Identify and name the devotee of Saguna Bhakti.
- She was Rajput princess from Merta in Marwar.
- She was married against her wishes to a prince of the Sisodia clan of Mewar.
- She defied her husband and did not submit to the traditional role of a wife and mother.
- She considered Lord Krishna as her lover.

- (a) Prabhavati Gupta (b) Mirabai
(c) Andal (d) Karaikkal Ammaiyar

34. Arrange the following events in correct chronological sequence from the earliest to the latest:

- I. REM Wheeler recognised that it was necessary to follow the stratigraphy of the mound.
- II. Excavations begin at Mohenjodaro.
- III. Harappan artefacts reached Alexander Cunningham but he failed to understand their significance.
- IV. SR Rao begins excavations at Lothal.

- (a) IV, III, II, I (b) II, IV, I, III
(c) III, IV, II, I (d) III, II, I, IV

35. Most Asokan inscriptions were in the Prakrit language, while some of them were in Aramaic and Greek. In which part of India, Aramaic and Greek inscriptions were found?

- (a) North-West of India (b) North-East of India
(c) South-Western part of India (d) Eastern part of India

36. Which among the following was a strategy adopted by the Brahmanas to enforce the varna order?
- Assert that varna order was a human creation.
 - Advised kings to punish those who violated these norms.
 - Persuaded people that their status was determined by birth.
 - By following varna order, people will be rich.
37. What was Draupadi's question to Yudhisthira after his defeat in gamble?
- She asked him why he gambled his brothers.
 - She asked him why he gambled his property.
 - Draupadi implied that Yudhisthira had no right to stake her.
 - She asked him whether he had lost himself before staking her.
38. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Rama Raya?
- He was a successor of Krishnadeva Raya.
 - He was the Chief Minister of Vijayanagara.
 - He never defeated in any battle.
 - He had very tremendous military skills.
- I and III
 - III and IV
 - II and III
 - I and II
39. Karaikkal Ammaiyar wrote a poem 'The Female Pey (demoness)' in Tamil. What did author try to convey through the poem?
- Author is trying to defy the established traditional norms where women are shown beautifully and with feminine characteristics.
 - Author is trying to defy the male dominance in society.
 - Author is trying to defy the caste system in society.
 - Author is trying to defy the Vedic tradition of rituals.
40. It was the written collections of letters by Sufi masters to their disciples and associates. Which of the following is related to the above given statement?
- Malfuzat
 - Tazkiras
 - Ziyarat
 - Maktubat
41. Identify the book after considering the following information.
- It was composed by Malik Muhammad Jayasi
 - It was the love story of the king of Chittor Ratansen and his queen.
 - Their trials were symbolic of the soul's journey to the divine.
 - This poetic composition was often sung through Sama.
- Kashful-Mahjub
 - Padmavat
 - Siyar-ul-Auliya
 - None of the above
42. As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world).
What does the Queen Kamalavati mean by saying the above line?
- The queen dislikes the materialistic world. The queen doesn't have any desire.
 - She liked to live her life as a nun.
 - Her only desire is to be free and loved by the common people.
 - None of the above

43. Consider the following and select the correct one regarding the Bhakti movement.
 (a) Virashaiva was the religious movement led by Dadu Dayal.
 (b) Nalayira Divyaprabandham belongs to the Nayanars is regarded as Tamil Veda.
 (c) The earliest Bhakti movement was led by the Alvars and Nayanars.
 (d) The Alvars were revered by the Vella peasants.
44. Which of the following methods of irrigation is not employed at Harappan sites?
 (a) Canal (b) Reservoir (c) Persian wheel (d) Wells
45. Who deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi?
 (a) Sir Alexander Cunningham (b) James Prinsep
 (c) Jean-François Champollion (d) Georg Friedrich Grotefend
46. According to Colin Mackenzie, the Lotus Mahal was probably used by the king to meet his
 (a) Ministers (b) Queens
 (c) Common people (d) Advisors

Section C

This Section contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions.

- I. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

The Plight of Harappa

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director- General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of brick taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for 'about 100 miles' of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

47. Which of the following is correct about Harappan religion?
 (a) Female deities were not dominant
 (b) No cult of mother goddess was found
 (c) Nature worship was in vogue
 (d) Temple structures were unearthed
48. Why Harappa was not known as an early historic city?
 (a) Cunningham did not interested in early historic period.
 (b) Because Harappa was not a part of Chinese pilgrim itineraries and remained unknown for long.
 (c) Because Harappa was not under British control.
 (d) Because the surrounding villagers rumoured about it.
49. is the most popular site of Indus Valley Civilisation while was the first site of the civilisation to be discovered.
 (a) Mohenjodaro, Harappa (b) Harappa, Lothal,
 (c) Harappa, Mohenjodaro (d) Mohenjodaro, Lothal

50. What was the similarity in the interest of Alexander Cunningham and John Marshall?
- Both ignore the stratigraphy of the site of Harappa
 - Both excavate along regular horizontal units
 - Both were interested in spectacular finds
 - None of the above
51. Read the following statements and select the appropriate one.
- Cunningham did not interested in early history of Indian subcontinent.
 - Mohenjodaro was the first site to be discovered.
 - Many of the ancient sites of Harappa destroyed by the brick robbers.
 - By c 1700 BCE most of the Harappa sites were abandoned.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- I, III and II
 - Only III
 - I and IV
 - II and III
52. Cunningham excavated sites and tended to recover artefacts that he thought has
- Archaeological value
 - Cultural value
 - Economic value
 - All of these
- II. *Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.*

A Sprawling City

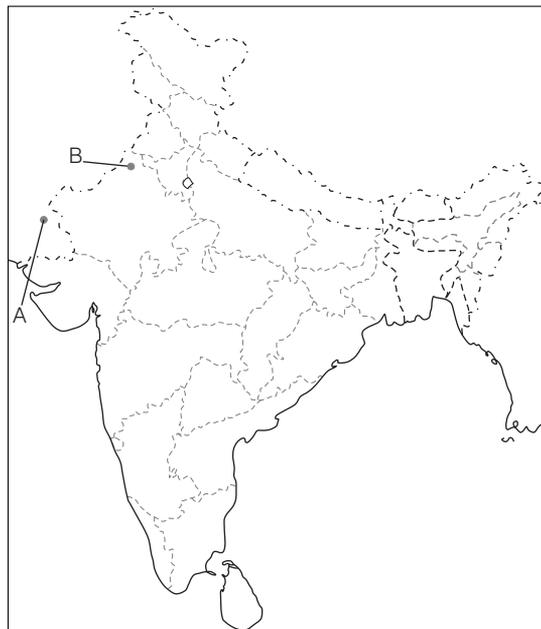
The size of this city I do not write here, because it cannot all be seen from any spot, but I climbed a hill hence I could see a great part of it; I could not see it all because it lies between several ranges of hills. What I saw from thence seemed to me as large as Rome and very beautiful to the sight; there are many groves of trees within it, in the gardens of the houses, and many conduits of water which flow into the midst of it, and in places there are lakes; and the king has close to his palace a palm-grove and other rich fruit-bearing trees.

53. The above description of Vijayanagara is given by
- Fernao Nuniz
 - Domingo Paes
 - Abdur Razzak
 - Fernao Nuniz
54. What is the theme of the passage?
- The theme is about bazaar of Vijayanagara.
 - The theme is description of the city of Vijayanagara.
 - The theme is description of the king of Vijayanagara
 - All of the above
55. Why could the author not describe the size of city in the first instance?
- He had not described the size of city because he could not see the whole of city from the point where he was studying.
 - The city was lying between several ranges of hill.
 - He was new and couldn't understand the language.
 - He was not allowed to enter to city.
- Identify the correct option
- Both I and II
 - I, II and IV
 - III and I
 - Only II

56. Consider the following options and select the correct one regarding the King's palace.
- It was near the hills.
 - It was located near a lake.
 - Beautiful rose garden close to his palace
 - Palm-grove and other rich fruit-bearing trees were close to his palace
57. Following are the description of the city by the author. Identify the incorrect statement.
- The size of the city is small.
 - He saw many groups of trees in the gardens of the houses.
 - He saw water channels flowing in the centre of them.
 - He also saw lakes in some places.
58. "The king has close to his palace a palm-grove and other rich fruit-bearing trees" Here the king refer to
- Krishnadeva Raya
 - Sadashiv Raya
 - Rama Raya
 - None of these

Section D

On the given outline map of India, identify the location with the help of specified information.



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as the settlement was inhabited between 4000 and 1700 BCE, and is considered to have been a centre for manufacturing carnelian beads. Identify it among the following options.
- Chanhudaro
 - Lothal
 - Dholavira
 - Harappa
60. On the political map of India, 'B' is marked as a famous place where archaeologists have found evidence of a ploughed field. Identify the place among the following options.
- Nageshwar
 - Balakot
 - Kalibangan
 - Banawali

OMR SHEET

SP 9

Roll No.

Student Name

Sub Code.

Instructions

- Use black or blue ball point & avoid gel pens and fountain pens for filling the sheets.
- Darken the bubbles completely. Don't put a tick mark or a cross mark, half-filled or over-filled bubbles will not be read by the software.



- Do not write anything on the OMR Sheet.
- Multiple markings are invalid.

1	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d
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53	a	b	c	d
54	a	b	c	d
55	a	b	c	d
56	a	b	c	d
57	a	b	c	d
58	a	b	c	d
59	a	b	c	d
60	a	b	c	d

Check Your Performance

Total Questions: _____

Total Correct Questions: _____

$$\text{Score Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Correct Questions}}{\text{Total Questions}} \times 100$$

If Your Score is

- Less than 60% > **Average** (Revise the Chapters again)
- Greater than 60% but less than 75% > **Good** (Do more practice)
- Above 75% > **Excellent** (Keep it on)

Answers

1 (b)	2 (b)	3 (d)	4 (a)	5 (c)	6 (c)	7 (a)	8 (c)	9 (c)	10 (a)
11 (b)	12 (a)	13 (d)	14 (a)	15 (b)	16 (d)	17 (a)	18 (b)	19 (a)	20 (c)
21 (b)	22 (a)	23 (b)	24 (b)	25 (a)	26 (c)	27 (b)	28 (a)	29 (a)	30 (b)
31 (d)	32 (c)	33 (b)	34 (d)	35 (a)	36 (c)	37 (d)	38 (d)	39 (a)	40 (d)
41 (b)	42 (a)	43 (c)	44 (c)	45 (b)	46 (d)	47 (c)	48 (b)	49 (a)	50 (c)
51 (b)	52 (b)	53 (b)	54 (b)	55 (d)	56 (d)	57 (a)	58 (a)	59 (a)	60 (c)

EXPLANATIONS

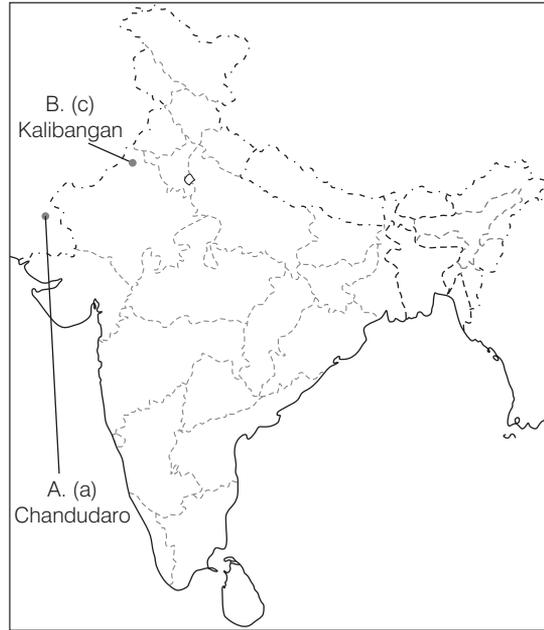
- (b) Shortughai in Afghanistan was famous for best source of Lapis Lazuli. The Harappans procured materials for craft production from different regions.
- (b) The new groups like Nishadas and Suvarnkars were Jatis that came into contact with the Brahmanas. In Brahmanical theory, Jati, like varna was based on birth, thus Nishada and Suvarnakara were named according to their professions and classified as Jati.
- (d) Elephants carved in Sanchi stupa are finest depiction of animals which signify strength and wisdom.
- (a) Duarte Barbosa was the sixteenth-century Portuguese traveler who came to Vijayanagara empire.
- (c) 'Taj-ul-Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal' (A History of Bhopal) is the autobiography of Bhopal's ruler and a great patron of Sanchi Stupa, Shahjahan Begum.
- (c) Sanskrit texts use the term Vamsha to designate lineage, i.e. the series of families that somebody comes from originally.
- (c) Sculpture of Buddhist goddess Marichi was found in tenth century in Bihar. It depicted the process of integration of different religious beliefs and practices.
- (c) Metronymic means names derived from the name of mother or female ancestor.
- (a) Followers of oldest tradition or branch of Buddhism described themselves as Theravadins. It means those who followed the path of old, respected teachers, the theras.
- (b) Lord Jagannatha, the principal deity in Orissa, is associated with Vishnu.
- (a) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya belonged to Chishti Silsila of Sufism who gave a unique form to the Chishti sama by introducing the 'qaul', a hymn sung at the opening or closing of qawwali.
- (d) The practice of a woman having several husbands is known as polyandry.
- (a) A verse from a hymn in the Rigveda is known as the Purusha Sukta. It describes the sacrifice of Purusha, the primeval man. All the elements of the universe including the four social categories have emanated from his body.
- (d) Due to the insufficient evidence, conclusion cannot be deducted in this regard as some archaeologists thought that there was no ruler in Harappa, everybody enjoyed equal status while others thought that there was no single ruler but several.
- (a) The unique feature about Nageshwar and Balakot site of Harappan culture is that they are both near the coast.
- (b) Brihadishvara temple is situated in Thanjavur.
- (a) Malfuzat was the collection of conversations of Sufi Saint Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, compiled by Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi.
- (c) Non-Muslims (Jews, Christians, Hindus) had to pay a religious tax called 'Jizya' and gained the right to be protected by Muslim rulers.
- (b) The fifth Guru, Guru Arjan compiled Baba Guru Nanak's hymns and it is known as 'Adi Granth Sahib'.
- (a) The fourteenth-century Siyar-ul-Auliya of Mir Khwurd Kirmani was the first Sufi Tazkira written in India.

23. (b) Sankaradeva was the leading exponent of Vaishnavism in Assam in C 1400-1500. His teaching is known as Bhagavati Dharma and his major composition is 'Kirtana Ghosh.'
24. (b) The Tomb of Moinuddin Chishti is situated at Ajmer. By the sixteenth century it became very popular, Emperor Akbar visited it fourteen times.
26. (c) The Statement A is true, but the Statement R is false as Buddha's dearest disciple Ananda persuaded Buddha to allow women into the Sangha.
27. (b) The Shah Hamdam mosque is in Srinagar on the banks of Jhelum (built in 1395).
28. (a) Both the Statements A and R are true and R correctly explain A. Texts describe the norms of social behaviour or describe and comment on social situations and practices which help to understand changes in economic and political life.
29. (a) It is a bronze sculpture of Manikkavachakar, a devotee of Shiva who composed beautiful devotional songs in Tamil.
30. (b) Statements I, II and IV are correct, Statement III is incorrect because the temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva (not Lord Vishnu) known as Virupaksha.
31. (d) Statements III and IV are true, but statements I and II are not true as there is no mention of the name of the sailor, it is said as an anonymous Greek Sailor.
32. (c) All the given statements about Magadha are correct.
33. (b) The given information is about Mirabai.
35. (a) In North-West part of India, Aramaic and Greek inscriptions are found. Most Prakrit inscriptions are written in Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts. Aramaic and Greek scripts were mainly used for inscription in Afghanistan.
36. (c) Many Brahmanical texts assert the strategy of Brahmanas that the status of people should be determined by birth and persuades people to recognise it.
37. (d) Draupadi asked Yudhisthira the question whether he had lost himself before staking her because an unfree man could not stake another person.
39. (a) Through the poem, Karaikkal Ammaiyar is trying to defy the established traditional norms where women are shown beautifully and with feminine characteristics.
40. (d) Maktubat is the written collection of letters by Sufi masters to their disciples and associates. These letters tell us about the Shaikh's experience of religious truth that he wanted to share with others.
41. (b) The given information is about Padmavat.
42. (a) In Uttaradhyayana Sutta, Queen Kamalavati said this to persuade her husband to renounce the world. She did not have any desire and disliked the materialistic world.
43. (c) The earliest Bhakti movement was led by both the Alvars and Nayanars. Virashaiva was the religious movement laid by Basvanna (not Dadu Dayal). Nalayira Divyaprabandham belongs to the Alvars (not Nayanars) is regarded as Tamil Veda. Both the Alvars and Nayanars were revered by the Vella peasants.
44. (c) Traces of Canals (Shortughai), well and reservoir (Dholavira) are found from the Harappan sites. But there was no evidence of Persian wheels, so it was not used in Harappan agricultural activities.
45. (b) James Prinsep, an officer in the mint of the East India Company deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts inscriptions and coins.
46. (d) Mackenzie believed that Lotus Mahal was a council chamber, a place where the king met his advisors.
48. (b) Harappa was not known as an early historic city because Harappa was not a part of Chinese pilgrim itineraries and remained unknown for long.
49. (a) Mohenjodaro is the most popular site of Indus Valley Civilisation, while Harappa was the first site of the civilisation to be discovered.
50. (c) The similarity in the interest of Alexander Cunningham and John Marshall is that both were interested in spectacular finds. Both were equally keen to look for patterns of everyday life.
51. (b) Only statement III is correct. Many of the ancient sites of Harappa were destroyed by the brick robbers who used these brick for their own interest.

Statements I, II and IV are incorrect. Cunningham was interested in early history of Indian subcontinent. Harappa (not Mohenjodaro) was the first site to be discovered. By c1800 BCE most of the mature Harappan sites were abandoned.

52. (b) Cunningham excavated sites and tended to recover artefacts that he thought has cultural value.
54. (b) This passage gives a detail description about the city of Vijayanagara.
55. (d) The author could not describe the size of the city because he could not see it as the city lied between several ranges of hills.
56. (d) Paes described that the royal palace of Vijayanagara was close to palm-grove and other rich fruit-bearing trees.
57. (a) According to the author, the size of the city is as large (not small) as Rome.

59 & 60.



SAMPLE PAPER 10

HISTORY

A Highly Simulated Practice Questions Paper
for CBSE **Class XII** (Term I) Examination

Instructions

- (i) The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
- (ii) Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
- (vi) Each question carries 0.80 marks.
- (vii) There will be no negative marking.

Roll No.

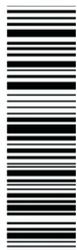
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Maximum Marks : 40
Time allowed : 90 Min

Section A

This section contains 24 questions in total. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. Harappan Civilisation developed on the banks of Indus river is also called
(a) Indus Valley Civilisation (b) Mesopotamian Civilisation
(c) Mayan Civilisation (d) Aztecs Civilisation
2. The spectacular gold coins which facilitated long distance transactions were issued by
(a) Kushanas (b) the Mauryan rulers
(c) the Saka rulers (d) the Gupta rulers
3. King Asoka sometimes mentioned as 'Piyadassi', in the inscription. The meaning of 'Piyadassi' is
(a) Beloved of the gods (b) Pleasant to behold
(c) Beautiful eyes (d) Beloved of nature
4. When did the capital of Magadha was shifted to Pataliputra?
(a) 5th century BCE (b) 3th century BCE
(c) 4th century BCE (d) 2nd century BCE
5. At which of the following places Buddha attained enlightenment?
(a) Sarnath (b) Lumbini
(c) Bodh Gaya (d) Kusinagara



6. Who was the first ruler to inscribed his messages to his subjects and officials on stone surfaces – natural rocks as well as polished pillars?
 - (a) Kanishka
 - (b) Bimbisara
 - (c) Chandra Gupta Maurya
 - (d) Ashoka
7. Which of these was the source of copper for Harappans?
 - (a) Karnataka
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Gujarat
8. The Director General of ASI who brought a military precision to the practice of archaeology was
 - (a) John Marshall
 - (b) REM Wheeler
 - (c) Alexander Cunningham
 - (d) Howard Carter
9. Which source among the following is considered the most valuable source to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire?
 - (a) Account of Megasthenes
 - (b) Arthashastra
 - (c) Buddha, Jaina and puranic literature
 - (d) The inscriptions of Asoka
10. The Shungas and Kanvas were the immediate successors of the Mauryas. To which community they belong?
 - (a) Brahmanas
 - (b) Community of low origin
 - (c) Mlechchhas
 - (d) Kshatriyas
11. How many verses are there in Mahabharata?
 - (a) One lakh
 - (b) 20000
 - (c) 50000
 - (d) More than one lakh
12. Which foreign traveller wrote in his account that 'untouchables' had to sound a clapper in the streets so that people could avoid seeing them?
 - (a) Fa-Hien or Fa-Xian
 - (b) Hiuen- Tsang
 - (c) Marco Polo
 - (d) Megasthenes
13. Sutta Pitaka is a text belongs to religion.
 - (a) Hindu
 - (b) Buddhist
 - (c) Jain
 - (d) None of these
14. Purananuru is one of the anthologies of poems. To which literature it belongs?
 - (a) Tamil Sangam literature
 - (b) Buddhist literature
 - (c) Sanskrit literature
 - (d) Bengali literature
15. How was inter-country communication done during Harappan Civilisation?
 - (a) Waterways
 - (b) Roadways
 - (c) Railways
 - (d) All of these
16. Harappan Culture is known as civilisation.
 - (a) Iron Age
 - (b) Bronze Age
 - (c) Stone Age
 - (d) Copper Age
17. Kailashnatha Temple which is carved out of a single piece of rock is situated at
 - (a) Ellora, Maharashtra
 - (b) Madurai, Tamil Nadu
 - (c) Hampi, Karnataka
 - (d) Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu
18. In the late 15th century, Shankardeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam. Vaishnavism is a form of
 - (a) Hinduism
 - (b) Jainism
 - (c) Buddhism
 - (d) Judaism

19. What was the name of the gana to which Buddha belonged to?
 (a) Licchavi (b) Sakya (c) Koliyas (d) Kamboj
20. According to Buddhism, Anatta means
 (a) the world is transient (b) the world is soulless
 (c) the world is full of sorrow (d) the path of moderation
21. Historians classified bhakti traditions into two broad categories. What are these two categories?
 (a) Saguna and Nirguna (b) Nirgun and Savagun
 (c) Sagun and Vigun (d) None of these
22. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Lingayats?
 (a) They challenged the idea of caste
 (b) They question the theory of rebirth
 (c) They encouraged the practices approved in Dharmashastras
 (d) They did not practice funerary rites
23. Mirabai, a Rajput princess and a woman poet within the bhakti tradition, was married to
 (a) a prince of the Sisodia clan of Mewar, Rajasthan.
 (b) a prince of the Sakya clan of Lumbini, Nepal.
 (c) a prince of the Mauriyan dynasty, Pataliputra, Bihar.
 (d) a prince of the Gupta dynasty, Magadha.
24. Who among these wrote the biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti, titled as 'Munis al-Arwah'?
 (a) Shahjahan (b) Akbar (c) Mumtaz (d) Jahanara

Section B

The section contains 22 questions in total. Attempt any 18 questions.

25. The given fifteenth century of stone sculpture depicting Krishna playing the flute belong to which state?



- (a) Gujarat (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Assam (d) Maharashtra

26. John Marshall's period as Director-General of the ASI marked a major change in Indian archaeology.

Consider which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect about changes he made.

- I. He was the first professional archaeologist to work in India and brought his experience of working in Greece and Crete to the field.
- II. He too was interested in spectacular finds, he was equally keen to look for patterns of everyday life.
- III. He brought with him a military precision to the practice of archaeology.
- IV. Marshall tended to excavate along with regular horizontal units, measured uniformly throughout the mound, ignoring the stratigraphy of the site.

- (a) Both I and II
- (b) I, II and III
- (c) Only III
- (d) All of these

27. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) Muslim rulers were to be guided by the ulama, who were expected to ensure that they ruled according to the Sharia.

Reason (R) The Sharia is the law governing the Muslim community which is based on the Quran and the Hadis.

Codes

- (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

28. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Lingayat	1. Punjab
B. Kabirpanthi	2. Karnataka
C. Baba Guru Nanak	3. Rajasthan
D. Mirabai	4. Banaras

Codes

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

29. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer.

- I. The original version of the Mahabharata is in Sanskrit.
- II. According to the shastras, only kshatriyas could be kings.
- III. During the Mahabharata age, gotras were considered very important by the higher varnas of Hindu society.
- IV. The Mahabharata contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces and settlements.

Codes

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I, III and IV
- (d) All of these

30. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) Kabir described the ultimate reality as Allah, Khuda, Hazarat and Pir.

Reason (R) Kabir accepted all types of philosophy, i.e. Vedantic tradition, Yogic tradition and Islamic ideas.

Codes

- (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
31. Consider the following statements.
- I. Sixteen states known as Mahajanapadas are mentioned in Buddhist and Jaina texts.
 II. The most powerful Mahajanapada was Magadha.
 III. Initially the capital of Magadha was Pataliputra.
 IV. Iron mines were present in Magadha at that time.
- Choose the correct statements.
- (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I, III and IV (d) I, II and IV

32. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Harihar and Bukka	1. Tuluva dynasty
B. Krishnadeva Raya	2. Vijayanagara Empire
C. Rama Raya	3. Rulers of Orissa
D. Gajapati rulers	4. Battle of Rakshasi Tangadi

Codes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 2 1 4 3 | (b) 1 2 3 4 |
| (c) 2 3 4 1 | (d) 4 2 3 1 |
33. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (a) The childhood name of Buddha was Siddhartha
 (b) Sutta Pitaka is a collection of verses.
 (c) Mahapajapati Gotami was the first women to be ordained as a bhikkhuni.
 (d) Buddha was born in Sarnath.
34. Consider the following statements regarding Harappan Civilisation. Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
- (a) Major sites of Harappa-Mohenjodaro civilisation are now in Pakistan.
 (b) In Mohenjodaro, there are windows in the walls along the ground level.
 (c) A linga is worshipped as a symbol of Shiva.
 (d) Many houses in lower town at Mohenjodaro had a well in a room meant for the passers-by.
35. In 1875, a report on the Harappan seal was published. The report was written by
- (a) Alexander Cunningham (b) James Prinsep
 (c) Daya Ram Sahni (d) Rakhal Das Banerjee

36. Who was the Queen who had independent access to land, against the provisions of Sanskrit legal texts?
(a) Salsvati (b) Vijaya Satakani (c) Prabhavati Gupta (d) Yana Sakasena
37. Identify the text of the Sufis from the following information.
• Conversations of Sufi saints
• Fawaid-al-Fuad is a collection of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
• These were compiled by different Sufi silsilas with the permission of the Shaikhs
(a) Malfuzat (b) Maktubat (c) Tazkiras (d) None of these
38. Consider the following statements and select the incorrect one :
(a) Pilgrimage called Ziyarat to tombs of Sufi saints is prevalent all over the Muslim world.
(b) The most revered shrine is that of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
(c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq built the tomb of the saint in 15th century.
(d) All of the above
39. Read the following statements and identify.
(i) The complex is surrounded by high double walls.
(ii) It is a high platform with slots for wooden pillars.
(iii) It had a staircase going up to the second floor.
(iv) The pillars are being closely spaced.
(a) Audience hall (b) Anda (c) Great Bath (d) Citadel
40. Which of the following is the most important idea in Jainism?
(a) Observing celibacy
(b) Entire world is animated
(c) Belief in non-violence
(d) Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma.
41. Gana and sanghas were oligarchies. Oligarchy refers to
(a) a political system in which supreme authority is vested in the monarch, an individual ruler who functions as head of state.
(b) a government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power.
(c) a form of government where power is exercised by a group of men.
(d) a system of government in which priests rule in the name of God.
42. New modes of disposal of the dead, including the making of elaborate stone structures. What are these stone structure called?
(a) Megaliths (b) Burials (c) Fortification walls (d) None of these
43. Identify and name the preceptor or Guru of the Sikh community whose works and contributions are given below.
• He laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth.
• He bestowed the Sikhs with five distinct symbols.
• He consolidated the community as a socio-religious and military force.
• He compiled the compositions of the ninth guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur in Guru Granth Sahib.
(a) Guru Arjan Dev (b) Guru Nanak
(c) Guru Gobind Singh (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

44. The mid-first millennium BCE is often regarded as a turning point in world history as
- it saw the emergence of thinkers like Zarathustra, Kong Zi, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Mahavira and Gautama.
 - they tried to understand the mysteries of existence.
 - they tried to know the relationship between human beings and the cosmic order.
 - All of the above
45. Consider the following statements and select the incorrect one.
The limitations of epigraphy include
- There are technical limitations.
 - Letters are faintly engraved, thus reconstructions are uncertain.
 - The content of the inscriptions can be taken as full proof historical evidence.
 - All of the above
46. Arrange the pillar inscriptions of Asoka in the following locations in correct sequence from East to West :
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (i) Kaushambi | (ii) Meerut |
| (iii) Sahasaram | (iv) Sarnath |
- Codes**
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii) | (b) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii) | (c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) | (d) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|

Section C

This Section contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions.

- I. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

How artefacts are identified

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 Mohenjodaro, 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.

47. This passage was taken from the book 'Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro, 1937' written by
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) Ernest Mackay | (b) John Marhsall | (c) REM Wheeler | (d) GF Dales |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
48. What is the shape of the base of saddle querns?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Circular | (b) Curved or rounded outward |
| (c) Curved inward | (d) Conical |

49. Consider the following statements about Harappa. Which of these statements can be inferred from the passage by understanding the use of querns?
- Harappa was an urban civilisation and it used equipments of convenience.
 - Harappans lived well-planned and secretive social lives.
 - Harappans were aware of the art of agriculture.
 - Harappans used to consume raw food as well as cooked food.
50. The discoveries mentioned in the passage have been made at the site of
- Mohenjodaro
 - Kalibangan
 - Lothal
 - Kot Diji
51. Mohenjodaro's equipments for reducing something to small particles or powder were made of
- Terracotta
 - Stone
 - Metal
 - All of these
52. Two main types of stones 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. The second types of stones are called
- Lime stone
 - Semi-precious stone
 - Curry stone
 - Pumice stone
- II. *Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.*

Inscriptions

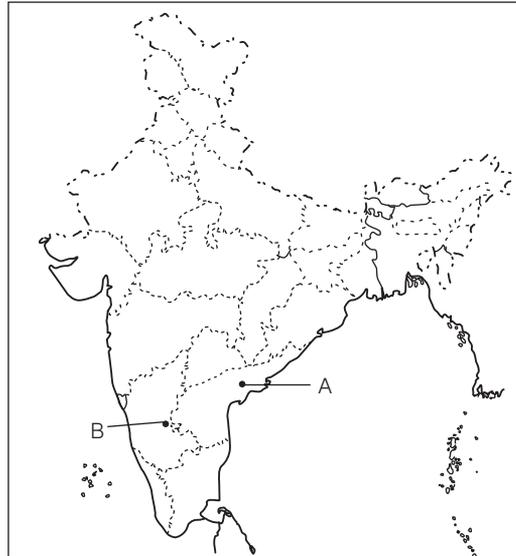
Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal or pottery. They usually record the achievements, activities or ideas of those who commissioned them and include the exploits of kings, or donations made by women and men to religious institutions. Inscriptions are virtually permanent records, some of which carry dates. Others are dated on the basis of palaeography or styles of writing, with a fair amount of precision. For instance, in c. 250 BCE the letter "a" was written in a specific way. By c. 500 CE, it was written in other way. The earliest inscriptions were in Prakrit, a name for languages used by ordinary people. Names of rulers such as Ajatasattu and Asoka, known from Prakrit texts and inscriptions, have been spelt in their Prakrit forms in this chapter. You will also find terms in languages such as Pali, Tamil and Sanskrit, which too were used to write inscriptions and texts. It is possible that people spoke in other languages as well, even though these were not used for writing.

53. Which of these is not a characteristic of inscriptions?
- Inscribed on tough surface
 - Record of events
 - Ephemeral record
 - Earliest were in Prakrit language
54. The date of inscriptions can be determined by
- style of writing
 - deciphering and dating historical manuscripts
 - the stone used to make it
 - Both (a) and (b)
55. What is the time aperture referred to in the passage?
- 250 years
 - 500 years
 - 750 years
 - 251 years

56. The script(s) used in the earliest inscriptions and coins are
 (a) Brahmi (b) Kharosthi
 (c) Sanskrit (d) Both (a) and (b)
57. Which of the following is incorrect about the limitations of inscripational evidence?
 (a) The letters are not faintly engraved.
 (b) They are damaged or some letters are missing.
 (c) Their reconstructions are uncertain.
 (d) All of the above
58. Consider the following statements about Palaeography and select the appropriate option.
 (a) It is kind of stone.
 (b) It is style of writing, with a fair amount of precision.
 (c) It is the study of historic writing systems, including the analysis of historic handwriting.
 (d) It is a visual art related to writing. It is the design and execution of lettering with a pen, ink brush, or other writing instrument.

Section D

On the given map of India, identify the location with the help of specified information.



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as the important buddhist centre. Identify it among the following options.
 (a) Amaravati (b) Sanchi
 (c) Ajanta (d) Ellora
60. On the political map of India, 'B' is marked as the capital of Krishnadeva Raya. Identify it among the following options
 (a) Golconda (b) Vijayanagara
 (c) Bijapur (d) Mysore

OMR SHEET

SP 10

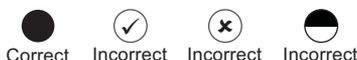
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Student Name

Sub Code.

Instructions

- Use black or blue ball point & avoid gel pens and fountain pens for filling the sheets.
- Darken the bubbles completely. Don't put a tick mark or a cross mark, half-filled or over-filled bubbles will not be read by the software.



- Do not write anything on the OMR Sheet.
- Multiple markings are invalid.

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54	a	b	c	d
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56	a	b	c	d
57	a	b	c	d
58	a	b	c	d
59	a	b	c	d
60	a	b	c	d

Check Your Performance

Total Questions: _____

Total Correct Questions: _____

$$\text{Score Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Correct Questions}}{\text{Total Questions}} \times 100$$

If Your Score is

- Less than 60% > **Average** (Revise the Chapters again)
- Greater than 60% but less than 75% > **Good** (Do more practice)
- Above 75% > **Excellent** (Keep it on)

Answers

1 (a)	2 (d)	3 (b)	4 (a)	5 (c)	6 (d)	7 (b)	8 (b)	9 (d)	10 (a)
11 (d)	12 (a)	13 (b)	14 (a)	15 (a)	16 (b)	17 (a)	18 (a)	19 (b)	20 (b)
21 (a)	22 (c)	23 (a)	24 (d)	25 (b)	26 (c)	27 (a)	28 (b)	29 (d)	30 (a)
31 (d)	32 (a)	33 (d)	34 (b)	35 (a)	36 (c)	37 (a)	38 (c)	39 (a)	40 (b)
41 (c)	42 (a)	43 (c)	44 (d)	45 (c)	46 (c)	47 (a)	48 (b)	49 (a)	50 (a)
51 (d)	52 (c)	53 (c)	54 (d)	55 (a)	56 (d)	57 (a)	58 (c)	59 (a)	60 (b)

EXPLANATIONS

- (a) Harappan civilisation developed on the bank of Indus river is also known as Indus Valley Civilisation.
- (d) Some of the most spectacular gold coins were issued by the Gupta rulers which were used for long-distance transactions.
- (b) In the inscriptions, sometimes king Ashoka was mentioned as 'Piyadassi' which means 'pleasant to behold'.
- (c) Buddha attained enlightenment in Bodhi Gaya in Bihar while meditating under a tree.
- (d) Asoka was the first ruler to inscribe his messages of dharma and well being of the people on stone surfaces and also in polished pillars.
- (b) The Harappan procured raw materials like copper from Khetri region of Rajasthan for craft production.
- (b) R.E. Wheeler brought a military precision to the practice of archaeology.
- (d) The inscriptions of Asoka is considered as the most valuable source to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan empire. Historians have used a variety of sources to reconstruct history, e.g. Buddhist, Jaina and Puranic literature and Sanskrit texts. But inscriptions of Ashoka are regarded as most valuable source among them.
- (a) The Shungas and Kanvas, the immediate successors of the Mauryas, were Brahmanas.
- (d) Mahabharata is a colossal epic of more than one lakh verses with depictions of a wide range of social categories and situations.
- (a) The Chinese Buddhist monk Fa-Xian (c. Fifth century CE) wrote that 'untouchables' had to sound a clapper in the streets, so that people could avoid seeing them.
- (b) Sutta Pitaka is a text belong to Buddhist religion, which included Buddha's teachings and regarded as one of the baskets of Tipitaka.
- (a) Purananuru belongs to Tamil Sangam literature, which developed in c 200 BCE-200 CE.
- (a) During Harappan civilisation inter-country communication i.e. Oman, Bahrain or Mesopotamia was done by sea or waterways.
- (b) The Harappan culture is known as a Bronze Age civilisation because it existed during the Bronze Age, which occurred between 3,000 BCE and 1,000 BCE
- (a) Kailashnatha (a name of Shiva) temple is situated at Ellora (Maharashtra).
- (a) Vaishnavism is a form of Hinduism. It was based on the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata Purana and focused on the absolute surrender to the supreme deity, Vishnu.
- (b) Buddha was the son of a chief of the Sakya clan. He had a sheltered upbringing within the Royal palace of his father.
- (b) According to Buddhism, the world is 'anatta', i.e. soulless as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.
- (a) Historians of religion often classify bhakti traditions into two broad categories; saguna (with attributes) and nirguna (without attributes). Saguna included traditions that focused on the worship of specific deities such as Shiva, Vishnu and his avatars (incarnations). Nirguna bhakti on the other hand was worship of an abstract form of god.
- (a) Mirabai was married to a prince of the Sisodia clan of Mewar, Rajasthan. Mirabai defied her husband and did not submit to the traditional role of wife and mother, instead recognising Krishna as her lover.

24. (d) Jahanara wrote the biography titled 'Munis al-Arwah' of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti which depicted her devotion to the Sheikh.
25. (b) The given fifteenth century stone sculpture of Krishna playing the flute belong to Tamil Nadu. It is a form of deity worshipped by Mirabai.
26. (c) REM Wheeler (not John Marshall) brought with him a military precision to the practice of archaeology.
27. (a) Both the statements A and R are true. Islamic ruler follows the Sharia law, thus Sharia is followed for proper administration by the Muslim rulers. Thus, Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
28. (b) Lingayat belong to Karnataka, Kabirpanthi belong to Banaras, Baba Guru Nanak belong to Punjab and Mirabai belongs to Rajasthan.
29. (d) All the statements I, II, III and IV are correct regarding the Mahabharata.
30. (a) Both the statements A and R are true. As Kabir accepted all types of philosophy, his idea of ultimate reality is amalgamation of all views. Thus, Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
31. (d) Statements I, II and IV are correct. Statement III is incorrect. Initially the capital of Magadha was Rajagaha, not Pataliputra.
32. (a) Harihar and Bukka founded the Vijayanagara Empire. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to Tuluva dynasty. In 1565, Rama Raya the Chief-Minister of Vijayanagara led the army into battle at Rakshasi Tangadi and defeated by the combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golconda. Gajapati rulers were the rulers of Orissa.
33. (d) Buddha was born in Lumbini (not in Sarnath).
34. (b) In Mohenjodaro, there is no window in the walls along the ground level for maintaining privacy.
35. (a) The report was written by Alexander Cunningham. He failed to place the Harappan seal within the actual time frame and missed the significance of Harappa.
36. (c) Prabhavati Gupta had independent access to lands.
37. (a) The given information is about Malfuzat.
38. (c) The tomb of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti was founded in the late 15th century by Sultan Ghiyasuddin Kalji of Malwa not by Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
39. (a) The given information is about audience hall.
40. (b) The most important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated, i.e., even stones, rocks and water have life.
41. (c) In Oligarchy, supreme power is exercised by a group of men. Roman republic was an oligarchy.
42. (a) New modes of disposal of the dead, including the making of elaborate stone structures known as megaliths, emerged in central and south India from the first millennium BCE.
43. (c) The given information is about Guru Gobind Singh.
45. (c) The limitations of epigraphy does not include the contents of the inscriptions that almost project the perspective of the person who commissions them. These are not considered as full proof historical evidence.
46. (c) The correct sequence of the location of pillar inscriptions of Asoka from East to West is Sahasaram, Sarnath, Kaushambi and Meerut.
47. (a) Further excavations to Mohenjodaro, 1937 is a book written by Ernest Mackay.
48. (b) Saddle querns are found in considerable numbers and convex in shape.
49. (a) From the passage, it can be inferred that being an urban civilisation, Harappa used equipments of convenience for better life.
50. (a) All these discoveries are made at Mohenjodaro.
51. (d) The Grinding equipments found in Mohenjodaro are made of stone, metal and terracotta.
52. (c) Stone which was used as a pounder by making a large cavity in another stone is known as 'curry stone'.

53. (c) Inscriptions are not ephemeral (temporary) record. These are permanent records, sometimes carry dates also.
54. (d) The date of inscriptions can be determined by the basis of Palaeography as style of writing. For example, in c 250 BCE the letter 'a' was written in a specific way and by c 500 it was written in another way. Thus by seeing the style we can deduce the exact period of the inscription.
56. (d) Earliest inscription, like Asokan inscription used the script of Kharosthi and Brahmi.
58. (c) Palaeography is the study of historic writing system, including the analysis of the historic handwriting.

59 & 60.

