

PRE BOARD-1 EXAMINATION(2023-24)

SUBJECT: HISTORY

GRADE: XII

DATE:18th SEPTEMBER 2023

Duration: 3 HOURS

Max Marks: 80

General Instructions:

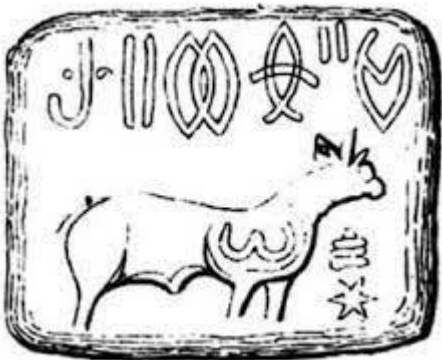
- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
- (iv) Section C - Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words
- (v) Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- (vi) Section-E - Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A



1.	Which of these was not a provincial center of Magadha? a) Taxila b) Ujjayini c) Tosali d) Madurai.	1
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2.	<p>Consider the following statements regarding the Harappan society:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Harappan society had no rulers. 2. Everybody enjoyed equal status. 3. There were several rulers. 4. There was monarchical system. <p>Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the Harappan society?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Both 1 and 2 b) 1, 2 and 3 c) Both 1 and 4 d) All of these 	1
3.	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R)</p> <p>Assertion (A): The sabha and samiti, the two political bodies of the Rig Vedic Aryans began to lose their strength during the time of the Mahajanapadas.</p> <p>Reason (R): These tribal assemblies could not fit into the organizational framework of the large territorial states.</p> <p>Codes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Both A & R are correct & R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A & R are true, but R is not a true explanation of A c) A is true but R is false d) A is false but R is true 	1
4.	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).</p> <p>Assertion (A): Mahavira and Buddha never questioned the authority of the Vedas.</p> <p>Reason (R): If a philosopher succeeded in convincing one of his rivals, the followers of the latter also became his disciples.</p> <p>Codes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A & R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A b) A & R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A c) A is incorrect and R is correct d) A is correct and R is incorrect 	1
5.	<p>Which of the following statements is correct about the classification of people in terms of 'gotra' under Brahmanical practice around 1000 BCE onwards?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) After marriage women were expected to give up their father's gotra. b) They were supposed to adopt the gotra of their husband. c) Another important rule was that members of the same gotra could not marry. d) All of these 	1

6.	<p>Identify the name of the person from the information given below:</p> <p>a) He was born at Tangier in one of the most respectable and educated families.</p> <p>b) He considered experience gained through travel as a source of knowledge than books.</p> <p>c) He had travelled to the Middle East and few trading ports on the coast of East Africa.</p> <p>d) He wrote a book named Rihla</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>a) Ibn Battuta</p> <p>b) Francois Bernier</p> <p>c) Al Biruni</p> <p>d) Domingo Nantes</p>	1
7.	<p>Which one of the following factors is not associated with the question of landownership given by Bernier?</p> <p>a) Owing to crown ownership of land, landowners could not pass on their lands to their children.</p> <p>b) They were averse to any long-term investment in the sustenance and expansion of production.</p> <p>c) The absence of public property in land had, therefore, prevented the emergence of the class of “improving” landlords (as in Western Europe) with a concern to maintain or improve the land.</p> <p>d) It had led to the uniform ruination of agriculture, excessive oppression of the peasantry and a continuous decline in the living standards of all sections of society, except the ruling aristocracy.</p>	1
8.	<p>Read the following statements:</p> <p>I. Kashf-ul-Mahjub of Ali bin Usma wrote treatises or manuals dealing with Sufi thoughts and practices.</p> <p>II. Fawa'id-Fuad is a collection of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya.</p> <p>III. Maktubats are the written collection of letters</p> <p>IV. Tazkiras is a book that tells us how tradition outside the sub-continent influenced Sufi thought in India.</p> <p>Which of the above statement(s) is/are related to sources used to reconstruct the history of Sufi tradition?</p> <p>A. Only I</p> <p>B. I, II and III</p> <p>C. II, III and IV</p> <p>D. I, III and IV</p>	1
9.	<p>From the following, who is related to Nirguna?</p> <p>a) Kabir</p> <p>b) Mirabai</p>	1

	c) Tulsidas d) Surdas	
10.	Identify the image:  Source: NCERT Textbook a) Mother Goddess b) Proto-Shiva c) Cunningham's sketch of the first known seal from Harappa d) Cunningham's sketch of the first known seal from Mohenjodaro	1
11.	In which of the following languages have the earliest inscriptions been recorded? a) English b) Pali c) Prakrit d) Sanskrit	1
12.	The original story of the Mahabharata was probably composed by a) Lord Ganesha b) Rishi Ved Vyasa c) Lord Brahma d) Charioteer-bards called sutas	1
13.	In the following question, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Assertion (A): Chanhudaro was the centre of craft making in the Harappan civilisation Reason (R): This city was the port centre of the Harappan civilization 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	1

14.	The Portuguese traveler who jointly called the Audienec Hall and Mahanavami Dibba as the house of victory was a) Barbosa b) Nuniz c) Nikitin d) Paes	1
15.	Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following option: I. François Bernier was closely associated with the Prince Dara Shukoh. II. Bernier travelled to several parts of the country, and wrote accounts III. He dedicated his major writing to the king of France and Aurangzeb Options a) II & III b) II & III c) I & II d) I & III	1
16.	In the following question, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Assertion (A): As warfare during 14 th -16 th centuries depended upon effective cavalry, the import of horses from Arabia and Central Asia was very important for rival kingdoms. Reason (R): The Portuguese possessed superior military technology that enabled them to become important players during the period 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	1
17.	Which two cities was Ibn Battuta impressed with? a) Indore and Agra b) Daulatabad and Surat c) Lucknow and Delhi d) Daulatabad and Delhi	1
18.	Study the image and identify the temple:	1

	 <p>NCERT Textbook</p> <p>a) Vitthala Temple b) Virupaksh Temple c) Meenakshi Temple d) Hazara Temple</p>	
19.	<p>Identify the image:</p>  <p>NCERT Textbook</p> <p>a) Travelers going on a journey b) Robbers attacking travelers c) Robbers attacking officials d) Travelers escaping wild animals</p>	1
20.	<p>Which of these was a form of tribute collected by the Mughal State?</p> <p>a) Kharbandi b) Pargana c) Mawas d) Peshkash</p>	1
21.	<p>The local merchants of the Vijayanagara empire who participated in the trade of horses were called:</p> <p>a) Gajapati b) Mahanayakas c) Kudirai Chettis d) Narapati</p>	1

	SECTION B	
22.	Describe any three features of the 'Great Bath'.	3
23.	Critically examine the limitations of the inscriptional evidence in understanding political and economic history of India.	3
24.	Explain the concept of the Asiatic mode of production as stated by Karl Marx.	3
25.	"Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterized by expansion and consolidation." Justify the statement on the basis of evidences.	3
26.	What are the key features of the Sanchi Stupa?	3
27.	Assess the impact of India's overseas trade under the Mughals.	3
	SECTION C	
28.	"The Mahabharata is an invaluable source available to historians to study social practices and norms in early societies", Justify the statement.	8
	OR Examine the elements that historians considered while analyzing the Mahabharata.	8
29.	Identify the relationship between the Sufis and the State from the eighth to the eighteenth century.	8
	OR Identify the relationship of the Alvars and Nayanars of Tamil Nadu with the State from the eighth to the eighteenth century.	8
30.	Examine the evidence that suggests that land revenue was important for the Mughal fiscal system.	8
	OR Examine the condition of Zamindars in Mughal agrarian society.	8
	SECTION D	
31.	The world beyond the palace 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,	1+2+1=4

	<p>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 ...</p> <p>a) Identify the person who persuaded the king to renounce the world. b) “Oh king, dhamma alone and nothing else will save you”-. What does the word “dhamma” signify and whose teachings were followed by the disciple? c) Under which context was the following statement “unchecked like birds in their flight...” said?</p>	
32.	<p>Evidence of an “invasion” Deadman Lane is a narrow alley, varying from 3 to 6 feet in width....At the point where the lane turns westward, part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered, all in a very friable condition, at a depth of 4 ft 2 in. The body lay on its back diagonally across the lane. Fifteen inches to the west were a few fragments of a tiny skull. It is to these remains that the lane owes its name. From John Marshall, Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation, 1931.</p> <p>a) Why is the lane called the Deadman Lane? b) What conclusions can scholars and archaeologists draw from this information?</p>	2+2=4
33.	<p>Study this extract from Mauryan inscription and answer the following questions:</p> <p>When the king Devanampiya Piyadassi had been ruling for eight years, the (country of the) Kalingas (present day coastal Orissa) was conquered by (him). One hundred and fifty thousand men were deported, a hundred thousand were killed, and many more died. After that, now that (the country of) the Kalingas has been taken, Devanampiya (is devoted) to an intense study of Dhamma, to the love of Dhamma, and to instructing (the people) in Dhamma. This is the repentance of Devanampiya on account of his conquest of the (country of</p>	4

	<p>the) Kalingas. For this is considered very painful and deplorable by Devanampiya that, while one is conquering an unconquered (country) slaughter, death and deportation of people (take place) there ...</p> <p>1. Choose the correct option. Assertion (A) -The king Devanampiya Piyadassi instigated by the horrors of Kalinga war, decided to promote and propagate essence of dhamma in his subjects. Reasons (R)- He was highly anguished by the death and destruction caused by the Kalinga war.</p> <p>Codes</p> <p>a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is correct but R is incorrect. d) A is incorrect but R is correct.</p> <p>2. Who among the following is referred as the king Devanampiya Piyadassi? a) Bimdusar b) Ashoka c) Chndragupta Maurya d) Bimbisar</p> <p>3.The essential message conveyed through this inscription was/were a) King's repentance after seeing death and destruction. b) Glorification of the conquest of Kalinga. c) Kings eagerness to align his policies in accordance with Dhamma. d) Both (a) and (b)</p> <p>4. What do you think, according to this extract is the meaning of dhamma? a) Righteous path preached by Gautama Buddha. b) Strict observance of rituals and customs of every religion. c) Pursuance of own self-interest. d) All of the above.</p>	
	SECTION E	
34.	Locate and mark	1+1+1=3
(i)	<p>a) Amaravati (Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings) b) Agra (Peasants, Zamindars and the State) c) Bidar (An Imperial Empire: Vijayanagara)</p>	
(ii)	<p>a) Identify and mark the initial capital of Magadha b) Shade the territory of the Cheras</p>	1+1=2

