

APEEJAY COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION SESSION 2022-23
Class XII – History (027)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

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

Section A

1. Identify the Greek historian with the help of the following information: [1]
 - He was the Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
 - He had mentioned a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity in Mauryan Empire.

a) Posidonius b) Herodotus c) Theopompus d) Megasthenes
2. Damin-i-Koh was formed for _____ [1]

a) Santhals b) British c) Zamindars d) Paharias
3. Match the following: [1]

LIST I	LIST II
(a) Narrative	(i) Sections that contain prescriptions about social norms
(b) Didactic	(ii) Within early Sanskrit tradition it meant "thus it was"
(c) Sutas	(iii) Sections that contain stories
(d) Itihasa	(iv) Stories composed by charioteer-bards

a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)
b) (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (ii)
c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)
d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)
4. Who among the following British Officials collected the Christian population and took refuge in the heavily fortified Residency? [1]

- a) Henry Lawrence b) Colin Campbell c) Hugh Rose d) Henry Havelock

5. Identify the given image from the following options:

[1]



- a) bronze image depicting women playing music
b) bronze image of Karaikkal Ammaiyyar
c) bronze image Buddhist goddess, Marichi
d) bronze image of Nataraja, the dancer

6. What do you understand by the term Khud-Kashta?

[1]

- a) Head of jati panchayat
b) Revenue collectors
c) Non-resident cultivators
d) Peasants who were residents of the village

7. The French traveller, who compared East with the West was:

[1]

- a) Jean Thevnot b) Tavernier c) Francois Bernier d) John Jurdan

8. Which of these rivers was the major source of water for Vijayanagara?

[1]

- a) Mahanadi b) Tungabhadra c) Narmada d) Kaveri

9. Consider the following events.

[1]

- i. Wavell plan. ii. First round table conference.
iii. Gandhi-Irwin pact. iv Third round table conference.

The correct chronological order of these events is.

- a) iv, ii, i, iii
b) iv, iii, ii, i
c) i, ii, iv, iii
d) ii, iii, iv, i

10. Assertion (A): The reign of Krishna deva Raya was marked by expansion and consolidation.

Reason (R): Krishna deva Raya is credited with constructing some beautiful temples and adorning many key South Indian temples with spectacular gopurams.

[1]

- 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. Complete the following with the correct option:

[1]

Muqaddam: Panchayat headman, Patwari: _____

- a) Panchayat Police b) Panchayat Accountant
c) Panchayat Farmer d) Panchayat Secretary

12. Which among the following is correctly matched? [1]
a) Sawm - Fasting b) Hajj - Alms
c) Zakat - Pilgrimage d) Salat - Prayer
13. Assertion (A): Duryodhana did not listen to the advice of mother Gandhari, fought the war, and lost.
Reason (R): He was proud of himself and his power, ambitious, and considered the Pandavas his political rivals and enemies. [1]
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) is false but R is true.
14. A highly advanced water management system of Harappan times has been unearthed at [1]
a) Kalibangan b) Dijkot c) Dholavira d) Lothal
15. Who is the author of the book -The First War of Independence? [1]
a) S. N. Sen b) Syed Ahmad Khan
c) R. C. Mazumdar d) Veer Savarkar
16. Who among the following was the Constitutional Advisor of the Constituent Assembly? [1]
a) Sir B.N. Rau b) K.M. Munshi
c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
17. Where were large granaries found? [1]
a) Banawali b) Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro
c) Lothal and Dholavira d) Kalibangan
18. The famous Buddhist Centre 'Amaravati' is located in the modern Indian State of _____ [1]
a) Karnataka b) Tamil Nadu c) Andhra Pradesh d) Assam
19. Who proposed Britishers to adopt the policy of Pacification with Paharias? [1]
a) Lord Cornwallis b) Francis Buchanan
c) William Hodges d) Augustus Cleveland
20. The constitution of India was framed by the constituent Assembly under: [1]
a) Cripps proposal of 1942 b) The Shimla Conference of 1945
c) August Offer of 1940 d) The Cabinet mission Plan of 1946
21. According to Shastras only _____ could rule the country. [1]
a) Brahmins b) Kshatriyas c) Vaishyas d) Shudras

Section B

22. Explain the factors which should be kept in mind by the historians while handling textual traditions. [3]
OR
In what ways was the Buddhist theory of a social contract different from the Brahmanical view of the society derived from the Purusha Sukta?
23. What was Jati Panchayat? State any two of its functions. [3]
24. Who were the Paharias? Why did the British decide to clear the forests and remove the Paharias? Give any two reasons. [3]
25. Why did Taluqdars of Awadh join the Revolt of 1857? Explain. [3]
26. Throw light on the different aspects of the prosperous trade of the Vijayanagara Empire. [3]
27. Our knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization is poorer than that of the other Civilizations. Explain it by your arguments? [3]
OR
What do the studies done by the archaeo-zoologists reveal about the animal bones found at Harappa?

Section C

28. Give an account of Delhi as described by the Moroccan traveller Ibn Battuta? [8]
OR
It appears from Ibn Battuta's accounts that there was considerable differentiation among slaves. Elaborate.
29. This is a statement made by one of the best-known epigraphists of the twentieth century, D.C. Sircar: 'There is no aspect of life, culture, and activities of the Indians that are not reflected in inscriptions. Discuss with the help of relevant examples. [8]
OR
Bring out the salient features of Mahajanapadas as an integral part of sixth century BCE in India.
30. Explain why many scholars have written of the months after the independence as being Gandhiji's finest hour. [8]
OR
Describe the reasons for the beginning of the Khilafat Movement in India? What was the contribution of non-Co-operation movement in the freedom struggle?

Section D

31. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Why were stupas built?

This is an excerpt from the Mahaparinibbana Sutta:

As the Buddha lay dying, Ananda asked him:

"What are we to do Lord, with the remains of the Tathagata (another name for The Buddha)?"

The Buddha replied: "Hinder not yourselves Ananda by honoring the remains of The Tathagata. Be zealous, be intent on your own good."

But when pressed further, the Buddha said:

"At the four crossroads, they should erect at a stupa (Pali for stupa) to the Tathagata. And whosoever shall their place garlands or perfume ... or make a salutation there, or become in its presence calm of heart, that shall long be to them for a profit and joy.'

QUESTIONS:

- (i) This excerpt is a part of which of the Pitakas? [1]
- (ii) The tradition of erecting stupas may have been pre-Buddhist, but still they are associated with Buddhism. Why? [1]
- (iii) Name any two places with their respective states of present day where stupas were built in the second century BCE. [2]

32. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Declining a royal gift

This excerpt from a Sufi text describes the proceedings at Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya's hospice in 1313:

I (the author, Amir Hasan Sijzi) had the good fortune of kissing his (Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya's) feet... At this time a local ruler had sent him the deed of ownership to two gardens and much land along with the provisions and tools for their maintenance. The ruler had also made it clear that he was relinquishing all his rights to both the gardens and land. The master had not accepted that gift. Instead, he had lamented: 'What have I to do with gardens and fields and lands? ... None of our spiritual masters had engaged in such activity.' Then he told an appropriate story: ". Sultan Ghiyasuddin, who at that time was still known as Ulugh Khan, came to visit Shaikh Fariduddin (and) offered some money and ownership deeds for four villages to the Shaikh, the money being for the benefit of the dervishes (Sufis), and the land for his use. Smiling, Shaikh al Islam (Fariduddin) said: 'Give me the money'. I will dispense it to the dervishes. But as for those land deeds, keep them. There are many who long for them. Give them away to such persons."

QUESTIONS:

- (i) What did the local ruler want to indicate by sending a deed to Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya?[1]
- (ii) What did Ulugh Khan offer to Shaikh Fariduddin when he visited him? [1]
- (iii) Why did Nizamuddin Auliya refuse to accept the offer of Amir Hasan Sijzi and what did he say to him? [2]

33. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

“I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities”

During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said:

I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated forever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective? Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral part of a great nation and as such to guide and control its destinies? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air, they breathe ... The minorities, if they are returned by separate electorates, can never have any effective voice.

- (i) Why did some leaders think that there should be separate electorates for minorities? [1]
- (ii) What were the concerns of some nationalists regarding separate electorates? [1]
- (iii) Why did Govind Ballabh Pant consider separate electorates harmful for minorities? [2]

Section E

34. i. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: [5]
- a. Rajgir, capital of a Mahajanpad
 - b. Surat, a city under British Control
 - c. Kheda, Centre for Indian National Movement led by Gandhi.

OR

Agra, a Mughal territory

- ii. On the same outline map, two places are marked as **A and B** which were the main Centres of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct name.

