

**Model Questions Paper-II****2012 - 2013****Subject – History****Class – XII****BLUE PRINT**

Class : XII  
 Subject : History

Marks : 100 marks  
 Time : 3 hours

Theme	Very Short Answer (2)	Short Answer (5)	Long Answer (8)	Passage-based (8)	Skill (5)	Total
1 and 2	2(1)	-	-	8(1)	5(1)*	10
3 and 4	-	15(3)	-	-	-	15
5 and 6	2(1)	-	-	8(1)	-	10
7 and 8		5(1)	10(1)	-	5(1)*	15
9		5(1)	-	-	-	5
10 and 11		10(2)		-	5(1)*	10
12 and 13	2(1)	-	10(1)	-	-	12
14 and 15	-	5(1)	-	8(1)	-	13
Map						10
<b>TOTAL</b>	06	40	20	24	10	<b>100</b>

There are two map questions one for identification (no choice) themes 7 and 1 for location and labeling (choice) themes 2 or 11.

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**2012 - 2013**  
**Subject – History**  
**Class – XII**

**Time allowed : 3.00 Hrs.**

**Maximum Marks : 100**

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**General Instruction:**

- (i) Answer all the questions Marks are indicated against each question.
- (ii) Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part - A Questions 1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words each.
- (iii) Answers to questions carrying 5 marks (Part - B Sections I, II, III) Questions 4 to 14 should not exceed 100 words each.
- (iv) Answers to questions carrying 10 marks (Part - C Questions 15 to 16) should not exceed 500 words each.
- (v) Part - D has question on three sources.
- (vi) Attach the maps with the answer scripts (Part - E)

**Part - A**

Answer all the questions given below -

- |      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| Q.1. | Who composed famous Prayaga Prashasti? What was its language?            | 2 |
| Q.2. | State any two problems faced by Albiruni in writing an account of India? | 2 |
| Q.3. | How was Mahatma Gandhi perceived by the peasants?                        | 2 |

**Part - B**

**Section - I**

Answer any three of the following questions -

- |      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| Q.4. | Describe some distinctive features of the Harappan culture?   | 5 |
| Q.5. | Mahabharata is a good source to study the social values of ancient times. Support this statement with suitable arguments? | 5 |
| Q.6. | Critically examine why Sanchi survived while Amaravati did not?   | 5 |
| Q.7. | Why do you think Mahatma Buddha advised his followers to be lamps unto your selves?                                       | 5 |

**Section - II**

Answer any two of the following questions -

- |       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| Q.8.  | What do you think about the significance of the rituals associated with the Mahanawami Dibba? | 5 |
| Q.9.  | Describe the role played by women in agricultural production during Mughal Empire?            | 5 |
| Q.10. | Describe briefly the relationship between the Mughals and the Ottomans?                       | 5 |

**Section - III**

Answer any three of the following questions -

- Q.11. Why did the Santhals rebel against British rule? 5
- Q.12. What were the causes of the failure of revolt of 1857? 5
- Q.13. List any five ways in which the Taluqdars of Awadh were affected by the British policy? 5
- Q.14. Assess the impact of partition of India on Indian women? 5

### Part - C

#### Section - I

- Q.15. What does the architecture of building like the Lotus Mahal and Elephant Stables tell us about the rulers who commissioned them? 10

OR

What are the problems in using the Ain as a source for reconstructing agrarian history? How do historian deals with this situation?

- Q.16. Explain any four changes that came about in social life in the new cities under colonial rule? 10

OR

Explain how the coming of Gandhiji broadened the base of Indian National Movement?

### Part - D (Source Based Questions)

Read the following extracts (questions No. 19 to 21) carefully and answer the questions that follow.

#### Q.17 Prabhavati Gupta and the Village Danguna

This is what Prabhavati Gupta states in her inscription:

Prabhavati Gupta.... Commands the gramakutumbians (householders! Peasants living in the village). Brahmanas and others living in the village of Danguna.

"Be it known to you that on the twelfth (lunar year) of the bright (Fortnight) of Karttika, in order to increase our religious merit donated this village with the pouring out of water, to the Archarya (teacher) Chanalasvamin you should obey all (his) commands....

"We confer on (him) the following exemptions typical of an agrahara.... (this village is not to be entered by soldiers and policemen: (it is) exempt from (the obligation to provide) grass, (animal) hides as seats and chercola (to touring royal offices); exempt from (the royal prerogative to) purchasing fermenting liquors and diggings (salt) exempt from the right to) mines and khadira trees; exempt from (the obligation to supply) flowers and milk; (it is donated) together with (the right to) hidden treasures and deposits (and) together with major and minor taxes..."

This character has been written in the thirteenth (regnal) year. (It has been) engraved by Chakradasa.

- a) Who has issued this inscription? 1
- b) Why does she want to donate the land? Who is the receiver of the land? 2
- c) What were the exemptions conferred on a typical agrahara land? 2
- d) State the significance of this source. Give any three points? 3

or

### 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 Harapan site:

Saddle querns.. are found in considerable numbers.. and they seem to have been the only means in use of grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, ingneous 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 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 sued as a ponder, 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 which later 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.

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| a) | What are the two types of querns?   | 2 |
| b) | What materials were these querns made of?   | 2 |
| c) | Why are they described as "curry stones"?   | 1 |
| d) | Explain any two ways in which the archeologists classify finds and one way they determine the function? | 3 |

Q.18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the question that follow.

### On Horse and on foot

This is how Ibn Battuta described the postal system:

In India the postal system is of two kinds: the horse-post called 'Uluq', is run by royal horses stationed at distance of every four miles. The foot-post has three station pennit. It is called 'dawa', that is, one third.

Of a mile... Now, at every third of a mile there is a well populated village, outside which are three pavilions in which sit men with girded loins ready to start. Each of them carries a rod, two cubits in length with copper bells at the top. Where the courier starts from the city, he holds the letter in one hand and the rod with its bells or the other, and he runs as fast as he can. When the men in the pavilion hear the ringing of bell they get ready. As soon as the coriour reaches them one, of them takes the letter from his hand and runs at the top speed shaking the rod all the while until he reaches the next dawa. And the same process continues till the letter reaches its destination. This food person is quiker than the house post: and often it is used to transport the fruits of Khurasan which are much desired in India.

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| a) | Name the two kinds of postal system?                                      | 1 |
| b) | Explain how the post worked?  | 3 |
| c) | Why does Ibn-Battuta think that the postal system in India was efficient? | 3 |
| d) | How did the State encourage merchants in the fourteenth century?          | 1 |

OR

The pilgrimage of the Mughal princesses Jahanara, 1643

The following is excerpt from Jahanara's biography of Sheikh Muniddin Chishti. Titled Munis al Arwah (The confident of spirits):

After praising the one God.. this lowly fiiqira (humble soul) Jahanara went from the capital Agra in the company of my great father (Emperor Shah Jahan) towards the pure region of incomparable Ajmer I was committed to this idea, that every day in every station I would perform two cycles of optional prayer. For several days... I did not sleep on a leopard skin a night, I did not extend my feet in the direction of the blessed sanctuary of the revered saving Master, and I did not turn my back towards him. I passed days beneath the trees.

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

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| a) | How does Jahanara show her devotion to the Shaikh?              | 2 |
| b) | Why did the Dargah attract a lot of devotees?                   | 2 |
| c) | How do we know that Akbar also had a great regard of the Saint? | 2 |
| d) | What other activities were part of the Ziyarat or 'pilgrimage'? | 2 |

Q.19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

#### **The Muslim League Resolution of 1940**

The League's resolution of 1940 demanded:

The geographically contiguous units aer demarcated in to regions, which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north western and eastern zone of India should be grouped to constitute "Independent States", in which the constituents unit shall be autonomous and sovereign.

- (a). Did this resolution demanded Pakistaan? Explain with logics.
- (b). Who wrote this resolution?
- (c). Which type of autonomy demanded by Muslim League
- (d). Which areas of autonomy were demanded this resolution?

or

#### **There cannot be any Divided Loyalty**

Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizen, people to stop focusing only on the community and the self:

For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the state. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties all you create a system in which any individual or group, instead or suppress his extravagance, cares not for larger or other interest, then democracy is doomed.

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| a) | Give three attributes of loyal citizen in a democracy according to G.B. Pant?            | 3 |
| b) | What do you understand by 'separate electrorate'?  | 1 |
| c) | Why was the demand for separate electorate made during the drafting of the constitution? | 2 |
| d) | Why was G.B. Pant against this demand? Give two reasons.                                 | 2 |

#### **Part - E**

Q.20. On the given political outline map of India mark and label the following kingdoms and towns:

Satvahans, Cholas, Ujjayini, Rajgir, Mathura.

5

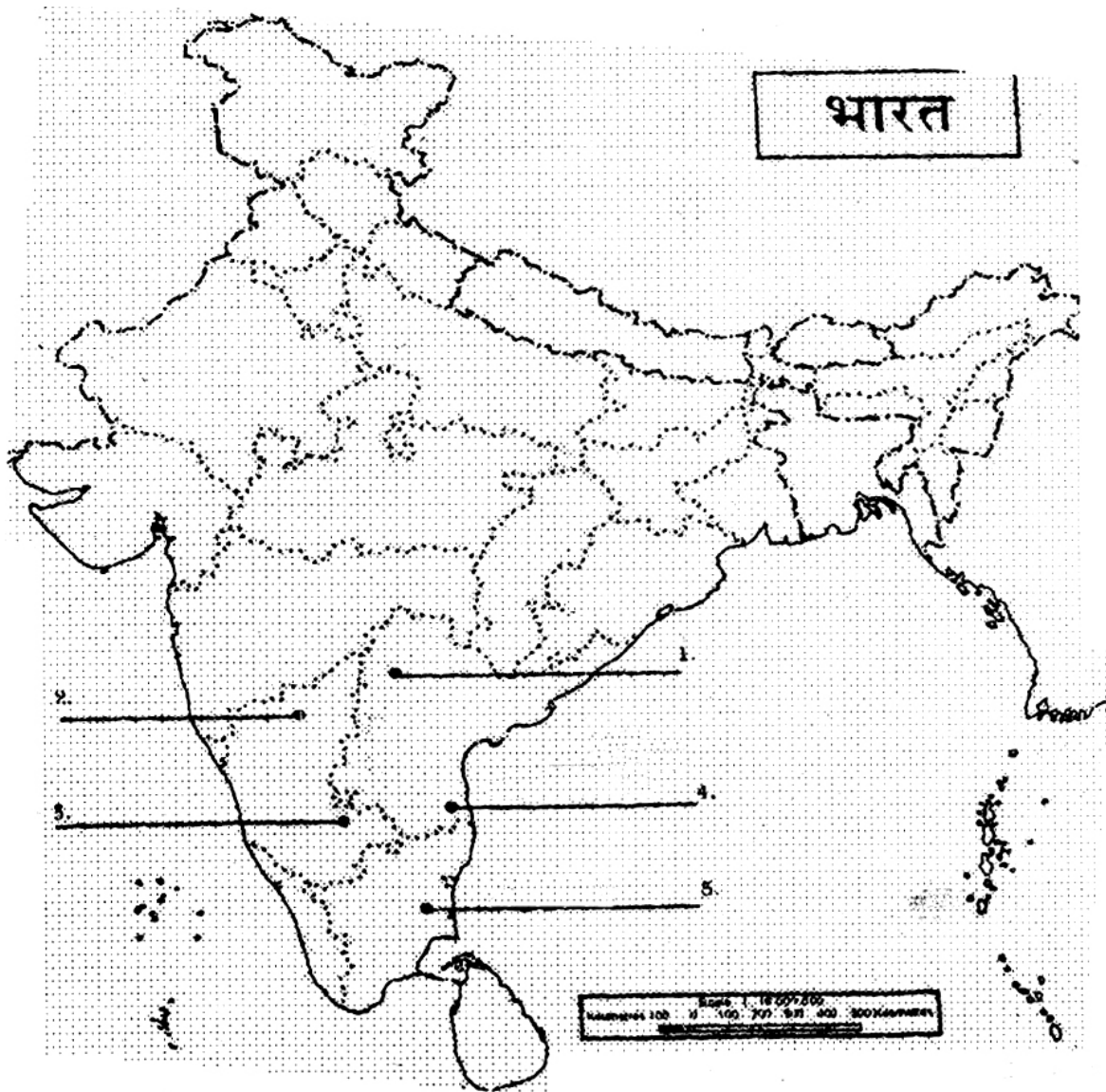
Or

On the given political outline map of India mark and label the following centres of revolt of 1857:

Delhi, Lucknow, Aara, Jabalpur, Agra.

Q.21. On the given political outline map of India five important places in South India during 14th to 18th century have been marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Identify them and write their names on the line drawn near them.

5



## **Model Questions Paper-II**

**2012 - 2013**

**Subject – History**

**Class – XII**

**Marking Scheme**

### **Part – A**

- Ans.1 Prayaga Prashasti was composed in Sanskrit by Harishena, the Court Poet of Samudragupta Rulers. 1+1=2
- Ans.2 Albiruni's Problems- Sanskrit language and its translation, religious status & practices. 1+1=2
- Ans.3 The peasants looked upon Gandhiji as a man who sympathized with them, reformer and thought about their upliftment. They thought he had miraculous powers. 1+1=2

1\*5 = 5

### **SECTION – B (PART – I)**

- Ans.4 Planned cities, proper drainage system, roads, knowledge of ornaments, wide use of scripts, use of seals, growing of crops, trade relations with other civilization, skill in sculpture. 1\*5 = 5
- Ans.5 Patriarchal families, Importance of Guru (Teachers), Mother's order to be treated as most important, Members of same gotra can't marry, respect to elders, importance of karma (Action) 1\*5 = 5
- Ans.6 Perhaps Amravati was discovered before scholars understood the value of the finds and realised the value of preservation of things at the original place of finding. So slabs from Amravati were taken to different places. 1\*5 = 5
- Ans.7 The Buddha emphasized individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of birth and death and thus end the suffering for those who renounced the world. According to Buddhist tradition his last words to his followers were - "Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation" 1\*5 = 5

### **SECTION – II**

- Ans.8 Mahanawami Dibba – a huge platform on the highest place in Vijaya 1\*5 = 5

Nagar Kingdom. Anushthanas was conducted here during Dushehra in September and October or Mahanawami. In these Anushthanas the main attractions were – idol worship, Horse worship, animals were sacrificed, Dance, wrestling competition, Processions with Horses, elephants, Chariots and soldiers. King was given gift. The king also used to preside over and inspect this grand ceremony.

Ans.9 During the rule of Mughal Emperors the women participated with men in sowing seeds, irrigating fields, harvesting crops. They also shared the work of weaving cloth, embroidery, making utensils. They had an active role to play in the market, had a share in father's property, were also inheritors of Zamindari. 1\*5 = 5

Ans.10 Relationship between Mughals and Ottomans- 1\*5 = 5  
Political relations, Business relations, Pilgrims could move freely, Mughals exported valuable items, Earned income was donated/ spent at religious places. Mecca and Medina were located in ottoman Arab region which was the main attraction.

### SECTION – III

Ans.11 Santhals rebelled against the British rule because of following reasons- 1\*5 = 5  
Measurement of their lands, forced to be permanent peasants, Heavy taxes on land, Lack of fertile lands, Torture by Sahukaars, Ban on free life.

Ans.12 Revolt of 1857 failed because of several reasons- 1\*5 = 5  
Started before time, limited means, lack of common objectives, was limited to some areas only, Doctrine of lapse, policy of Dalhousie, Social-economic dissatisfaction among people.

Ans.13 As a result of Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of lapse, Dissatisfaction among peasants and soldiers, racial discrimination, unlimited Tax system of English Administration, Limiting the powers of taluqdaars, Seizing of lands, Seizing of powers which lead to destruction of social system.

Ans.14 Women Badly affected, looted, Murdered. Rape, became a commodity of trade were forced to live with strange people, were forced to live with strange people, lost their husbands or children, families didn't accept them. In order to earn food, sometimes had to adopt prostitution also, Men also used to sometimes kill women in order to preserve their sanctity. 1\*5 = 5



### PART – C (SECTION –I)

- Ans.15 Vijay Nagar Kindom had magnificent buildings – among them one was lotus palace- This was used by the king and his family members. The portraits on the walls are preserved an these are scenes from Ramayana on the inner walls which tell us that Vijay Nagar kings were interested in Architecture. There was a place to keep elephants near the palace. Amar Nayaks also gave gifts to the king. All these donations were used for building. Indo-Islamic sytle was used in architecture. 5+5=10

**-OR-**

The Main source to write agrarian history of the Mughal period is Ain-E-Akbari, in short the writer of this book is Abul Fazal.

Problems – (i) There are many mistake in summing up.

(ii) Disparities in statistical data.

(iii) The problem of rationality

Historians considered it as uncommon and unique document.

Historians solved these problems by collecting the matter related to people, occupations, system of empire and high officials.

- Ans.16 (i) Increase in the means of transport like buses and trucks. 5+5=10  
(ii) Increase in public places like Town hall, Public parks etc.  
(iii) Rise of new social groups like clerks, teachers, lawyers, increasing demand of doctors.  
(iv) New opportunities for women such as worker, teacher, Cinema artist, theatre artist, etc.  
(v) New class of poor labourers.

**-OR-**

Regional Champarn, Ahmedabad, Kheda

Movements-

National Movements Non-Cooperation, Civil disobedience, Quit India

Arms of Gandhiji- Truth, Non-Violence and Satyagraha

Objectives of To abolish the untouchability

Gandhiji To form unity between Hindus & Muslims

To Reform the condition of women.

### Part – D (Source Based Questions)

- Ans.17 a) Prabhavati Gupta

1

- b) To increase agricultural production and Acharya Chanalasvamin received the land. 2
- c) Prohibition of army into the village, there is no need to fulfil the demand of visiting officer. 2
- d) Prabhavati was landowner, she also donated the land, the people of village often received the grants. 3

**-OR-**

- a) Types of querns – those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro and other with which a second stone was used as a ponder. 2
  - b) By hard, gritty, igneous rock or sand stone 2
  - c) Because they were used to grind spices for making curries. 1
  - d) First is related to the daily needs. 3
- Ans.18
- a) The horse post and the foot post systems. 1
  - b) Explain the foot post system from the beginning to end. 3
  - c) It gave information to rulers, messages and goods to traders and they were comparatively faster than horse post. 3
  - d) State provided sarais and rest houses on trade routes. 1

**-OR-**

- a) By performing two cycles of optional prayer, does not extend the feet in the direction of Dargah, Passed a days beneath the trees. 2
  - b) Its holiness 2
  - c) He made a Dargah at Fateh-pur-Sikri, He went Ajmer Shareef for 14 thies and he donated to Dargahs. 2
  - D) Dance and Music specially Kawalli. 2
- Ans.19
- a) No, because in this resolution the word ‘Pakistan’ was not mentioned. 2
  - b) By Punjab Chief Minister Sikandar Hayat Khan. 2
  - c) Muslim League wanted limited autonomy for Muslims in Muslim majority areas. They didn’t demand a separate country on the base of religion or community. 2
  - d) This resolution demanded autonomy only in Punjab, Afghan, Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan which were Muslim majority areas. 2

**-OR-**

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| a) | A loyal citizen must care less for himself and more for others. There can't be divided loyalty. | 3 |
| b) | Separate electorate system for specific community of separate class.                            | 1 |
| c) | For protection and development of minorities and Dalit (Suppressed) Classes.                    | 2 |
| d) | Because this divide the loyalty of citizens and is dangerous for national integrity.            | 2 |

**PART- E**

- |        |  |   |
|--------|--|---|
| Ans.20 | Map Work   | 5 |
| Ans.21 | Map Work – 1 Golkunda, 2 Vijaynagar, 3. Kolar, 4. Chandragiri, 4. Tanjavur | 5 |

MODEL "Q" PAPER - 3

