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Candidates must write the Set No. on the title page of the answer book.

**SAHODAYA PRE BOARD EXAMINATION – 2023-24**

- ◆ Please check that this question paper contains **9** printed pages + **1 Map** page.
- ◆ Set number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.
- ◆ Check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- ◆ Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- ◆ 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during the period. Students should not write anything in the question paper.

**CLASS – XII**  
**SUB : 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.
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. 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. 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 includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
7. 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 has to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.



6. Consider the following statements regarding Harappan religion and choose the correct option. 1

- i. There was practice of nature worship.
- ii. Conical objects found in Harappan civilization have been classified as lingas.
- iii. No evidence of Mother Goddess was found.
- iv. Temple structures were unearthed at the Harappan sites.

Options:

- A. Only (i) is correct.
- B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
- C. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- D. Only (iii) and (iv) are correct.

7. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below. 1

Assertion (A) : Prabhavati Gupta had access to land and made land grant.

Reason (R) : She was a bhikkhuni and her situation was therefore exceptional.

- 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.

8. Identify the place related to the Harappan civilization with the help of the given information.1

- Archaeologists have found traces of canals in that place.
- It is situated near the best source of lapis lazuli.

Options :

- A. Chanhudaro
- B. Nageshwar
- C. Shortughai
- D. Dholavira

9. Who wrote the book Rihla? 1

- A. Ibn Battuta
- B. Al-Biruni
- C. Manucci
- D. Francois Bernier

10. Choose the correct option from the following statements with reference to the Kushana rulers. 1

- A. Colossal statues of Kushana rulers have been found in a shrine in Tamil Nadu.
- B. Kushanas considered themselves godlike.
- C. Many Kushana rulers adopted the title Piyadassi.
- D. Kushana rulers were inspired by Japanese rulers who called themselves sons of heaven.

11. Read the following statements carefully and identify the place where this temple is located from the given options. 1

I. It is Kailashnatha temple.

II. The entire temple structure is carved out of a single piece of rock.

A. Delhi

B. Ajmir

C. Ellora

D. Fatehpur Sikri

12. Which of the following best describes the meaning of Damin-i-Koh? 1

A. Land of Santhals

B. Land of Paharias

C. Land for grazing cattle

D. Reserved forests

13. Match the list 1 with list 2 and select the correct pair by using the codes given below. 1

<b>List 1</b>	<b>List 2</b>
a. Permanent Settlement	1. Officer of Zamindar
b. Ryotwari Settlement	2. Moneylender
c. Amlah	3. Bengal
d. Dikus	4. Bombay Deccan

Options :

A. a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

B. a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

C. a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

D. a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

14. Who among the following led the flag of the revolt of 1857 against the British in Kanpur? 1

A. Nana Sahib

B. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

C. Kunwar Singh

D. Birjis qadr

15. Crops such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were jins-i-kamil par excellence during sixteenth - seventeenth centuries in India. 1

A. Mustard and lentil

B. Cotton and sugarcane

C. Maize and Rice

D. Wheat and ground nut

16. Who among the following called Audience Hall and Mahanavami Dibba of Vijayanagara kingdom as “House of Victory”? 1

A. Nicolo de Conti

B. Abdur Razzaq

C. Duarte Barbosa

D. Domingo Paes

17. Who among the following was in supervision of the fiscal system of the Mughal empire? 1

A. Diwan

B. Amin

C. Amilguzar

D. Muqaddam

18. Fill in the blanks from the given options: - 1  
All royal orders of Vijayanagara kingdom were signed “Shri Virupaksha”, usually in the \_\_\_\_\_ script.
- A. Telugu B. Tamil  
C. Malayalam D. Kannada
19. Which Article gave the centre the powers to take over a state administration on the recommendation of the Governor? 1
- A. Article 350 B. Article 360  
C. Article 356 D. Article 353
20. Identify the name of the person from the information given below. 1
- a. He was a French man.  
b. He was a doctor, political philosopher and historian.  
c. He came to the Mughal empire in search of opportunities.  
d. He was closely associated with the Mughal court, as a physician to Prince Dara Shukoh.
- Options :
- A. Al-Biruni B. Ibn Battua  
C. Francois Bernier D. Manucci
21. What was the main objective of the establishment of “Prajamandalas”? 1
- A. To establish separate electorate for the princely states.  
B. To promote the nationalist creed in the princely states.  
C. To provide autonomy to the princely states.  
D. To protect them from the exploitation of the textile mill workers.

### SECTION-B

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3x6=18)

22. Analyse the strategies used by the archaeologists to track social differences in the Harappan society .

OR

3

Examine any three features of domestic architecture found in Mohenjodaro.

23. “The 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history”. Justify the statement by giving suitable evidences. 3
24. “Ibn Battuta found Delhi as a city full of exciting opportunities”. Analyse the statement with valid examples. 3
25. “Krishnadeva Raya’s rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation”. Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 3
26. “The battle between the hoe and plough was a long one”. Support the statement with suitable examples. 3
27. “The life has gone out of the body.” Support your answer in the context of annexation of Awadh by the British. 3

**OR**

“Rumours and prophecies played a part in moving people to action.” Analyse the statement in the context of the Revolt of 1857.

### **SECTION-C**

#### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (8x3=24)**

28. “According to the Shastras, only Kshatriyas could be kings.” Discuss whether kings in early states were invariably Kshatriyas in ancient India.

**OR**

8  
Explain the notion of Social Differences within and beyond the framework of caste in ancient India.

29. “The Ain-i-Akbari is a mine of information for us about the Mughal Empire.” Explain the statement.

**OR**

8  
Evaluate the role of peasants and their lands in India during sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

30. “The ‘Salt Satyagraha’ of Gandhiji became the All-India Campaign in opposition to the British rule in India.” Explain with examples.

**OR**

8  
“In the history of nationalism, Gandhiji was often identified with the making of a nation.” Describe this with reference to his role in the freedom struggle of India.

**SECTION-D**  
**SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (3x4=12)**

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

**Fatalists and materialists?**

Here is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka, describing a conversation between king Ajatasattu, the ruler of Magadha, and the Buddha:

On one occasion King Ajatasattu visited the Buddha and described what another teacher, named Makkhali Gosala, had told him:

“Though the wise should hope, by this virtue ... by this penance I will gain karma ... and the fool should by the same means hope to gradually rid himself of his karma, neither of them can do it. Pleasure and pain, measured out as it were, cannot be altered in the course of samsara (transmigration). It can neither be lessened or increased ... just as a ball of string will when thrown unwind to its full length, so fool and wise alike will take their course and make an end of sorrow.”

And this is what a philosopher named Ajita Kesakambalin taught:

“There is no such thing, O king, as alms or sacrifice, or offerings ... there is no such thing as this world or the next ...

A human being is made up of the four elements. When he dies the earthy in him returns to the earth, the fluid to water, the heat to fire, the windy to air, and his senses pass into space ...

The talk of gifts is a doctrine of fools, an empty lie ... fools and wise alike are cut off and perish. They do not survive after death.”

The first teacher belonged to the tradition of the Ajivikas. They have often been described as fatalists: those who believe that everything is predetermined. The second teacher belonged to the tradition of the Lokayatas, usually described as materialists. Texts from these traditions have not survived, so we know about them only from the works of other traditions.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>31.1)</b> Identify the source of the given passage.                                    | 1 |
| <b>31.2)</b> Distinguish between fatalists and materialists.                              | 1 |
| <b>31.3)</b> How many elements is a human being made up of? What happens after his death? | 2 |

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

**A church in Khambat**

This is an excerpt from a farman (imperial order) issued by Akbar in 1598.

Whereas, it reached our eminent and holy notice that the padris (fathers) of the Holy Society of Jesus wish to build a house of prayer (Church) in the city of Kambayat (Khambat, in Gujarat); therefore an exalted mandate... is being issued... that the dignitaries of the city of Kambayat should in no case stand in their way but should allow them to build a Church so that they may engage themselves in their own worship. It is necessary that the order of the Emperor should be obeyed in every way.

- 32.1)** What did the padris want to do? How did Akbar ensure that their desire was fulfilled? 2
- 32.2)** Who guided the Muslim rulers? 1
- 32.3)** How was the situation complicated in the subcontinent of India? 1

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

**“The real minorities are the masses of this country”**

Welcoming the Objectives Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru, N.G. Ranga said:

Sir, there is a lot of talk about minorities. Who are the real minorities? Not the Hindus in the so-called Pakistan provinces, not the Sikhs, not even the Muslims. No, the real minorities are the masses of this country. These people are so depressed and oppressed and suppressed till now that they are not able to take advantage of the ordinary civil rights. What is the position? You go to the tribal areas. According to law, their own traditional law, their tribal law, their lands cannot be alienated. Yet our merchants go there, and in the so-called free market they are able to snatch their lands. Thus, even though the law goes against this snatching away of their lands, still the merchants are able to turn the tribal people into veritable slaves by various kinds of bonds, and make them hereditary bond-slaves. Let us go to the ordinary villagers. There goes the money-lender with his money and he is able to get the villagers in his pocket. There is the landlord himself, the zamindar, and the malguzar and there are the various other people who are able to exploit these poor villagers. There is no elementary education even among these people. These are the real minorities that need protection and assurances of protection. In order to give them the necessary protection, we will need much more than this Resolution.

- 33.1)** State the tribal law to protect the tribal areas. 1
- 33.2)** How is the notion of minority defined by N.G. Ranga? 1
- 33.3)** State the constitutional measures to protect the minorities in India. 2



**SECTION-E**  
**MAP BASED QUESTIONS (5)**

**34.1)** On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- |           |                                      |   |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>a.</b> | Ajanta - A Buddhist Site             | 1 |
| <b>b.</b> | Lothal - A mature Harappan Site      | 1 |
| <b>c.</b> | Amritsar - Jallianwallabagh Massacre |   |

**OR** 1

- |           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| <b>c.</b> | Champaran - Satyagraha by Indigo farmers |  |
|-----------|--|--|

**34.2)** On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which are the centres of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2

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