

Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir1st Periodic Assessment (2024-25)**Class: -12**

Time: -2 Hours

Subject: -History

Total: -50 Marks

Name of the student:

Roll

Section

General instructions :

1. All the questions are compulsory. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each questions. This question paper comprises of 5 sections.
2. Section A question number 1 to17 are multiple choice questions carrying 1 marks each.
3. Section B answer to questions carrying 3 marks (question 18--21) should not exceed 100 words each.
4. Section C answer to questions carrying 8 marks (question 22) should not exceed 350 words.
5. Section D question number 23 and 24 source based question carrying 4 marks each.
6. Section E question number 25 is a map carrying 5 marks. Question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

Section A**1X17=17**

1. Why is Indus Valley Civilization named Harappan civilization?
A. It is named after Harappa.
B. It is named Harappan civilization because Harappa was the first site where this unique culture was discovered.
C. It was a site that was badly destroyed so archaeologist wanted to keep the memory alive of the site.
D. Here there are evidences of structures that were probably used for special purposes.
2. The Indus Valley houses were made of -----
A. Bamboo B. Burnt bricks C. Wood D. Stone.
3. Which of the following Harappan sites are not in India?
A. Mohenjodaro and Harappa. B. Banawali and Ruper
C. Lothal and Kalibangan. D. Lothal and Ruper
4. Assertion (A) The great bath was meant for some kind of a special ritual bath.
Reason (R) It's uniqueness as well as, the context in which it was found, had led scholars to suggest so.
A. A and R both are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. A and R both are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is correct but R is wrong.
D. R is correct but A is wrong.
5. The achievement of Samudragupta are described in the -----.
A. Hatigumpha inscription. B. Girnar inscription.
C. Allahabad pillar inscription D. Sarnath inscription.
6. Sangam literature was written in -----
A. Tamil B. Kannada. C. Telugu D. Malayalam.
7. Who wrote Arthasastra?
A. Koutilya. B. Megathenese. C. Colin McKenzie D. Vishakhadutta.
8. Who was the first Director General of ASI?
A. John Marshall. B. Alexander Cunningham C. R. E. M. Wheeler D. Daya Ram Sahani.
9. Assertion(A) Early Tamil literature(the Sangam texts) mentions different categories of people living in the villages -_-large land owners or vellalar , ploughman or uzhavar and slaves or adimai.

Reason (R). It is likely that these differences were based on differential social status.

- A. Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - B. Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - C. A is correct but R is wrong.
 - D. R is correct but A is wrong.
10. The task of preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata was entrusted to-----.
- A. V. S. Sukhankar B. R. D Banerjee C. S. N. Roy. D. John Marshall.
11. Identify the character of a Mahabharat with the help of the following information
- * Was the husband of Gandhari
- * became the king of Hastinapur
- A. Pandu B. Dhritrashtra C. Yudhishthira D. Duryodhana.
12. Which of the following information is not got from the Mahabharata.
- A. Society was patriarchal in nature.
- B. It gives us an insight into the working of the caste system.
- C. Wives were treated as the property of their husbands.
- D. Rules of warfare.
13. Which of the following archaeologists excavated at Hastinapura?
- A. B. B. Lal B. S. N. Roy C. John Marshall D. R. E. M. Wheeler.
14. Who among the following rulers work on the preservation of Sanchi Stupa?
- A. Ruksar Begum. B. Jahanara Begum. C. Rosh Nara Begum D. Shah Jahan Begum.
15. Which of the following foreign powers wanted to take away the Eastern gateway of sanchi stupa to their own country?
- A. Norwegians B. French C. Scottish D. Portuguese
16. From the following pairs which one is correctly matched?
- A. Lumbini: Where the Buddha gave his first sermon.
- B. Bodh Gaya: Where the Buddha was born
- C. Sarnath: Where the Buddha attains enlightenment
- D. Kushinagara: Where the Buddha was died.
17. What does empty seats symbolize?
- A. Mahaparinibbana. B. Strength and wisdom.
- C. Symbol of good fortune. D. Symbol of progress.

Section B

3X4=12

18. Would you agree that the drainage system in Harappan cities indicates town planning? Give reasons for your answer.

Or

How do archaeologist reconstruct the actual agriculture practices of Harappan society?

19. "Magadha became the most powerful mahajanapada between the sixth and 4th centuries BCE". Substantiate the statement.

Or

Give three reasons why the 6th century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history.

20. Discuss whether Kings in early States were invariably Kshatriyas.

Or

What was gotra? State to important rules about gotra prescribed for women.

21. Describe the role of the begums of Bhopal in preserving the Stupa at Sanchi.

Or

Summarise the main principles of Jainism.

Section C

8X1=8

22. Describe some of the distinctive features of the city planning of Mohenjo Daro.

Or

"Mahabharata is a story of kinship, marriage and Patriliney". Examine the statement.

Section D

4X2=8

Case study based question.

23. This is an excerpt from the Maha Parinibbana Sutta, part of the Sutta Pitaka:

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 a thupa (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."

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|---|---|
| (i) Maha Parinibbana Sutta is a part of which Pitaka? | 1 |
| (ii) Write any other two names of Buddha. | 1 |
| (iii) What is "Stupa" called in Pali? | 1 |
| (iv) What advice did Buddha give to Ananda? | 1 |

24. In praise of Samudragupta [This is an excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti]

He was without an antagonist on earth; he, by the overflowing of the multitude of (his) many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, has wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles of (his) feet; (he is) Purusha (the Supreme Being), being the cause of the prosperity of the good and the destruction of the bad (he is) incomprehensible; (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility; (he is) possessed of compassion; (he is) the giver of many hundred thousands of cows; (his) mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering; (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind; (he is) equal to (the gods) Kubera (the god of wealth), Varuna (the god of the ocean), Indra (the god of rains) and Yama (the god of death).

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| A. What is a Prashasti? Who wrote the above Prashasti? | 0.5 + 0.5 = 1 |
| B. Give any four qualities of the rulers as mentioned in this Prashasti. | 2 |
| C. Why did rulers identify themselves with a variety of deities? | 1 |

Section E

25.1. On the given political map of India locate and label the following places with appropriate symbols. **1X5=5**

- A. Lothal, a mature Harappan site.
- B. Bodhgaya where Buddha attained enlightenment.
- C. Sanchi stupa

25.2. On the same political map of India, two important Maha janapadas are marked as A, B. Identify and write their names.