

Class:- 12

Time:- 2 Hours

Name of the student :

Subject:- History

Total:- 50 Marks

Roll: Sec:

- 1) All 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 sheet.

Section-A**1X17=17**

1.....is the most distinctive artefacts of Harappan civilisation.

- a) Terracotta b) Seal c) Bead making d) Shell object.

2. Who was known as the father of Indian archaeology.

- a) Cunningham. b) John Marshall. c) R. E. M. Wheeler. d) S. N. Roy.

3. Assertion (A). The scholar who studied the plant species are called Archaeo geologist.

Reason (R) They found that Harappan used to ate wide range of seeds and vegetables.

- 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.

4. Traces of water reservoirs have been found in... ..

- a) Punjab b) Sindh c) Afghanistan d) Dholavira.

5. Most of the Ashokan inscriptions are written in prakrit language.

True/ False

6. Who wrote Prayaga Prashasti.

- a) Harisena b) Banabhatta. c) Koutilya. d) Samudragupta.

7. Which of the following was /were not a possible reason for the growth of Magadh?

- a) Nearby Iron mines.
b) Strategic location between Ganga and Son River.
c) Support of brahmins.
d) Ambitious kings.

8., Tamil sangam literature mentions slaves as —.

- a) Pannai b) Adimai c) Uazhavar. d) Vellelar.

9. Name the language in which the Ashokan inscriptions were written.

- a) Pali, Prakrit and Greek. b) Pali , Sanskrit and Aramic.
c) Pali ,Sanskrit and Greek. d) Pali ,Prakrit and Aramic.

10. First section of Sanskrit Mahabharata is called

- a) Aadi Yogi. b) Aadi parvan. c) Aadi Samhita d) Both a and c.

11. Which of the following king rebuilt Sudarshana lake?

- a) Ashoka b) Rudradaman. c) Gautamiputa -Siri-Satakani. d) Chandragupta.

12. What does "Exogamy" refer.

- a) Practice of having more than one wife. b) Practice a having more than one husband.
c) Marriage within a unit. d) Marriage outside the unit.

13. Identify the archaeologist who has written these words "It seems to me a suicidal and indefensible policy to allow the country to be looted of original works of ancient art".

- a) H. H. Cole. b) Walter Eliot. c) Calin Mackenzie. d) John Marshall.

14. What does the symbol of "empty seat" symbolise?

- a) Meditation of the Buddha. b) An event in the life of Buddha.
c) Wisdom of the Buddha. d) First Sermon of the Buddha.

15. In which year was Sanchi declared the World Heritage site?

- a) 1988 b) 1889 c) 1898 d) 1989

16. Tirthankaras are who guide man and women across the river of existence. Mahavira was preceded by...
 a) 10th Tirthankaras b) 23rd tirthankaras c) 20 tirthankaras d) 25th Tirthankaras.
17. The famous Buddhist centre Amravati is located in the modern Indian state of
 a) Andhra Pradesh b) Assam c) Karnataka d) Tamil Nadu.

Section-B

3X4=12

18. Why is it difficult to reconstruct the agricultural practices of Harappan society? How do historians deal with the situation?

Or, Describe the contribution of John Marshall in Indian archaeology.

19. Describe the salient features of mahajanapadas.

Or, Why is 6th century BCE often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history? Explain.

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

Or, What are the rules prescribed by dharmshastra and dharmasutra regarding the ideal occupation of four varnas?

21. "Buddha laid stress on right conduct and values" In the light of the above message explain his teachings on life.

Or, Discuss the role of the begums of Bhopal in preserving the stupa at Sanchi.

Section-C

8X1=8

22. Discuss the functions that may have been performed by the rulers in Harappan society.

Or, Describe the sources historians have used to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire.

Section-D

4X2=8

Source based question

23. 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)

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

24 Proper social rules

Here is a story from the Adi Parvan of Mahabharata:

Once Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Ekalavya, a forest dwelling nishada (a hunting community). When Drona, who knew the Dharma, refused to have him as his pupil, Ekalavya returning to the forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay and treating it as his teacher, begin to practice on his own. In due course. he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the kuru princes went hunting and their dog, wandering in to the Woods, came upon Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the dark nishada wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, It begin to bark. Annoyed, Ekalavya shot seven arrows in to his mouth. When the dog returned to the pandavas, they were amazed at this Superb display of archery. Introduced himself as a pupil of Drona. Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this. Drona approached Ekalavya, who immediately, acknowledged and honoured him as his teacher. when Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offerd it. But thereafter, when he shot with his remaining fingers. he was no longer as fast as he had been before. Thus, Drona kept his word; no one was better than Arjuna.

a) Who taught archery to the Kuru princes?

1

b) Why did Dronacharya refused to teach Ekalavya?

1

c) What Guru Dakshina did he demand and why?

2

Section - E

1X5=5

25. i. On the given out line map of India two sites associated with Harappan civilisation have been marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

25. ii. On the same map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

a) Bodhgaya — where Buddha attained enlightenment.

b) The great stupa at Sanchi.

c) Locate Magadha.