

Delhi Public School, Jammu

QUESTION BANK (2018-19)

Class: 12th

Subject: History

Q1. List the raw materials required for craft production in the Harappan civilization and discuss how these might have been obtained.

Ans. The variety of materials used to make beads is remarkable: stones like carnelian (of a beautiful red colour), jasper, crystal, quartz and steatite; metals like copper, bronze and gold; and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay.

Two methods of procuring materials for craft production:

1. They established settlements such as Nageshwar, Shortughai and Balakot.
2. They might have sent expeditions to areas such as the Khetri region of Rajasthan (for Copper) and south India (for gold).

Q2. "Our knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization is poorer than that of the other Civilizations". Explain it by your arguments?

Ans. Yes, our knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization is poorer than that of the other because of the following reasons:

1. The script of that age has hitherto not been deciphered.
2. The easy method behind seeking knowledge about other Civilizations such as that of Egypt, Mesopotamia, China etc. was the deciphering of their scripts. Scripts is that sole basis through which we can gather through knowledge about the art, literature, customs, dresses, function and religion etc. of any Civilizations

Q3. What were the differences in the techniques adopted by Marshall and Wheeler in studying Harappan civilization?

Ans. Marshall tended to excavate along regular horizontal units, measured uniformly throughout the mound, ignoring the stratigraphy of the site. This meant that all the artifacts recovered from the same unit were grouped together, even if they were found at different stratigraphic layers. As a result, valuable information about the context of these finds was irretrievably lost. R.E.M. Wheeler rectified this problem. Wheeler recognized that it was necessary to follow the stratigraphy of the mound rather than dig mechanically along uniform horizontal lines.

Q4. "Burials is a better source to trace social differences prevalent in the Harappan civilization". Discuss.

Ans. 1. Studying burials is a strategy to find out social differences.

2. At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits. Sometimes, there were differences in the way the burial pit was made - in some instances; the hollowed-out spaces were lined with bricks.

3. Some graves contain pottery and ornaments, perhaps indicating a belief that these could be used in the afterlife. Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women.

Q5. Write a note on the Drainage system of the Harappans.

Ans. One of the striking features of this town was a well-planned drainage system. The drains were made of mortar, lime and gypsum. They were covered with big bricks and stones which could be lifted easily to clean the drains. Smaller drains from houses on both the sides of the streets came and joined a brick laid main channel. Bigger drains which cleared the rain water were 2 and half feet to 5 feet in circumference. For sewage from the houses, pits were provided

at either side of the street. All this shows that the Indus valley people took great care to keep their cities clean.

Q6. Discuss the functions that may have been performed by rulers in Harappan Society.

Ans. Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers and that everybody enjoyed equal status. Others feel there was no single ruler but several.

There are indications of extraordinary uniformity of Harappan artifacts as evident in pottery seals weights and bricks. Notably bricks though obviously not produced in any single centre were of a uniform ratio throughout the region, from Jammu to Gujarat.

Under the guidance and supervision of the rulers plans and layouts of the city were prepared. Big buildings palaces forts, tanks wells, canals, granaries were constructed.

Roads, lanes and drains were also constructed and cleanliness was maintained under the overall supervision of the ruler. The ruler might have taken interest in economy of the state or city states. He used to inspire the farmer to increase agricultural production.

He used to motivate the craftsmen to promote different handicrafts. Internal as well as external trade was promoted by the ruler. He used to issue common acceptable coins or seals, weights and measurements. During the natural calamity such as flood earthquake, epidemic etc. the ruler used to provide grains and other eatables to the affected people.

He used to play active role to defend cities or state from foreign attack.

Q7. Write a note on the agricultural technology of Harappans.

Ans. Agriculture was the chief occupation of the Harappans. The prevalence of agriculture is indicated by finds of grains. But it is more difficult to reconstruct actual agricultural practices. Archaeologists have found evidence of ploughed field at Kalibangan. Representations on seals and terracotta sculpture indicate that the bull was known, and archaeologist extrapolate from this that oxen were used for ploughing. Terracotta models of the plough have been found at sites in Cholistan and at Banawali. The field had two sets of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together. Most Harappan sites are located in semi-arid lands, where irrigation was probably required for agriculture. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan. It is also likely that water drawn from wells was used for irrigation. Besides, water reservoirs found in Dholavira may have been used to store water for agriculture.

Q8. What were three strategies adopted by the Brahmins for enforcing Social norms?

Ans. The Brahmanas evolved two or three strategies for enforcing these norms.

One was to assert that the Varna order was of divine origin.

Second, they advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms.

And third, they attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by birth. However, this was not always easy. So prescriptions were often reinforced by stories told in the Mahabharata and other texts.

Q9. Explain different social dimensions propounded by historians from the central episode of Draupadi's marriage in the Mahabharata

Ans. One of the most challenging episodes in the Mahabharata is Draupadi's marriage with the Pandavas, an instance of polyandry that is central to the narrative.

If we examine the section of the epic, it is evident that the author(s) attempted to explain it in a variety of ways.

1. Present-day historians suggest that polyandry may have been prevalent amongst ruling elites at some point of time.

2. Polyandry gradually fell into disfavour amongst the Brahmanas, who reworked and developed the text through the centuries
3. Some historians note that the practice of polyandry may have seemed unusual or even undesirable from the Brahmanical point of view.
4. Others suggest that there may have been a shortage of women during times of warfare, and this led to polyandry. In other words, it was attributed to a situation of crisis.
5. Some early sources suggest that polyandry was not the only or even the most prevalent form of marriage. The reason for the authors to choose to associate this practice with the central characters of the Mahabharata is that creative literature often has its own narrative requirements and does not always literally reflect Social realities.

Q10 .Analyze the evidence for slavery provided Ibn-Battuta.

Ans. According to Ibn-Battuta -

1. Slaves like any other commodity, were openly sold in the markets.
2. They were also regularly exchanged as gifts.
3. When Ibn-Battuta reached Sindh, he purchased horses, camels and slaves. He wanted to offer them as gifts to sultan Muhammad Bin Tuglaq.
4. When he reached to Multan, he presented slaves and horses with almonds and raisins to the Governor of Multan.
5. Ibn-batuta says that Muhammad bin Tughlaq was so happy with the sermon of a preacher named Nasiruddin that he gave him "ahundred thousand tankas and two hundred slaves.
6. The sultan employed female slaves in his service and also to keep a watch on his nobles.

Q11.What do you think were the advantages and disadvantages of enclosing agricultural land within the fortified area of the city? 4

Ans. There are many advantages and disadvantages of enclosing agricultural land within the fortified area of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Abdur Razzaq noted that "between the first, second and third walls there are cultivated fields, gardens and houses. The detailed statements have been corroborated by present day archaeologists, who have also found evidence of an agricultural tract between the sacred centre and the urban core. We knew different sources that in Vijayanagara Empire and other southern kingdom agricultural tracts were incorporated within the fortified areas. Often, the objective of medieval sieges was to strave the defenders into submission. These sieges could last for several months and sometimes even years. Normally rulers tried to be prepared for adverse situations or natural calamities by building large granaries within fortified areas. The rulers of Vijayanagara adopted a more expensive and elaborate strategy of protecting the agricultural belt itself. Whenever, Kingdom was attacked by the enemies at the time of reaping harvest they could easily brunt the dry crops of the farmers. But these fields were safe in ordinary situation from wild animals.

Q12.What do you think was the significance of the ritual's associated with the Mahanavami dibba?4

Ans. The importance of the rituals associated with the Mahanawami dibba. Located on one of the highest points in the city, the "Mahanawami dibba" is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11000 sq.ft. to a height of 40 feet. Rituals associated with the structure probably coincided with Mahanawami (Literally the great ninth day) of the ten-day Hindu festival during the autumn months of September and October, known variously as Dushehra northern India), Durga Puja (in Bengal) and Navaratri or Mahanawami (in Peninsular India). The Vijayanagara kings displayed their prestige, power and suzerainty on this occasion.

1. The ceremonies performed on the occasion included worship of the image, worship of the state horse, and the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals.
2. Dancer, wrestling matches, and processions of caparisoned horses, elephants and chariots and soldiers, as well as ritual presentations before the king and his guests by the chief nayakas and subordinate kings marked the occasion.
3. These ceremonies were imbued with deep symbolic meanings on the last day of the festival the king inspected his army and the armies of the nayakas in a grand ceremony in an open field. On this occasion the nayakas brought rich gifts for the king as well as the stipulated tribute.

Q13. What impression of the lives of the ordinary people of Vijayanagara can you cull from the various descriptions in Vijayanagara Empire.

Ans. Ordinary people of this empire spoke different languages and followed different religious tradition. There were small traders and local merchant used to live in cities, trade centre, port town and villages. Peasants, workers, slaves etc. were included in ordinary people. These were ordinary Brahmans, trader and women also.

1. In the society there were a few low class people, who were non-influential. They were Dombar, Mana, Jogi, Paraiyan, Boi, Kallar etc. Some low caste people were converted to Christianity due to the influence of the Portuguese's. The evils of caste system and untouchability were practiced in the society.

2. The ordinary people of the Vijayanagar Empire lived in ordinary houses. This is how the sixteenth century Portuguese traveller Barbosa described the houses of ordinary people existed in the society. The men were sold and purchased. There were some special rules for the slaves.

Q14. Who were zamindars? What were their functions?

Ans. Zamindars were the part of rural society, who lived on agricultural production had milkiyat belongs to upper caste. New Zamindars emerged from lower caste. Functions of Zamindars:

- (i). Collect revenue.
- (ii). Mediate between king and peasant.
- (iii). Maintain military.
- (iv). Developed agricultural land.
- (v). Give money to farmers for agriculture.
- (vi). Sell their own agricultural produce.
- (vii). Make an arrangement for weekly or fortnightly market in the villages.
- (viii). Making arrangement for repairing roads and water sources.

Q15. Examine the evidence that suggests that land revenue was important for the Mughal fiscal system.

Ans. Important of Land Revenue for the Mughal fiscal system:

- (i) Administrative apparatus for land revenue: Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire. It was therefore vital for the state to create an administrative apparatus to ensure control over agricultural production and to fix and collect revenue from across the length and breadth of the rapidly expanding empire.

- (ii) To get specific information: The Mughal state tried to first acquire specific information about the extent of the agricultural domain and became a decisive agent in shaping agrarian relations.

- (iii) To get specific information: The Mughal state tried to first acquire specific information about the extent of the agricultural lands in the empire and what these lands produced before fixing the burden of taxes on people.

- (iv) Two stage of fixing land revenue: The land revenue arrangements and then actual collection.

(v) The jama was the amount assessed as opposed to hasil, the amount collected. In his list of duties of the amil – guzar or revenue collector.

(vi) Cash or kind: Akbar decreed that while he should strive to make cultivators pay in cash, the option of payment in kind was also to be the state was to maximize its claims. The scope of actually realizing these claims was, however, sometimes thwarted by local conditions.

(vii) Measurement of land: Both cultivated and cultivable lands were measured in the each province. The Ain compiled the aggregates of such lands during akbar/s rule.

Efforts to measure lands continued under subsequent emperors. For instance, in 1665 Aurangzeb expressly instructed his revenue officials to prepare annual records of the number of cultivators in each village. Yet not all areas were measured successfully. As we have seen, forests covered huge areas of the subcontinent and thus remained immeasurable

Q3. What was the geographical extent of Indus valley civilization?	2
Q4. What were the various confusions in the mind of Cunningham while studying Harappan civilization?	2
Long Answer Question	
Q5. What were the differences in the techniques adopted by Marshall and Wheeler in studying Harappan civilization?	4
Q6. "Burial is a better source to trace social differences prevalent in the Harappan civilization". Discuss.	4
Q7. Write a note on the Drainage system of the Harappans.	4
Q8. Discuss the functions that may have been performed by rulers in Harappan society.	4
Q9. How can you say that the Harappan culture was an urban one?	4
Q10. Write a note on the agricultural technology of Harappans.	4
Q11. Discuss how archaeologist reconstruct the past.	4
Essay type Questions	
Q12. What were the various problems faced by the historians to reconstruct the ancient past of Indus valley civilization?	8
Q13. What were the various features of Indus valley civilization?	8
Map work	
Draw and label the various sites of Indus valley on the map of India. Harrapa, Banwali, Mahanjodaro, Lothal, Rangpur, Balakot, Chandaro, KotDiji	8
THEME – 2	
Kings, Farmers and Towns Early states and economics (C 600 BCE – 600 CE)	
Short Answer Question	
Q1. What are megaliths?	2
Q2. Why six century BCE often considered as a major turning point in Indian history?	2
Q3. Define DhammaMahamatta?	2
Q4. Write any two sources of Mauryan history?	2
Q5. Who were Kushanas?	2
Q6. In which languages and script, Ashokan script were written?	2
Q7. Who was a Gahapati?	2
Short Answer Question	
Q8. Discuss factors responsible for the rise of Magadha?	4
Q9. Describe five features of Mahajanapadas?	4
Q10. Explain main features of Ashoka's Dhamma?	4
Essay type Questions	
Q11. Important changes in agriculture during the period between 600 BCE to 600 CE?	8
Q12. How do inscription help in reconstruction of history the history of Muryan Empire?	8
Q13. What were the main features of central Mauryan administration during their Kingdom?	8

THEME 3

KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS IN EARLY SOCIETIES (600 BC-600CE)

Short Answer Questions

- Q1. What do you mean by the term epic? 2
Q2. Give Two Importance of Manusmriti? 2
Q3. Why the war Mahabharata was fought? What was its result? 2
Q4. What do you mean by term kula and Jati? 2
Q5. What is endogamy? 2

Long Answer Question

- Q6. What did B.B.Lal note about the houses in the second phase of Mahabharata period Explain? 4
Q7. In what ways was the Buddhist theory of a social contract different from the Brahmanical view of society derived from the Purushasukta? 4
Q8. Explain the relationship between the Varna system and the occupation according to Brahmanical texts. How did the Brahmanas reinforce these? 4

Essay Type Question

- Q9. The rules of the Brahmanical texts were not universally followed in ancient time. Justify giving five evidence? 8
Q10. The Mahabharata is a good source to study the social value of ancient times Prove it? 8

THEME -4

Thinkers Belief and Buildings Culture Development (600 BCE – 600 CE)

- Q1. Mention four places associated with the life of the Buddha. 2
Q2. What do you mean by Tri –ratna? 2
Q3. Into how many categories the religious sects that originated during the 6th century B.C. can be divided? 2
Q4. What do you mean by “Dharma Chakra Pravartana”? 2
Q5. Mention the various incarnations of Vishnu according to Vaishnavism. 2
Q6. Mention the teachings of Mahatma Buddha? 5
Q7. What was the BudhaSangha? Discuss its characteristics. 5
Q8. How Buddhist text were prepared and preserved? 5
Q9. Discuss how and why Stupas were built? (6+4)=10

THEME-5

THROUGH THE EYES OF TRAVELLERS

Short Answer Question

- Q.1 Name any two travellers who came India during the medieval period (11th to 17th C)? 2
Q.2 What was the Al-Biruni’s objective to come India? 2
Q.3 Do you think Al-Biruni depended only on Sanskrit texts for his information and 2 understanding of Indian society?
Q.4 Name the Plants found in India which amazed Ibn-Battuta. 2

- Q5. What was the more complex social reality which Bernier's notice in the Mughal Empire? 2
Long Answer Question
- Q6. What were the "barriers" discussed by Al-Biruni that obstructed him in understanding India? 4
- Q7. According to Bernier, What were the evils-effects of the crown ownership of land? 4
- Q8. What did Bernier write about the Sati system? 4
- Q9. Who wrote 'Kitab-ul-Hind'? Throw light in its main features? 4
- Q10. Analyze the evidence for slavery provided Ibn-Battuta? 4

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PGT History

Delhi Public School, Jammu

Holiday Homework (2017-18)

Class: 11th Subject: History

THEME: 01

From The Beginning of Time

Short answer Question

- Q1. What do you mean by term archeology? 2
Q2. What was the Punch blade technique? 2
Q3. What are the various sites of early human being in Africa? 2

Long Answer Question

- Q4. What was the story of human evolution from ancient to modern time? 4
Q5. What was the positive feedback mechanism theory of early human beings? 4
Q6. What were the different ways of obtaining food for early humans? 4
Q7. What were different techniques used by early man to make tools? 4
Q8. What were the different modes of transportation in Ancient times? 4
Q9. What were the modes of communication system in Ancient times? 4
Q.10 Discuss how archaeologist reconstruct the history of ancient world? 4

THEME – 2

Writing And City Life

Short Answer Question

- Q1. Define the term Mesopotamia? 2
Q2. What was the geographical extent of Mesopotamia civilization? 2
Q3. What was the significance of urbanism Mesopotamia civilization? 2
Q4. What was the Development of writing Mesopotamia civilization? 2
Q5. What were the important towns of Mesopotamia 2
Q6. What were cause of confcit among the upper and lower areas of Mesopotamia? 2
Q7. What was Cuneiform? 2

Short Answer Question

- Q8. Write a short note in geographical extent from north to south Mesopotamia? 4
Q9. What was urbanization in southern Mesopotamia? 4
Q10. Explain the life in the city of Mesopotamia? 4

Essay type Questions

- Q11. Why do we say that it was not naturally fertility and high levels of food production that were the cause of early urbanization? 8
Q12. Why were mobile animal's herders not necessarily a threat a town life? 8
Q13. What do ancient stories tell us about the civilization of Mesopotamia? 8

THEME 3

An Empire Across Three Continents

Short Answer Questions

- Q1. What was the geographical extent of Roman Empire? 2
- Q2. Give Two Importance of Manusmriti? 2
- Q3. What was third century crisis? 2
- Q4. Who was emperor consatantine? 2
- Q5. What was the dynastic history of Roman Empire? 2

Long Answer Question

- Q6. What was the condition of works in the Roman Empire? 4
- Q7. What were the economic expansion of Roman Empire? 4

THEME -4

The central Islamic empire

- Q1. Who were Umayyad's? 2
- Q2. Who were abbasid? 2
- Q3. Who was abd al malik? 2
- Q4. Define the term crusades? 2
- Q5. What were new crops introduced during central Islamic empire? 2
- Q6. What were the features of the Bedouins in the early seventh century? 4
- Q7. What is meant by the term Abbasid revolution? 4
- Q8. What were the effects of the crusades on Europe and Asia? 4
- Q9. How were Islamic Architectural forms different from those of the Roman Empire? 8
- Q8. Write a short note in geographical extent from north to south Mesopotamia? 4
- Q9. What was urbanization in southern Mesopotamia? 4
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Delhi Public School, Jammu

ASSIGNMENT (2018-19)

Class:11

Subject: History (027)

THEME: 01 From The Beginning of Time

THEME: 02 Writing And City Life

THEME: 03 An Empire Across Three Continents

THEME: 04 The central Islamic empire

THEME: 05 Nomadic Empire

THEME: 06 The Three Orders

THEME: 07 Changing cultural Traditions

- Q1. What was the story of human evolution from ancient to modern time?
- Q2. What was the positive feedback mechanism theory of early human beings?
- Q3. What were the different ways of obtaining food for early humans?
- Q4. What were different techniques used by early man to make tools?
- Q5. What were the different modes of transportation in Ancient times?
- Q6. What were the modes of communication system in Ancient times?
- Q7. Discuss how archaeologist reconstructs the history of ancient world?
- Q8. What was the condition of works in the Roman Empire?
- Q9. What were the economic expansions of Roman Empire?
- Q10. What were new crops introduced during central Islamic empire?
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- Q14. How were Islamic Architectural forms different from those of the Roman Empire?
- Q15. What do you meant by term archeology?
- Q16. What was the Punch blade technique?

Delhi Public School, Jammu

Practice paper (2018-19)

Class: 12th

Time: 3 hours

Subject: History (027)

M. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.

2. Answer to questions carrying 2 marks (Part-A Question No. 1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words each.
3. Answer to questions carrying 4 marks (Part-B Section I and II Question No. 4 to 10) should not exceed 100 words each.
4. Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Part-C Question No. 11 to 14) should not exceed 300 words each.
5. Part-D questions are based on three sources (Question No. 15, 16, 17) and have no internal choice.
6. Attach the map with the answer scripts Part-E. Question NO. 18.1 and 18.2)

PART 'A'

Answer all the questions given below:

- Q1. Mention any two ideal occupations of Brahmans according to Dharmashastras?
- Q2. Which are the two universal features?
- Q3. Mention any two features of the administration system of the Mauryan Empire.

PART 'B'

- Q4. Describe the various ways in which the Harappans procured material for craft-production.
- Q5. Explain the most important idea of Jainism and its impact on Indian thinking?
- Q6. State the factors that helped Magadha emerge as the most powerful Mahajanpada in the 6 century BCE.
- Q7. Explain why we call Mahabharata a 'Dynamic Text'.
- Q8. "Buddha laid stress on conduct and values." In the light of the above message, explain his teachings on life.
- Q8. Describe the different arguments given by the archaeologists over the central authority of Harappa.
- Q9. Analyse the role of Shahjehan Begum and her successor Sultan Jehan Begum in preserving the stupa at Sanchi.
- Q10. Explain why the ideal of patriliney became valuable from sixth century BCE onwards.

PART 'C'

- Q11. "According to shastras only Kashatriyas could be the Kings." Provide evidence to prove that this was not universally followed.

OR

- Q12. How did Siddhartha get to be named Buddha? How did his followers lead their lives?
- Q13. How important were gender differences in early societies? Give reasons for your answer?

OR

- Q14. Discuss the development in sculpture and architecture associated with the rise of Vaishnavism and Shaivism?

PART 'D'

Passage Based Question

- Q15. Read the given passage below and answer the questions that follow:

The most ancient system yet discovered about the drains, Mackay noted; It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered, "Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some case, limestone was used for the Covers. House drains first emptied into a sump into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a

wonder of archaeology that 'little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which, show..... That the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared.'

1. Describe the ancient drainage system of the Harappans.
2. Describe the domestic architecture of the houses of Mohanjodaro.
3. What are the advantages of covered drains? Explain.

Q16. Postal system: In India the postal system is of two kinds.

The horse post called ulug is run by royal horses stationed at a distance of every four miles. The foot-post has three stations per mile; 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. When the courier starts from the city he holds the letter in one hand and the rod with its bells on the others, and he runs as fast as he can. When the men in the pavilion hear the ringing of the bells they get ready. As soon as the courier reaches them, one of them takes the letter from his hand and runs at 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 foot-post is quicker than the horse post and often it is used to transport the fruits of khurasan which are much desired in India.

1. Name the two kinds of postal systems.
2. Explain how the foot post worked.
3. Why does Ibn-Battuta think that the postal system in India was efficient?

Q17. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: The Accessible Emperor In the account of experiences, Montserrat, who was a member of the first Jesuit mission, says. It is hard to exaggerate how accessible he (Akbar) makes himself to all who wish audience of him. For the rates and opportunity almost every day for any of the common people or of the nobles to see him and to converse with him; and he endeavors to show himself pleasant spoken and affable rather than severe towards all who come to speak with him. It is very remarkable how great an effect this courtesy and affability has in attaching him to the minds of his subjects.

1. Who was the Jesuit?
2. What was the role of Jesuit delegation (mission) in the sixteenth century?
3. What would have been done by Akbar to make it easy for the people, who wanted to meet him?
4. What type of behavior Akbar had for the people, who wanted the meet, him?

PART 'E'

Map Questions

Q18.1 On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following: (a) Allahabad (b) Vijayanagara

Q18.2 On the same outline map of India, three important places of major Rock edits of?

Delhi Public School, Jammu

Practice paper (2018-19)

Class: 12th

Subject: History (027)

General Instructions:

Time: 3 hours

M. Marks: 80

1. Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.

2. Answer to questions carrying 2 marks (Part-A Question No. 1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words each.
3. Answer to questions carrying 4 marks (Part-B Section I and II Question No. 4 to 10) should not exceed 100 words each.
4. Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Part-C Question No. 11 to 14) should not exceed 300 words each.
5. Part-D questions are based on three sources (Question No. 15, 16, 17) and have no internal choice.
6. Attach the map with the answer scripts Part-E. Question NO. 18.1 and 18.2)

PART A

- Q1. Define the term kula and Jati? 2
- Q2. Mention four places associated with the life of the Buddha. ? 2
- Q3. How many categories the religious sects that originated during the 6th century B.C.

PART B

- Q4. The Mahabharata is a good source to study the social value of ancient times Prove It. ?4
- Q5. The rules of the Brahmanical texts were not universally followed in ancient time. Justify giving five evidence?
- Q6. Mention the teachings of Mahatma Buddha?
- Q7. Critically examine why Sanchi survived while Amaravati did not?
- Q8. How important were gender differences in early societies? Give reasons for your answer?
- Q9. Discuss the development in sculpture and architecture associated with the rise of Vaishnavism and Shaivism?
- Q10. Describe some distinctive features of the Harappan culture?

PART C

- Q11. Mahabharata is a good source to study the social values of ancient times. Support this statement with suitable arguments?
- Q12. Why do you think Mahatma Buddha advised his followers to be lamps unto your selves?
- Q13. Describe the 'ideal of patriarchy' and rules of marriage in the early societies from 600 BCE to 600 CE.
- Q14. "According to shastras only Kashatriyas could be the Kings." Provide evidence to prove that this was not universally followed.

PART D

(Source Based Questions)

Read the following extracts (questions No. 15 to 17) carefully and answer the questions that follow.

- Q15. 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 Kartika, 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.

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

Q16. How Artifacts 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 a 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, igneous 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.

1. What are the two types of querns? 2
2. What materials were these querns made of? 2
3. Why are they described as "curry stones"? 1
4. Explain any two ways in which the archeologists classify finds and one way they determine the function? 3

Q17. Read the given passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

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 curious 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

PART 'E'

Map Questions

Q18.1 On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following: (a) Harappa (b) Sarnath

Q18.2 On the same outline map of India, three important places of Major Buddhist places?