

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR TERM EXAMINATIONS
AS PER THE PATTERN OF CBSE SAMPLE PAPERS

CLASS-12th

SUBJECT- HISTORY

Q1. Who were Nayakas?

Q2. Choose the correct option:

The European traveler who has given a detailed description of the practice of sati.

- A. Manucci
- B. Francois bernier
- C. Jean baptiste tevernier
- D. Robert nobili

Q3. Who coined the term “Great” and “little” traditions?

Q4. Who was the most famous Shaka ruler (2nd century CE).?

i) Ashoka ii) Rudradaman iii) Srigupta iv) Chandragupta

Q5. Who wrote Harshacharita?

i) Harisena ii) Samudragupta iii) Banabhatta iv) Megasthenes

Q6. Consider the following events:

1. Cabinet mission
2. Quit India movement
3. Non cooperation movement
4. Khilafat movement

The correct chronological order of these events is.

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

Q7. Who was the god of warfare, rains and valor?

i) Indra ii) Varuna iii) Agni iv) Soma

Q8. What do you mean by Dwij?

Q9. Find out which of the following pair is not correctly matched:

- A. Badshah nama: Abdul hamid lahori
- B. Babur nama : Babur
- C. Humayun nama : Gulbadan begum
- D. Akbar nama : Akbar

Q10. First sermon of Buddha was delivered at?

i) Lumbini ii) kapilavastu iii) sarnath iv) kusinagara

Q11. What do you mean by DharmachakraParivartana?

Q12. Who were Bhikkhus?

Q13. Who was AbdurRazzaq?

Q14. Rihla was written by?

i) Megasthense ii) Al Biruni iii) IbnBatutta iv) Domingo Paes

Q15. Francois Bernier lived in India from:

i) 1600 to 1627 ii) 1656 to 1668 iii) 1650 to 1700 iv) 1707 to 1712

Q16. Who started Virashiva Movement?

Q17. What do you mean by Silsila?

Q18. What do you mean by Saguna bhakti?

Q19. What do you mean by Mandapas?

Q20. "Gajapati's" were the rulers of

- i) Deccan ii) Maharashtra iii) Orissa iv) Rajasthan

Q21. Who was Cunningham?

Q22. Who were shamans?

Q23. Who deciphered Brahmi and Kharoshti?

- i) John Marshall ii) James Prinsep iii) Cunningham iv) R.E.M. Wheeler.

Q24. Who was Harisena?

Q25. Arthashastra was written by?

i) Harisena ii) Banabhatt iii) Kautilya iv) Aryabhata

Q26. Practice of having more than one husband is known as?

i) Polygamy ii) Polyandry iii) Matriliney iv) Patriliney.

Q27. Who was Megasthenes?

Q28. What do you mean by the term gotra?

Q29. What is hagiography?

Q30. Who was the first woman to be ordained as a Bhikkhuni?

Q31. The places where Buddha attained Nirvana?

i) Lumbini ii) Bodhgaya iii) Sarnath iv) Kusinagara

Q32. Kitab –ul Hind was written by?

i) Ibn Batutta ii) Domingo Paes iii) Al Biruni iv) Francois Bernier.

Q33. Rihla was written in which language.

i) Aramic ii) Pali iii) Arabic iv) Sanskrit.

Q34. Francois Bernier was the Physician to

i) Aurangzeb ii) Shahshuja iii) Dara Shikoh iv) Murad

Q35. Who were zimmi?

Q36. Alvars were devoted to lord _____ whereas Nayanars to lord_____.

i) Brahma and Vishnu ii) Vishnu and Shiva iii) Brahma and Shiva iv) Vishnu and Durga.

Q36. What do you mean by Proto Shiva?

Q37. Vijayanagara kingdom was founded by

i) Devaraya I ii) Ramaraya iii) Harihara and Bukka iv) K D Raya

Q38. What do you mean by Gopuram?

Q39. Where is Mohenjodaro situated?

Q40. Assertion (A): Mahatama Gandhi thought Hindustani would be the ideal language of communication between diverse communities.

Reason(R): It could unify Hindus and Muslims and the people of the North and the South.

- 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.

Q41. Consider the following statements regarding the establishment of British East India Company in Bengal:

- I. The permanent settlement had come into operation in 1793.
- II. In 1797 there was an auction in Burdwan, during which a number of mahals held by the Raja of Burdwan were being sold.
- III. The estates of those who failed to pay were to be auctioned to recover the revenue.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. I and II
- c. I and III
- d. I,II and III

Q42. The first woman to be ordained as a Bhikkhuni was _____.

Q43. Who were Dhamma Mahamatras?

Q44. The political guru of Mahatma Gandhi was _____

Q45. Name a famous book written by Francois Bernier. In which language was it written?

Q46. What do you mean by Tri- ratna?

Q47. Which goddess is called Pampadevi?

i)Durga ii) Kali iii)Parvati iv) Lakshmi.

Q48. Vijayanagara kingdom was founded by

i)Devaraya I ii) Ramaraya iii) Harihara and bukka iv)K D raya

Q49. Name the three colonial cities of British in India?

Q50. Identify the following image and write the name of movement.



PART- B

Q51. How do archaeologists reconstruct the past?

Q52. How was mahatma Gandhi precived by the peaseants?

Q53. Highlight the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels of 1857.

Q54. Write a short note on simon commission 1927.

Q55. Why did the santhals rebel against British rule?

Q56. “ The nobility was recruited consciously by the Mughal rulers from diverse ethnic and religious groups”. Justify.

Q57. “oral testimonies and memories are the important source for constructing the history of partion of india”. Examine the statement.

- Q58. What were the main principles of ashoka's dhamma? Why was it introduced?
- Q59. Write a short note on Kitab-ul-Hind.
- Q60. Describe the contribution of Harihara and bukka in establishing Vijayanagara Empire.
- Q61. What were the differences in techniques adopted by J. Marshall and R.E.M Wheeler in studying Harappan Civilization?
- Q62. Describe that Mahabharata is a dynamic text.
- Q63. Write a note on neo classical style of architecture.
- Q64. Discuss the town planning in Madras.
- Q65. Why did zamindars resisted against the British?

PART-D

- Q66. " In spite of the limitation, the Ain-i-Akbari remains an extra ordinary document of its time ". Explain the statement.
- Q67.. Describe the land revenue settlements introduced by the British in india. And discuss their impact on the structure of the rural economy?
- Q68. Describe main features of mansabdari system .
- Q69. "Domingo paes" has called the Mahanavami Dibba of Vijayanagara Empire as the "house of victory". Justify.
- Q70. Identify the relationship between the Sufis and the state from eighth to the eighteenth century?
- Q71. Harappan people led a prosperous life. Justify with examples.
- Q72. " Revenue was the economic mainstay for the Mughal empire". Explain the statement in context of agriculture and trade.
- Q73. Discuss the main features of mauryan administration.
- Q74. What was the role of mahatma Gandhi in the freedom struggle of India.
- Q75. Discuss the production of manuscripts in Mughal period.
- Q76. What were the main teachings of Guru Nanak and kabir?

- Q77. Why did new religious sects emerged during sixth century BCE?
- Q78. What did IbnBatutta write about India in his book ‘Rihla’?
- Q79. Who Nayakas and Amara Nayakas? Describe their role in administration of Vijayanagara.
- Q80. Explain how the coming of Gandhi ji Broadened the base of the Indian national movement.
- Q81. Discuss the town planning and architecture of Bombay.
- Q82. What were the main features of the Government of India Act 1935? Mention its effects.
- Q83. Discuss the civil disobedience movement was not a failure.
- Q84. Examine the strengths and limitations of oral history. How have oral history techniques furthered our understanding of partions?
- Q85. Mention the circumstances under which India got her Independence.
- Q86. “ Oral histories and memories are the important sources for constructing the history of Partition of India”. Examine the statement.
- Q87. Discuss the different arguments made in favour of protection of the oppressed groups.
- Q88. Examine the role played by the Constituent Assembly in framing of the Indian Constitution.
- Q89. Describe the growth of architecture under the Mughals.
- Q90. Explain the role played by the Zamindars in Mughal India.

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PART-D

- Q91. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

Saddle querns... are found in considerable numbers... and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show sign of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in 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 used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the neither 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 this latter 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.

- i) What materials were these Querns made of ?
- ii) What are the two types of querns?
- iii) Mention any two ways in which the archeologist classify the finds?

Q92. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

Buddhism in Practice

This is an excerpt from the SuttaPitaka, and contain the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala:

In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees.... By assigning them to work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness; by sharing delicacies with them and by granting them leaves at times... In five ways should the clansmen look after the need of the samanas (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas: by affection in the act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs.

There are similar instruction to Sigala about how to behave with parents, Teacher and wife.

- i) In this excerpt who is being advised by whom?
- ii) Mention the internal functioning of the Buddhist sangha.
- iii) how should a master look after his servants and employees?

Q93. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

A demon

This is an excerpt from a poem by Karaikkal

Ammaiyar in which she describes herself:

The female Pey (demoness)

with.... Bulging veins,

protruding eyes, white teeth and shrunken stomach,

red haired and jutting teeth

lengthy shins extending till the ankles,

shouts and wails

while wandering in the forest.

This is the forest of Alankatu,

which is the home of our father (shiva)

who dances..... with his matted hair

thrown in all eight directions, and with cool limbs.

i) What do you know about Karaikkal Ammaiyar?

ii) which ideals had she opposed?

ii) which quality of herself had she mentioned in the given poem?

Q94. Read the following extract and answer the questions based on It:

The Sudarshana Lake was an artificial reservoir. We know about it from a rock inscription (c. Second century CE) in Sanskrit, composed to record the achievement of the shaka ruler Rudradaman.

The inscription mentions that the lake, with embankments and water channels, was built by a local governor during the rule of the Mauryas. However a terrible storm broke the embankments and water gushed out of the lake. Rudradaman, who was then ruling the area, claimed to have got the lake repaired using his own resources, without imposing any tax on his subjects.

Another inscription on the same rock (c. Fifth century) mentions how one of the rulers of the Gupta dynasty got the lake repaired once again.

a) Who repaired the Sudarshana Lake?

b) Mention two strategies to increase agricultural production.

c) Why was irrigation necessary?

Q95. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

“Proper” Social Roles

Here is a story from the AdiParvan of the 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 returned to the forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating it as his teacher, began 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 the woods, came upon Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the darknishada wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark.

Annoyed, Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Ekalavya, who 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 offered 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.

- 1) Why did Drona refuse to have Ekalavya as his pupil?
- 2) How had Drona kept his word given to Arjuna?

Q96. Read the following extract and answer the questions based on It:

The bird leaves its nest

This is an excerpt from the *Rihila*:

My departure from Tangier, my birthplace, took place on Thursday.... I set out alone, having neither fellow traveler Nor caravan whose party I might join, but swayed by an overmastering impulse within me and a desire long cherished in my bosom to visit these illustrious sanctuaries. So I braced my resolution to quit all my dear ones, female and male,

and forsook my home as birds forsake their nests... My age at that time was twenty two years. Ibn Battuta returned home in 1354, about 30 years after he had set out.

- a) Who was Ibn Battuta? Which book did he write?
- b) Why did Battuta renounce his house?
- c) How did Ibn Battuta describe Indian cities?

1. Q97. Read the following extract and answer the questions based on It:

This is Al-Biruni's account of the system of varnas:

The highest caste are the Brahmana, of whom the books of the Hindus tell us that they were created from the head of Brahman. And as the Brahman is only another name for the force called nature, and the head is the highest part of the ... body, the Brahmana are the choice part of the whole genus. Therefore the Hindus consider them as the very best of mankind. The next caste are the Kshatriya, who were created, as they say, from the shoulders and hands of Brahman. Their degree is not much below that of the Brahmana. After them follow the Vaishya, who were created from the thigh of Brahman. The Shudra, who were created from his feet . . .

Between the latter two classes there is no very great distance. Much, however, as these classes differ from each other, they live together in the same towns and villages, mixed together in the same houses and lodgings.

- i) This type of division is not justified. Why?
- ii) Which two classes lived together in both cities and villages?
- iii) Explains in brief Biruni's account of system of Varnas.

Q98. Read the following extract and answer the questions based on It:

These are some of the rules laid down in the Vinaya Pitaka: When a new felt (blanket/rug) has been made by a bhikkhu, it is to be kept for (at least) six years. If after less than six years he should have another new felt (blanket/rug) made, regardless of whether or not he has disposed of the first, then – unless he has been authorized by the bhikkhus – it is to be

Forfeited and confessed. In case a bhikkhu arriving at a family residence is presented with cakes or cooked grain-meal, he may accept two or three bowlfuls if he so desires. If he should accept more than that, it is to be confessed. Having accepted the two or three bowlfuls and having taken them from there, he is to share them among the bhikkhus. This is the proper course here. Should any bhikkhu, having set out bedding in a lodging belonging to the sangha – or having had it set out – and then on departing neither put it away nor have it put away, or should he go without taking leave, it is to be confessed.

- i) What is the importance of vinaypitaka?
- ii) Why do you think men and women joined sangha? Give two reasons.
- iii) What was bodhsangha?

Q99. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Mahabharata describes how, when war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas became almost inevitable, Gandhari made one last appeal to her eldest son Duryodhana:

By making peace you honour your father and me, as well as your well-wishers ... it is the wise man in control of his senses who guards his kingdom. Greed and anger drag a man away from his profits; by defeating these two enemies a king conquers the earth ... You will happily along with the wise and heroic Pandavas ... There is no good in a war, no law (dharma) and profit (artha), let alone happiness; nor is there (necessarily) victory in the end – don't set your mind on war ... Duryodhana did not listen to this advice and fought and lost the war.

- i) Who was Gandhari? What did she appeal to duryodhana?
- ii) Why did they agree with her advice to her son?
- iii) Why did duryodhana not act on advice of his mother?

Q100. **Read the following extract and answer the questions based on it:**

“Without a shot being fired”

This is what Moon wrote: For over twenty-four hours riotous mobs were allowed to rage

through this great commercial city unchallenged and unchecked. The finest bazaars were burnt to the ground without a shot being fired to disperse the incendiaries (i.e. those who stirred up conflict). The ... District Magistrate marched his (large police) force into the city and marched it out again without making any effective use of it at all ...

- i). How did Amritsar become a scene of bloodshed in 1947?
- ii). Analyse the attitude of the soldiers and policemen towards the mob?
- iii). Interpret the reactions of the British administration to the law and order situation in Amritsar in March 1947.

Q101. Read the following extract and answer the questions based on it:

“A voice in the wilderness”

Mahatma Gandhi knew that his was “a voice in the wilderness” but he nevertheless continued to oppose the idea of Partition:

But what a tragic change we see today. I wish the day may come again when Hindus and Muslims will do nothing without mutual consultation. I am day and night tormented by the question what I can do to hasten the coming of that day. I appeal to the League not to regard any Indian as its enemy ... Hindus and Muslims are born of the same soil. They have the same blood, eat the same food, drink the same water and speak the same language.

SPEECH AT PRAYER MEETING, 7 SEPTEMBER 1946, CWMG, VOL. 92, P.13

- a. Highlight the concern of Mahatma Gandhi on the idea of partition.
- b. “Mahatma Gandhi knew that his was a voice in the wilderness”. Analyse the reasons behind it.
- c. How did Gandhiji try to restore communal harmony amongst the masses of India?

Q102. On the given political map of India locate the following:

i) Chanhudaro ii) Banawali iii) Bharat iv) Delhi

Q103. On the given political map of India locate the following:

i) Meerut ii) Masulipatnam iii) Dholavira iv) Ujjayini

Q104. On the given political map of India locate the following:

i) Mohanjodaro ii) Harrapa iii) Champaran iv) Sanchi

Q105. On the given political map of India locate the following:

i) Madras ii) Agra iii) Lahore iv) Amritsar