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DAWN

GUESS PAPER

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିଷୟଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ

12th Class

ARTS

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By

PANEL OF EXPERTS

2024

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HISTORY

Maximum Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hours

SECTION -A Objective Type Questions

(1 × 10 = 10 marks)

Q.1. Do as directed:

- (i) Mohenjo-Daro was located at the bank of which river?
 (a) Ravi (b) Chenab (c) Indus (d) Sutlej
- (ii) The status of dancing bronze girl was found from _____. (fill in the blank)
- (iii) The capital of Mauryan Empire was Pataliputra. (T/F)
- (iv) Mahabharata was written by _____.
 (a) Vyasa (b) Tulsi Ram (c) Surdas (d) Kabir
- (v) Gautam Buddha was born in:
 (a) 623 B.C. (b) 644 B.C. (c) 650 B.C. (d) 660 B.C.
- (vi) The permanent settlement act was introduced in India by _____.
- (vii) The revolt of 1857 in Jhansi was led by Rani Lakshmi Bai. (T/F)
- (viii) Quit India Movement was started in the year.
 (a) 1940 (b) 1941 (c) 1942 (d) 1943
- (ix) The constitution of India was drafted by _____.
- (x) The controversial Rifle which led to immediate cause of Revolt of 1857 was:
 (a) AK-47 (b) AK-56 (c) Insas (d) Enfield
- * The Deccan Riots Commission report was presented to the British Parliament in:
 (a) 1878 (b) 1879 (c) 1880 (d) 1881
- * The East India Company built Fort William at Calcutta. (True/False)
- * The study of inscriptions is known as (Fill in the blank with one word)
- * Trade was facilitated by the introduction of (coinage/barter). (Tick the correct one)
- * Dharamashastras prescribed different forms of marriage. These included
 (a) Endogamy (b) Exogamy (c) Both 'a' & 'b' (d) None of these
 (Choose the correct one)
- * Magadha had two capitals, one after the another. The earlier capital of Magadha was Rajagha. (True /False)
- * The land where Ajana(a people,clan,tribe) set its foot or settled was called.....
 (Fill in the blank with one word)
- * One of the strategies to increase agricultural production in early states was the (use of irrigation/domestication of animals. (Tick the correct one)
- * Alvares and Nayanars initiated a movement against
 (a) Caste system (b) Dominance of Brahmanas
 (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above
 (Choose the correct one)
- * The Bhakti and Sufi saints used local language to preach their teachings. (True /False)
- * The category of Bhakti saints worshipping an abstract god is called
 (Fill in the blank with one word)
- * The universal architectural features of mosques include (orientation towards Mecca/ roof and building material). (Tick the correct one)

- * in Vijayanagar Empire the fortifications encircled
(a) City (b) Agricultural fields (c) Forests (d) All the above
(Choose the correct one)
- * The festival celebrated with great pomp and show in Vijayanagar was known as
(Fill in the blank with one word)
- * Archaeologists opine that wooden structures might have vanished in the Vijayanagar empire. (True /False)
- * The ruins at Hampi were brought to light by (Colonel Mackenzie/George Michell).
(Tick the correct one)
- * The leaders of the Revolt of 1857 included
(a) Rajas (b) Taulaqdars (c) Nawabs (d) All the above
(Choose the correct one)
- * The rebels (of 1857) wanted to oust foreign rulers. These foreigners were
(Fill the blank with one word)
- * By the 1850s, the Santhals felt that time had come to revolt against the
(a) British (b) Zamindars (c) Moneylenders (d) All the above
(Choose the correct one)
- * The Deccan Riots commission produced a report. It was presented to the British Parliament in 1878. (True/False)
- * Where is Kalinagan situated?
(a) Punjab (b) Rajasthan (c) Gujarat (d) Hissar
- * Akbar abolished the tax on pilgrimage in (Fill in the blank)
- * Krishnadeva Raya was the greatest ruler of Vijayanagar Empire. (True/False)
- * Which famous book was written by Ibn Battuta?
(a) Kitab-ul-Hind (b) Ain (c) Rihla (d) Indica
- * The East India Company acquires the Diwani of Bengal in:
(a) 1765 (b) 1764 (Tick the correct one)
- * The East India Company built Fort St. George in:
(a) Madras (b) Calcutta (c) Bombay (d) Delhi
- * Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was known as (Fill in the blank)
- * Where was the Great Bath of Harappan civilization situated?
(a) Lothal (b) Hissar (c) Mohenjo daro (d) Harappa
- * The author of Badshah Nama was (Fill in the blank)
- * The capital of Vijayanagar Empire:
(a) Hampi (b) Calcutta (Tick the correct one)
- * Ibn Battuta arrived in Delhi in the 14th century. (True/False)
- * The early states were known as mahajanapadas. These Mahajanpadas included
(a) Vaji (b) Magadha (c) Koshala (d) All the above
- * There were five major political centres in Mauryan Empire. (True/False)
- * The British Cabinet send a three-member cabinet mission to India in
(Fill in the blank)
- * The first centre of the Harappan Culture that came to light was:
(a) Harappa (b) Mohenjo Daro (c) Kalibangan (d) Lothal
- * The Akbar Nama was written by (Fill in the blank)

- * Vijayanagar Empire was founded in 1336. (True/False)
- * The book written by Al-Biruni is (Fill in the blanks)
- * The 'Fifth Report' was submitted to the British Parliament in:
(a) 1813 (b) 1814 (c) 1815 (d) 1816
(Tick the correct one)
- * The 'First Rail Service started in India in 1853. (True/False)
- * The writer of 'Sare Jahan SE Achha Hindustan Hamara' was (Fill in the blank)

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

- Q.2.**
- (i) Who was Kautliya?
 - (ii) Name any two riverPermanent Settlement?
 - (v) What was 'Objective Resolution'?
 - (vi) Rehela and Kitab-UI- Hind were written by whom?
 - * When was 'Manusmiriti' compiled?
 - * Write any two principles of the Bhakti movement.
 - * When and by whom was the first survey map of Hampi prepared?
 - * Give one instance of how ordinary people view partition?
 - * Who was Megasthenes?
 - * Name the famous book written by Gandhiji what was written in it
 - * What was the name of the famous book written by Bilhan?
 - * Who was the book called Discovery of India written by?
 - * Name the waterbodies around which permanent settlements develop in desert regions.
 - * Who wrote the book 'Raj Tarangini'?
 - * Who introduced the Permanent Settlement Act of Bengal?
 - * Who proposed the objective resolution to the Constitution of India on December 13, 1946?
 - * What is the year in which the English Parliament seized power from the British Monarchy?
 - * What is the date of the demolition of the Bastille?
 - * Define the meaning of "Imperialism."
 - * Define the main aim of the French Revolutionaries.
 - * What did Liberal Nationalism stand for?
 - * Give any two features of Ryotwari system.

SECTION - C

(4 × 8 = 32 marks)

- Q.3.** Describe the salient features of Mahajanapadas.
- Q.4.** Summarize the central teaching of Jainism.
- Q.5.** What were the elements of the practice of 'Sati' that drew the attention of Bernier?
- Q.6.** Why was the Jotedar a powerful figure in many areas of rural Bengal?
- Q.7.** Who were Alvars and Nayamars?
- Q.8.** Discuss in brief Quit India Movement.
- * According to the Shastras, only Kshatriyas could be kings. Discuss whether kings in early states were invariably Kshatriyas.
- * Bernier visited India in seventeenth century. How does he compare "East" and "West".

- * New cities emerged under the British rule. Trace any one factor which gave rise to these cities.
- * Describe the main features of the central administration under Chandragupta Maurya.
- * What do you mean by the Varna System? What functions were assigned to different Varnas?
- * Discuss briefly the teachings of Lord Mahavira.
- * To what extent do you think the architecture of mosques in the sub-continent reflects a combination of universal ideals and local traditions.
- * Write a note on the Kitab-ul-Hind.
- * What were the main ideals expressed in the 'Objective Resolution' introduced by J.L. Nehru in the Constituent Assembly.
- * Mention any two teachings of Kabir.
- * When and by whom was the Vijaynagara Empire founded.
- * Give any one argument to show that 'Jotedar' was a Powerful figure in Bengal.
- * When were the elections held for the Provincial Assemblies for the first time??
- * Name the Beguns of Bhopal who helped in preserving the Sanchi Stupa.
- * Name four prominent Sufi Saints of India.
- * Who was Colonel Colin Mackenzie?
- * When and by whom was permanent settlement of Bengal introduced?

SECTION - D

Long Answer Type Questions

(6 × 3 = 18 marks)

Q.9. Describe some of the distinctive features of Mohenjodaro.

Or

Discuss the main features of Mauryan Administration.

Q.10. Discuss whether the term 'Royal Centre' is an appropriate description for the part of the city for which it is used.

Or

Discuss the extent to which Bernier's account enables to understand the rural society.

Q.11. In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transformed the nature of National Movement?

Or

What were the causes of the revolt of 1857?

- * Discuss how and why stupas were built?
- * Discuss the teachings of Mahatma Buddha?
- * To what extent do you think caste was a factor in influencing social and economic relations in agrarian society?
- * Urban centres were transformed during the eighteenth century. How?
- * In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the national movement.
- * Describe some of the distinctive features of Mohenjodaro.
- * How do archaeologists trace socio-economic differences in the Harappan Society?
- * Examine the evidence that suggest that land-revenue was important for the Mughal fiscal system.
- * What are the problems in using Aim as a source for reconstructing agrarian history?
- * Why was the Revolt of 1857 particularly widespread in Awadh?

- * What repressive measures were taken by the British to quell the uprising of 1857?
- * Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the civil disobedience movement? What was the programme of the movement?
- * Why are newspapers an important source for the study of the National Movement?

SECTION -E

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

VIRSHAIVA MOVEMENT

Q.12. The 12th century witnessed the emergence of a new movement in Karnataka, led by a Brahmana named Basavanna (1106-68) who was a minister in the court of a kalachuri ruler. His followers were known as Virshaiva (heroes of Shiva) or Lingayat's (wearers of the linga) Lingayats continue to be an important community in the region to date. They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a linga, and men usually wear a small linga in a silver case on a loop strung over the left shoulder. Those who are reversed include Jangama or Wandering monks Lingayate believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will return to this world. Therefore, they do not practice funerary rites such as cremation, prescribed in the Dharamshatras. Instead, they ceremonially bury their dead.

Questions:

- (i) Who was the founder of Virshaiva sect?
- (ii) Discuss certain beliefs of Lingayats.
- (iii) In which form did Lingayats used to worship Shiva?

* Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Evidence of an "invasion"

Deadman Lane is a narrow alley, varying from 3 to 6 feet in width...At the point where the lane turns westward, part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered, all in a friable condition. The Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold. Indra, the Aryan war-God is called puramdara, the fort-destroyer. In the 1960s, the evidence of a massacre in Mohenjodaro was questioned by an archaeologist named George Dales. He demonstrated that the skeletons found at the site did not belong to the same period.

Questions:

- (a) What things have been found in Harappa that suggest the 'Evidence of an "invasion"?'
- (b) Identify any one reference from the Rigveda suggesting the "invasion".
- (c) What made George Dales, an archaeologist to question the evidence of massacre?

* Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The flight of the written word

The written word may embody the wisdom of bygone ages and may become a means to intellectual progress. The spoken word goes to the heart of those who are present to hear it. The written word gives wisdom to those who are near and far superficial observers see in a letter a dark figure, but the deep-sighted see in it a lamp of wisdom.

Questions:

- (a) What according to Abu'l Fazl the 'written word' embodies?
- (b) To whom does the 'spoken word' reach? What are the limitations of 'spoken word'?
- (c) Abu'l Fazl considers a letter (khat) a portrait of wisdom. Why?

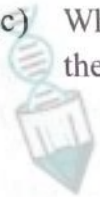
* **Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

"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 blood, eat the same food, drink the same water and speak the same language.

Questions:

- (a) Highlight the concern of Mahatma Gandhi on the idea of partition.
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi knew that his voice was a voice in the wilderness". Analyse the reason behind it.
- (c) What does Gandhi Ji say about Hindus and Muslims to justify the equality amongst them?



SECTION-F
MAP WORK
 (05 Marks)

Q.13. On the outline of India, locate and label the following places. Do any five.

- (i) Lothal (ii) Mohenjodaro (iii) New Delhi
- (iv) Hampi (v) kalibangan

* **On an outline map of India, locate and label the following places:**

- (a) Lothal or Magadha (b) Vijaynagara or Agra
- (c) Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay

* **On the given political map of India, mark and label the following:**

- (i) Delhi (ii) Agra (iii) Magadha
- (iv) Amritsar (v) Dandi