



PRINCE ACADEMY

OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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BOARD SAMPLE PAPER-I (2025-26)

SUBJECT : HISTORY (027)

CLASS - XII ARTS

Time : 03:00 Hours

M.M. : 80

General Instructions :

1. Question paper comprises five Sections - A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A - Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B - Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
4. Section C - Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.
5. Section D - Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
6. Section-E - Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A

1. Which of the following signified a shift from the Mature to the Late Harappan period ?
(a) Change in burial patterns (b) Drying up of water bodies
(c) Abandonment of the Citadels (d) Disappearance of distinct artefacts.
2. Match the following and select the correct option.

List - I

- A. Magadha
- B. Vajji
- C. Pataliputra
- D. Sixteen Mahajanapada

- (a) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
- (c) A-III, B-II, C-III, D-I

List - II

- I. Early States mentioned in Buddhist and Jaina texts.
- II. Capital city in the later Magadhan period.
- III. Known as an Oligarchy or gana-Sangha.
- IV. Capital was Rajagaha in the early period.

- (b) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (d) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

3. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Satavahanas ?
1. They ruled parts to Western and Central Indian between the Second century BCE and Second century CE.
 2. They claimed to be Brahmanas.
 3. They were known for the practice of Polygany.
 4. Their inscriptions were primarily in prakrit.
- (a) 1, 2, 4 (b) 1, 3, 4 (c) 2, 3, 4 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4
4. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Buddhism ?
1. Bodhisattva do not achieve nibbana for personal salvation.
 2. Bodhisattva accumulated merit through their efforts.
 3. The concept of the Bodhisattva is central to the Hinayana Sect of Buddhism.
 4. Boddhisattva is a compassionate being on his way to enlightenment.
- (a) 1, 2, 4 (b) 1, 2, 3 (c) 2, 3, 4 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4
5. Which of the following is correct about the safety of travellers during the 16th-14th century ?
- (a) Travelling was generally safe and secure.
 - (b) Travellers were often attacked by bands of robbers.
 - (c) The government provided excellent protection for travellers.
 - (d) Most travellers preferred to travel alone for safety.
6. The Dargah of Shaikh slim chisti (a direct descendant of Baba farib) constructed in Akbar's capital, symbolised the bond between the chishtis and the mughal state. Which of the following is the location of this dargah ?
- (a) Ajmer (b) Delhi (c) Agra (d) Fatehpur Sikri
7. Which of the following is the correct inference from how kabir used different names for God or the Supreme Power ?
- (a) Faith in Saguna Bhakti (b) Reality lies in Worshipping idols
 - (c) Concept of Ultimate Reality (d) Rituals as a way to gain insight
8. "Be lamps into yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation." Which of the following is the essence of the words of Buddha ?
- (a) One should focus an and express feelings. (b) One should live life of Brahma Charya.
 - (c) One should connect to inner being. (d) One should spread religion every where
9. Match the following :
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| List - I | List - II |
| A. Ashtadhyayi | I. Sage Vyasa |
| B. Mrichchhakatika | II. Bharata |
| C. Mahabharata | III. Shudraka |
| D. Natya-Shastra | IV. Panini |
- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (b) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- (c) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II (d) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

10. Which of the following inscriptions records the history of a guild of silk weavers who originally lived in Lata -
- (a) Jungar Inscription (b) Maski Inscription
(c) Sopra Inscription (d) Mandasor inscription
11. Which of the following rulers founded Nagalapuram near Vijayanagara ?
- (a) Bukk Raya I (b) Harihara Raya II (c) Deva Raya II (d) Krishnadeva Raya
12. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Krishnadeva Raya's reign ?
- (a) He ruled for less than five years.
(b) His rule is remembered as the golden age of Vijayanagara.
(c) He shifted the capital from Vijayanagara to madurai.
(d) He was defeated by the Gajpatis of Orissa.
13. Which crops were considered 'Jins-i-kamil' in the mughal empire ?
- (a) Maize and Bajra (b) Rice and Wheat
(c) Chillies and Potatoes (d) Cotton and SugarCane
14. Match the following :
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| List - I | List - II |
| A. Francois Bernier arrived at India. | I. 1656 |
| B. Ibn-Battuta reached Sind | II. 1333 |
| C. Sultan Mahmud invaded Khwarizm | III. 1626-31 |
| D. Mahmud wali Balkhi in India | IV. 1017 |
| (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV | (b) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I |
| (c) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III | (d) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV |
15. In which year Quit India Movement started ?
- (a) 1920 (b) 1930 (c) 1942 (d) 1944
16. Choose the correct chronological order of the following events :-
- I. Chauri-Chaura II. Opening of BHU
III. Kheda Satyagraha IV. Congress Session of Lucknow
- (a) II, IV, III, I (b) I, II, III, IV (c) IV, III, II, I (d) IV, I, III, II
17. Choose the correct chronological order of the following events :-
- I. Santhal Rebellion II. Permanent Settlement
III. Limitation Law IV. Summary Settlement
- (a) II, I, IV, III (b) I, II, III, IV (c) IV, III, V, I (d) II, I, III, IV
18. Name the speaker who said, "I believe separate electorate will be suicidal to the minorities."
- (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Govind Ballabh Pant (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
19. is a collective disobedience of rules regulations within the armed forces.
- (a) Firangi (b) Revolt (c) Revolution (d) Mutiny

20. Identify the given image from the following options.



- (a) Kailashnath Temple
(b) Vitthala Temple
(c) Brihadeshwra Temple
(d) Virupaksha Temple
21. **Assertion :** Separate electorates was a “Poison that has entered into the body politics of our country” declared Sardar Patel.
Reason : It was a demand that had turned one community against the other, divided the nation and caused bloodshed.
Which one of the following is correct ?
(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.

Section - B

22. Prove how historians and archaeologists are able to provide new insights into the Subsistence strategies of the Harappan Culture.

OR

“The Harappan Civilisation had a highly organised urban culture”. Justify the Statement with reference to the planning of Harppan Cities.

23. “What were the reasons behind the Jaina teachings that birth and rebirth are shaped through Karma”.
24. Describe the Postal System of Mughal India according to Ibn-Battuta.
25. Outline the distinctive features of the Virupaksha temple and the Vitthala temple in the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara Empire.
26. How did the rebels of 1857 give emphasis on the vision of Unity ? Explain with examples.

OR

“Rumours and Prophecies played an important role in the revolt of 1857”. Explain the statement with example.

27. “Mahatma Gandhi gave emphasis on Hindustani as the national language of India”.
Explain the statement with appropriate reasons.

Section - C

28. How do historians explain the main sources for reconstructing the history of the Mauryan period.
Explain briefly.

OR

Enumerate the system of land grants and trade from 600 BCE to 600 CE.

29. Discuss the ways in which Panchayats and village headman regulated mughal rural society.

OR

Explain the role played by Zamindars during the 16th-17th centuries in India.

30. Enumerate the reasons that led to Gandhiji transforming Indian nationalism by 1922.

OR

How could the different kind of sources from which the political career of Gandhiji and the history of the National Movement be reconstructed. Explain Briefly.

Section - D

31. **A mother's advice**

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 enjoy the earth, my son, 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) How does a king conquer the earth as describes in the extract ?

(ii) Mention the views of Gandhari on feud war.

(iii) Explain about any two Gandhari's appeal to her son.

32. Often associated with the goddess were forms of worship that were classified as 'Tantra Vidya'. Tantric practices were widespread in several parts of the subcontinent-they were open to women and men and practitioners often ignored differences of caste and class within the ritual context. Many of these ideas influenced Shaivism as well as Buddhism, especially in the eastern, northern and southern parts of the subcontinent.

(i) Is tantric tradition different from Vedic Tradition ?

(ii) "Tantric Practices Some what inculcated the notion of an egalitarian Society". Do you agree ?

(iii) Whom did the tantric ideas influence ?

33. **A newspaper report**

The following report, titled 'The ryot and the moneylender', appeared in the Native Opinion (6 June 1876), and was quoted in Report of the Native Newspapers of Bombay: They (the ryots) first place spies on the boundaries of their villages to see if any Government officers come, and to give timely intimation of their arrival to the offenders. They then assemble in a body and go to the houses of their creditors, and demand from them a surrender of their bonds and other documents, and threaten them in case of refusal with assault and plunder. If any Government officer happens to approach the villages where the above is taking place, the spies give intimation to the offenders and the latter disperse in time.

(i) Examine the causes of revolt by the ryots against the moneylender.

(ii) What does the given report of the news paper show about the Deccan Country Side ?

(iii) Examine the ways through which ryots spied the British.

Section - E

34.1 On the given political map of India. Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:-

- (i) Kalibangan (ii) Agra (iii) Vajji **OR** Ujjaini

34.2 On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which are the centres of Indian National movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

