



PRINCE ACADEMY

OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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BOARD SAMPLE PAPER - II (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 one of the following pair is correctly matched ?

List - I

Name of Important Committees

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (a) Flag Committee | — |
| (b) Union Power Committee | — |
| (c) Rules of procedure committee | — |
| (d) States Committee | — |

List - II

President

- | |
|-------------------------|
| H. C. Mookerjee |
| Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru |
| S. Varadachariar |
| J. B. Kripalani |

2. Identify the member of the Constituent Assembly with the help of the following information.

* He was the president of the Constituent Assembly.

* He was the first president of the Independence India.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan | (b) Zakir Hussain |
| (c) V. V. Giri | (d) Rajendra Prasad |

3. Which one of the following was a key feature of the 'Subsidiary Alliance' introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798 ?

- (a) Free Trade Policy brought by British. (b) Maintenance of native army by British.
(c) Imposition of Western Customs by British (d) Protection of native territory by British.

4. Arrange the following historical events in a correct chronological order and choose the correct option.

- I. Making of the constituent Assembly. II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
III. Quit India Movement. IV. Gandhi - Irwin Pact.

Options

- (a) II, III, I, IV (b) II, IV, III, I (c) IV, III, I, II (d) III, II, I, IV

5. Match the column - I with column - II and choose the correct option.

Column - I **Column - II**

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| A. Shah Mal | 1. Lucknow |
| B. Kunwar Singh | 2. Kanpur |
| C. Birjis Qadr | 3. Baraut |
| D. Nana Sahib | 4. Arrah |

Options.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | (b) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | (d) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

6. Find the odd one out regarding the permanent settlement of 1793.

- (a) The Sunset Law (b) The Burdwan's Auction
(c) The Fifth Report (d) The Deccan Riots Commission

7. Which one of the following statements is most appropriate regarding the Zamindars of 16th and 17th Century India ?

- (a) The Zamindars were the exploitative class for the peasants.
(b) The Zamindars had small piece of lands for personal use.
(c) They always maintained cordial relations with the villagers.
(d) The Zamindars collected revenue on behalf of the state.

8. In which year, Vijayanagara empire founded ?

- (a) 1333 (b) 1336 (c) 1339 (d) 1888

9. Which of the following was broadened by 'Lal-Bal-Pal' and conveyed it as the all-India character of their struggle from 1905-1907 ?

- (a) Satyagraha movement (b) Peasant movement
(c) Gadar movement (d) Swadeshi movement

10. Identify the Image ?



- (a) Tirthankara (b) Budha (c) Bodhisatta (d) Varaha
11. Which one of the following countries did 'Afanasi Nikitin' belong to ?
(a) Russia (b) Portugal (b) Spain (d) France
12. Who among the following Western theorist develop the idea of oriental despotism in the 18th Century?
(a) Montesquienu (b) Rousseau (c) Voltaire (d) Karl Marx
13. Ibn-Battuta found Indian cities full of exciting opportunities. Identify the appropriate reason from the following options.
(a) Crown Ownership of Land.
(b) Camp Town
(c) Large Population, bazaars and efficient communication.
(d) Autonomous and utilitarian village command.
14. Who among the following Sikh Gurus compiled 'Adi Granth Sahib' ?
(a) Guru Nanak Dev Ji (b) Guru Govind Singh Ji
(c) Guru Arjan Dev Ji (d) Guru Ram Das Ji
15. **Assertion (A)** : The teachings of the Buddha were orally transmitted and later compiled in written form.
Reason (R) : Buddhist monks gathered in councils to compile and write down the Buddha's teachings.
(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.
16. Which of the following is not a literature of Buddhism ?
(a) Uttaradhyayana Sutta (b) Sutta Pitaka
(c) Dipvamsa (d) Vinaya Pitaka
17. Write the appropriate option from the given in your answer sheet.
The practice of means a man having several wives.
(a) Exogamy (b) Endogamy (c) Polygyny (d) Polyandry
18. Harisena, who composed "Pragya Prashasti" was a court poet of the following rulers ?
(a) Chandra Gupta (b) Samundra Gupta
(c) Ashoka (d) Chandra Gupta Maurya
19. Which of the following does not characterise inscriptions ?
(a) Carved on a hard Surface. (b) Records of events or achievements.
(c) Early inscriptions in Prakrit. (d) Temporary records.

20. Why did Cunningham Struggle to date Harappa to the period of the first cities in the Ganga Valley ?
(a) He wanted to save time.
(b) Harappa was not under British rule.
(c) The Surrounding villagers spread rumours about it.
(d) Harappa was not included in the itineraries of Chinese pilgrims and remained unknown for a long period.
21. In the genetic and archaeological research conducted at Rakhigarhi around 2013 by
(a) Amrendra Nath (b) Vasant Shinde
(c) R. S. Bhist (d) Alexander Cunningham

Section - B

22. "Archaeologists have used evidence from material remains to put together parts of Harappan history". Justify the statement with reference to the principles of classification.

OR

"Harappan script is considered as an enigmatic script." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

23. Describe the teachings of Buddhism?
24. Write a short note on Kitab-Ul-Hind.
25. "The amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire". Explain.
26. "The relationship of the sepoys with their superior white officers underwent a significant change in the years preceding the uprising of 1857." Explain.
27. Explain the reasons of initiating the Non-Cooperation movement by Gandhiji.

OR

"The salt march was notable for at least three reasons." Explain.

Section - C

28. "Mahabharata is a complex text". Support the statement in the context historians who have analysed it with various elements.

OR

"In the ancient Indian Subcontinent there were populations beyond the influence of Brahminical idea of four varnas." Explain this statement with examples.

29. "Kabir Das is one of the most out standing examples of a poet-saint who has given extensive views on social situation, institutions and on Ultimate reality". Explain the statement.

OR

"The Chistis became the most influential Sufi devotional tradition in the late twelfth century". Explain the statement.

30. "After introducing the permanent settlement in Bengal, the zamindars regularly failed to pay the land revenue demand". Explain the causes and consequences of it.

OR

Evaluate the main aspects of the fifth Report on the administration and activities of the East India Company, submitted to the British Parliament.

Section - D

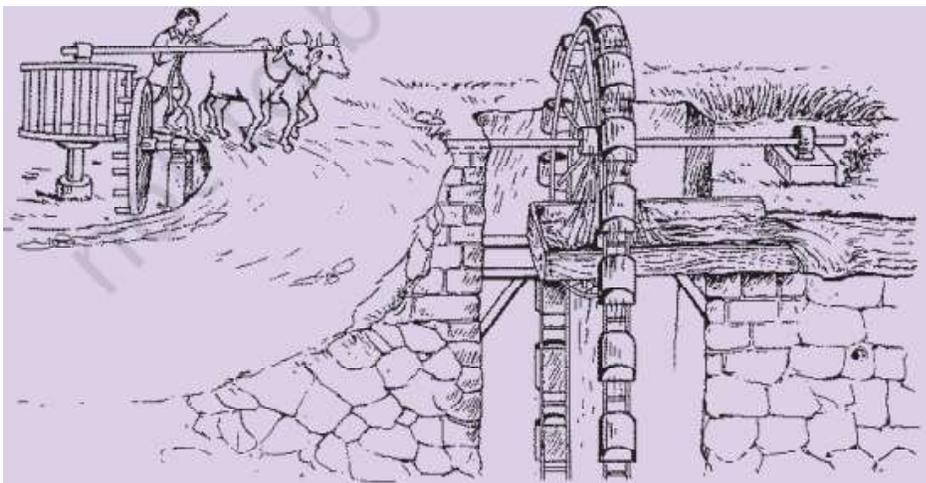
31. In praise of Samudragupta

This is an excerpt from the 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)...

- (i) Give the meaning of prashasti. 1
- (ii) Name two sources used to reconstruct the history of Gupta rulers. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (iii) 'Samudragupta is compared to gods'. Justify the Comparison. 2

32. Irrigating trees and fields

This is an excerpt from the Babur Nama that describes the irrigation devices the emperor observed in northern India: The greater part of Hindustan country is situated on level land. Many though its towns and cultivated lands are, it nowhere has running waters ... For ... water is not at all a necessity in cultivating crops and orchards. Autumn crops grow by the downpour of the rains themselves; and strange it is that spring crops grow even when no rains fall. (However) to young trees water is made to flow by means of buckets or wheels ... In Lahore, Dipalpur (both in present-day Pakistan) and those other parts, people water by means of a wheel. They make two circles of rope long enough to suit the depths of the well, fix strips of wood between them, and on these fasten pitchers. The ropes with the wood and attached pitchers are put over the wheel-well. At one end of the wheel-axle a second wheel is fixed, and close to it another on an upright axle. The last wheel the bullock turns; its teeth catch in the teeth of the second (wheel), and thus the wheel with the pitchers is turned. A trough is set where the water empties from the pitchers and from this the water is conveyed everywhere. In Agra, Chandwar, Bayana (all in present-day Uttar Pradesh) and those parts again, people water with a bucket ... At the well-edge they set up a fork of wood, having a roller adjusted between the forks, tie a rope to a large bucket, put the rope over a roller, and tie its other end to the bullock. One person must drive the bullock, another empty the bucket.



- (i) Which is known as the backbone of Indian agriculture ? 1
- (ii) List any two factors that are responsible for the expansion of agriculture in India. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (iii) Explain the irrigation technology as observed by the emperor. 1+1=2

33. **“The real minorities are the masses of this country”**

Welcoming the Objectives Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru, N.G. Ranga said: Sir, there is a lot of talk about minorities. Who are the real minorities? Not the Hindus in the so-called Pakistan provinces, not the Sikhs, not even the Muslims. No, the real minorities are the masses of this country. These people are so depressed and oppressed and suppressed till now that they are not able to take advantage of the ordinary civil rights. What is the position? You go to the tribal areas. According to law, their own traditional law, their tribal law, their lands cannot be alienated. Yet our merchants go there, and in the so-called free market they are able to snatch their lands. Thus, even though the law goes against this snatching away of their lands, still the merchants are able to turn the tribal people into veritable slaves by various kinds of bonds, and make them hereditary bond-slaves. Let us go to the ordinary villagers. There goes the money-lender with his money and he is able to get the villagers in his pocket. There is the landlord himself, the zamindar, and the malguzar and there are the various other people who are able to exploit these poor villagers. There is no elementary education even among these people. These are the real minorities that need protection and assurances of protection. In order to give them the necessary protection, we will need much more than this Resolution ...

- (i) Who were the real minorities according to N. G. Ranga ? 1
- (ii) What types of problems did the ordinary villagers face ? 1
- (iii) What kind of protection was needed for the real minorities ? 1+1=2

Section - E

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

(i) Vijaynagar

(ii) Sanchi

(iii) Dholavira **OR** Banawali

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.

