



PRINCE ACADEMY

OF HIGHER EDUCATION

[Co-edu. Sr. Sec. School, Affiliated to CBSE, Affiliation No. - 1730387]

Palwas Road, Near Jaipur - Bikaner Bypass Crossing, SIKAR - 332001 (Raj.) INDIA

Mob. : 9610-75-2222, 9610-76-2222

www.princeeduhub.com | E-mail : princeacademy31@gmail.com

BOARD SAMPLE PAPER - III (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. **Assertion (A)** : Traces of irrigation canals have been found at Harappan sites in Punjab and sind.
Reason (R) : Most Harappan sites were in semi-arid regions where irrigation was necessary.
(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.
2. Which among the following was a strategy adopted by the Brahmanas to enforce the varna order?
(a) Assert that varna order was a human creation.
(b) Advised kings to Punish those who violated these norms.
(c) Persuaded people that their status was determined by occupations they practised.
(d) Persuaded people that their status was determined by birth.

3. According to Buddhist traditions, how was kingship established ?
 (a) Kingship was chosen by the people to maintain order.
 (b) Kingship was divinely ordained and fixed by birth.
 (c) Kingship was based on conquest and war.
 (d) Kingship was decided by the eldest male in the family.
4. Which one of the following is not a structural feature of Stupa ?
 (a) Garbhagriha (b) Harmika (c) Chhatri (d) Gateways
5. Which incident made Buddha's first journey into the outside world emotionally transformative ?
 (a) He saw a child offering prayers at a temple.
 (b) He saw an old man, a sick man, a dead body and a monk meditating under a tree.
 (c) He saw an inscription revealing a divine message.
 (d) He visited Lumbini, Bodhgaya, Sarnath and Kusinagara.
6. Buddha's foster mother was the first to be ordained as Bhikhuni into the Sangha. Identify her name from the following:-
 (a) Maya (b) Mahaprajapati Gotami
 (c) Punna (d) Yasodhara
7. Identify the following image.



- (a) Shiva (b) Ganesha (c) Marichi (d) Varaha
8. Which social issue of Indian Society did Bernier write about detail ?
 (a) Bonded labour (b) corruption (c) Sati (d) All of these
9. Match the following :
- | Column I | Column II |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Al-Biruni's Birth | (i) Ghazni |
| 2. Language Barrier | (ii) Khwarizm |
| 3. Hostage in Mahmud's Court | (iii) Sanskrit-Arabic translation difficulties |
| 4. Kitab-ul-Hind | (iv) 80 chapters |
- (a) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iv (b) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii, 4-iv (c) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-iii (d) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-iv
10. Which of the following statements regarding 'Nath' sect of medieval India is not correct ?
 (a) Nath sect mostly came from artisans groups.
 (b) They expressed themselves in common language.
 (c) They were the devotional people from north India.
 (d) Amir Khusro was the prominent one from this sect.

11. Identify which of the following aspects is not common to both Bhakti Movement and Sufi movement.
- (a) Worship of idols (b) Personal love for God
(c) Mysticism (d) Visit to holy Shrines
12. Identify the forest tribe during the 16th and 17th centuries with the help of the following information?
- * In Assam these Tribal chiefs became kings.
* They rendered military service in exchange for land.
* They declared their monopoly on capturing wild elephants.
- (a) Lohani Tribe (b) Koch Tribe (c) Kol Tribe (d) Ahom Tribe
13. Which one of the following country was the source of Cotton after the break of the American Civil War in 1861 ?
- (a) America (b) Africa (c) India (d) Sri Lanka
14. In which year was the Kingdom of Awadh officially annexed to the British Empire ?
- (a) 1851 (b) 1856 (c) 1798 (d) 1793
15. At which of the following places did the mutiny break out on the 10th day of may 1857 ?
- (a) Barrackpore (b) Delhi (c) Meerut Cantt (d) Lucknow
16. The painting "In Memoriam" by Joseph Noel Paton depicts.
- (a) English women and children engaging in combat against rebels.
(b) A peaceful British family in the countryside.
(c) English women and children awaiting rescue, surrounded by a sense of impending doom.
(d) English soldiers fighting off the rebels.
17. What does Ambedkar believe is the role of separate electorates for the Depressed Classes ?
- (a) To allow them a platform to represent and protect their interests politically.
(b) To segregate them completely from the rest of society.
(c) To provide them with a permanent solution to their social issues.
(d) To perpetuate their dependence on the high caste Hindus.
18. Which of the following were discussed in the Constituent Assembly for making a strong government at the centre ? Choose the correct option from the following.
- (i) Planning for the well-being of the country.
(ii) To establish strong administration at the State level.
(iii) To mobilise available economic resources.
(iv) To defend the country against foreign aggression.
- Options**
- (a) i, ii, iii (b) i, ii, iv (c) ii, iii, iv (d) i, iii, iv
19. Arrange the following in chronological order and select the correct answer from the option below -
- (i) Constituent Assembly begins its session.
(ii) Congress forms interim government.
(iii) Muslim League announces Direct Action Day.
(iv) Constitution was signed.
- Options**
- (a) i, ii, iii, iv (b) iii, ii, i, iv (c) iv, iii, ii, i (d) ii, i, iii, iv

20. What are votive inscriptions ?
 (a) A record gifts made to religions institutions. (b) A record gifts made to officials by king.
 (c) A land grant to a Brahman. (d) A land grant to Samantas.
21. Sudarshana lake, which was repaired by Rudradaman, was located at which place ?
 (a) Bhabni (b) Kaushambi (c) Kandhar (d) Girnar

Section - B

22. Explain the principles of Ashoka's 'Dhamma'. 3

OR

How were Kharosthi Inscriptions deciphered ?

23. What according to the Dharmashastras, were the ideal occupations for the four varnas. Give one way in which the Brahmnas tried to enforce these norms. 2+1=3
24. Analyse the concept of the Asiatic mode of production as stated by Karl Marx. 3
25. Explain why Abdul Razzaq, a persian Ambassador was greatly impressed by the fortification of Vijayanagara Empire during the 15th Century. 3
26. What was the other name of "Bombay Deccan Revenue System" of 1820s? Mention its features. 1+2=3
27. Why were the dialogues at the Second Round Table conference inconclusive ?

OR

Why was the charkha chosen as a symbol of nationalism.

Section - C

28. Describe the contribution of various archaeologists from 1875 till 1950 in discovering the Harappan Civilisation. 8

OR

"Many reconstructions of Harappan religion are made on assumptions". Support the statement with examples.

29. "Meera Bai was a well-known poet of North Indian Hindu tradition". Explain her philosophy and belief system. 8

OR

"Baba Guru Nanak Dev Ji is known as one of the Sainst whose Philosophy has greatly influenced the Bhakti Movement". Justify the statement with suitable points.

30. Why did Taluqdars and Sepoys of Awadh join the Revolt of 1857? Explain. 4+4=8

OR

Describe the role of any Eight Prominent leaders of northern India, who fought against the British in the Revolt of 1857. 8

Section - D

31. **Fatalists and materialists?**

Here is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka, describing a conversation between king Ajatasattu, the ruler of Magadha, and the Buddha:

On one occasion King Ajatasattu visited the Buddha and described what another teacher, named Makkhali Gosala, had told him:

"Though the wise should hope, by this virtue ... by this penance I will gain karma ... and the fool should by the same means hope to gradually rid himself of his karma, neither of them can do it.

Pleasure and pain, measured out as it were, cannot be altered in the course of samsara (transmigration). It can neither be lessened or increased ... just as a ball of string will when thrown unwind to its full length, so fool and wise alike will take their course and make an end of sorrow.”

And this is what a philosopher named Ajita Kesakambalin taught:

“There is no such thing, O king, as alms or sacrifice, or offerings ... there is no such thing as this world or the next ...

A human being is made up of the four elements.

When he dies the earthy in him returns to the earth, the fluid to water, the heat to fire, the windy to air, and his senses pass into space ...

The talk of gifts is a doctrine of fools, an empty lie ... fools and wise alike are cut off and perish. They do not survive after death.”

The first teacher belonged to the tradition of the Ajivikas. They have often been described as fatalists: those who believe that everything is predetermined. The second teacher belonged to the tradition of the Lokayatas, usually described as materialists. Texts from these traditions have not survived, so we know about them only from the works of other traditions

(i) From where has this extract been taken ? What does it describe ? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

(ii) How numerous rudiments is a mortal being made-up of ? What happens after his death ? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

(iii) Distinguish in detail between fatalists and materialists. 2

32. Peasants on the move

This was a feature of agrarian society which struck a keen observer like Babur, the first Mughal emperor, forcefully enough for him to write about it in the Babur Nama, his memoirs:

In Hindustan hamlets and villages, towns indeed, are depopulated and set up in a moment! If the people of a large town, one inhabited for years even, flee from it, they do it in such a way that not a sign or trace of them remains in a day and a half. On the other hand, if they fix their eyes on a place to settle, they need not dig water courses because their crops are all rain-grown, and as the population of Hindustan is unlimited it swarms in. They make a tank or a well; they need not build houses or set up walls ... khas-grass abounds, wood is unlimited, huts are made, and straightaway there is a village or a town!

(i) Who is the author of this passage ? What is the source of passage ? 1

(ii) Who was Babur and what did Babur say about hamlets, villages and towns? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

(iii) How do people flee from a large town? 2

33. “We are not going just to copy”

This is what Jawaharlal Nehru said in his famous speech of 13 December 1946: My mind goes back to the various Constituent Assemblies that have gone before and of what took place at the making of the great American nation when the fathers of that nation met and fashioned out a Constitution which has stood the test of so many years, more than a century and a half, and of the great nation which has resulted, which has been built up on the basis of that Constitution. My mind goes back to that mighty revolution which took place also over 150 years ago and to that Constituent Assembly that met in that gracious and lovely city of Paris which has fought so many battles for freedom, to the difficulties that that Constituent Assembly had and to how the King and

other authorities came in its way, and still it continued. The House will remember that when these difficulties came and even the room for a meeting was denied to the then Constituent Assembly, they betook themselves to an open tennis court and met there and took the oath, which is called the Oath of the Tennis Court, that they continued meeting in spite of Kings, in spite of the others, and did not disperse till they had finished the task they had undertaken. Well, I trust that it is in that solemn spirit that we too are meeting here and that we, too, whether we meet in this chamber or other chambers, or in the fields or in the market-place, will go on meeting and continue our work till we have finished it.

Then my mind goes back to a more recent revolution which gave rise to a new type of State, the revolution that took place in Russia and out of which has arisen the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, another mighty country which is playing a tremendous part in the world, not only a mighty country but for us in India, a neighbouring country.

So our mind goes back to these great examples and we seek to learn from their success and to avoid their failures. Perhaps we may not be able to avoid failures because some measure of failure is inherent in human effort. Nevertheless, we shall advance, I am certain, in spite of obstructions and difficulties, and achieve and realise the dream that we have dreamt so long ...

We say that it is our firm and solemn resolve to have an independent sovereign republic. India is bound to be sovereign, it is bound to be independent and it is bound to be a republic ... Now, some friends have raised the question: "Why have you not put in the word 'democratic' here.?" Well, I told them that it is conceivable, of course, that a republic may not be democratic but the whole of our past is witness to this fact that we stand for democratic institutions. Obviously we are aiming at democracy and nothing less than a democracy. What form of democracy, what shape it might take is another matter. The democracies of the present day, many of them in Europe and elsewhere, have played a great part in the world's progress. Yet it may be doubtful if those democracies may not have to change their shape somewhat before long if they have to remain completely democratic. We are not going just to copy, I hope, a certain democratic procedure or an institution of a so-called democratic country. We may improve upon it. In any event whatever system of government we may establish here must fit in with the temper of our people and be acceptable to them. We stand for democracy. It will be for this House to determine what shape to give to that democracy, the fullest democracy, I hope. The House will notice that in this Resolution, although we have not used the word "democratic" because we thought it is obvious that the word "republic" contains that word and we did not want to use unnecessary words and redundant words, but we have done something much more than using the word. We have given the content of democracy in this Resolution and not only the content of democracy but the content, if I may say so, of economic democracy in this Resolution. Others might take objection to this Resolution on the ground that we have not said that it should be a Socialist State. Well, I stand for Socialism and, I hope, India will stand for Socialism and that India will go towards the constitution of a Socialist State and I do believe that the whole world will have to go that way

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Explain term Sovereignty. | 1 |
| (ii) How has democracy been related with Sovercignty in the passage ? | 1 |
| (iii) How did the constitutional framers highlight the need of economic democracy ? | 2 |

Section - E

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

(i) Chandragiri

(ii) Kanpur

(iii) Mysore **OR** Puhar

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.

