



# PRINCE ACADEMY

**OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

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## BOARD SAMPLE PAPER (2024-25)

**SUBJECT : HISTORY (027)**

**Time:03:00 Hours**

**CLASS - XII ARTS**

**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. Match the following :-

#### Archaeologists

- A. Alexander Cunningham
- B. Daya Ram Sahni
- C. John Marshall
- D. REM Wheeler

#### Role/Contributions

- 1. Brought a military Precision in archaeology
- 2. Announced the discovery of a new civilisation.
- 3. Discovered Seals at Harappa
- 4. First Director-General of ASI

Codes

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

2. Fill in the blank with appropriate option given below :-

The recent archaeological finds suggest that copper was probably brought from .....

- (a) Balakot      (b) Manda      (c) Oman      (d) Kot Diji

3. Which of the following Statements about Mahajana Padas are correct ?  
 (I) Mahajanapadas were magadha, koshala, Gandhara and Avanti only.  
 (II) Most Mahajanapadas were ruled by kings.  
 (III) Some, known as ganas or Sanghas, were oligarchies ruled under rajas.  
 (IV) Each Mahajanapadas had a capital city, which was often fortified.  
 Codes :-  
 (a) I, II, III                      (b) I, III, IV                      (c) I, IV, II                      (d) II, III, IV
4. Assertion (A) :- Magadha was the most powerful Mahajanpadas.  
 Reason (R) :- Magadha was rich with its agricultural products, iron mines and elephants.  
 Codes :-  
 (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 correct explanation of A.  
 (c) A is true, but R is false.  
 (d) A is false, but R is true.
5. Study the following Statements carefully :-  
 \* A favourite student of Dronacharya.  
 \* Blessed by Dronacharya to be unrivalled among his pupils.  
 \* Identify this character of Maha bharata from the following :-  
 (a) Arjuna                      (b) Yudhisthira                      (c) Eklavya                      (d) Duryodhana
6. The Rigveda compiled between .....
- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) C. 1200 and 100 BCE  | (b) C. 1500 and 1000 BCE |
| (c) C. 1500 and 2000 BCE | (d) C. 1000 and 1200 BCE |
7. What do you mean by the term 'Alakh' ?  
 (a) Formless                      (b) Unseen                      (c) Emptiness                      (d) None of these
8. Virashaiva tradition is derived from .....
- |             |              |                  |            |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|------------|
| (a) Abhangs | (b) Vachanas | (c) Kirtan-Ghosa | (d) Shabad |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|------------|
9. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?  
 (a) Vitthala Temple - Devoteed to Pampadevi  
 (b) Virupaksha Temple - Chariot Temple  
 (c) Hazara Rama Temple - Temple of krishnadeva Raya  
 (d) Nagala puram - Sub-urban city
10. Why was the period between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries marked by a remarkable stability in the metal currancy in India ?  
 (a) Due to aid given by Islamic countries to India.  
 (b) Due to the usage of new extraction technology of metals.  
 (c) Due to the expansion of trade.  
 (d) All of these.
11. In which year the Limitation Law was passed by Britishers ?  
 (a) 1858                      (b) 1859                      (c) 1861                      (d) 1865

12. Arrange the following in chronological order and select the correct order from the following options -
- I - Santhal Rebellion.  
 II - Riots in Deccan Villages.  
 III - Permanent Settlement in Bengal.  
 IV - First Revenue Settlement in Bombay Deccan.
- Codes :-
- (a) I, II, III, IV                      (b) II, III, IV, I                      (c) III, IV, I, II                      (d) IV, I, II, III
13. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
- | <b>State</b>       | <b>Leader of 1857 Revolt</b> |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Kanpur         | Tantya Tope                  |
| (b) Madhya Pradesh | Shah Mal                     |
| (c) Bihar          | Kunwar Singh                 |
| (d) Uttar Pradesh  | Gonoo                        |
14. Read the given information and identify the leader of 1857 Revolt from the following options.
- \* He was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta.  
 \* British wrongly assumed him as unpopular ruler.
- (a) Birjist Qadr                      (b) Shah Mal                      (c) Bahadur Shah                      (d) Wajid Ali Shah
15. Who was the Governor - General of India in 1947 ?
- (a) Lord Mountbatten                      (b) Lord William Bentinck  
 (c) Lord Robert Clive                      (d) Henry Lowerence
16. Which judge presided over the trial of Mahatma Gandhi during Non-cooperation movement ?
- (a) Justice CN Broomfield                      (b) Justice Willington  
 (c) Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade                      (d) Justice Cambell
17. Freedom of religion comes under :-
- (a) Articles 25-28                      (b) Articles 12-15                      (c) Articles 30-35                      (d) Articles 14-17
18. Who moved the crucial "Objectives Resolution" ?
- (a) Vallabh bhai Patel                      (b) Rajendra Prasad  
 (c) B.R. Ambedkar                      (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru
19. Who was the leader of Santhal Rebellion ?
- (a) Kanho                      (b) Gonoo                      (c) Sidhu Manjhi                      (d) Narsingha Raddy
20. Name the traveller who came to India in Seventeenth century :-
- (a) Al-Biruni                      (b) Ibn-Battuta                      (c) Francois Bernier                      (d) None of these



21.

(a) Hazara Rama Temple (b) Virupaksha Temple (c) Brihadeshwra Temple (d) Vitthala Temple

### **SECTION - B**

22. Describe any three features of the burial sites in Harappa.

**OR**

Describe some of the distinctive features of Great Bath.

23. Critically examine the limitations of the inscriptional evidence in understanding political and economic history of India.

24. "India had unique system of communication during the 14<sup>th</sup> century". Examine the statement made by Ibn Battuta.

25. Analyse the main features of Amara-nayaka system which was introduction in the Vijayanagar-Empire.

26. Describe the religious beliefs of lingayats.

27. the relationship of the sepoy's with the superior white officers underwent a significant change in the year preceding the uprising of 1857. Support the statement with example.

**OR**

"A cherry that will drop into our mounth one dya", who made this remark ?

Explain the series of events that eventually led the cherry to fall into the mouth of the British.

### **SECTION - C**

28. "The Buddha's teachings have been reconstructed from storries." Explain the teachings with the incidents changed the life of the Buddha.

**OR**

"Amaravati was discovered before Sanchi yet it had lost its glory and was an insignificant little mound." In the light of the above statement justify why Sanchi Survive but Amaravati did not ?

29. Examine the evidence the suggests land revenue was important for the Mughal Fiscal system.

**OR**

Explain the condition of zamindars in Mughal agrarian society.

30. 'The Quit India Movement genuinely was a mass movement'. Justify the statement.

**OR**

Examine the different kinds of sources from which the political career of Gandhiji and the history of the National movement could be reconstructed.

### **SECTION - D**

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

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## Sanchi in the Nineteenth Century

The most wonderful ancient buildings in the state of Bhopal are at Sanchi Kanakhera, a small village under the brow of a hill some 20 miles North-East of Bhopal which we visited yesterday. We inspected the stone sculptures and statues of the Buddha and an ancient gateway. The ruins appear to be the object of great interest to European gentlemen. Major Alexander Cunningham stayed several weeks in this neighbourhood and examined these ruins most carefully. He took drawings of the place deciphered the inscription and bored shafts down these domes. The results of his investigations were described by him in an English work.

From Shahjahan Begum. Nawab of Bhopal (ruled 1868-1901). Taj-ul iqbal Tarikh Bhopal (A History of Bhopal), translated by H.D. Barstow, 1876.

(i) why was Sanchi an interest to Alexander Cunningham ?

(ii) How was Sanchi related with the Buddhism ?

(iii) How did Shah Jahan Begum conserve Sanchi Stupa ?

### 32. The One Lord

Here is a composition attributed to Kabir :

Tell me, brother, how can there be

No one lord of the world but two ?

Who led you so astray ?

God is called by many names :

Nmaes like Allah, Ram, Karim, Keshav, Hari and Hazrat.

Gold may be shaped into rings and bangles.

Isn't it gold all the same ?

Distinctions are only words we invent .....

Kabir says that are both mistaken.

Neither can find the only Ram. One kills the goat, the other cows.

They waste their lives in disputation.

(i) Name any two scriptures, in which verse, ascribed to Kabir, have been complied.

(ii) How did Kabir describe the 'Ultimate Reality' ?

(iii) Explain the arguments given by Kabir against the lords of the world of different communities.

(iv) Do you agree with Kabir ? Give your own views as well.

### 33. "British element is gone but they have left the mischief behind"

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation ..... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates ? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past.

---

One day, we may be united ..... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear).

When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they have to go so soon. they wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not ?

(i) Explain Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel's views on the issue of separate electorate system.

(ii) In what ways did Sardar Patel explain that "The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind" ?

(iii) Mention the reasons behind Sardar Patel urging the assembly members to get rid of separate electorate.

### **SECTION - E**

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

(a) Banawali, a Harappan Site

(b) Bodh Gaya, a Buddhist Site

(c) Bijapur

**OR**

(d) Vijaynagar

34.2 On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which are the centres of 1857Revolt. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

# INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

