

CBSE UNIT TEST PAPER-03

CLASS - XII (HISTORY)

Time :3 Hours

M.M.100

General Instructions :

- I. Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
- II. Answer to question carrying 2 marks (Part-A question 1 to 5) should not exceed 30 words each.
- III. Answer to question carrying 5 marks (Part B- Section I, II, III Questions 6 to 16) should not exceed 100 words each.
- IV. Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Part C – Questions 17 and 18) should not exceed 250 words each.
- V. Part 'D' has question based on 3 sources.
- VI. Attach map with the answer scripts (Part E)

PART - A

Answer all the questions given bellow:

- Q1. How 'Jati' was evolved in Ancient India? [2]
- Q2. Who were Amarnayakas? Write there are two duties. [2]
- Q3. Write the name of revenue system introduced in Bombay. Mention its any one feature. [2]
- Q4. How did the introduction of railways change the nature of Indian Cities? [2]
- Q5. Explain the concept of 'jajmani' system. [2]

Part -B (Section-I)

Answer any three of the following questions:

- Q6. Mention the various opinions of historians regarding the political life of Harappan civilization. [5]
- Q7. Why did Magadha emerge as the most powerful Mahajanapada in 600 B. C.? [5]
- Q8. How do historians analyse any literary source? [5]

Q9. Explain the teachings of Gautam Buddha. [5]

Part - B (Section - II)

Answer any two of the following questions:

Q10. Analyse the evidences for slavery provided by Ibn Battuta. [5]

Q11. Describe the thoughts of Virshaiva tradition of Karnataka. [5]

Q12. Mention the distinctive features of the Mughal nobility. [5]

Part - B (Section - III)

Answer any three of the following questions:

Q13. Describe the problems faced by census commissioner in British period. [5]

Q14. How did Mahatma Gandhi change the nature of Indian National Movement? [5]

Q15. What do you mean by oral history? Write its two merits and two limitations. [5]

Q16. Discuss the experiences of women during partition of India. [5]

Part - C

Q17. Explain giving examples how the accounts of foreign travelers help in reconstructing the history of India from the 10th to 17th century. [8]

OR

Discuss the major beliefs and practices that characterized Sufism.

Q18. Describe the debate of constituent assembly on division of powers between central and state govts. [8]

OR

Analyse the factors responsible for partition of India.

Part - D

(source Based Questions)

Q19. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow: [3]

Why were Stupas built?

This is an excerpt from the Mahaparinibbana Sutta Part of the Sutra Pitaka : As the Buddha lay dying, Ananda asked him:

“What are we do to Lord with the remains of the Tathagata (another name of the Buddha)?” The Buddha replied, “Hinder not yourselves Ananda by honoring the remains of the Tathagata. Be zealous, be intent on your own good.” But when pressed further, the Buddha said; “At the four cross roads they should erect a thupa (Pali for Stupa) to the Tathagata. And whosoever shall there place garlands or perfume or make a salutation there, or become in its presence calm of heat, that shall long be to them for a profit and joy”

- i) Why were the Satupas built? [2]
- ii) What did Ashoka do with the relics of Buddha? [2]
- iii) Describe the structure of Stupas. [4]

OR

What the kings officials did

Here is an excerpt from account of Megasthenese :-

Of the great officers of state, some superintend the rivers, measure the land as is done in Egypt and inspect the sluices by which water is let out from the main canal into their branches, so that every one may have an equal supply of it. The same persons have charge also of the huntsmen, and are entrusted with the power of rewarding or punishing them according to their deserts. They collect the taxes and superintend the occupations connected with land; as those of the wood cutters, the carpenters the blacksmith, and the miners.

- i) Explain the duties of great officers of state. [3]
- ii) Explain the role of sub-committee for coordinating military activities. [3]
- iii) What did Ashoka do to hold his empire together. [2]

Q20. How tanks were built? [3]

About a tank constructed by Krishnadeva Raya, Paes wrote;

The king made a tank at the mouth of two hills so that all the water will come either one side or the other collect there; and besides this water comes to it from more than three leagues (approximately 15km) by pipes which run along the lower parts of the range outside. This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river. The tank has three large pillars handsomely carved with figures. “These connect above with certain pipes by which they get water when

they have to irrigate their gardens and rice-fields. In order to make this tank the said king broke down a hill In the tank I saw so many people at work that there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand men, looking like ants

- i) Where and why were tanks built by Krishnadeva raya? [2]
- ii) Explain how the tanks were constructed. [2]
- iii) Describe the most prominent water works among the ruins and who built these water works. [4]

OR

Reverence for the jogi

Here is an excerpt from a letter written by Aurangzeb to a jogi in 1661-62:

The possessor of the sublime station, Shiv Murat Guru Anand Nath Jio!

May your reverence remain in peace and happiness ever under the protection of Sri Shiv Jio! A piece of cloth for the cloak and a sum of twenty five rupees which have been sent as offering will reach (your Reverence) Your Reverence may write to us whenever there is any service which can be rendered by us.

- i) Who is the deity the Saint or worship? How do you know it? [2]
- ii) How does Aurangzeb show his respect to him? [2]
- iii) Explain briefly the five principles of Islam. [2]
- iv) How did these universal practices accommodate regional influences in India? Give two examples. [2]

Q21. A ryot petitions [5]

This is an example of a petition from a ryot of the village of Mirajgaon, taluka Karjat, to the collector, Ahmed nagar Deccan Riots commissioner. The Sowkars (Sahukars) have of late began to oppress us. As we cannot earn enough to defray our house hold expense, we are actually forced to beg of them to provide us with money, clothes and grain, which we obtain from not without great difficulty, nor without their compelling us to enter into hard conditions in the bond. Moreover, the necessary clothes and grain are not sold to at cash rates. The prices asked us are generally twenty five or fifty percent more than demand from customers making ready money payments The produce of our fields is also taken by the sowkars who at the time of removing it assure us that it will be

credited to our account, but they do not actually make any mention if it in the accounts. They also refuse to pass us any receipts for the produce so removed by them.

- i) What were the four grievances of the peasants? [4]
- ii) Give one norm that regulated the relationship between the money lender and the ryot? [1]
- iii) What was the 'Limitation Law'? How was it manipulated by the money lender? [3]

OR

Muslim league Resolution : 1940

The league resolution of 1940 demanded :

that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the area in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute "independent states" in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

- i) Mention three things that resolution wanted. [3]
- ii) Did this resolution mention about partition or creation of Pakistan? [1]
- iii) What did the poet Mohammad Iqbal visualize? [2]
- iv) Would the cabinet Mission's idea of a loose confederation have helped avoid partition? Give reasons for your answer. [2]

Part - E

Q22. On the given outline map of India, mark and name any five harappan sites. [5]

OR On the given outline map of India, mark and name any five important centre's of 1857 revolt.

Q23. On an outline map of India, five centres of the Indian National Movement are marked as 1 to 5. Identify and name them. [5]

Note:- Only for blind students.

Give the names of any five important members of the constituent Assembly.

Explain with their contribution.