Total No. of Printed Pages—12

HS/XII/A/Hs/22

2022

HISTORY

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

(i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.

(ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.

(iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 30)

1. Choose and write the correct answer of the following from the given alternatives (any *twenty*) : 1×20=20

(a) The use of ploughshare by the Harappans is suggested from the evidence of a furrowed field found at

(i) Kalibangan

(ii) Lothal

(iii) Sindh

(b) The most unique feature of the Harappan Civilization is

(i) art of government

(ii) city planning

(iii) religion

(c) The Mauryan Empire lasted about

(i) 150 years

(ii) 250 years

(iii) 350 years

(d) The 'Jatakas' were written in

(i) Prakrit

(ii) Pali

(iii) Sanskrit

(e) *Rigveda* was composed in the

(i) Deccan valley

(ii) Gangetic valley

(iii) Sapta-Sindhu valley

(f) The 'family' is the English version of the Sanskrit term

(i) Vamsa

(ii) Kula

(iii) Jati

(g) The practice of erecting Stupas was associated with

(i) Buddhism

(ii) Jainism

(iii) Hinduism

(h) South Indian architecture is mainly the

(i) temple architecture

(ii) domestic building architecture

(iii) palace architecture

(i) The earliest examples of temples in the Dravidian style belong to the

(i) Pallava period

(ii) Chalukya period

(iii) Chola period

(j) The third book of the *Ain-i-Akbari* which covers the fiscal side of Akbar's empire was

(i) *Manzil–abadi*

(ii) *Sipah–abadi*

(iii) *Mulk–abadi*

(k) What is the meaning of Sulh-Kul?

(i) Absolute peace

(ii) Divine guidance

(iii) Peace

(l) The Nayanars were the saints devoted to

(i) Vishnu

(ii) Shiva

(iii) Krishna

(m) The Khalsa Panth or 'the army of the pure' was founded by

(i) Guru Nanak

(ii) Guru Govind Singh

(iii) Guru Arjan Singh

(n) *Rihla* was an account of the famous travels of

(i) Al-Biruni

(ii) Francois Bernier

(iii) Ibn Battuta

(o) To Bernier, Indian towns appeared to be as

(i) big towns

(ii) camp towns

(iii) small towns

(p) The rule of the East India Company was started from

(i) Assam

(ii) Avadh

(iii) Bengal

(q) For the British, the 'Black' areas symbolized

(i) filth and disease

(ii) cleanliness and hygiene

(iii) cholera and plague

(r) Kolkata served as the Capital of India during the British Raj untill

(i) 1911

(ii) 1912

(iii) 1913

(s) Which part of Assam was annexed by the British in 1828?

(i) Upper Assam

(ii) Central Assam

(iii) Lower Assam

(t) One of the important gifts that Assam received from the British colonialism was

(i) tea plantation

(ii) coffee plantation

(iii) jute plantation

(u) The chief organizer of the Revolt in Bihar was

(i) Nana Sahib

(ii) Kunwar Singh

(iii) Mangal Pandey

(v) The 'Grand Old Man of India' was

(i) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(ii) Dadabhai Naoroji

(iii) Surendranath Banerjee

(w) Gandhiji's first experiment on Indian soil in Satyagraha came in 1917 in

(i) Gujarat

(ii) Champaran

(iii) Ahmedabad

(x) Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru

(ii) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(iii) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(y) The Government of India Act, 1935 proposed to create

(i) separate electorate to Muslims

(ii) bicameral federal legislature

(iii) three-tier confederation

2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False* (any *ten*) : 1×10=10

(a) The traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughal (Afghanistan).

(b) The Mauryan Empire had four prominent administrative units.

(c) The Vedas are a large corpus of texts originating in medieval India.

(d) Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya.

(e) Aihole was the cradle of ancient temple architecture.

(f) The term 'Khud-Kashta' refers to peasants who were non-residents of the village.

(g) The Baburnama was translated from Turkish into the Persian.

(h) *Adi Granth* is the sacred book of the Rajputs.

(i) All accounts of foreign travellers are alike.

(j) In 1790, the East India Company introduced a ten-year (decennial) settlement to the Zamindars.

(k) Fort St. George emerged as the nucleus of the White town.

(l) The word Meghalaya literally means the 'abode of the clouds' in Sanskrit.

(m) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was exiled to Bombay.

(n) The Lahore Session of the Congress passed a Resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj.

(o) Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru continued to firmly oppose the idea of Partition.

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 20)

3. Answer any *ten* questions in *2* or *3* sentences each : 2×10=20

(a) Mention the major sites of the Harappan Civilization.

(b) Who were the Kushanas?

(c) What were the aims of the Puranas?

(d) Why were Stupas built?

(e) What are the three styles of temple architecture?

(f) What was the Jati Panchayat?

(g) What is a chronicle?

(h) What are 'great' and 'little' traditions?

(i) What were the two postal systems identified by Ibn Battuta?

(j) Who were the Jotedars?

(k) Give two reasons for the establishment of early hill stations.

(l) Why did the people not favour women education in Assam?

(m) Who was Bakht Khan?

(n) What was the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

(o) Specify the ideals that Pandit Nehru presented in the Objective Resolution.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

4. Answer Question No. *(j)* and any *three* from the rest :

(a) Explain the causes that led to the decline and end of the Harappan Civilization. 12

(b) What are Inscriptions? Describe the limitations of inscriptional evidence. 2+10=12

(c) Describe the Pallava style of architecture. 12

(d) Explain the role of women in the medieval agrarian society. 12

(e) Who was the author of the *Akbarnama*? How did the *Akbarnama* describe the history of Akbar's reign? 2+10=12

(f) How did the Santhals reach Rajmahal Hills? What led to the Santhal Uprising? 6+6=12

(g) Describe the emergence of new social group in Assam. 12

(h) What were the steps taken by the British to suppress the Revolt of 1857? 12

(i) Write an essay on the Civil Disobedience Movement. 12

(j) Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 7×2=14

(i) Chandalas

(ii) Main teachings of Mahavira

(iii) Kabir

(iv) Al-Biruni's description of India

(v) Shillong—A hill station in the East

(vi) Swadeshi Movement

(vii) The Cabinet Mission (1946)

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