Meghalaya Board of School Education

SAMPLE PAPERS

aglasem.com



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) Chalcolithic comes from 'chalcos' which is Greek for

(i) copper

(ii) gold

(iii) silver

(b) John Marshall announced the discovery of a new civilization, the Harappan Civilization in the Indus Valley, to the world in

(i) 1921

(ii) 1924

(iii) 1925

(c) Who was the founder of the Mauryan dynasty?

(i) Ashoka

(ii) Chandragupta Maurya

(iii) Samudragupta

(d) The punch-marked coins were in circulation during the sixth century BCE were made up of

(i) silver and gold

(ii) copper and gold

(iii) silver and copper

(e) The *Dharmasutras* acknowledged as many as

(i) eight forms of marriage

(ii) ten forms of marriage

(iii) twelve forms of marriage

(f) Satavahana rulers were identified through the names derived from that of the

(i) father

(ii) mother

(iii) clan

(g) The Great Stupa at Sanchi is located in the former native State of

(i) Delhi

(ii) Varanasi

(iii) Bhopal

(h) The rock-cut temple architecture at Mahabalipuram are the architectural accomplishments of

(i) Pallava

(ii) Chalukya

(iii) Chola

(i) Vijayanagar Empire was founded by

(i) Vijayalaya

(ii) Rajendra I

(iii) Harihara and Bukka

(j) The village headman was known as

(i) Muqaddam

(ii) Patwari

(iii) Mazdur

(k) The last of the great Mughal kings was

(i) Shah Jahan

(ii) Aurangzeb

(iii) Akbar

(l) The language of the Mughal Court was

(i) Persian

(ii) Turkish

(iii) Hindi

(m) The Alvars were the saints devoted to Lord

(i) Shiva

(ii) Vishnu

(iii) Krishna

(n) The *Kitab-al-Hind* was a book about

(i) Indian religion

(ii) Indian thought and society

(iii) Indian flora and fauna

(o) "A gift of betel is a far greater honour than a gift of gold and silver." Who said these words?

(i) Ibn Batuta

(ii) Francois Bernier

(iii) Al-Biruni

(p) In 1793, Lord Cornwallis introduced the

(i) Ryotwari Settlement

(ii) Permanent Settlement

(iii) Mahalwari Settlement

(q) The first among the European nations to establish port in India was

(i) the Dutch

(ii) the British

(iii) the Portuguese

(r) The East India Company exported opium to China through

(i) Bombay

(ii) Calcutta

(iii) Madras

(s) Following the outbreak of the first Anglo-Burmese War in 1824, the British invaded

(i) Burma

(ii) Assam

(iii) Tibet

(t) Who was popularly known as Danka Shah?

(i) Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah

(ii) Shah Mal

(iii) Kunwar Singh

(u) 'The Relief of Lucknow' is a painting which depicts the seize of Lucknow was drawn by

(i) Joseph Noel Paton

(ii) Colin Campbell

(iii) Thomas Jones Barker

(v) On 20th July 1905, the province of Bengal was divided into two parts by

(i) Lord Hastings

(ii) Lord Curzon

(iii) Lord Canning

(w) In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi intervened in a dispute between the workers and mill owners of

(i) Ahmedabad

(ii) Champaran

(iii) Kheda

(x) The system of separate electorates for the Muslims was introduced by the

(i) Government of India Act, 1935

(ii) Government of India Act, 1919

(iii) Indian Councils Act, 1909

(y) As early as 1930's the Hindustani was accepted as a national language by the

(i) Muslim League

(ii) Hindu Mahasabha

(iii) Congress

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

(a) The longest Harappan Inscription contains only about 26 signs.

(b) The Sri Lankan Chronicle, *Mahavamsa*, established that Ashoka, the Maurya monarch, was the *Devanampiya Piyadassi* of the Inscriptions.

(c) The *Rigveda* was translated into English by James Princep.

(d) Jaina ideas were in circulation in North India before the birth of Vardhamana.

(e) The Dravida was prevalent in the territory between the Vindhayas and the Krishna.

(f) The Mughals applied lower rates of assessment on the crops raised on irrigated lands.

(g) Calligraphy is the art of handwriting.

(h) Kabir is believed to be Muslim by birth but brought up in a Brahman family.

(i) Francois Bernier was associated with the Mughal Court as a physician of Prince Dara Shukoh.

(j) The Paharias were ideal settlers willing to clear forests and ploughing the land with vigour.

(k) Civil lines created by the British symbolized filth and disease.

(l) The British found that Assam Valley was 'surrounded North, East and South by numerous savage and warlike tribes'.

(m) The chief organizer of the Revolt of 1857 in Kanpur was Rani Lakshmi Bai.

(n) In November 1928, the British Government appointed the Indian Statutory Commission called as the Simon Commission.

(o) The Muslim League announced 16th August, 1946 as 'Direct Action Day'.

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 20)

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

(a) Write about Harappan pottery.

(b) What was Ashoka's *Dhamma*?

(c) Mention the four Varnas.

(d) What is hagiography?

(e) Mention the three significant features of the rock-cut caves in Badami.

(f) What were the composition of the village Panchayat in the Mughal agrarian society?

(g) Write about the Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas in the Mughal Court.

(h) What are the Five Pillars of Islam?

(i) What are the major characteristics of Bernier's description of India?

(j) What was the 'stick and carrot' policy?

(k) Differentiate between the 'White town' and the 'Black town'.

(l) Write about the pre-colonial society in the North-East.

(m) Write what you know about Enfield Rifle and Greased Cartridges.

(n) What was the Rowlatt Act?

(o) What is communalism?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

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

(a) Trace the roots of the Harappan Civilization. What was its extent and expanse? 6+6=12

(b) Describe the life and teachings of Gautama Buddha. 4+8=12

(c) Describe the distinguishing features of the Chola architecture. 12

(d) What is a Chronicle? Describe the main features of the Mughal Chronicles. 2+10=12

(e) Who was Al-Biruni? Give an account of his description of India. 4+8=12

(f) Explain how the British land revenue policies changed the life of the artisans. 12

(g) Describe the role of the Baptist Missionaries in promoting local languages and modern education in North-East India. 12

(h) How did the Revolt of 1857 start and spread? 12

(i) Give an account of the Khilafat Movement and the Non-Cooperation Movement. 12

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

(i) Mauryan administration

(ii) The *Mahabharata*

(iii) Village artisans during the Mughal agrarian society

(iv) Guru Nanak

(v) Architectural style of colonial period

(vi) The Struggling Mahatma—Local movement and localized leadership

(vii) Partition—A holocaust

★★★

Sample Papers

- CBSE Sample Papers
- ICSE / ISC Board Sample Papers
- AP Board Sample Papers
- Assam Board Sample Papers
- Bihar Board Sample Papers
- Chhattisgarh Board Sample Papers
- Goa Board Sample Papers
- Gujarat Board Sample Papers
- Haryana Board Sample Papers
- HP Board Sample Papers
- J&K State Board Sample Papers
- Jharkhand Board Sample Papers
- Karnataka Board Sample Papers
- Kerala Board Sample Papers

Sample Papers

- MP Board Sample Papers
- Maharashtra Board Sample Papers
- Manipur Board Sample Papers
- Mizoram Board Sample Papers
- Orissa Board Sample Papers
- Punjab Board Sample Papers
- Rajasthan Board Sample Papers
- Tamil Nadu Board Sample Papers
- Telangana State Board Sample Papers
- Tripura Board Sample Papers
- UP Board Sample Papers
- Uttarakhand Board Sample Papers
- West Bengal Board Sample Papers

