

**General Instructions:**

- i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii) **Section A** – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii) **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.
- iv) **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.
- v) **Section D** – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vi) **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.
- vii) 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.
- viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION – A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS) (1 x 21 = 21 marks)**

- 1. Banawali, an ancient site of Harappan culture, is located in which of the following modern Indian state?
  - A. Punjab
  - B. Haryana
  - C. Himachal Pradesh
  - D. Uttarakhand
- 2. Who among the following was the first Director General of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)?
  - A. R. E. M. Wheeler
  - B. John Marshall
  - C. Daya Ram Sahni
  - D. Alexander Cunningham

- 3. Identify the character of the Mahabharata for the following information:

- Was a nishada
- Considered Dronacharya as his Guru
- Gave his right thumb to Dronacharya as Guru dakshina

Options :

- A. Ghatotkatch
  - B. Eklavya
  - C. Nakul
  - D. Sahdeva
- 4. Identify the picture from the given option:

- A. A sculpture in Mahabalipuram
- B. Gajalaxmi
- C. shalabhanjika motif
- D. Kailashnath Temple, Ellora



- 5. Which of the following statements is correct about Prabhavati Gupta?
  - A. She was a Mauryan Queen.
  - B. She had no access to resources.
  - C. She did not donate land.
  - D. She was the daughter of Chandragupta II.
- 6. Which of the following statements are true regarding Buddha?
  - (i) Buddha was the son of a chief of Sakya clan.
  - (ii) He had a sheltered upbringing within the Sangha.
  - (iii) He was informed of the harsh realities of life as a prince.
  - (iv) He was deeply anguished when he saw an old man and a sick man.

Choose the correct option :

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (i) and (iv)
- D. (ii) and (iv)

7. Who among the following founded the Mauryan Empire?  
 A. Ashoka B. Kautilya  
 C. Chandragupta Maurya D. Vikramaditya

8. Match List I with List II :

List I (Saints)		List II (Traditions)	
i.	Andal	1.	Sufi
ii.	Basavanna	2.	Lingayat
iii.	Karaikkal Ammaiyar	3.	Alvar
iv.	Baba Farid	4.	Nayanar

Options:

- A. i - 1, ii - 3, iii - 2, iv - 4  
 B. i - 2, ii - 4, iii - 1, iv - 3  
 C. i - 3, ii - 2, iii - 4, iv - 1  
 D. i - 4, ii - 1, iii - 3, iv - 2
9. Who among the following travellers belonged to Portugal?  
 A. Ibn Battuta B. Marco Polo  
 C. Duarte Barbosa D. Al-Biruni
10. Which of the following statements regarding Francois Bernier are correct?  
 (i) He was a doctor, philosopher and historian.  
 (ii) He came to the Mughal Empire in search of opportunities.  
 (iii) He became physician to Prince Dara Shikoh.  
 (iv) Bernier's works were published in Spain.

Choose the correct options:

- A. (i), (ii) and (iii) B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
 C. (i), (iii) and (iv) D. (i), (ii) and (iv)
11. There were three constituents of village community during the Mughals they were, the cultivators, the panchayat and the village headmen. Identify the term used for the village headmen from the options.  
 A. Kamil B. Major C. Muqaddam D. Asamis

12. Fill in the blank:

The local merchant of the Vijayanagara Empire participated in the trade of horses were called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Gajapati B. Mahanayakas  
 C. Kudirai Chettis D. Narapati
13. In which of the following places is the Brihadishvara temple situated?  
 A. Bijapur B. Belur C. Vijayanagara D. Thanjavur
14. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and select the correct option:

Assertion (A) : Our major source to know agrarian history of 16th and 17th centuries is the chronicle known as Ain-i-Akbari.

Reason (R) : This text meticulously recorded the arrangements made by the state to ensure cultivation, collect revenue and relations between state and zamindars.

- A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).  
 B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).  
 C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.  
 D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
15. Who among the following was the Emperor at Delhi during the 1857 Revolt?  
 A. Birjis Qadr B. Aurangzeb  
 C. Bahadur Shah D. Farukh Siyar

16. Match List I with List II :

List I (EVENT)		List II (CORRELATION)	
i.	Fifth Report	1.	Zamindari system
ii.	Deccan Riot Commission	2.	Santhal land
iii.	Damin-i-ko	3.	Cotton boom
iv.	American Civil War	4.	Ryotwari system

Choose the correct option :

- A. i -2, ii -1, iii -3, iv- 4  
 B. i -3, ii -2, iii -1, iv -4  
 C. i -1, ii -4, iii -2, iv- 3  
 D. i -4, ii- 3, iii -1, iv- 2
17. Who among the following was considered as a political mentor by Gandhiji?  
 A. Dadabhai Naoroji  
 B. Lala Lajpat Rai  
 C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
 D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
18. Gandhiji told the privileged invitees that "there is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India". There can be no spirit of self-government about us," In which meeting did Gandhiji made this statement, choose from the options.  
 A. At Champaran  
 B. At Foundation of Indian National Congress  
 C. At the opening of Banaras Hindu University  
 D. Round Table Conference
19. Who among the following served as Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?  
 A. K. M. Munshi  
 B. B. N. Rao  
 C. B. R. Ambedkar  
 D. S. N. Mukherjee
20. Which one of the following languages was emphasized by Gandhiji for the status of national language?  
 A. Persian  
 B. Hindustani  
 C. Sanskrit  
 D. English
21. Who among the following assumed leadership of the Revolt of 1857 from Arrah, Bihar?  
 A. Kunwar Singh  
 B. Nana Saheb  
 C. Tatya Tope  
 D. Shah Mal

**SECTION – B (SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS) (3 x 6 = 18 marks)**

22. Describe the distinct views of archaeologists on the central authority of Harappa.
23. Why is the mid-first millennium BCE often considered as the turning point in the world history? Explain.  
 (OR)  
 Why was Buddha considered as one of the most influential teachers of his time? Explain.
24. Domingo Paes has called the Mahanavami Dibba of Vijayanagara Empire as 'The house of Victory'. Justify.
25. Explain the views of Ibn Battuta on Indian cities.  
 (OR)  
 Explain how Bernier found the crown ownership of land as being harmful for both the state and its people in the Mughal Empire.
26. Examine the relationship of the Indian Sepoys with their superior white officers in the years preceding the uprising of 1857.
27. The salt march was a notable event in the Indian freedom movement. Examine the statement.

**SECTION – C (LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS) (3 x 8 = 24 marks)**

28. "According to Brahmanical theory, only Kshatriyas could be kings in the early states, however several other ruling lineages probably had different origins". Explain the statement with examples from ancient India.  
 (OR)  
 "Given the diversity of the subcontinent, there have been populations in early states, whose social practices were not influenced by the Brahmanical ideas". Explain the statement.

29. Explain the philosophy and teachings of Guru Nanak Dev.  
(OR)  
Explain the beliefs and practices of Sufism.
30. Why did Paharias invade plains where settled agriculturalists lived and how was peace purchased by the Zamindars? Explain.  
(OR)  
Examine the causes for the failure of Zamindars to pay the revenue demand during the last decade of the century.

**SECTION – D (SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS) (3 x 4 = 12 marks)**

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

**What the king's officials did**

Here is an excerpt from the account of Megasthenes:

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 canals 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 woodcutters, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the miners.

- 31.1 Who was Megasthenes? (1)
- 31.2 How is Megasthenes description helpful in understanding the administrative role of the king? (2)
- 31.3 How were the roles of supervisory officers important? (1)
32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:


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!

- 32.1 What is Babur Nama? (1)
- 32.2 Explain the distinctive features of agrarian society. (2)
- 32.3 How did the peasants meet the needs of water. (1)

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

**“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.

- 33.1 Which was the mighty revolution discussed by Nehru in the passage? (1)
- 33.2 What was the 'Oath of the Tennis Court'? (2)
- 33.3 Which qualities of the American Constitution are highlighted by Nehru? (1)

**SECTION – E (MAP QUESTIONS) (5 marks)**

34. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:
- Kalibangan- a mature Harappan site
  - Bharhut- an important Buddhist site
  - Vijayanagara – Capital of Krishnadeva Raya's empire

On the same political outline map of India, two places are related to British Control in 1857 and are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-