

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN  
JAMMU REGION  
PRE BOARD -1 (2025-26)  
SET-1**

**CLASS – XII  
Time: 3 hours**

**SUBJECT – HISTORY (027)  
Maximum Marks: 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 objective type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence /one options 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 each.
- 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 each.
- 5) Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions carrying 4 marks (1+1+2) with three sub parts .
- 6) Section-E - Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification (2marks) and location (3 marks) of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

**SECTION – A**

**MCQ TYPE QUESTIONS ( 1 X 21 = 21)**

1. In which of the following sites was found the seated male sculpture of the 'Priest King'
  - a) Amri
  - b) Kalibangan
  - c) Kot diji
  - d) Mohanjodaro
  
2. Who among the following is also known as father of Indian Archaeology?
  - (a) John Marshall
  - (b) Alexander Cunningham
  - (c) REM Wheeler
  - (d) RS Bisht
  
3. Match the following and choose the correct option:





14. Identify the Jins-i-Kamil crops from the following options
- a) Cotton and Wheat
  - b) Rice and Wheat
  - c) Cotton and Sugarcane
  - d) Rice and Sugarcane

15. Which one of the following is true?
- 1. Paharias followed jhum cultivation.
  - 2. They lived in huts within tamarind groves.
  - 3. They collected Mahua flower for food.

**Codes;**

- a) Only 1
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 2
- d) 1 and 3

16. What was auctioned in Burdwan in 1797?
- a) Estates
  - b) Jewelleries
  - c) Painting
  - d) Clothes

17. Which term refers to a collective disobedience of rules and regulations within Armed forces?

- a) Revolution
- b) Revolt
- c) Mutiny
- d) Uprising

18. "Relief of Lucknow" was painted by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Felice Beato
  - b) Thomas Jones Barker
  - c) Francis Grant
  - d) William Prinsep

19. Who represent the Congress on second round table conference?

- a) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- b) S N Banerjee
- c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

20. "Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny ....." Who made this speech?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- c) Rajindra Prasad
- d) Sardar Patel

21. Under which act the elections were held in 1937?

- a) Government of India Act 1909
- b) Government of India Act 1919.
- c) Government of India Act 1935
- d) Government of India Act 1942

## **SECTION – B**

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3X6 = 18)**

22. The Archaeological records provided no immediate answer to the Harappan central Authority." Analyse different views given on the same.

OR

How have historians provided new insight into the subsistence strategies of the Harappan culture?

23. The Mahabharata is a story of changing relationships." Discuss. How did it strengthen the ideal of patriline?

24. "India had a unique system of communication during the fourteenth century." Examine the statement of Ibn-Battuta.

25. Describe the beliefs of Virashaiva tradition in Karnataka.

26. Why was the Charkha chosen as a symbol of Nationalism?

27. Examine the provision of Subsidiary Alliance system devised by Lord Wellesly in 1798.

OR

'Rumours and prophecies played a part in moving people to action". Examine the statement in the context of 1857.

## **SECTION – C**

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS ( 3 X 8 = 24)**

28. Explain how the ideas of Puranic Hinduism developed in different ways within the tradition.

OR

Critically examine why the stupa at Sanchi survived while Amaravati stupa did not.

29. Explain the role played by Zamindars during 16th and 17th centuries in India.

OR

Describe the Land Revenue System of the Mughal Empire during the reign of Akbar.

30. Explain how Gandhiji's mass appeal was undoubtedly genuine in the context of Indian politics and how it contributed to his success in broadening the basis of Nationalism.

OR

Quit India movement was genuinely a mass movement bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians. Elucidate the statement with suitable examples.

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

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

**How Could Men and Women Acquire Wealth?**

For men, the Manusmriti declares, there are seven means of acquiring wealth: inheritance, finding, purchase, conquest, investment, work, and acceptance of gifts from good people.

For women, there is six means: acquiring wealth: what was given in front of the fire (marriage) or the bridal procession, or as a token of affection, and what she got from her brother, mother, or father. She could also acquire wealth through any subsequent gift and whatever her “affectionate” husband might give her.

Answers the following questions

- (i) What does Manusmriti say about the paternal estate?
- (ii) According to Manusmriti, by which means could the men acquire wealth?
- (iii) What were the means for the women to acquire wealth? What was called the Stridhana?

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

**A Sprawling City**

This is an excerpt from Domingo Paes’s description of Vijayanagara:

The size of this city I do not write here, because it cannot all be seen from any one spot, but I climbed a hill whence I could see a great part of it; I could not see it all because it lies between several ranges of hills. What I saw from thence seemed to be as large as Rome, and very beautiful to the sight; there are many groves of trees within it, in the gardens of the houses, and many conduits of water which flow into the midst of it, and in places there are lakes; and the king has close to his palace a palm-grove and other rich fruit-bearing trees.

Answers the following questions;

- (i) From where has this excerpt been taken?
- (ii) Where did the writer see Vijayanagara? Why could he not see it completely?
- (iii) How did he like that part of the city which he saw?

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

**The British element is gone, but they have Left the mischief behind”**

**Sardar Vallabhbhai 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 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 will 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?

Answers the following questions;

- (i) What did Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel say in opposition to the provision of separate electorates?
- (ii) What were the evil-effects of the separate electorates?
- (iii) What did he say while making an appeal to abolish separate electorates?

**SECTION – E**

**MAP BASED QUESTIONS( 1 X 5 = 5)**

34. (34.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- (i) Sanchi – A Stupa
- (ii) Dholavira – Indus Valley Site
- (iii) Lahore -Territory under the Control of Mughals

OR

Thanjavur

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

# INDIA

Political



