

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
JAMMU REGION
PRE BOARD -1 (2025-26)
SET-2**

CLASS – XII

Time: 3 hours

General Instructions:

SUBJECT – HISTORY (027)

Maximum Marks: 80

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- 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.
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SECTION- A.
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1x21=21Marks

1. Assertion (A): Irrigation played an important role in agriculture during the Harappan period, and traces of canals have been found at Shortughai in Afghanistan.

Reason (R): Few canals are found in Harappan sites because the region was naturally rich in water sources like rivers, wells, and reservoirs.

Options:

- A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is true, but R is false.
- D) A is false, but R is true.

2. Mesopotamian texts mention contact with regions such as Magan, Dilmun, and Meluhha. Archaeologists believe that the term Meluhha was used to refer to:

- A) The Harappan region
- B) Oman
- C) The island of Bahrain
- D) None of these

3. To demonstrate their godlike authority, the Kushana rulers assumed which of the following titles?

- A) Samantas
- B) Devaputra
- C) Mahamatta
- D) Samrat

4. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Gotra?

- A. Every gotra was associated with a Vedic sage, and all members of that gotra were regarded as his descendants.
- B. People belonging to the same gotra were allowed to marry each other.
- C. Women were not required to adopt the gotra of their husbands after marriage.
- D. The practice of gotra was uniform throughout the subcontinent, with no regional variations.

5. During Buddhist times, teachers often debated their philosophies in a kutagarashala. What does the term kutagarashala mean?

- A) A Buddhist monastery where monks permanently resided
- B) A hut with a pointed roof where debates and discussions were held
- C) A royal court hall where kings settled disputes
- D) A marketplace where mendicants gathered to collect alms.

6. 'It seems to me a suicidal and indefensible policy to allow the country to be looted of original works of ancient art'. This statement was given by

- A. Walter Elliot
- B. Colin Mackenzie
- C. Alexander Cunningham.
- D. H.H. Cole

7. Which one of the following statements is Not correct regarding Jati ?

- A. According to Brahmanical theory jati was determined by birth.
- B. While the number of varnas was limited to four, the number of jatis had no such limit.
- C. Jatis were strictly rigid and never associated with specific occupations or

professions.

D. Jatis belonging to a common profession were sometimes organised into guilds called shrenis.

8. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding Bernier's description of camp towns in seventeenth-century India?

- A. Camp towns were independent centers with stable economic and social bases.
- B. Camp towns thrived even after the imperial court shifted elsewhere.
- C. Camp towns existed mainly due to the imperial camp and declined once it moved away.
- D. The urban population in Mughal India was smaller than that of Western Europe during the same period.

9. Match the list I with list II and choose the correct option

List 1 (Persons)	List 2 (Profession)
A. Nagarsheth.	1. Physician
B. Hakim	2. Chief of merchant community
C. Wakil	3. Teacher
D. Mulla	4. Lawyer

Options:-

- a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- c) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- d) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

10. Which text compiled by the Alvars was regarded as the "Tamil Veda" and considered as significant as the Sanskrit Vedas cherished by the Brahmanas?

- A. Tondaradippodi
- B. Tevaram
- C. Tasawwuf
- D. Divyaprabandham

11. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I (Region)	Column II (Terms used)
1. Turkey	a. Yavanas
2. Tajikistan	b. Turushka
3. Persia	c. Parashika

4. Greeks	d.Tajika
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Options :

- A) 1-a, 2- b, 3-c, 4 -d
- B) 1- b, 2 -d, 3- c, 4 -a
- C) 1- c, 2 -a, 3 -d, 4 -b
- D) 1 -d, 2- c, 3 -b, 4 -a

12. Identify the Ruler of the Medieval India with the help of following information :

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">1.He earned the title “Establisher of the Yavana Kingdom.”2. He composed the treatise on statecraft, Amuktamalyadain the Telugu language.3. His death took place in the year 1529. |
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- A) Rama Raya
- B) Harihara
- C) Krishnadeva Raya
- D) Bukka

13. _____ did not reside in the village where they worked but cultivated land in other areas on a contractual basis, either by choice or due to compulsion such as economic hardship after a famine. Identify which cultivator this refers to

- A. Muzarian
- B. Asamis
- C. Khud Kashta
- D. Pahi kashta

14. During the eighteenth century, artisans were remunerated with a small daily allowance and diet money through a system called?

- A) Mansabdari system
- B) Jajmani system
- C) Zamindari system
- D) Iqta system

15. Identify the given image from the following options:



- A. Mehtab Chand supported Britishers during Santhal rebellion.
- B. Sindhu Maniji ,the leader of Santhal region.
- C. Bahadur Shah, old Mughal Emperor.
- D. Kunwar Singh, a zamindar of Bihar.

16. Which of the following statement is Not correct about jotedars?

- A).Jotedars often lived in villages and directly controlled poor peasants, unlike zamindars who usually resided in towns.
- B). Most of the land held by jotedars was cultivated by sharecroppers, who gave half the produce to them after harvest.
- C). They were most powerful in North Bengal and were known by different names like Haoladars and Gantidars.
- D). Jotedars supported the zamindars in increasing the jama and paid regular revenue to the zamindars.

17.Which artist painted “Relief of Lucknow,” a British picture meant to evoke various emotions and commemorate the heroes who saved the English during the siege of Lucknow?

- A) Henry Lawrence.
- B) Colin Campbell.
- C) Thomas Jones Barker.
- D) James Outram.

18. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option:

- 1.First Round Table Conference
- 2.First War of Independence
- 3.Rowlatt Act
- 4.Opening of Banaras Hindu University

Options:

- A. 1 , 2 , 4 , 3

- B. 2 , 4 , 3 , 1
- C. 4 , 2 , 1 , 3
- D. 3 , 1 , 2 , 4

19. What caused the shift in British officers' attitudes towards the sepoys over time?

- A) British officials became more interested in Indian culture and started respecting sepoys as equals.
- B) British officials began to feel a sense of superiority and started treating sepoys as racial inferiors.
- C) British officials started providing higher salaries and better facilities to sepoys, leading to improved relationships.
- D) British officials included sepoys in important decision-making processes and promoted them based on merit.

20. Which historical initiatives served as the primary inspiration for the Indian Constitution's concepts of justice and equality?

- A. The impact of British rule
- B. Reform movements and freedom struggles.
- C. Quit India Movement.
- D. Borrowing from foreign constitutions

21. Which of the following statement is Not correct regarding the Separate electorates?

- A. Separate electorates provoked anger among the nationalists.
- B. It was considered a British strategy to divide Indians.
- C. The experience of Partition made nationalists reject separate electorates, fearing further riots, civil war, and violence.
- D. Pant was in favour of demand for separate electorates.

SECTION- B
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

3x6=18

22. What makes it challenging for historians to trace the exact agricultural practices of the Harappans?

Or

Discuss how burials provide evidence of social and economic differences in Harappan culture?

23. Explain how property ownership and inheritance were regulated on the basis of gender during sixth century?

24. How did Al-Biruni argue that social divisions were not a phenomenon unique to India?

25. Examine how zamindars in Mughal India gained power through their economic resources and military strength?

26. How did the Permanent Settlement aim to resolve the crisis in Bengal's rural economy?

27. Discuss the ways in which the dispossession of the taluqdars led to new hardships for peasants during British rule?

Or

“The sources reveal the mind of officials, they tell us very little about what the rebels of 1857 wanted” Examine and explain the statement.

SECTION C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

3x8=24

28. Discuss the measures adopted by the Mauryans to rule a vast empire. To what extent was a uniform administrative system feasible in such a large empire?

Or

Examine the strategies used by rulers in the first century to assert their authority and legitimacy and how early narrative literature reflects tensions between the rulers and their people?

29. How did the temple complexes of Vijayanagara act not only as sacred spaces but also indicators of royal authority?

Or

Why did the fortifications of Vijayanagara leave such a strong impression on observers like Abdur Razzaq and what features made them unique among contemporary cities?

30. How did the enactment of the Rowlatt Act contribute to the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement, and why was the Non-Cooperation Movement eventually called off?

Or

How was Indian nationalism transformed under Gandhiji's leadership by 1922 and which groups started participating more actively in the movement?

SECTION -D
SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

3x4=12

31. Read the given passage and answer the following questions. (1+1+2=4)

Just as the Buddha's teachings were compiled by his followers, the teachings of Mahavira were also recorded by his disciples. These were often in the form of stories, which could appeal to ordinary people. Here is one example, from a Prakrit text known as the UttaradhyayanaSutta, describing how a queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world:

If the whole world and all its treasures were yours, you would not be satisfied, nor would all this be able to save you. When you die, O king and leave all things behind, dhamma alone, and nothing else, will save you. As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world). I shall live as a nun without offspring, without desire, without the love of gain, and without hatred

Those who have enjoyed pleasures and renounced them, move about like the wind, and go wherever they please, unchecked like birds in their flight ...

Leave your large kingdom abandon what pleases the senses, be without attachment and property, then practise severe penance, being firm of energy...

31.1. By what name was Mahavira known before the sixth century BCE?

31.2 What is considered the most significant idea in Jainism?

31.3. When Mahavira says, "Even if the whole world with all its treasures belonged to you, it could not satisfy or save you," what message is he trying to give?

32. Read the given passage and answer the following questions. (2+1+1=4)

I (the author, Amir Hasan Sijzi) had the good fortune of kissing his (Shaikh NizamuddinAuliya's) feet At this time a local ruler had sent him the deed of ownership to two gardens and much land, along with the provisions and tools for their maintenance. The ruler had also made it clear that he was relinquishing all his rights to both the gardens and land. The master... had not accepted that gift. Instead, he had lamented: "What have I to do with gardens and fields and lands? ... None of our spiritual masters had engaged in such activity. Sultan Then he told an appropriate story: Ghiyasuddin, who at that time was still known as Ulugh Khan, came to visit Shaikh Fariduddin (and) offered some money and ownership deeds for four villages to the Shaikh, the money being for the benefit of the dervishes (sufis), and the land for his use. Smiling, Shaikh al Islam (Fariduddin) said: 'Give me the money. I will dispense it

to the dervishes. But as for those land deeds, keep them. There are many who long for them. Give them away to such persons.

32.1. Why did rulers try to associate themselves with Sufi saints during their reign?

32.2. By what title was NizamuddinAuliya respectfully addressed by his disciples?

32.3. In which place was the khanqah (hospice) of Shaikh NizamuddinAuliya situated?

33. Read the given passage and answer the following questions. (2+1+1=4)

Welcoming the Objectives Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru, N.G. Ranga said:

Sir, there is a lot of talk about minorities. Who are the real minorities? Not the Hindus in the so-called Pakistan provinces, not the Sikhs, not even the Muslims. No, the real minorities are the masses of this country. These people are so depressed and oppressed and suppressed till now that they are not able to take advantage of the ordinary civil rights. What is the position? You go to the tribal areas. According to law, their own traditional law, their tribal law, their lands cannot be alienated. Yet our merchants go there, and in the so-called free market they are able to snatch their lands. Thus, even though the law goes against this snatching away of their lands, still the merchants are able to turn the tribal people into veritable slaves by various kinds of bonds, and make them hereditary bond-slaves. Let us go to the ordinary villagers. There goes the money-lender with his money and he is able to get the villagers in his pocket. There is the landlord himself, the zamindar, and the malguzar and there are the various other people who are able to exploit these poor villagers. There is no elementary education even among these people. These are the real minorities that need protection and assurances of protection. In order to give them the necessary protection, we will need much more than this Resolution

33.1. What did Ranga mean when he said, "we will need much more than this Resolution?"

33.2. How did N.G. Ranga redefine the idea of "minorities" while discussing the Objectives Resolution?

33.3. In what ways did Ranga highlight the exploitation of tribal communities despite protective laws?

SECTION- E
MAP BASED QUESTIONS

1x5=5

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

- I. Kalibangan- A Harappan site. (1)
- II. Bodh Gaya – Buddhist site. (1)
- III. Kolar- Territory under Vijayanagara Empire. (1)

Or

Mysore –Territory under Vijayanagara Empire.

34.2. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A' and 'B' as the territories under the British in 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

MARKING SCHEME

