

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN ERNAKULUM REGION
PREBOARD II [2018]
HISTORY [XII]**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) *Answer to questions no. 1 to 3 carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.*
- (ii) *Answer to questions no.4 to 9 carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words each. Students should attempt only five questions in this section.*
- (iii) *Answer to questions no. 10 to 12 carrying 8 marks should not exceed 350 words each. Students should attempt only three questions from this section.*
- (iv) *Questions no. 13 to 15 are source based questions and have no internal choice*
- (v) *Map question 16 includes identification and significance test items. Attach the map with the answer -book.*

PART A

(Very Short Answer Based Questions)

2x3=6

- 1) How have the Prashastis drawn the factual information about the Gupta rulers?
- 2) The Lingayats disapproved certain practices of the Dharmashashtras. Cite any two such practices.
- 3) Name the region where the Lottery Committee initiated town planning during the 18th century. Mention any one feature of it.

OR

State any two features of Neo-Gothic style of architecture.

PART – B (Short Answer Based Questions)

4x6=24

- 4) Why were the water resources of the Vijayanagara Empire developed? Give reasons.
- 5) What evidences have been put forward to explain the collapse of the Harappan civilisation?
- 6) Explain the sources used by historian to reconstruct the history of Mauryan Empire?
- 7) The nobility was recruited consciously by the Mughal rulers from diverse ethnic and religious groups' .Justify

OR

Analyse the diplomatic and political relationship of the Mughals with the neighbouring empires.

8) Examine the circumstances that led to the passing of Limitation law?

OR

“By the 1850s, the Santhals felt that the time had come to rebel against zamindars, moneylenders and the colonial state.” Identify aspects related with the statement.

9) Highlight the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels of 1857.

PART C
Long Answer Questions

8x3=24

10) Analyse the role of Zamindars during the Mughal period.

11) Analyse the distinctive aspects of the oral testimonies to understand the history of partition of British India.

OR

Examine various events that led to the partition of British India.

12) What were the rules of gotra as given in Brahmanical practice? Give some example to show that these rules were not always followed

PART D
(Source based questions)

7x3=21

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

13) Here is a story from the *Adi Parvan* of the *Mahabharata* :

Once Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Ekalavya, a forest-dwelling *nishada* (a hunting community). When Drona, who knew the *dharma*, refused to have him as his pupil, Ekalavya returned to the forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating it as his teacher, began to practise on his own. In due course, he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog, wandering in the woods, came upon Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the dark *nishada* wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed, Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Ekalavya, who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona.

Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this. Drona approached Ekalavya, who immediately acknowledged and honoured him as his teacher. When Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offered it. But thereafter, when he shot with his remaining fingers, he was no longer as fast as he had been before. Thus, Drona kept his word : no one was better than Arjuna.

(1) Why did Drona refuse to have Ekalavya as his pupil ? (2)

(2) How did Ekalavya react to the demand of his Guru ? (3)

(3) Mention two versions of *Guru-Shishya Parampara* mentioned in the given extract. (2)

The Child Sati

14) This is perhaps one of the most poignant descriptions by Bernier :

At Lahore, I saw a most beautiful young widow sacrificed, who could not, I think, have been more than twelve years of age. The poor little creature appeared more dead than alive when she approached the dreadful pit: the agony of her mind cannot be described; she trembled and wept bitterly; but three or four of the Brahmanas, assisted by an old woman who held her under the arm, forced the unwilling victim toward the fatal spot, seated her on the wood, tied her hands and feet, lest she should run away, and in that situation the innocent creature was burnt alive. I found it difficult to repress my feelings and to prevent their bursting forth into clamorous and unavailing rage ...

(1) Why did Bernier consider this treatment as a crucial marker of the difference between western and eastern societies? (3)

(2) What role did the Indian patriarchal society play towards this social evil? (2)

(3) Compare the condition of the women of the era mentioned above to that of today. (2)

15) **No space for divided loyalty**

Govind Ballabh pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self: For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the state .If in a democracy you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group ,instead of suppressing his extravagance , cares nought for larger or other interests then democracy is doomed.

1) Why did Govind Ballabh pant lay more stress on the art of self-discipline? 2

2) What was considered important for the success of democracy? 3

3) In Democracies one should care less for himself and more for other'. Give your views on this philosophy. 2

16 . On the outline **Map** of India locate Dholavira and Agra –the capital city of Mughals (2)

On the same map of India three centres related to the freedom struggle have been marked as A,B,C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn.

(3)



