

JB ACADEMY, AYODHYA
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2025-26)
CLASS – XII, SUB: HISTORY

Time – 3 Hours

Marks : 80

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. (Word limit 60-80 word's)
- (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. There is no overall choice in the question paper.

SECTION - A

Answer the following

(1X21=21)

1) The bones of this /these animal/s were not found in at Harappa site

- I. Sheep II. Pig III. Ghariyal IV Tiger

- A) I, IV. B) II, III
C) I, III. D) Only IV

2) Match the following correctly:

List - I

- (a) Rakhal Das Banerjee
- (b) S.N Roy
- (c) Dayaram Sahni
- (d) Alexander Cunningham.

List - II

- i) First director general of ASI
- ii) Discovered seals in Harappa
- iii) Discovered seals at Mohenjo-Daro similar to Harappa
- iv) Authored The story of civilization

- A). (a)- i (b)- ii. (c)- iii. (d)- iv
B). (a)- ii (b)- iii . (c)- i (d)- iv
C). (a)- iii (b)- ii. (c)- iv. (d)- i
D). (a)- iii (b)- iv (c)- ii (d)- i

3) Which of the following is/are NOT considered as a possible reason/s for the end of Harappan civilization.

- I. Floods II. Afforestation III. Fire IV Climatic changes

- A) I, IV. B) II, III C) Only II D) Only IV

4) In which of the following are the problems of archaeological interpretation most evident.

- A) Architecture. B) Religious practices
C) Social structure. D) Occupational structure

5) Arrange the following in the chronological order.

- I Reign of Ashoka. II. Invasion of Alexander
III. Kushan period. IV Rise of Buddhism

- A) IV, II, I, III. B) II, III, I, IV C) I, III, II, IV D) IV , III, II, I

6) Scholars in late 19th and early 20th centuries were primarily interested in histories of
I. Kings II. Inventions III. Religion IV. Travellers

- A) I, IV. B) II, III
C) Only I. D) Only IV

7) Arrange the following in the chronological order:

- I. Beginning of Gupta rule II. End of mauryan Empire
III. Repair of Sudarshan lekh by rudradaman IV. Rise of Harshvardhan as a king of Kannauj

- A) IV, II, I, III. B) II, III, I, IV
C) I, III, II, IV D) II, I, III, IV

8). Identify the false statement/s

- I. Many Kushan rulers adopted the title of Devaputhra
II. Devanampiya title is often referred to Ashoka.
III. Agni and Som are the gods mentioned in Vedas
IV. Prayag prashasti was written in praise of Prabhavati Gupta.

- A) I, IV. B) II, III C) Only II D) Only IV

9) The first gold coins issued by Kushanas were virtually identical in weight with those issued by -

- A) Roman and Parthian rula B) Parthian and Magadh rulers
C) Roman and Magadh rulers D) Sakas and Satvahna rulers

10) What describes the plight of the Subjects of a wicked king?

- A) Gandatindu Jatak B) Panchtantra C) Puran D) Vayu Shastra

11) Assertion: The decipherment of Kharoshti was aided by Indo- Greek coins.

Reason: These coins contained the names of Kings written in both Pali and Kharoshti allowing scholars to compare letters.

- A) Both A and R is true and R is the correct reason for A.
B) Both A and R is true and R is not the correct reason for A.
C) A is true and R is false.
D) Both A and R is false

12) This sculpture was discovered at this place.



Fig 1

- A) Bodhgaya B) Amravati
C) Deoband D) Sanchi

- 13) In Fig 1, to which historical period or century does this sculpture date back?
 A) Approximately second century CE
 B) Approximately third century BCE.
 C) Approximately 8th century CE
 D) Approximately 15th century CE.
- 14). Assertion: The Buddha encouraged extreme mortification to overcome suffering.
 Reason: The Buddha abandoned extreme penance after realizing that it did not lead to enlightenment and instead meditated for several days to reach self realization.
 A) Both A and R is true and R is the correct Reason for A.
 B) Both A and R is true and R is not the correct Reason for A.
 C) A is true and R is false.
 D) A is false and R is true
- 15) Assertion: Mortar was used as a cementing agent for massive construction work in Vijayanagar Empire.
 Reason: The fortress walls were wedge shaped.
 A) Both. A and. R is true and R is the correct Reason for A.
 B) Both A and R is true and R is not the correct Reason for A.
 C) A is true and R is false.
 D) A is false and R is true
- 16) Assertion: Al-Biruni approved of the notion of social pollution in the caste system
 Reason: He believed that everything impure strives to regain purity, just as the sun purifies the air and salt prevents water pollution.
 A) Both A and R is true and R is the correct reason for A.
 B) Both A and R is true and R is not the correct reason for A.
 C) A is true and R is false.
 D) A is false and R is true
- 17) Match the following :

<u>List - 1</u>	<u>List - 2</u>
a) Karl Marx	i) An Italian traveler who explained how silver poured into India.
b) Jean Baptiste Tavernier	ii) Asiatic mode of production..
c) Giovanni Careri	iii) A French jeweller fascinated with Indian trade.
d) Duarte Barbosa	iv) A traveller from Portugal

A) (a)- i (b)- ii. (c)- iii. (d)- iv
 C) (a)- iii (b)- ii. (c)- iv. (d)- i

B) (a)- ii (b)- iii. (c)- i (d)- iv
 D) (a)- ii (b)- i (c)- iii. (d)- iv

- 18). Assertion: Marriages in peasant and Artisan communities majorly paid bride price.
 Reason—Rajshahi Zamindari was owned by a woman
 A) Both A and R is true and R is the correct reason for A.
 B) Both A and R is true and R is not the correct reason for A
 C) A is true and R is false.
 D) A is false and R is true.
- 19) Assertion: There was a vibrant network created of overland trade from China to the Mediterranean sea.
 Reason: There was political stability in Ming/Safavid and Ottoman Empire.
 A) Both A and R is true and R is the correct reason for A
 B) Both A and R is true and R is not the correct reason for A
 C) A is true and R is false
 D) A is false and R is true

20) Assertion: Ain -i-Akbari created a benchmark for studying India.

Reason : It recorded information about empire and the people of India.

- A) Both A and R is true and R is the correct reason for A
- B) Both A and R is true and R is not the correct reason for A
- C) A is true and R is false
- D) A is false and R is true

21) Who described the houses of people in Vijayanagar.

- A) Barbosa
- B) Abdur Razzak
- C) Nicolo de Conti
- D) Fernao Nuniz

SECTION - B

Answer the following

(3X6=18)

22) a) Many reconstructions of Harappan religion are made on assumptions and archaeological interpretations. Substantiate the statement.

OR

b) Describe the burial sites in Harappa.

23) How has coinage played a valuable role in determining certain periods of Indian history?

24) Why do historians analyze familial values and kinship of Mahabharata? Explain.

25) Analyze the main features of Amara-Nayaka system which was introduced in Vijayanagar Empire.

26) Give brief information about Vitthal temple architecture.

27) a) Describe three factors that accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture during 16th and 17 centuries.

OR

b) How were the subsistence and commercial production closely intertwined in an average peasant's holding during the Mughal period in 16 and 17th centuries ?Explain.

SECTION - C

Answer the following

(8X3=24)

28)a) Explain how the Sanchi stupa stands testimony to successful conservation policies taken up in the 19th century ? Why did this not happened in the case of stupa at Amravati?

OR

28 b) "Be lamps unto yourselves , as all of you must work out your own liberation" In light of this statement ,explain the teachings of Buddhism.

29) a)Explain the views of Bernier about a more complex social reality of Mughal Empire. How the above views were countered in the Mughals chronicles?

OR

29 b) Describe the perspective of Ibn Battuta and François Bernier on the condition of women in Indian subcontinent.

30) a) Guru Nanak ji organized his followers into a community. Elucidate the statement in light of his nirgun form of Bhakti.

OR

30 b) Discuss on religious ferment in North India and their relationship with State powers.

SECTION - D

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

(4X3=12)

31) Draupadi's Marriage

Drupada, the king of Panchala, organised a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target, the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi. Arjuna was victorious and was Garlanded by Draupadi. The Pandavas returned with her to their mother Kunti, who even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had got. She realised her mistake when she saw Draupadi but her command could not be violated. After much deliberation, Yudhishthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife. When Drupada was told about this, she protested.. However, the seer Vyasa arrived and told her that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi, and they were thus destined for each other. Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Shiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was now reborn as Draupadi, and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers. Convinced by these stories, Drupada consented to the marriage.

31.1 What was the king of Panchala's motive for organizing a competition? [1]

31.2 Why couldn't Kunti take back her words after realizing her mistake? [1]

31.3 How did Vyasa convince Drupad to accept this unique marriage? [2]

32) Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509-29).

The most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada. About traders he wrote:

A king should improve the harbors of his country and so encourage its commerce that horses, elephants, precious gems, Sandalwood, pearls and other articles are freely imported ... He should arrange that the foreign sailors who land in his country on account of storms, illness and exhaustion are looked after in a suitable manner. Make the merchants distant foreign countries who import elephants and good horses be attached to yourself by providing them with daily audience, presents and allowing decent profits. Then those articles will never go to your enemies.

32.1. Which groups of people would have benefited from these transactions? [1]

32.2. Why do you think the king was interested in encouraging trade? [1]

32.3 What strategies should the king adopt in order to enhance foreign trade? [2]

33) The Ain on land revenue collection:

Let him (the amil-guzar) not make it a practice of taking only in cash but also in kind. The latter is affected in several ways. First, kankut, in the Hindi language kan, signifies grain and kut signifies estimates. If any doubts arise, the crops should be cut and estimated in three lots, the good, the middle and the inferior and the hesitation removed. Often, too, the land taken by appraisement, gives sufficiently accurate returns. Secondly, batai, also called bhaoli, the crops are reaped, stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties. But, in this case, several intelligent inspectors are required; otherwise, the evil-minded and false are given to deception. Thirdly, khet-batai, when they divide the fields after they are sown. Fourthly, lang batai, after cutting the grain, they form it in heaps and divide it among themselves, and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.

33.1 Do you think that the land revenue system of the Mughals was flexible? [1]

33.2 How was the land revenue assessed in the case of batai or bhaoli? [1]

33.3 Explain the kankut system of land revenue.. [2]

SECTION - E

34) Locate and name the following places in the map.

(1x5=5)

- A) A Harappan site.
- B) Territory under British control.
- C) The Shiva temple constructed under patronage of Chola rulers.
- D) The place where the first sermon of Buddha took place.
- E) A place situated on long distance land trade route in Magadh empire now in Pakistan.