

Question paper for class XII- each question carries 2 marks.

**HISTORY**

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1.Mention two features of Harappan cities.

ANS. Most cities were divided into two parts. The upper part(Citadel) and lower part(Lower Town).The cities had proper town-planning of houses,roads etc.

2.Mention any four items found in the graves of the Harappans.

ANS. Pottery,ornaments,jewellery,priest stone,beads and the skull of a male.

3.What were the pet animals of Harappan Civilisation?

ANS.Pet animals were those which were domesticated.The cattle, sheep, goat ,buffalo and pig.

4.Mention the stages of the Harappan culture.

ANS. Earlier cultures and Late Harappan.

5.Name some of the important buildings in the Harappan Civilisation.

ANS. The Citadel,The Great Bath,Pillared Hall,Granary.

6.Name any four cities linked with the Indus Valley Civilisation.

ANS. Harappa,Mohenjodaro,Lothal,Dholavira.

7.Write number of signs used by the Harappans in their script. ANS. 375 to 400.

8.Which four centres of the Indus Valley Civilisation are in Pakistan?

ANS. Chanhudaro, Kotdizi, Mohenjodaro and Harappa.

9.What was the period of Harappan culture?

ANS. 2500 BCE to 1500 BCE.

10.What were the two functions of Lothal town?

ANS. Act as port and a large godown.

11.Who was Ashoka?

ANS. Grandson of Chandragupta Maurya.Most famous ruler of Mauryan empire.

12.Write names of any six states of the Mahajanapada age .

ANS. Vajji, Magadha, Kuru, Panchala, Gandhara and Avanti.

13.Who was chief?

ANS. Powerful man.His position may or may not be hereditary.

14.What is meant by Tamilakam?

ANS. Area of deccan.Chiefdoms of the Cholas,Cheras and Pandyas emerged in Tamilakam.

15.What are Sangam texts?

ANS. Sangam texts are the books written in Tamil ianguage. They are a kind of poems.

16.Which was the capital of Mauryan empire?

ANS. Patliputra.

17.Who was "Sannidhata"?

ANS. Chief custodian of the state treasury and store house during the Mauryan period.

18.Who was Samaharta?

ANS. Highest officer of assessment.

19.What was a guild?

ANS. An organization of producers,manufacturers and traders.

20.What is meant by Periplus?

ANS. 20.It means sailing around around or sea voyage.

21.Who was Indra? ANS. God of valour,warfare and rain.

22,Who was Gandhari? ANS. Mother of Kauravas.

23.Who were Gotama and Vasistha? ANS. Vedic seers.

24.Who were Sangrihitri?

ANS. Who collected the taxes and tributes in the Later Vedic period.

25.What was Vajapeya? ANS. A type of yajna performed by the king.

26.Explain the meaning of the concept Dvija.

ANS. Twice born.Brahmanas,Kshatriyas and Vaishyas.

27.Explain the meaning of the term Aryavarta. ANS. Land of Aryans

28.What was Stridhana? ANS. Women's wealth.

29.Why were the forest dwellers termed jungali? ANS. Did not have any culture.

30.Define the system of exogamy. ANS. no one who allowed to marry his own gotra.

31. Explain the meaning of term Ajivikas. ANS. A heterodex sect.

32. Writen the basic elements of Universe(Saivism). ANS. Pati, Pasu, Pasa.

33.Mention the forms of Bondage(Pasa). ANS. Mala, Karma, Maya, Radha, Shakti.

34Mention the Pada according to Saivism. ANS. Vidya, Kriya, Yoga, Charya.

35.Write the five principles of Pasupatas. ANS. Karya, Karan, Yoga ,Vidhi, Dukhant.

36.What is meant by Bodhisattvas? ANS. Who lived on earth before Buddha.

37.Mention five important Buddhist sites.

ANS. Lumbini, Shravasti, Kushinagar, Sarnath, Bodh Gaya.

38.What is meant by Hagiography? ANS. Biography of a saint.

39.Who was Mahavira? ANS. 24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankar of Jainism.

40.Where was Buddha born? ANS. Lumbini

41.Name the book written by Al-Biruni. ANS. Kitab-ul-Hind.

42.Name the two women poet – saints of Tamilnadu. ANS. Andal and Karaikkal Amaiyar.

43.Where did AL- Biruni live? ANS. Khwarizm.

44.When did Ibn Batuta returned in home. ANS. 1354.

45.What's Rihla ? ANS. Ibn Batuta's book of tavel.

46.What was Karkhana? ANS. Department.

47.What was Jahandari? ANS. A state which is based on secular consideration.

48.Who were Zimmis? ANS. Non – Muslims who payed Jizyah.

49.Name the work written by Bernier. ANS. Travels in the Mughal Empire.

50.What was the main characteristics of the writings of Al-Biruni?

ANS. He adopted a critical approach in his writings.

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51. What is meant by Permanent Settlement? Write any two significant fact about it.

ANS. Land revenue was fixed permanently. introduced in 1773 in Bengal.those who failed- their lands were auctioned.

52. Why the sale of land or auction in burdwan was fictitious?

ANS. Estates were publicly sold but it remained in their own control of zamindari.

53. List any 2 problems of unpaid revenue during the permanent settlement.

ANS. Difficult to identify individuals who could pay revenue to the state.

54. Who were the Talukdars and what was their important function?

ANS. The talukdars named as zamindars became revenue collectors.

55. Mention any two reasons for zamindars defaulting on payments.

ANS. High revenue and deplorable condition of peasants.

56. How was the process of revenue collection done during permanent settlement?

ANS. Company appointed officialsamlah came around to collect the revenue.

57. Who were the jotedars, mention two reasons for they being powerful in north Bengal.

ANS. Jotedars were located in the villages and exercised direct control .they had acquired vast areas of land.

58. What is meant by the Fifth report?

ANS. It is a document submitted to the britishers in 1813.it reproduced petitions of zamindars and ryots,reports of collectors and notes written by officials.

59. Who was Buchanan ? which hill folk he was talking about.

ANS. Francis Buchanan was a physician who came to India and served in Bengal medical service.The paharias of Rajmahal hills.

60. Who were the alvars and Nayanars?

ANS. Alvars the devotees of Vishnu and nayanars the devotees of shiva.

**61.** Explain the term great and little tradition.

ANS. Great-rituals and customs emerged from dominant social categories. Little-the local practices followed peasants.

62. What was the basic difference between the Vedic tradition and tantric tradition?

ANS. Goddess form of worship were classified as Tantric.they ignored the authority of Vedas.Vedic condemned practices which went beyond the chanted mantras.principle deities were Agni,Indra and Soma.

63. Mention any 2 modes of worship of bhakti saints.

ANS. Singing and chanting loudly the devotional compositions and devotees attaining a trance-like state.

64. Name and explain in brief the 2 broad categories of bhakti traditions.

ANS. Two broad categories-saguna(with attributes) and nirguna(without attributes)ex.shiva,Vishnu,other is worship of an abstract form.

65. Mention any two social reforms that bhakti saints attempted to do.

ANS. Caste system, doiminance of brahmanas and untouchability.

66. Name any two women devotees of bhakti period and the way they challenged the social norms.

ANS. Andal and Karaikal Ammaiyar.they renounced their social obligations . their existence and their compositions posed a challenge to patriarchal norms.

67. Why kings were interested in proclaiming their connection with bhaktas?

ANS. The rulers in order to claim divine support and popularity.to proclaim their power and status gave royal patronage to temples.

68. Who was Basavanna? write any two rituals that he challenged?

ANS. Basavanna founder of lingayat movement. Idea of caste and “pollution”. Pouring milk to a stone serpent,image of God which cannot eat offered dishes.s

69. What is meant by sharia? explain jizya.

ANS. Sharia is the law governing the muslim community.jaziya a kind of tax charged on non muslims.

70. Who were referred as mlechchas.

ANS. The migrant communities was referred as mlechchas.Afghans,Shakas,yavanas.

71. What is meant by silsila?

ANS. Silsila literally means a chain,signifying a continuous link between master and disciple.

72. Mention any two activities carried out as a part of ziyarat.

Pilgrimage to tombs of sufi saints.khwaja Muinuddin dargah visit.

73. What was St.Kabir’s description about the ultimate reality.

ANS. Kabir’s poem captures the nature of the ultimate reality in words.He describes the ultimate reality as Allah,Khuda,Hazrat and Pir.

74. What was Guru Nanaks concept of rab or absolute?

ANS. Rab had no gender or form.expressed his ideas through hymns called “shabad”.

75. When and by whom was Hampi discovered?

ANS. Hampi disccovereds by Colonel Mackenzie.he prepared the first survey map of the site.

76. Write any two important functions of Amaranayaks.

ANS. Amaranayaks were military commanders. They collected taxes and other dues from peasants.

77. Mention any 2 objectives for incorporating agricultural tracts within fortified area.

78. How important was the shrines of Virupaksha and Pampadevi for the kings of Vijayanagara?

ANS. Pampadevi the local mother goddess.Virupaksha the guardian deity of the kingdom.Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the god Virupaksha.

79. How significant were gopurams and mandapas for the rulers?

ANS. Raya gopurams or royal gateways were mark of imperial authority.mandapas to mark their accession.

80. Write any two significant rituals associated with Mahanavami dibba.

ANS. Ceremonial rituals, animal sacrifice , dusehra and durga puja.

81. Who wrote Ain-i-Akbari and what was its central purpose?

ANS. Abul Fazl court historian of Akbar.purpose was to present a vision of Akbar's empire.

82. What was meant by khud-kashta and pahi-kashta?

ANS. The former were the residents of the village and the latter were non- resident cultivators.

83. List out the factors that accounted for the expansion of agriculture during the Mughals.

ANS. Land ,labour and the mobility of peasants,along with monsoon as the backbone of Indian agriculture.

84. Name some of the important crops introduced in Indian subcontinent during 17<sup>th</sup> century.

ANS. Maize,tomatoes,potatoes and chillies were introduced from the new World.

85. Write any two important role of village headmen.

ANS. Panchayat was headed by headman known as muqaddam. his role was to supervise the preparation of village accounts.

86. Write in brief the role of women in agrarian society.

ANS.. Women sowed,weeded , threshed and winnowed. Gendered segregation between the home and the world was not possible.

87. Who were called as jangli?

Ans Jangli did not mean an absence of civilization ,ex.Bhils adopted cultivation and hunting.

88. Mention any two important role of zamindars in Mughal agrarian society.

Ans. They were landed propretors. Enjoyed social and economic privileges. Collecsts revenue on behalf of the state.

89. Write in brief about the Mughal mansabdari system.

ANS. It is a military cum bureaucratic apparatus,mansabdars were paid in cash. Majority were paid through jagirs.

90. Mention any two basic information that Ain gives.

Ans. Ain gives detailed accounts of the organization of the court, administration and army.

91. Write any two limitations of Ain.

ANS. Errors in totaling and twisted nature of quantitative data.speaks about imperial capital and limited information about the common people.

92. What is meant by chronicles?

ANS. Chronicles are the text which present a continuous chronological record of events. Introduced by Mughal kings.

93. Mention the origin for the term Mughal.

ANS. Mughal derived from mongol. Descendants of Timur.Babur related to Gengis khan.

94. What was the purpose of producing chronicles?

ANS. To project a vision of an enlightened kingdom to convey the resisters their power.

95. what was the main theme of the chronicles?

ANS. It focused on events centred on the ruler, his family, the court and nobles.

96. What is meant by kitabkhana?

ANS. It was the centre of manuscript production. it was a scriptorium.

97. Explain calligraphy.

ANS. It was the art of handwriting, was considered a skill of great importance.

Akbar's favourite was nastaliq.

98. Why ulamas disliked the production of painting portraying the Mughal emperors?

ANS. Ulama the muslim orthodox believed that it was a practice meant for god.

Depiction of any living beings was forbidden by Prophet Muhammad.

99. What was meant by sulh-i-kul?

ANS. Means absolute peace –it had freedom of expression –idea was implemented through state policies.

100. Why did Akbar introduced jharoka darshan?

ANS. It was introduced with the objective of broadening the acceptance of the imperial authority as part of popular faith.

101. Give any two reasons for the unrest of soldiers in the revolt of 1857.

ANS. -In equality practiced in the army.

-use of greased cartridges made out of the fat of cow and pigs.

-Sending soldiers to far off countries.

-Inequality in pay and promotion.

102. Why were the Britishers interested to annex Awadh? Give any two reasons.

ANS. Fertile land for the cultivation of indigo and cotton.

-Failure on the part of the nawabs to maintain law and order.

-To end the policy of extension.

103. In what two ways the Talukdars were affected after the annexation of Awadh?

ANS. -Dissolved their army.

-A new revenue settlement was done.

-Lost control over the land.

104. Give any two methods adopted by the Britishers to suppress the revolt of 1857.

ANS. Marshal law in north India. -Brutal punishments. - Trial by military commanders.

105. Which of the rumors added to the revolt?

ANS. A Conversion in to Christianity.

-Mixing the bone powder with the flour.

106. State any two causes of unrest among the rulers before the revolt of 1857.

ANS. -Doctrine of Lapse. -Subsidiary alliance. -Annexation of their territory.



107. Write any two features of Subsidiary alliance.

ANS. -Internal and external affairs was under the control of the Britishers.

-British Regiment in Indian territory.

-Indian rulers were not free to take decision

108. Who introduced subsidiary alliance? Name any four major powers accepting it.

ANS. Lord Wellesly introduced it. -Hyderabad, Awadh, Mysore, Tanjaore, Surat

109. Which English lady defended herself bravely against the Indian rebels.

ANS. Miss Wheeler defended herself against the Indian rebels in Kanpur.

110. Who was the last Nawab of Awadh? Where was he sent on prison?

ANS. Wajid Ali Shah the last ruler.

- Sent to Calcutta on prison.

111. In what two ways the census data is helpful to?

ANS. -Total no of population, their work, language, means of livelihood, religion

112. What were civil lines during the colonial rule?

ANS. To provide segregated and secured enclaves.

-To defend the white people.

-Away from the threats of the natives.

-New urban places for the white people.

113. Why were the records of the colonial cities preserved?

ANS. To know the change of population .

-For reconstructing the history of colonial rule.

114. Write any two characteristics of the colonial rule.

ANS. Civil line areas ,white township

- Developed trade centres and ports

- Administrative Hd qrs.

115. Write the names of any three hill stations established by the Britishers.

ANS. Shimla, Mount Abu, Darjeeling.

116. Write any two features of the colonial buildings constructed in the colonial Cities.

ANS. Tall buildings were constructed to show their strength.

High lofty gates.

Indo European style., Neo Gothic style,.

117. What is the importance of the word "White and Black township"?

ANS. White township for the Europeans and Black town ship for the Indians.

-White towns are full of facilities. and clean.

-Black town ship is dirty with no facilities.

118. Show on the outline map of India the colonial cities.

ANS. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta

119. Write any two developments in the colonial city Bombay.

ANS. Railway line from Bombay to Thane.

First Textile mill

## Establishment of University

120. Who was Ho- Chi- Min?.What was his contribution?

ANS. Leader of Vietnam. Made Vietnam free from colonial rule. Relate with Mahatma Gandhi.

121. Name the leaders came in to prominence after the Swadeshi movement.

ANS. National leaders Lala Lajpat Ray , Balgangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal.

122. What were the methods adopted by the Moderate leaders?

ANS. Prayer Petition and Protest.

-Faith in British Govt.

- Continuous effort.

123 Who was the political leader of Mahatma Gandhi?What was his advice to Gandhi?

ANS. – Gopal Krishna Gokhale

- To move round colonial India.

-To watch the activity of the British closely.

124. When and where did Gandhiji delivered his first speech?

ANS. 1916, . In the inaugural ceremony of Banaras Hindu University.

125. What was Rowlatt Act ?

ANS. This Act was made by Rowlatt in 1918.

- Any body could be arrested on the basis of suspicion.

- Prison without trial.

126. What was the significance of the Lahore session of congress?

ANS. -Declaration of Poorna Swaraj as the main objective.

- 26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1930 to be celebrated as Independence Day.

127. Name the movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi for farmers and Peasants.

ANS. - Champaran Satyagrah in 1917 for indigo planters.

-Kheda movement in Gujarat.

128. What was the main objective for launching Dandi March.?

ANS. To break the salt law.

- To start the second mass movement.

129. What was the impact of separate electorate for the Muslims on communal politics?

ANS. The Muslims could elect their own representatives in reserved Constituency.

They can favour the people belonging to their own religious group

130.What was the attitude of the Indian national congress towards the Indian national congress?

ANS. Not to support the Nazi and Hitler.

To support the British in war efforts in return British promised to grant India independence after the war.

131. What do you mean by holocaust?

ANS. Mass destruction or slaughter during partition.



Many scholars have used the term for loot, arson, killings during Partition.

132. What was Pakistan resolution?

ANS. – It was moved by Md Ali Jinnah in 1940.

- Demanding a measure of autonomy for the muslim majority area.

133. Why did Gandhiji select salt for satyagraha?

ANS. - Salt was a common item for all the people.

- By imposing salt tax Britishers had made the people of costal area Unemployed.

134. Who did move the crucial- “objectives Resolution?

ANS. -Moved by pandit Jawahar lal Nehru.

135 Mention any two features of the objective Resolution.

ANS. -It was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru.

- It was a historical document.

- Proposing the national flag of India be a horizontal tri colour.

- India was given the status of soverign democratic republic.

136. Why was the Non-cooperation movement suspend?

ANS. – The violent activities at Chauri chaura.

- The repressive measure of the Britishers.

137. How was Mahatma Gandhi perceived by the peasants?

ANS. -Their savior.

It was Gandhiji who could save them from being exploited.

- Many objectives were used for Gandhiji such as Gandhi Baba, Mahatma etc.

138. Locate on the map of India any five places of the revolt of 1857.

A Jhansi, Kanpur, Satara Lucknow, Meerut, Delhi,Barrackpore.

139. Mention any two principles of Mahatma Gandhi.

ANS. –Non-violence and satyagraha -Hindu Muslim unity. -Khadi and charakha.

140. What do you mean by separate electorate for the Muslims?

ANS. -Separate area for the muslim contestants. - Only muslim population will vote.

141. What were the conditions of theGandhi-Irwin pact?

ANS..- Gandhiji will suspend the civil disobedience movement.

- All political prisoners will be released .

-Gandhiji will attended the second round table conference at London.

142. Who were the other prominent leaders participated in the Dandi march?

A – Mahatma Gandhi,Jawahar Lal Nehru,

Sarojni Naidu,Acharya criplani.

143. Write any two importance of the Salt march.

ANS. – Image of gandhiji increased world wide

The press of America and Europe gave extensive coverage to this salt March.

British could realize that they cannot rule India for a long time .

145 . What do you mean by Direct Action day?

ANS. – 16<sup>th</sup> August 1946 was the day fixed for this Direct action Day.

- It directly aimed for a separate province of Pakistan for muslims.
- Riots started in Bengal, Bihar, Calcutta and Punjab.

146. What was two nation theory?

ANS. - Advocated by Md Ali Jinnah.

- Rights of Muslims are not safe in India.
- Hindu and Muslim are two different community .
- Demanded for a separate state for the muslims.

147. Name the six important personalities of the constituent assembly.

ANS. – Jawaharlal Nehru, Ballav bhai patel, Rajendra Prasad, Dr B. R. Ambedkar, K.M. Munshi ,A .Krishnaswamy ayyar.

148. What were the two challenges before the constituent assembly?

ANS. Separate Electorate , Language issue, Powers of the state.

149. When was the Drafting committee formed? Who was its chairman?

ANS. Formed on 29 August 1947.

Dr B. R. Ambedkar was its chairman.

150. Why according to Gandhiji Hindi is fit for National language ?

ANS. It covers wide area.

- It is easy to understand.
- It is simple to understand.

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