

Self Assessment Paper

General Instructions :

- (i) Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of six section.
- (ii) **Section A** - Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions, carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (Attempt any 15).
- (iii) **Section B** - Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case based/Source based having multiple Choice questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question.
- (iv) **Section C** - Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.
- (v) **Section D** - Answer to question carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.
- (vi) **Section E** - Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
- (vii) **Section F** - Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

SECTION - A

Attempt any 15 questions.

1. Which of these site is known as the center of Ganeshwar-Jodhpura culture by the archaeologists? 1
(a) Mohenjodaro (b) Nageshwar
(c) Khetri (d) Dholavira
2. Name the Archaeologist who brought military precision and use of scientific methods to the practice of archaeology. 1
3. What are inscriptions? 1
4. Identify the following images : 1



5. Read the following information and mention the context in which the statement is connected : 1
"It was limit on high platforms of mud bricks, consisted of large buildings and was surrounded by a wall separating it from Lower Town".

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6. What is the sanskrit term Jati used to define ? 1
7. **Assertion and reasons type questions : For each part choose from the following :** 1
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true but R is false.
 (d) A is false but R is true.
- Assertion (A) :** The Sanchi stupa survived while Amaravati did not. (HOTS)
Reason (R) : Sanchi stupa was “discovered” in 1818 when scholars understood the importance of such findings while Amaravati which was discovered in 1796, was removed from its site.
8. Name any two popular Buddhist stupas in India. 1
9. were the devotees of Shiva. 1
10. What is matrilineal residence ? 1
11. What is Yavana ? 1
12. **The Military Chiefs of Vijayanagar were called as :** 1
- (a) Iqta (b) Rayas
 (c) Nayaks (d) Chief Minister
13. Name the two major seasonal cycles around which the agriculture was organised. 1
14. Name the two sons of Sheikh Mubarak. 1
15. **Match the following :** 1

List I

- (i) Kotwal
 (ii) Qarbah
 (iii) Nayaks
 (iv) Basti

List II

- (a) Neighbourhood or Settlements
 (b) Local Telugu Lords
 (c) Small town in the countryside
 (d) Imperial Officer-in-Charge.

- Options :** (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
 (A) (a) (b) (d) (c)
 (B) (c) (a) (b) (d)
 (C) (d) (c) (b) (a)
 (D) (b) (a) (d) (c)

- AI** 16. Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India on the advice of 1

SECTION - B

17. **Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions :** [1 + 1 + 1 = 3]

How Silver came to India

The excerpt from Giovanni Careri's account (based on Bernier's account) gives an idea of the enormous amount of wealth that found its way into the Mughal Empire :

That the Reader may form some idea of the Wealth of this (Mughal) Empire, he is to observe that all the Gold and Silver, which circulates throughout the World at last Centres here. It is well known that as much of it comes out of America, after running through several kingdoms of Europe, goes partly into Turkey (Turkey), for several sort of Commodities; and part into Persia, by the way of Smirna for Silk. Now the Turks not being able to abstain from Coffee, which comes from Hyeman (Oman), and Arabia...not Persia, Arabia, and the Turks themselves to go without the commodities of India, send vast quantities of Money (money) to Moka (Mocha) on the read Sea, near Babel mandel; to Bassora (Basra) at the bottom of the Persian Gulgh (Gulf)...which is afterwards sent over in Ships to Indostan (Hindustan). Besides the India, Dutch, English, and Portuguese Ships, that every Year carry the Commodities of Indostan, to Pegu, Tanasserri (parts of Mynmar), Siam (Thailand), Ceylon (Sri Lanka)...the Maldiv Islands, Mozambique and other places, must of necessity convey much Gold

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and Silver thither, from those Countries. All that the Dutch fetch from the Mines in Japan, sooner or later, goes to Indostant; and the goods carry'd hence into Europe, whether to France, England, or Portugal, are all purchas'd for ready Mony, which remains there. 3

- (a) **Much of silver comes from where ?**
 (i) America (ii) Europe
 (iii) Turkey (iv) Arabia.
- (b) **Who cannot abstain from coffee ?**
 (i) Europeans (ii) Turks
 (iii) Americans (iv) Dutch.
- (c) **What is the old name of Oman ?**
 (i) Moka (ii) Bassora
 (iii) Ceylon (iv) Hyeman.
- (d) **This excerpt is related to what ?**
 (i) Mauryan Empire (ii) Mughal Empire
 (iii) Colonial Rule (iv) Gupta Empire.

18. **Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions :**

Darbar-i-Akbari

Abu's Fazl gives a vivid account of Akbar's darbar.

Whenever his Majesty (Akbar) holds court (darbar) a large drum is beaten, the sounds of which are accompanied by Divine praise. In this manner, people of all classes receive notice. His Majesty's sons and grandchildren, the grandees of the court, and all other men who have admittance, attend to make the kornish, and remain standing in their proper places. Learned men of renown and skilful mechanics pay their respects; and the officers of justice present their reports. His Majesty, with his usual insights, gives orders, and settles everything in a satisfactory manner.

During the whole time, skilful gladiators and wrestlers from all countries hold themselves in readiness, and singers, male and female, are in waiting. Clever jugglers and funny tumblers also are anxious to exhibit their dexterity and agility.

- (a) **The main activities that took place in Darbar of Akbar were :**
 (i) A large drum was beaten, the sounds of which were accompanied by Divine praise.
 (ii) Learned men of renown and skilful mechanics paid their respects and the officers of justice presented their reports.
 (iii) The Emperors gave orders and settled disputes in a satisfactory manner.
 (iv) All of the above.
- (b) **The different forms of salutation of the ruler were :**
 (i) Sijda (Complete prostration) (ii) Chahan (Taslim (Submission))
 (iii) Zaminbos (Kissing the ground) (iv) All of the above.
- (c) **The Emperor began his day at sunrise with :**
 (i) Brushing his teeth
 (ii) Dancing
 (iii) Personal religious devotions.
 (iv) None of the above.
- (d) **The above excerpt is taken from :**
 (i) Religious Histories : The Bhakti-Sufi Traditions
 (ii) Social Histories : Using the Mahabharata
 (iii) The Mughal court : Reconstructing Histories Through Chronicles
 (iv) None of the above.

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19. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions : (1 + 1 + 1 = 3)

A Newspaper Report

The following report titled 'The Ryot and the Moneylender', appeared in the Native Opinion (6 June, 1876) and was quoted in report of the Native Newspapers of Bombay.

The (the Ryots) first place spies on the boundaries of their villages to see if any Government officers come and to give timely intimation of their arrival to the offenders. They assemble in a body and go to houses of their creditors, and demand from them a surrender of their bonds and other documents, and threaten them in case of refusal with assault and plunder. If any government officer happens to be approaching the village where the above was taking place, the spies give intimation to the offenders and the latter disperse in time.

(a) The name of the newspaper is :

- (i) The Native Newspapers of Bombay
- (ii) The Native Newspapers of Delhi
- (iii) The Native Newspapers of Calcutta
- (iv) The Native Newspapers of Madras.

(b) The title of the report is :

- (i) The Moneylenders
- (ii) The Ryots
- (iii) The Moneylending System
- (iv) The Ryot and the Moneylender.

(c) Intimation of Government Officers is given to :

- (i) The Police
- (ii) The Offenders
- (iii) The Creditors
- (iv) The Sarpanch of the village.

(d) Who were the links between the Peasants and Moneylenders ?

- (i) The Agents
- (ii) The Shaukars
- (iii) The Government officers
- (iv) The Ryots.

SECTION - C

20. Identify any two occupations to be performed by Kshatriyas as per Varna Order. 3
21. "The keeping of the exact and detailed record was the major concern of the Mughal Administration." 3
22. "The relationship between India and Pakistan has been profoundly shaped by the legacy of Partition." Explain any two consequences of it. 3
23. Explain Gandhiji's reactionary activities against the Rowlatt Act. 3

SECTION - D

24. How did Siddhartha get to be named as 'Buddha' ? How did his followers read his life ? 8
- OR
- Trace out the growth of Buddhism. Explain the main teachings of Buddha. 8
25. Identify the relationship between the Alvars and Nayanars of Tamil Nadu with the state from the eighth to the eighteenth century. 8
- OR
- Who were Lingayats ? Explain their contribution in the social and religious fields with special reference to caste system. 8
26. Explain any three broad architectural styles used by the British for the public buildings in the Colonial Cities with examples. 8

SECTION - E

27. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow :

“Evidence of an Invasion”

Deadman Lane is a narrow alley, varying from 3 to 6 feet in width. At the point where the lane turns westward, part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered, all in a very friable condition, at a depth of 4 ft 2 in. The body lay on its back diagonally across the lane. Fifteen inches to the west were a few fragments of a tiny skull.

It is to these remains that the lane owes its name. From John Marshall, Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation, 1931.

1. Why is the lane called the Deadman Lane ? 1
2. State the conclusions that scholars and archaeologists draw from this information ? 2
3. Give reasons to justify that the earlier interpretations can sometimes be reversed ? 2

28. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow :

Kings and Traders

Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509-29), the famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyata. About Traders, in his words : A King should improve the Harbours of his Country and 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 an account of storms, illness and exhaustion are looked in a suitable manner.....Make the Merchants of distant foreign countries who import elephants and good horses to be attached to yourself by providing them with daily audience, gifts and allowing decent profits. These articles will never go to your enemies.

1. Who was the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara and why ? 1
2. Mention the name and theme of the work compiled by him. 2
3. Why do you think the King was interested in encouraging trade ? Explain. 2

29. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follows :

Prabhavati Gupta and the village of Danguna

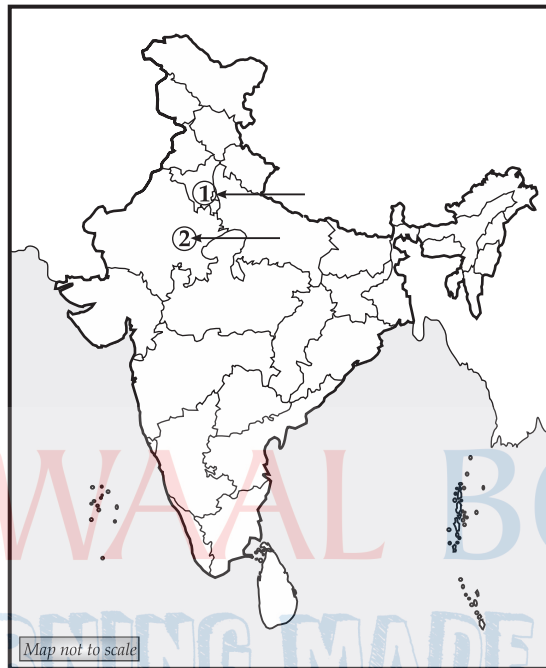
“This is what Prabhavati Gupta states in her inscription : Prabhavati Gupta ... commands the gramakutumbinas (householders/peasants living in the village), Brahmanas and others living in the village of Danguna ...be it known to you that on the twelfth (lunar day) of the bright (fortnight) of Kartika, we have, in order to increase our religious merit donated this village with the pouring out of water, to the Acharya (teacher) Chanalasyamin”...You should obey all (his) commands...We confer on (him) the following exemptions typical of an agrahara...(this village is) not to be entered by soldiers and policemen; (it is) exempt from (the obligation to provide) grass, (animal) hides as seats, and charcoal (to touring Royal Officers); exempt from (the Royal prerogative of) purchasing fermenting liquors and digging (salt); exempt from (the right to) mines and khadira trees; exempt from (the obligation to supply) flowers and milk; (it is donated) together with (the right to) hidden treasures and deposits (and) together with major and minor taxes ...

This charter has been written in the thirteenth (regnal) year. (It has been) engraved by Chakradasa.

1. How did Prabhavati Gupta show her authority through the inscription ? 1
2. How did the inscription give us an idea about the rural population ? 2
3. Examine the importance of the charter issued by Prabhavati Gupta. 2

SECTION - F

30. 1. On the given political outline map of India. Locate & Label the following:
 (a) Sanchi or Ajanta
 (b) Amaravati or Bharhut
 (c) Hampi
2. On the same map two places where major Sufi shrines (Dargahs) situated, are marked as 1 and 2. Identify them and write their correct names.



Finished Solving the Paper ?
 Time to evaluate yourself !
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OR

SCAN THE CODE

For elaborate Solutions

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