

B-1-X

Roll No.....

Total No. of Questions : 12]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

XIIARJKUT23

9101-X

HISTORY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

PART-A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

1 each

1. Do as directed :

✓(i) The Maurya dynasty was founded by :

(A) Ashoka

(B) Bindusara

✓(C) Chandra Gupta

(D) Kunal

(Choose the correct one)

✓(ii) The main principle of Ashoka's Dhamma was :

(A) Truth

(B) Ahimsa

(C) Charity

✓(D) All of these

(Choose the correct one)

✓ (iii) Nuclear family is that family in which parents and their children live.

✓ (True/False)

✓ (iv) Endogamy/Exogamy means marriage solemnised outside the caste or gotra.

(Choose the correct one)

✓ (v) Svetambara/Digambara were the two sects of Buddhism/Jainism.

(Choose the correct one)

✓ (vi) The founder of Mughal Empire in India was :

(A) Bahur

✓ (B) Akbar

(C) Aurangzeb

(D) None of these

(Choose the correct one)

✓ (vii) Ain-i-Akbari is a part of the famous book entitled Akbar Nama.

✓ (True/False)

✓ (viii) was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire.

(Fill in the blank)

✓ (ix) UNESCO declared Hampi as a World Heritage site in 1986.

(True/False)

(x) Khalsa Panth was founded by Guru Govind Singhji/Guru Arjun Devji.

(Choose the correct one)

- ✓(xi) Islam was founded by in Arabia in the 7th century. (Fill in the blank)
- ✓(xii) 'Antyaja' were the people who were not included in the major four castes prevalent in the Indian Society. (True/False)
- ✓(xiii) 'Kitab-ul-Hind' was written by :
(A) Ibn-Battuta (B) Al-Biruni
(C) Francois Bernier (D) None of these
(Choose the correct one)
- ✓(xiv) The 'Jotedars' were the rich peasants of the village and enjoyed full control over local trade and money-lending business. (True/False)
- ✓(xv) The rule of East India Company came to an end in :
(A) 1857 CE (B) 1858 CE
(C) 1947 CE (D) 1885 CE
(Choose the correct one)
- (xvi) was declared as the Mughal King by the rebels during the revolt of 1857. (Fill in the blanks)
- ✓(xvii) The first decennial census started in India in 1881/1891.
(Choose the correct one)

(xviii) Mahatma Gandhi used his first great experiment of Satyagraha in 1917 at Champaran, a district in Bihar. (True/False)

(xix) The movement launched in 1905 against partition of Bengal was :

(A) Non-Cooperation Movement

(B) Swadeshi Movement

(C) Quit India Movement

(D) Civil Disobedience Movement (Choose the correct one)

(xx) Which Princely State had not joined the Indian Union in 1947 ?

(A) Junagarh

(B) Hyderabad

(C) Jammu and Kashmir (D) All of these

(Choose the correct one)

PART-B

3 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about 100 words each :

2. Summarise the central teachings of Buddhism.
3. List some of problems faced by epigraphists.
4. List any *three* contributions of Krishnadeva Raya in the development of Vijayanagara Empire.
5. What steps did the British take to quell the uprising ?

PART-C

8 each

Note :- Answer the following questions in about 350 words each :

6. Describe some of the distinctive features of Mohen jo-Daro Civilization.

Or

Discuss the functions that may have been performed by rulers in Harappan society.

7. Identify the element that went into the making of the Mughal ideal of kingship.

Or

What were the distinctive features of the Mughal nobility ? How was their relationship with the emperor shaped ?

8. Why did Gandhiji launch Non-cooperation Movement and what was its programme ?

Or

Explain how coming of Gandhiji broaden the base of National Movement ?

PART-D

6 each

(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

- ✓ 9. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Rule for Monks and Nuns

- 1 There are some of the rules laid down in the Vinaya Pitaka : When a new felt (blanket/rug) has been made by a Bhikkhu, it is to be kept for (at least) six years. If after less than six years he should have another new felt (blanket/rug) made, regardless of whether or not he has disposed of the first, then-unless he has been authorised by the Bhikkhus — it is to be forfeited and confessed.
- 2 In case a Bhikkhu arriving at a family residence is presented with cakes or cooked grain-meal, he may accept two or three bowlfuls if he so desires. If he should accept more than that, it is to be confessed. Having accepted the two or three bowlfuls and having taken them from there, he is to share them among the Bhikkhus. This is the proper course here.
- 3 Should any Bhikkhu, having set out bedding in a lodging belonging to the Sanga—or having had it set out—and then on departing neither put it away nor have it put away, or should he go without taking leave, it is to be confessed.

Questions :

- (i) List any *two* rules governing the lives of Bhikkhus and Bhikkhunis.
- (ii) Why were the Bhikkhus and Bhikkhunis expected to share their alms with other members of the Sanga ?
- (iii) How does Vinaya Pitaka describe the teaching of Buddha ? 2,2,2

Q. 10. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The Flight of Written Word

' The written word may embody the wisdom of bygone ages and may become a mean to intellectual progress. •The spoken word goes to the heart of those who are present to hear it. •The written word gives wisdom to those who are near and far. If it was not for the written word, the spoken word would soon die, and no keepsake would be left us from those who are passed away. Superficial observers see in the letter a dark figure, but the deep sighted see in it a lamp of wisdom

Questions :

- (i) What according to Abu'l Fazl the 'Written Word' embodies ?
- (ii) To whom does the 'spoken word' reach ? What are the limitations of 'Spoken Word' ?
- (iii) Abu'l Fazl considers a letter (Khat) a portrait of wisdom. Why ? 2,2,2

11. Read the given extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

We have Never Asked for Privileges

' Hansa Mehta of Bombay demanded justice for women, not reserved seats or separate electorates. '

We have never asked for privileges. What we have asked for is social justice, economic justice and political justice ? We have asked for that equality which alone can be the basis of mutual respect and understanding, without which real cooperation is not possible between man and woman.

Questions :

- (i) What did Hansa Mehta demand ?
- (ii) What could be the basis of Mutual respect among men and women ?
- (iii) List the ways in which the women can be empowered economically.

2.2.2

PART-E

6

(SKILL WORK)

12. On the outline map of India, locate and label the following places :
- (a) Banawali or Rajgir
 - (b) Kalinga or Sarnath
 - (c) Meerut, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Shimla