

CUMMULATIVE TEST
CLASS 12TH HISTORY
CHAPTERS - 1, 2, 3

1.	From which places do we find the evidences of canal and furrowed fields in Harappa Civilization? हड़प्पा सभ्यता के किन स्थलों से हमें नहरों व जोते हुए खेतों के साक्ष्य मिलते हैं	1
2.	Name the English Officer who deciphered Kharoshti Script ? उस अंग्रेज अधिकारी का नाम बताएँ जिसने सर्वप्रथम खरोष्ठी लिपि पढ़ी ?	1
3.	Name the Kushana King who introduced the gold coins in India? किस कुषाण शासक ने भारत में सोने की सिक्के चलाये ?	1
4.	Write the sources to know Mauryan Empire. मौर्य प्रशासन के जानने के स्रोत लिखें ।	1
5.	Which are the two parts of Mahabharata? महाभाग भारत के दो भाग कौन से हैं?	1
6.	What do you understand by Endogamy? अंतर्विवाह से आप क्या समझते हैं ?	1
7	List some of the problem faced by epigraphists. अभिलेख शास्त्रियों की कुछ समस्याओं का उल्लेख कीजिए ।	3
8	Explain why patriliney may have been particularly important among elite families. स्पष्ट कीजिए कि विशिष्ट परिवारों में पितृवंशिकता क्यों महत्वपूर्ण रही होगी ?	3
9	Discuss how archaeologists reconstruct the past? चर्चा कीजिए कि पुरातत्वविद किस प्रकार अतीत का पुनर्निर्माण करते हैं ?	8

Answer key

(kindly note that one mark and 8 mark answers need explanation)

1. Canals- Shortughai, furrowed fields – kalibangan
2. James Pricep
3. Kanishka
4. Arthshastra- Kautilya

Indica- Magasthenese

Rock Edicts and Inscriptions

Buddhists texts

5. a) narrative

b) Didactic

6. Marriages within the community

7. a) letters are faded away

b) some inscriptions are not intact.

c) do not give us information about the ordinary people

d) difficult to make out the meaning and tell us the perspective of the person only who installed them.

8. Patriliney is tracing descend from father to son and grandson.

Only sons were supposed to be the heir and successor of the royal throne.

Girls were not given a share in the property.

In Rig-Veda there are hymns for good sons.

9. a) On the basis of the places where artifacts were found

b) On the basis of the raw material of the artifact

c) On the basis of the utility of the object

d) On the basis of the indirect evidences

e) By categorizing the objects as per the nature e.g. stone, bone, ivory etc.

f) On the basis of known to unknown

CUMMULATIVE TEST

CLASS 12TH HISTORY

CHAPTERS – 4,5,6

1.	What is Mahayan ? महायान क्या है?	1
2.	Who was the founder of Virshaivism? वीरशैव सम्प्रदाय के संस्थापक कौन थे?	1
3.	What was the name of sultan of Delhi who was impressed by the scholarship of Ibn Batuta and appointed him the Qazi? दिल्ली के सुल्तान का नाम क्या था जो इब्न बतूता की विद्वता से प्रभावित थे और उन्हें काज़ी नियुक्त किया था?	1
4.	Who wrote KITAB-UL-HIND? किताब उल हिन्द का लेखक कौन है ?	1
5.	Mention the barriers faced by Albiruni when he came to India? भारत आने पर अलबिरुनी को किन बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ा?	1
6.	What does Tripitaka mean? त्रिपिटक का क्या अर्थ है?	1
7	Examine critically Bernier's account of land ownership in the Mughal Empire. मुगल साम्राज्य में भूमि के स्वामित्व के विषय में बर्नियर के विचारों की आलोचनात्मक जाँच करें।	3
8	Explain the main teachings of Buddhism. बौद्ध धर्म की मुख्य शिक्षाएँ बताइए।	3
9	What are the main principles of Islam? इस्लाम के प्रमुख सिद्धांत बताएँ ।	8

Answer Key

(kindly note that 3 mark and 8 mark answers need explanation)

1. Mahayan means great vehicle. It is a cult of Buddhism which believed in the idol worship.
2. Basvanna
3. Muhammad Bin Tuglaq
4. Albiruni
5. A) language
b) culture
c) self absorption of Indians
- 6) three baskets(baskets of knowledge / religious texts in Buddhism)
7.
 - Lack of individual ownership
 - Mughal Emperor is the owner of land. This is totally different from Europe.
 - As the land does not belong to the peasants so they are indifferent towards the development of land.
8.
 - The world is transient.
 - Advocated the doctrine of non- violence
 - Belived in the theory of Karma
 - No faith in Yajna,sacrifices and Rituals
 - No belief in God
 - Opposed the caste system
 - The middle path
9. worship n unity and omnipresence of god/ Allah
 - Renunciation of worldly pleasures
 - Non violence and pacifism
 - Love opf mankind
 - Importance of Murshid
 - Principles of Morality
 - Importance of singing and Dancing in worship of Allah

CUMMULATIVE TEST
CLASS 12TH HISTORY
CHAPTERS - 7,8,9

1.	<p>. Who was the Delhi sultan at the time of foundation of Vijayanagara Empire?</p> <p>(i) Alauddin Khalji (ii) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (iii) Firoz Tughlaq (iv) none of the above</p> <p>विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापना के समय दिल्ली का सुल्तान कौन था ?</p> <p>(i) अलाउद्दीन खल्जी (ii) मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक (iii) फिरोज तुगलक (iv) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं</p>	1
2.	<p>Conflicts aroused between Vijayanagara ruler, Deccan Sultan and Gajapati rulers of Orissa because of-</p> <p>(i) For control of the fertile river valleys (Raichur Doab) (ii) For control of the resources generated by lucrative overseas trade (iii) Both the statement are true (iv) none of the above</p> <p>विजयनगर शासकों, डेक्कन सुल्तान व गजपति शासको के बीच विवाद उत्पन्न हुआ</p> <p>(i) रायचूर दोआब पर नियंत्रण स्थापित करने के लिए (ii) विदेशी व्यापार से उत्पन्न संसाधनों पर नियंत्रण स्थापित करने के लिए (iii) दोनों कथन सत्य है (iv) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं</p>	1
3.	<p>Interaction between Vijayanagara ruler, Deccan Sultan and Gajapati rulers of Orissa led to the sharing of ideas especially in the field of-</p> <p>(i) Architecture (ii) Agriculture (iii) Water management (iv) none of the above</p> <p>विजयनगर शासकों, डेक्कन सुल्तान व गजपति शासको के बीच परस्पर संवाद ने किस क्षेत्र में विचारों के आदान-प्रदान को बढ़ावा दिया</p> <p>(i) स्थापत्य कला (ii) कृषि (iii) जल प्रबंधन (iv) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं</p>	1
4.	<p>Who was Pahi-Kashta?</p> <p>(i) Resident of village in which they held their land (ii) Non-resident cultivators (iii) Both (i) and (ii) are false (iv) none of the above</p> <p>पाही काशत कौन थे ?</p> <p>(i) गाँव के निवासी जहाँ उनकी अपनी भूमि होती थी (ii) अनिवासी काशतकार (iii) दोनों (i) व (ii) असत्य हैं (iv) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं</p>	1

5.	<p>Choose the crops which were included in 'Jins-I kamil'(cash crops)?</p> <p>(i) Cotton (ii) Sugarcane (iii) Oilseeds (iv) All of the above</p> <p>जींस -ए कामिल (नकदी फसल) में निम्न में किसको शामिल किया जाता था?</p> <p>(i) कपास (ii) चीनी (iii) तैलीय फसलें (iv) उपरोक्त सभी</p>	1
6.	<p>Who wrote the book 'Badshah Nama?</p> <p>(i) Abdul hamid lahori (ii) Abul fazl (iii) Faizi (iv) none of the above</p> <p>बादशाह नामा पुस्तक किसके द्वारा लिखी गई ?</p> <p>(i) अब्दुल हामिद लाहोरी (ii) अबुल फजल (iii) फैजी (iv) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं</p>	1
7	<p>What was the 'principle of kingship' of the emperor Akbar. Explain.</p> <p>सम्राट अकबर का राजत्व सिद्धांत क्या था? व्याख्या कीजिए।</p>	3
8	<p>Who was colin-mackenzie? What sources he used to brought in light the ruins of Hampi?</p> <p>कॉलिन मर्केजी कौन थे ? हम्पी के अवशेषों को प्रकाश में लाने के लिए उन्होंने किन स्रोतों का प्रयोग किया ?</p>	3
9	<p>Ain-I Akbari' is the extraordinary document of its time. Explain.</p> <p>'आइन -ए अकबरी' अपने समय का अति उत्तम दस्तावेज है। व्याख्या करें ।</p>	8

Marking scheme

1. (ii) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
2. (iii) Both the statement are true
3. (i) Architecture
4. (ii) Non-resident cultivators
5. (iv) All of the above
6. (i) Abdul Hamid Lahori

7. 'Principal of Kingship' of Akbar

- Principle of kingship given by Abul Fazl.
- The principle was called farr-i-izadi, that means king was in higher place of hierarchy who received light emanating from god.
- This divine light transmitted to the king who then became the source of spiritual guidance for his subjects.
- Later it was shown in the painting of Mughals.

8. The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian colonel Colin Mackenzie.

Colin Mackenzie was an employee of East India Company. He prepared the first survey map of the Hampi.

➤ Colin Mackenzie's source of information about Hampi was -

- Memories of priests of the Virupaksha temple and the shrine of Pampadevi.
- Inscriptions found the Hampi.
- Accounts of foreign travelers.
- literature written in Telgu, Kannada, Tamil and Sanskrit language.

9.

AIN-I-AKBARI

- Ain-I akbari was written by Abul fazl. Ain was the part of a history writing project commissioned by the Akbar. Ain-I Akbari is the third part of Akbarnama written by Abul fazl.
- Ain-I Akbari, was organized as a compendium of imperial regulations and a gazetteer of the empire.
- Ain-I Akbari gives detailed accounts of the organization of the court, administration and army, the sources of revenue, physical layout of the provinces of Akbar, literary cultural and religious traditions of the people.
- It also provides the information about varied and diverse customs and practices of the empire.
- Ain-i-Akbari is made up of five books. First three books describe the administration.
- First book, called manzil-abadi provide detail account on imperial household and its maintenance.
- Second book is called Sipah-Abadi, it covers the military and civil administration. This book includes the notices short biographical sketches of imperial officials, learned men, poets and artists.
- Third book is called Mulk-Abadi, provides detail account on fiscal system. It provides information on revenue rates followed by the "account of the twelve provinces".
- After giving detail on Suba level Ain provided information on Sarkar and Paragana level.
- Mulk-Abadi provided detail on agrarian society in north India.
- Fourth and fifth book deals with the religious, literary and cultural traditions of the people of India.
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CUMMULATIVE TEST
CLASS 12TH HISTORY
CHAPTERS - 10,11,12

1.	रज्मनामा का शाब्दिक अर्थ क्या है और यह किस पुस्तक का अनुवाद है? What is the literal meaning of Razmnama and which book is this translation of?	1
2.	1572 में अकबर ने फतेहपुर सिकरी में एक नई राजधानी बनाई। (सत्य/असत्य) In 1572, Akbar built a new capital at Fatehpur Sikri.(true/false)	1
3.	What were the different terms used for Jotedars in Bengal? बंगाल में जोतेदार के लिए किन और नामों का इस्तेमाल किया गया?	1
4.	Babu Kunwar Singh led the revolt at— (a)Kanpur (b) Aara (c) Delhi (d)Lucknow बाबू कुँवर सिंह ने विद्रोह का नेतृत्व_____ में किया । (क) कानपुर (ख) आरा (ग) दिल्ली (घ) लखनऊ	1
5.	प्लासी की लड़ाई कब लड़ी गई थी? (क) 1755 (ख) 1757 (ग) 1761 (घ) 1765 The battle of plassey was fought in? (a)1755 (b)1757 (c)1761 (d)1765	1
6.	अखिल भारतीय जनगणना का पहला प्रयास कब हुआ? (क) 1872 (ख) 1875 (ग) 1887 (घ) 1889 when did the first trial of all indian census take place? (a)1872 (b)1875 (c)1887 (d)1889	1
7	How did the American Civil War affected the life of ryot in India? अमेरिकी गृह युद्ध ने भारत में रैयत समुदाय के जीवन को किस तरह प्रभावित किया?	3
8	1857 के विद्रोही नेताओं ने अपने विचारों का प्रचार करना और लोगों को विद्रोह में शामिल होने के लिए प्रेरित किया, स्पष्ट कीजिए ? Explain how did the rebel leaders propagate their ideas and persuade people to join the revolt of 1857?	3
9	ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक सरकार ने बम्बई भवन निर्माण में यूरोपीय शैलियों का आयात क्यों किया? उनके द्वारा अपनाई गई तीन स्थापत्य शैलियों की व्याख्या करें? Why did British colonial power want import european style in the architecture of the Bombay'. Explain the three architectual styles adopted by them?	8

ANS. KEY CUMMULATIVE TEST
CHAPTER 10,11,12

1. What is the literal meaning of Razmnama and which book is this translation of?
ANS:- Book of wars and Mahabharata.
2. In 1572, Akbar built a new capital at Fatehpur Sikri.(true/false)
ANS:-True
3. Mandal,Hawaldar,Gantidar
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. American civil war disturbed the supply of cotton to the British Factories. Indian ryot was given 100 rupees advance to grow cotton.After the end of American civil war demand for Indian cotton declined. Ryot was asked to return the advance which added to their problems.

8. They used different techniques to propogate their ideas.
 - a)They issued proclamation and ishtahars.
 - b)The rebel leaders appealed to all section of the society.
 - c) Both Hindus and Muslims appealed on the name of Mahavira and Muhammad.
9. British colonial power imported European style in Bombay's architecture and the three architectural styles adopted by them:

NEO-CLASSICAL STYLE:

- It used geometrical structures fronted with lofty pillars
- Derived from ancient Rome and European Renaissance.
- Mediterranean architecture was considered suitable for tropical weather
- It embodied the grandeur of imperial Rome which was used to show the glory of Imperial India
- eg;Town hall and Elphinstone circle in Bombay

NEO-GOTHIC:

- Used high pitched roofs.
- Used pointed arches.
- Detailed decorations.
- Derived from chruches of Europe during the medieval period and mid 19th England.
- Eg;Secretariat, University of Bombay and High court (Rajabhai tower) ,Victoria

Terminus.

INDO-SARACENIC STYLE:

- Combination of Indian and European style.
- Indo means Hindu and Saracenic means Muslims
- Inspired by medieval buildings in India.
- Used domes, chhatris, jaalis, arches.

Eg;Gateway of India and Tajmahal hotel.

CUMULATIVE TEST
CLASS - XII
Chapter – 13 TO 15

<u>Q NO.</u>	<u>QUESTIONS</u>	<u>MARKS</u>
1.	What is Satyagraha? सत्याग्रह क्या है ?	1
2.	State the significance of Gandhiji speech at BHU. गाँधीजी के बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में दिए भाषण का महत्त्व बताइये.	1
3.	Why did some people think of partition as a very sudden development? कुछ लोगों ने विभाजन को बहुत अचानक हुई घटना क्यों माना?	1
4.	How was the term Minority defined by N G Ranga? एन जी रंगा द्वारा अल्पसंख्यक शब्द को कैसे परिभाषित किया गया?	1
5.	What were the arguments in favour of greater power to the provinces? प्रांतों को अधिक शक्ति देने के पक्ष में क्या तर्क थे?	1
6	What is the significance of Lahore session of Indian National Congress? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन का महत्व बताएं ।	1
7	Why did the salt law become an important issue of struggle? नमक सत्याग्रह का महत्त्व बताइये.	3
8	What was the 'language controversy, before the Constitution Assembly and how did it seek to resolve the controversy? संविधान सभा के समझ भाषा विवाद क्या था ? इसने इस विवाद को कैसे हल किया था?	3
9	Examine the strengths and limitations of Oral History? How Have oral history techniques furthered our understanding of partition? मौखिक इतिहास की ताकत और सीमाओं की जांच करें? मौखिक इतिहास तकनीकों ने विभाजन की हमारी समझ को कैसे आगे बढ़ाया है?	8.

ANSWERS		
1.	To insist on truth by adopting non violent methods,	1
2.	1) In his BHU speech in 1916 M. K. Gandhi charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for laboring poor people like peasants. 2) According to him for nation building the good condition of farmer is necessary 3) Address in BHU content was related to common people	1
3.	Some people think that partition of India in 1947 was a sudden development. ... They could not think of their future in an independent country called Pakistan. Many people had migrated to the new country with the hope that they would soon come back to India as soon as the situation improved.	1
4.	. N.G.Ranga argued the term minorities be interpreted in economic terms.	1
5.	K.Santhanam, a member from the Madras defended the rights of the states in the Constituent Assembly. He emphasized the need to strengthen the states. He was not in favour of vesting more powers with the Centre.	1
6	INC decided to fight for complete Independence(Purna Swaraj)	1
7	1) Civil disobedience movement launched on March 12, 1930 with 78 followers. 2) Salt law was broken. It had far reaching effect on the country because salt was important for every people either rich or poor. 3) During salt march every day thousands people came to listen Gandhi. 4) On 6 th April 1930 when salt law was broken it was the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement.	3
8.	<p>1. Language Controversy: Hindustani (Hindi+Urdu) started getting separate due to communal parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language became politicized for communal identity. • R.V. Dhulkar supported Hindi to be made language of the Constitution. • It created a furore (debate) in the Constituent Assembly which was mediated by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. <p>Solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceeded slow to make Hindi as the National Language. • Some supported official work to be continued for 15 years in English. • After implementation of the Constitution and Provinces to choose regional language for daily work. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituent Assembly: i. Hindi – Not National Language. ii. But not Rajbhasha 	3
9.	<p>Strength: 1. Help to understand the problems faced by ordinary people 2. Help to grasp experiences and memories in detail 3. Enable historians to write vivid accounts of what people experienced.</p> <p>Limitations: 1. Lacks of concrete details and chronology 2.May be biased 3.Not Authentic 4.one evidence is no evidence</p>	8