



# HISTORY

## BOOKS - XII BOARDS PREVIOUS YEAR

### HISTORY 2018

#### History 2018

1. Describe the basis on which archaeologists identified the centres of craft production in the Harappan culture



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Explain the sources of revenue of Village Panchayats during the Mughal rule in India.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Examine the impact of 'Limitation Law' passed by the British in 1859



[View Text Solution](#)

4. "There are indications of complex decisions being taken and implemented in the Harappan society," In the light of this statement, explain whether there may have been rulers to rule over the Harappan society



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Describe the economic and social conditions of the people living in rural areas from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE



[View Text Solution](#)

6. "Ibn Battuta found cities in the Indian subcontinent full of exciting opportunities." Explain the statement with reference to the city of Delhi.



[View Text Solution](#)

7. "Sufism evolved as a reaction to the growing materialism of the Caliphate as a religious and political institution." Elucidate.



[View Text Solution](#)

8. Examine the participation of the Taluqdars of Awadh in the Revolt of 1857.



[View Text Solution](#)

9. Explain why some hill stations were developed during the colonial period in India.



[View Text Solution](#)

10. "By 1922 Gandhiji had transformed Indian nationalism, thereby redeeming the promise made in his BHU speech of February 1916. It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals, now, hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers and artisans also participated in it. Many of them venerated Gandhiji, referring to him as their 'Mahatma'. They appreciated the fact that he dressed like them, lived like them and spoke their language, unlike other leaders he did not stand apart from the common folk, but empathised

and even identified with them."

In the light of the above passage, highlight any four values upheld by Mahatma Gandhi."



[View Text Solution](#)

**11.** Trace out the growth of Buddhism. Explain the main teachings of Buddha.



[View Text Solution](#)

**12.** Trace out how stupas were built. Explain why the stupa at Sanchi survived, but not at Amravati.



**View Text Solution**

**13.** Explain why the nobility were recruited from different races and religious groups by the Mughal rulers in India



**View Text Solution**



**14.** Explain the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire



**View Text Solution**

**15.** "The communal politics that started during the early decades of the 20 century was responsible for the partition of the Examine the statement.



**View Text Solution**

**16.** "Partition of India had made nationalists fervently opposed to the idea of separate electorates." Examine the statement.



[View Text Solution](#)

**17.** Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

"Proper" Social Roles

Here is a story from the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata:

Once Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery

to the Kuru princes, was approached by Ekalavya, a forest-dwelling nishada (a hunting community). When Drona, who knew the dharma, refused to have him as his pupil, Ekalavya returned to the forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating it as his teacher, began to practise on his own. In due course, he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog, wandering in the woods, came upon Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the dark misbada wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed,

Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Ekalavya, who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona.

Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this.

Drona approached Ekalavya, who immediately acknowledged and honoured him as his teacher. When Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offered it. But thereafter, when he shot

with his remaining fingers, he was no longer as fast as he had been before. Thus, Drona kept his word: no one was better than unrly.

Why did Drona refuse to have Ekalavya as his pupil?



[View Text Solution](#)

**18.** Read the following extract carefully and answer "tbe.questions that follow:

"Proper" Social Roles

Here is a story from the Adi Parvan of the

Mababbarata:

Once Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Ekalavya, a forest-dwelling nishada (a hunting community). When Drona, who knew the dharma, refused to have him as his pupil, Ekalavya returned to the forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating it as his teacher, began to practise on his own. In due course, he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog, wandering in the woods, came upon Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the dark

misbada wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed, Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Ekalavya, who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona.

Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this. Drona approached Ekalavya, who immediately acknowledged and honoured him as his teacher. When Drona demanded his right

thumb as his fee, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offered it. But thereafter, when he shot with his remaining fingers, he was no longer as fast as he had been before. Thus, Drona kept his word: no one was better than unrly.

How had Drona kept his word gives to Arjuna?



[View Text Solution](#)

**19.** Read the following extract carefully and answer "tbe.questions that follow:

"Proper" Social Roles



Here is a story from the *Adi Parvan* of the *Mababbarata*:

Once Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Ekalavya, a forest-dwelling nishada (a hunting community). When Drona, who knew the dharma, refused to have him as his pupil, Ekalavya returned to the forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating it as his teacher, began to practise on his own. In due course, he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog, wandering in the woods, came upon

Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the dark misbada wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed, Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Ekalavya, who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona.

Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this. Drona approached Ekalavya, who immediately acknowledged and honoured him as his

teacher When Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offered it. But thereafter, when he shot with his remaining fingers, he was no longer as fast as he had been before. Thus, Drona kept his word: no one was better than unrly.

Do you think Drona's behaviour with Ekalavya was justified? If so, give reason.



[View Text Solution](#)

**20.** Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Colin Mackenzie

Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815 he was appointed the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. He embarked on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that "it struggled long under the miseries of bad management...."

before the South came under the benign influence of the British government." By studying Vijaynagar, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various Tribes of Natives forming the general mass of the population to this day."

Who was Colin Mackenzie ?



[View Text Solution](#)

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

Colin Mackenzie

Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815 he was appointed the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. He embarked on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that "it struggled long under the miseries of bad management.... before the South came under the benign

influence of the British government." By studying Vijaynagar, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various Tribes of Natives forming the general mass of the population to this day."

How did Mackenzie try to rediscover the Vijaynagar Empire ?

 [View Text Solution](#)

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

Colin Mackenzie

Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815 he was appointed the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. He embarked on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that "it struggled long under the miseries of bad management.... before the South came under the benign



influence of the British government." By studying Vijaynagar, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various Tribes of Natives forming the general mass of the population to this day."

How was the study of the Vijaynagar Empire useful to the East India Company?



[View Text Solution](#)

**23.** Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow

"Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law"

On 5 April, 1930 Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dendi:

When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi, I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the Government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays

imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence that power is aniversally feit

The Government may, if it wishes, itself on acting as it has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such He is a civilised man who feels congratulate an army. ashamed to do anythkig which his neighbours would The Government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting

us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion.

Tomortow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether disapprove. the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed in regard to this party..

What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested?

This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary.

What were the apprehensions of Mahatma Gandhi when he started his Dandi March?



[View Text Solution](#)

**24.** Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow

"Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law"

On 5 April, 1930 Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dendi:

When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi, I was not certain

in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the Government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence that power is aniversally feit

The Government may, if it wishes, itself on acting as it has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did

not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such He is a civilised man who feels congratulate an army. ashamed to do anything which his neighbours would The Government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion.

Tomortow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether disapprove. the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed

in regard to this party..

What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested?

This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary.

Why did Gandhiji say that the Government deserve to be congratulated?



[View Text Solution](#)



**25.** Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow

"Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law"

On 5 April, 1930 Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dendi:

When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi, I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the Government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me

certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence that power is aniversally feit

The Government may, if it wishes, itself on acting as it has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such He is a civilised man who feels congratulate an army. ashamed to do anythkig which his neighbours would The Government

deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion.

Tomortow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether disapprove. the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed in regard to this party..

What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested?

This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the

march no leader is necessary.

Why was the Salt March' vety significant?



[View Text Solution](#)

**26.** On the given political outline map of India, lacate and label the following appropriately:

(a) Amritsar an important centre of National Movement.

(b) Agra a territory under Babur.



[View Text Solution](#)

27. On the same political outline map of India, three places which are major Buddhist sites have been marked as A,B and C Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



[View Text Solution](#)