

# Sample Paper 01

Class - 12th Exam - 2025 - 26

## History (027)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

### General Instructions :

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
4. Section C – Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.
5. Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
6. Section-E – Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questssions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

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## SECTION - A

### Objective Type Questions

**$21 \times 1 = 21$**

1. Which of the following describes a primary objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution?  
(A) To protect individual freedoms and rights  
(B) To establish a uniform civil code for all citizens  
(C) To outline specific rights for minority communities  
(D) To guide the government in promoting social welfare and equality
2. Which of the following practices is associated with the advanced urban planning seen in Harappan cities?  
(A) Grid-patterned city layout and efficient drainage systems  
(B) Hierarchical palace structures with fortified walls  
(C) Monumental pyramids for religious purposes  
(D) Military outposts on each city's border

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



3. Which of the following statements best captures Ibn Battuta's impression of India during his travels in the 14th century, as recorded in his travel accounts?

(A) Ibn Battuta described India as a land of religious uniformity, where a single dominant faith was practiced by all people.

(B) Ibn Battuta found Indian cities to be large, prosperous, and thriving with vibrant trade activities, reflecting the region's importance in global commerce.

(C) Ibn Battuta portrayed India as an isolated land, cut off from the rest of the world, with very few international contacts.

(D) Ibn Battuta noted that Indian society was entirely rural and lacked any significant urban development or economic activity.

4. Match the revenue system introduced by the British with its feature.

Column I	Column II
(a) Permanent Settlement	(i) Revenue fixed with village communities
(b) Ryotwari System	(ii) Direct settlement with the peasants
(c) Mahalwari System	(iii) Revenue fixed permanently with zamindars
(d) Zamindari System	(iv) Revenue collected by government-appointed agents

Option :

(A) (a) (i), (b) (iii), (c) (ii), (d) (iv)

(B) (a) (iii), (b) (ii), (c) (i), (d) (iv)

(C) (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (iv), (d) (iii)

(D) (a) (iv), (b) (ii), (c) (iii), (d) (i)

5. To which of the following saints does the Bhakti tradition of devotion to Lord Krishna primarily relate?

(A) Tulsidas  
 (B) Mirabai  
 (C) Kabir  
 (D) Guru Nanak

6. Assertion (A): The city of Vijayanagara was designed with elaborate fortifications, carefully laid out streets, and efficient water management systems.

Reason (R): The Vijayanagara rulers implemented an advanced system of taxation solely to fund the development of these projects.

Options:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)  
 (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct  
 (D) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

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7. Identify the event shown in the image below where Gandhiji and his followers are marching towards the sea.



8. Consider the following statements about agrarian society during the Mughal period and choose the correct option.

- I. Peasants held ownership of the land they cultivated.
- II. Zamindars acted as intermediaries between the state and the peasants.
- III. Land revenue was a significant source of income for the Mughal Empire.

## Options:

9. Identify the leader with the following information:

- She was a key figure in the 1857 Revolt and fought against the British in Jhansi.
- She was known for her bravery and died in the Battle of Gwalior.
- Her contribution has made her an enduring symbol of resistance.

## Options:

10. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Harappan civilization?

- (A) Harappans had an advanced drainage system that ran along their streets.
- (B) Harappans used their undeciphered script extensively on seals and pottery.
- (C) Harappans worshipped gods in large temples dedicated to specific deities.
- (D) Harappans engaged in trade with Mesopotamia, exchanging goods like beads and pottery.

11. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the structure and functions of administration in the Mauryan Empire, which of the following sources would likely be the most helpful?

- (A) Inscriptions on Ashokan pillars describing the principles of Dhamma
- (B) A Buddhist text describing the life of Siddhartha Gautama
- (C) Greek ambassador Megasthenes' account of the Mauryan Empire
- (D) Temple inscriptions detailing religious ceremonies

**[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)**



12. Which of the following developments helped spread Buddhist teachings outside India, significantly influencing East and Southeast Asia?

- (A) Ashoka's support for Buddhist missionaries sent abroad
- (B) Invasions by the Mauryan Empire into East Asia
- (C) Bhakti poetry written in regional languages
- (D) Writings of Greek travelers about Hindu temples

13. What was the impact of Ibn Battuta's travel accounts on the understanding of Indian society during the Delhi Sultanate? Choose the best answer.

- (A) By focusing on military training techniques
- (B) By recording religious practices and customs
- (C) By describing economic regulations for trade
- (D) By emphasizing the political structure of the sultanate

14. What significant change did the Bhakti movement introduce in the religious practices of medieval India? Choose the best suitable option from the following.

- (A) Bhakti poetry encouraged exclusive use of Sanskrit for worship.
- (B) Bhakti saints promoted personal devotion to a deity beyond caste distinctions.
- (C) Bhakti saints focused only on religious rituals and rejected social reform.
- (D) Bhakti teachings prohibited the use of regional languages in devotional practices.

15. Compare the architectural style of Vijayanagara with that of contemporary Sultanate structures in North India. Choose the best option from the following.

- (A) Vijayanagara architecture was exclusively Hindu in style, while Sultanate structures were entirely Islamic.
- (B) Both Vijayanagara and Sultanate architecture incorporated Islamic and Hindu elements in their designs.
- (C) Sultanate architecture emphasized Hindu elements, while Vijayanagara used only Dravidian styles.
- (D) Vijayanagara avoided temple construction, while Sultanate architecture focused on mosque building.

16. Why were Mughal zamindars considered an essential part of the agrarian system? Choose the best suitable option from the following.

- (A) They were military generals responsible for protecting agrarian lands.
- (B) They collected revenue from peasants and acted as intermediaries between the state and rural society.
- (C) They controlled the entire administrative structure of the Mughal Empire.
- (D) They focused primarily on trade and not on agricultural revenue.

17. Arrange the following British policies in chronological order according to their introduction in colonial India.

- I. The Permanent Settlement
- II. Ryotwari Settlement
- III. Mahalwari Settlement
- IV. Introduction of the Indigo Commission

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Options:

(A) I, II, III, IV	(B) IV, I, III, II
(C) I, IV, II, III	(D) II, III, IV, I

18. Which of the following was one of the causes of resentment leading to the 1857 Revolt?

- (A) Restrictions on Indian soldiers to participate in European wars
- (B) The Doctrine of Lapse policy affecting Indian rulers without heirs
- (C) Full economic control given to zamindars over trade routes
- (D) Removal of taxes for the peasantry

19. Match the term with its concept in the context of ancient Indian society.

Column I	Column II
(a) Brahmacharya	(i) Householder stage of life
(b) Grihastha	(ii) Student stage of life
(c) Vanaprastha	(iii) Forest-dwelling stage of life
(d) Sannyasa	(iv) Renunciation stage

Option :

- (A) (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (iii), (d) (iv)
- (B) (a) (iii), (b) (ii), (c) (iv), (d) (i)
- (C) (a) (i), (b) (iv), (c) (iii), (d) (ii)
- (D) (a) (ii), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (iii)

20. Complete the following with the correct option regarding major movements led by Gandhi.

Salt March: Dandi, Champaran Satyagraha: \_\_\_\_\_

Options:

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

21. Identify the feature of the Indian Constitution based on the following information:

- This section outlines the basic values and ideals of the Indian Republic.
- It begins with the words “We, the people of India...”
- It declares India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic.

Options:

- (A) Fundamental Rights
- (B) Preamble
- (C) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (D) Fundamental Duties

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



## SECTION - B

### Short Answer Type Questions

**$3 \times 6 = 18$**

**22.** Discuss the views of the following leaders regarding the notion of Separate Electorate.

- (a) GB Pant
- (b) Sardar Patel

**OR**

Partition of India had made nationalist fervently opposed to the idea of a separate electorate. Examine the views of RV Dhulekar and BR Ambedkar.

**23.** Explain the Khilafat Movement. What demands were made by the proponents of the Khilafat Movement?

**24.** Explain the relevance of Ain-i-Akbari of Abu'l Fazl as a historical source.

**25.** What were the political centres of Mauryan Empire? Also enumerate the state of military in that empire.

**26.** Discuss about the Hazara Rama temple? What happened to different buildings after Vijayanagara kings?

**27.** What are the features of stupas at Sanchi and Bharhut?

**OR**

Critically examine why Sanchi survived while Amravati did not?

## SECTION - C

### Long Answer Type Questions

**$8 \times 3 = 24$**

**28.** Give a detailed account on making of Indian Constitution?

**OR**

What were that immediate issues before the makers of the Constitution and also explain why the Constitution is regarded as a source of aspiration of freedom fighters in India?

**29.** Explain how the rulers of Vijayanagara ensured water supply to the regions of their empire. What does it show about the kings?

**OR**

What impression about the lives of ordinary people can be collected from the travel accounts, field surveys and architecture of Vijayanagara Empire?

**30.** Describe briefly the sources used for reconstructing the history of the Gupta rulers.

**OR**

A statement by DC Sircar “There is no aspect of life, culture and activities of the Indians that is not reflected in inscriptions.” Discuss.

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## SECTION - D

### Source Based Questions

$4 \times 3 = 12$

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the question that follow.

#### ‘Great’ and ‘little’ traditions

The terms great and little traditions were coined by a sociologist named Robert Redfield in 20th century to describe the cultural practices of peasant societies. He found that peasants observed rituals and customs that emanated from dominant social categories, including priest and rulers. These he classified as part of a great tradition. At the same time peasants also followed local practices that did not necessarily correspond with those of great tradition. These he included within the category of little tradition. He also noticed that both great and little traditions changed over time, through a process of interaction.

While scholars accept the significance of these categories and processes, they are uncomfortable with the hierarchy suggested by the term great and little. The use of quotation marks for “great” and “little” is one way of indicating this.

- (i) Why Robert Redfield coined the term ‘great’ and ‘little’ tradition?
- (ii) Give two example each of ‘great’ and ‘little’ tradition from your life?
- (iii) Why scholar disagreed on terminology of ‘great’ and ‘little’ tradition?

32. Read the following source carefully and answer the question that follow.

#### Gandhiji in Young India, 17th March, 1927

Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour. He saw the charkha as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant. What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such.

The craze is for what they call laboursaving machinery. Men go on ‘saving labour’, till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all.

#### Young India, 13th November, 1924

Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.

- (i) Why charkha was given importance by Gandhiji?
- (ii) How would spinning wheel help poor?
- (iii) How will machines impact the poor?

33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow

#### Evidence of an ‘Invasion’

Much later, in 1947, REM Wheeler, the Director-General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archaeological evidence with that of the Rigveda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. He wrote the Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold, Indra, the Aryan war-god is called Puramdara, the fort-destroyer.

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



Where are – or were – these citadels? It has in the past been supposed that they were mythical ... The recent excavation of Harappa may be thought to have changed the picture. Here, we have a highly evolved civilisation of essentially non-Aryan type, now known to have employed massive fortifications.....What destroyed this firmly settled civilisation? Climatic, economic or political deterioration may have weakened it, but its ultimate extinction is more likely to have been completed by deliberate and large scale destruction. It may be no more chance that at a late period of Mohenjodaro men, women and children, appear to have been massacred there. On circumstantial evidence, Indra stands accused.

Question :

- (i) What was the importance of citadels in Mohenjodaro?
- (ii) Explain the reasons attributed for the disappearance of Harappan Civilisation.
- (iii) 'Harappan Civilisation was a single state'. Give arguments in support of the statement.

## SECTION - E

### Map Based Questions

**1 × 5 = 5**

34. A. (i) Locate and label territories under British control in 1857 in East.  
 (ii) Locate and label the place where Buddha was born. Or Locate and label the place of Sanchi stupa.  
 (iii) Urban town of Nageshwar in Harappan Civilisation.

B. On the given political outline map of India, two centres of the National Movement have been marked as 1 and 2 Write their names.



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