

Sample Paper 05

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.

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

$21 \times 1 = 21$

1. Which of the following factors played a central role in promoting trade relations between the Mauryan Empire and Central Asia?
(A) Establishment of a maritime route to Southeast Asia
(B) Building of the Silk Route through northern India
(C) Diplomatic alliances with Greek ambassadors
(D) Creation of the Delhi Sultanate's military trade network
2. (B) Building of the Silk Route through northern India Which of the following demands was central to Gandhi's Salt March in 1930?
(A) Reduction of taxes on agricultural products
(B) Abolition of the British monopoly on salt production and sales
(C) Granting of voting rights to all Indians
(D) Regulation of industrial labor laws

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3. To which religion does the concept of “Ahimsa” or non-violence primarily belong, as emphasized by Mahavira?

(A) Hinduism
 (B) Buddhism
 (C) Jainism
 (D) Zoroastrianism

4. Assertion (A): Ibn Battuta’s travel accounts provide valuable insights into Indian society, culture, and governance during the Delhi Sultanate period.

Reason (R): He travelled extensively in North India and documented various aspects of social, economic, and cultural life.

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

5. Consider the following statements about the Bhakti movement and choose the correct option.

I. The Bhakti movement emphasized devotion to a personal deity.
 II. It disregarded the importance of rituals and caste distinctions.
 III. The movement was confined only to South India.

Options:

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

6. Match the historian/traveler with their contribution to the study of Vijayanagara.

Column I	Column II
(a) Colin Mackenzie	(i) First comprehensive surveyor of ruins
(b) Robert Sewell	(ii) Authored ‘A Forgotten Empire’
(c) Abdul Razzaq	(iii) Gave an account of Vijayanagara society
(d) Fernao Nuniz	(iv) Portuguese chronicler of Vijayanagara’s history

Option :

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

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7. Identify the type of colonial document shown below, which recorded land revenue details.



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11. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- The movement encouraged people to boycott British goods and institutions.
- Gandhi led the movement in response to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- The movement promoted non-violent resistance and non-cooperation.
- The Non-Cooperation Movement aimed to support the British war efforts.

12. To understand the guiding principles, objectives, and discussions that shaped the Indian Constitution, especially during its drafting phase, which of the following sources would be most informative?

- A summary of judicial cases post-independence
- Records of debates in the Constituent Assembly
- British administrative reports from colonial India
- Travelogues of diplomats who visited India after 1950

13. Match the Harappan site with its unique feature or discovery.

Column I	Column II
(a) Dholavira	(i) Water reservoir system
(b) Chanhudaro	(ii) Bead-making factory
(c) Banawali	(iii) Large circular platforms
(d) Rakhigarhi	(iv) Evidence of terracotta bangles

Option :

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

14. How did the Manusmriti influence the social structure in ancient Indian society? Choose the best option.

- By outlining military tactics and alliances
- By detailing duties and responsibilities based on varna
- By focusing on temple construction and architecture
- By listing all economic activities for each varna

15. How did Ibn Battuta's observations of Indian society compare to Al-Biruni's? Choose the best suitable option from the following.

- Both travelers observed strict religious practices but little economic activity.
- Ibn Battuta noted the cosmopolitan nature of Indian society, while Al-Biruni focused more on caste distinctions.
- Al-Biruni described a unified culture, whereas Ibn Battuta saw significant diversity.
- Both observed a unified social structure without much division.



16. Why did the Bhakti movement become widely popular in medieval India? Choose the best suitable option from the following.

- (A) It emphasized the importance of elaborate rituals for all believers.
- (B) It focused solely on temple-based religious practices.
- (C) It was supported exclusively by the royal patrons of the Delhi Sultanate.
- (D) It encouraged personal devotion to God regardless of caste distinctions.

17. Arrange the following Vijayanagara rulers in the correct chronological order.

- I. Bukka Raya I
- II. Harihara II
- III. Krishnadeva Raya
- IV. Ramaraya

Options:

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

18. Which of the following roles did the zamindars play in the Mughal agrarian system?

- (A) Administering legal matters across all villages
- (B) Acting as intermediaries, collecting revenue from peasants
- (C) Establishing schools in rural communities
- (D) Controlling trade routes in coastal regions

19. Identify the event based on the following information:

- This uprising took place in 1857 and involved both Indian soldiers and civilians.
- It began as a sepoy mutiny but soon spread to different parts of North India.
- The British referred to it as the “Sepoy Mutiny,” while many Indians view it as the First War of Independence.

Options:

- (A) Revolt of 1806
- (B) Revolt of 1831
- (C) Revolt of 1857
- (D) Revolt of 1885

20. What do the Ashokan pillars and edicts reveal about Emperor Ashoka's efforts to spread Buddhism? Choose the best answer.

- (A) They record the military strategies used in Ashoka's conquests.
- (B) They list economic policies aimed at increasing trade.
- (C) They highlight Ashoka's intention to create a new religion.
- (D) They illustrate Ashoka's call for ethical behavior and support for Buddhism.

21. Complete the following with the correct option regarding British revenue systems in colonial India.

Ryotwari Settlement: Madras, Permanent Settlement: _____

Options:

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Assam

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SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

$3 \times 6 = 18$

22. What were the six means of acquiring wealth for women as per the Manusmriti?

OR

What kind of wealth women were allowed to possess?

23. What were the sources of revenue of village panchayats during the Mughal rule in India?

24. Describe the ceremonies performed in Mahanavami Dibba.

25. Why Gandhi was regarded as the 'people's' leader?

26. How the members of the Constituent Assembly were elected?

27. What was the fixed set of events that were observed during the riots in the Bombay Deccan?

OR

Why did the zamindars regularly default on the payment of rents on their estates to the British government?

SECTION - C

Long Answer Type Questions

$8 \times 3 = 24$

28. Discuss in detail the drainage system of the Harappan cities?

OR

Discuss the features of the residential buildings in Mohenjodaro?

29. What were some of the ways using which the zamindars maintained control over their estates even after defaulting on the payment of rents?

OR

What were the features of the Fifth Report? Explain in detail.

30. Examine why Bernier described the Mughal towns as the 'Camp Towns'.

OR

Explain Al-Biruni's description of caste system.

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SECTION - D

Source Based Questions

$4 \times 3 = 12$

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

We often take the terms Hindu and Muslim for granted, as labels for religious communities. Yet, these terms did not gain currency for a very long time. Historians who have studied Sanskrit texts and inscriptions dating between the eighth and fourteenth centuries point out that the term musalman or Muslim was virtually never used. Instead, people were occasionally identified in terms of the region from which they came. So, the Turkish rulers were designated as Turushka, Tajika were people from Tajikistan and Parashika were people from Persia. Sometimes, terms used for other people were applied to the new migrants. For instance, the Turks and Afghans were referred to as Shakas and Yavanas (a term used for Greeks). A more general term for these migrant communities was mlechchha, indicating that they did not observe the norms of caste society and spoke languages that were not derived from Sanskrit. Such terms sometimes had a derogatory connotation, but they rarely denoted a distinct religious community of Muslims in opposition to Hindus.

- (i) The usage of the term Hindu and Muslim was not common in early times. Comment.
- (ii) What identification pattern was used for the people having different descent?
- (iii) Who were designated as “Mlechchha”?

32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

To some extent, exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of coinage. Punch-marked coins made of silver and copper (c. sixth century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used. These have been recovered from excavations at several sites throughout the subcontinent. Numismatists have studied these and other coins to reconstruct possible commercial networks. Attempts made to identify the symbols on punch marked coins with specific ruling dynasties, including the Mauryas, suggest that these were issued by kings. It is also likely that merchants, bankers and town's people issued some of these coins. The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Indo-Greeks, who established control over the north-western part of the subcontinent c. second century BCE.

- (i) What was the medium used for exchanging different commodities?
- (ii) Who are Numismatists?
- (iii) Who issued the coins?

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

Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being misgoverned. The British government also wrongly assumed that Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler. On the contrary, he was widely loved, and when he left his beloved Lucknow, there were many who followed him all the way to Kanpur singing songs of lament. The widespread sense of grief and loss at the Nawab's exile was recorded by many contemporary which did not wail out the cry of agony in separation of Jan-i-Alam.” One folk song bemoaned that “the honourable English came and took the country” (Angrez Bahadur ain, mulklailinho).

This emotional upheaval was aggravated by immediate material losses. The removal of the Nawab led to the dissolution of the court and its culture. Thus a whole range of people - musicians, dancers, poets, artisans, cooks, retainers, and administrative officials and so on - lost their livelihood.

- (i) Why did people bemoan and show an emotional upheaval?
- (ii) What human values are revealed in the above passage?
- (iii) Who lost their livelihood?

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SECTION - E

Map Based Questions

$1 \times 5 = 5$

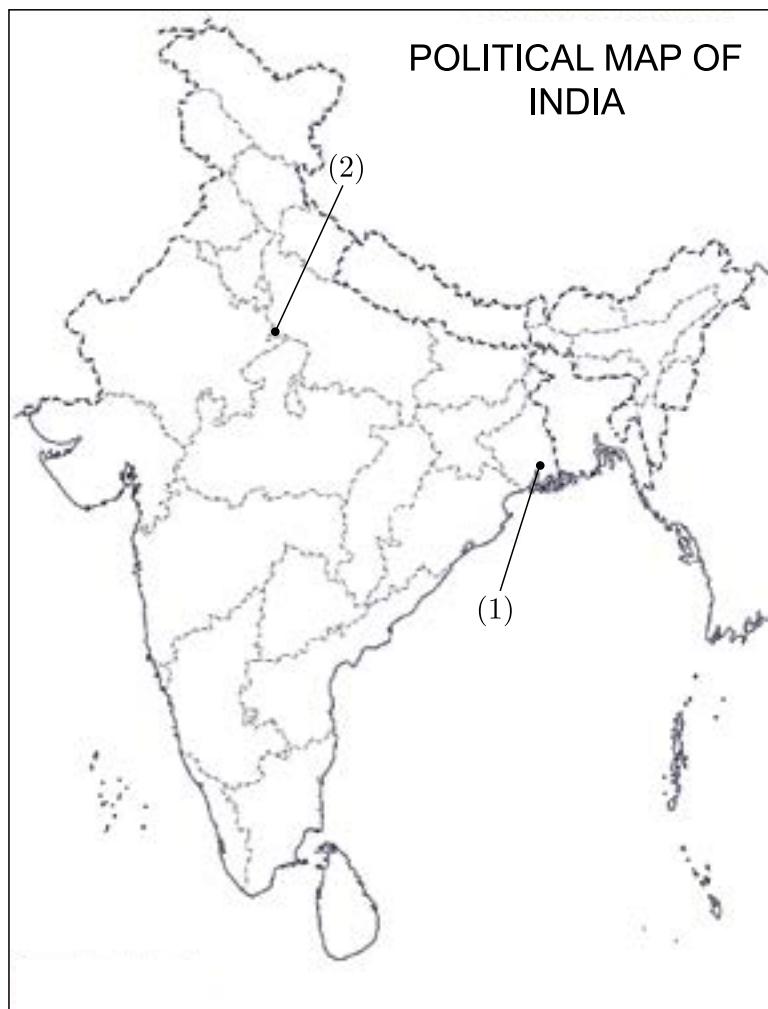
34. A. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- (i) Rakhigarhi - Indus Valley Site
- (ii) Kaushambi - Ashokan Pillar Inscription
- (iii) Amritsar - A Main Centre of the National Movement

OR

Ujjain - Capital of Avanti

B. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as '1' and '2', as the centres of the Revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



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