**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL CHANDRASEKHARPUR,BBSR-21**

**POST SUMMER VACATION TEST (2023-24)**

**CLASS - XII**

**SUB: HISTORY**

**Time allowed: 1 Hours Maximum Marks: 40**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This question paper contains 26 questions.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Questions from 1-20 are one mark questions. Write answer with statement or word.
4. Questions from 21-22 are source based questions. Read the source carefully before answering.
5. Question from 23-24 are two marks questions. Answer within 60 words.
6. Questions from 25-26 are five marks questions answer within 120 words.

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| 1. | Which group of scholars among the following reconstructed the dietary practices of Harappa from the remains of charred grains and seeps found in the Harappan sites?   1. Archaeo – zoologists b. Archaeo – Ethnographits   c. Geo – Archaeologists d. Archaeo – Botanists | **1** |
| 2. | Consider the following statements regarding Harappan Civilisation.   1. The Harappans ate plants and animal products. 2. Evidence of a ploughed field was found at Banawal. 3. Chanhudaro is a small town which was famous for craft productions. 4. Bones of deer and gharial are also found.   Which of the above statements are correct?   1. i and ii b. ii and iii c. i ,iii and iv d. I and iii | **1** |
| 3. | Arrange the following events in correct chronological sequence from the earliest to the latest:   1. REM Wheeler recognized that it was necessary ti follow the stratigraphy of the mound. 2. Daya Ram Sahni discovered seals at Harappa, 3. Harappan artefacts reached Alexander Cunningham but he failed to understand their significance. 4. Rakhal Das Banerji found seals at Mohenjodaro. 5. iv, iii, ii, I b. iv, ii, i, iii c. iii, iv , ii, I d. iii, ii, iv ,i | **1** |
| 4. | Arrange the location of the following sites of the Harappan Civilisation in correct sequence from east to west.   1. Banawali ii. Dholavira iii. Kalibangan iv.Mohenjodaro 2. i , ii, iii , iv b. i , iii, ii, iv c. ii, I, iii ,iv d. iv, I, ii, iii | **1** |
| 5. | 1. Who among the following was the author of book ‘The story of Indian Archaeology’? 2. REM Wheeler b. John Marshal c. S.N Roy d. Rakhal Das Banerji | **1** |
| 6. | Who one among the following was the first Directr-General of the Archaeological Survey of India?   1. Alexender Cunningham b. Harold Hargreaves c.R.D. Banarjee d.John Marashall | **1** |
| 7. | Consider the following statement:   1. The Harappan Civilisation was the development of urban centres. 2. The most distinctive features of Harappan cities were the carefully planned drainage system. 3. Harappan roads and streets were laid out along an approximate ‘grid’ pattern.   Which of the above statements is/are correct.   1. Only I b. Only II c. I and II d. I,II and III | **1** |
| 8 | Arrange the pillar inscriptions of Ashoka in the following Locations in correct sequence from East to West:   * + 1. Kaushambi ii. Meerut iii. Sahasaram iv. Sarnath  1. ii, i, iv, iii b. iii, i, iv, ii c. iii, iv, i, ii d. i, iii, iv, ii | **1** |
| 9 | Arrange the following events in correct chronological sequence from the earliest to the latest:   1. Arabs conquer Sind 2. Beginning of Gupta rule 3. End of Mauryan Empire 4. Alexander’s invasion   a. i, ii, iv, iii b. ii, iii,i, iv c. iii, iv, ii,i d. iv, iii, ii, i | **1** |
| 10. | Which of the following statements aboutMahajanapadas are correct?  i.Mahajanapadas were Magadha, Koshala, Gandhara and Avanti only  ii. Most Mahajanapadas were ruled by kings.  iii. Some, known as ganas or sanghas, were oligarchies ruled under rajas.  iv.Each Mahajanapadas had a capital city, which was often fortified.  Codes:  a. i. ii and iii b. ii, iii and iv c. i, iii and iv d. i, il and iv | **1** |
| 11. | Which of the following are the major literary sources to reconstruct the history of Mauryan Empire?  (i) Work of Magasthenese, a Greek ambassador.  (ii) Arthashastra of Kautliya.  (iii) Buddhist, Jaina and Pauranic literature.  (iv) Meghaduta of kalidasa.  Codes:  a. i, ii and iv b. ii, iii and iv c. i, ii and iii d. i, iii and iv | **1** |
| 12. | Identify the name of the historian from the following information:  (i) He was an officer in the mint of the East India Company  (ii) He deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two script used in the earliest inscriptions and coins  (iii) His findings gave a new direction to investigations into early Indian political history  Codes:  a. Elliot b. Lucy Aikin c. James Prinsep d. None of these | **1** |
| 13. | In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:  a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  c. A is true, but R is false.  d A is false, but R is true.  **Assertion (A):** The Harappan cities carried on a considerable trade in stone, metals, shells etc in the Indian sub-continent.  **Reason (R):**Mohenjodaro was a small town which was famous for craft production. | 1 |
| 14. | **Assertion (A):** Streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them.  **Reason (R):** Harappan cities had a carefully planned drainage system. | **1** |
| 15. | **Assertion (A):** The Harappan culture is named after the first site where this culture was discovered.  **Reason (R):** Alexander Cunningham announced the discovery of this culture to the world in 1924. | **1** |
| 16. | **Assertion (A):** In inscriptions Ashoka refers to himself as Devanampiya.  **Reason (R):** It means son of soil. | **1** |
| 17. | **Assertion (A):** Between 6th and 4th centuries BCE, Magadh became the most powerful Mahajanapada.  **Reasoning (R):** Magadh had agricultural productive area, Iron mines and vast forest area. | **1** |
| 18. | **Assertion (A):** Historians use a variety of sources to understand developments over the ages.  **Reason (R):** These sources include inscription,texts, coins, sculptures and other visual materials. | **1** |
| 19. | **Assertion (A):** Ashoka inscribed his messages to his subjects and officials on stone surfaces.  **Reason (R):** He used it as a means of communicating | **1** |
| 20. | How many mahajana padas were there?   1. 17 b. 14 c. 18 d.16 | **1** |
| 21. | **Source Based Questions**  Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best-known Harappan site:  Saddle querns are found in considerable numbers and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found: those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro, and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the other stone.  Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of this latter type are dubbed "curry stones" by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.  From Ernest Mackay, Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro, 1937..  Write any two characteristics of saddle querns.  21.1 What are two kinds of saddle?  21.2 Which type of querns have been found in Mohenjodaro?  21.3 Describe the surface of grinding equipment. | **1**  **1**  **1** |
| 22. | **Source Based Questions**  This is what Prabhavati Gupta states in her inscription. Prabhavati Gupta commands the Gramakutumbinas (householders/peasants living in the village), Brahmanas and others living in the village of Danguna.  "Be it known to you that on the twelfth (lunar day) of the bright (fortnight) of Karttika, we have, in order to increase our religious merit donated this village with the pouring out of water, to theAcharya (teacher)  Chanalasvamin commands.... you should obey all (his) commands …….  We confer on (him) the following exemptions typical of an Agrahara... (this village is) not to be entered by soldiers and policeman; (it is) exempt from (the obligation to provide) grass, (animal); hides as seats and charcoal (to touring royal officers), exempt from (the royal prerogative of) purchasing fermenting liquors and digging (salt); exempt from (the right to) mines and Khadira trees, exempt from (the obligation to supply) flowers and milk; (it is donated) together with (to right to) hidden treasures and deposits (and) together with major and minor taxes...."  This charter has been written in the thirteenth (regional) year. It has been engraved by Chakradasa.  22.1 Examine the importance of the charter issued by Prabhavati Gupta.  22.2 How do we get to know about the Sudarshanalake?  22.3 How did the inscription give us an idea about the rural population? | **1**  **1**  **1** |
| 23. | Identify the following image and write any two feature:  C:\Users\DAV\Desktop\download (1).jpg | **2** |
| 24. | Write the difference between oligarchy and monarchy. | **2** |
| 25. | Describe the factors responsible for the end of the Harappan Civilisation.  OR  “The archaeological records provide no immediate answer to the Harappan centreal authority.” Analyse different views given on the same. | **5** |
| 26. | Discuss the main features of Mauryan administration. Which of these elements are evident in the Ashokan inscriptions that you have studied? | **5** |