

**THE ASIAN SCHOOL, DEHRADUN**

**CLASS 12 SUBJECT History Chapter- 1 Bricks, Beads and Bones The Harappan Civilization MM-30**

Q1.	'Burials is a better source to trace social differences prevalent in the Harappan Civilization.' Explain.	2
Q2.	"Our knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization is poorer than that of the other civilization". Explain.	2
Q3.	What were the confusion in the mind studying Harappan civilization?	2
Q4.	What kind of government did the Harappan people have?	2
Q5.	Would you agree that the drainage system in Harappan city indicates town planning? Give two reasons for your answer.	2
Q6.	How can you say that the Harappan culture was an urban one?	5
Q7.	Discuss how archaeologist reconstruct the past. (Value Based)	10
Q8.	'Evidence of an 'Invasion'. (Source Based)	10
	1. Name the archaeologist who presented this source?	2
	2. Which argument of the destruction of Harappan civilization, this excerpt indicates?	2
	3. Who Co-relate this evidence with Rigveda. Why?	2
	4. Who and how propounded the theory opposite to this?	2

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**CLASS 12 SUBJECT History Chapter- 2 Kings, Farmers and Towns Early States and Economics MM-30**

Q1.	Why six century BCE often considered as a major turning point in Indian History?	2
Q2.	Define Dhamma Mahamata?	2
Q3.	Who was a Gahapati?	2
Q4.	Describe five features of Mahajanapada.	2
Q5.	Discuss two factors for the rise of Magadha.	2
Q6.	Discuss main features of Ashoka's Dhamma.	2
Q7.	How do instruction help in reconstructing of history.	2
Q8.	Write the main features of Mauryan administration.	5
Q9.	'What the King's officials did? (Source Based)	5
	1. Explain the duties of officers of state.	1
	2. Explain the role of the sub-communities for coordinating military activities?	2
	3. What did Ashoka do to hold his empire together?	2

Q.1. Why the war Mahabharata was fought? What was its result? 2

Q.2. What do you mean by term kula and Jati? 2

Q.3. What is endogamy? 2

Q.4. Give Two Importance of Manusmriti? 2

Q.5. What do you mean by the term epic? 2

Q.6. Explain the relationship between the Varna system and the occupation according to Brahmanical texts. How did the Brahmanas reinforce these? 5

Q.6. The Mahabharata is a good source to study the social value of ancient times Prove it.? 10

Q.7. Read the following passage given carefully and answer the question that follows: 10

### **Draupadi's Marriage**

Drupada the king of Panchal organized a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target : the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi. Arjuna was victorious and was garlanded by Draupadi. The Pandavas returned with her to their mother Kunti, who, even before she saw them asked them to share whatever they had got .she realized her mistake when she saw Draupadi, but her command could not be violated. After much deliberation, Yudhishthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife.

When Drupada was told about this, he protested. However, the seer Vyasa arrived and told him that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi and they were thus destined for each other.

Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Shiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was known as Draupadi and Shiva had fulfilled her desire. Convinced by these stories, Drupada consented to the marriage.

(i) What was the competition organized by the Panchala king Drupada for the marriage of his daughter?

3

(ii) What two explanations were given by Vyasa to convince king Drupada for Draupadi being the common wife of the Pandavas?

3

(iii) What form of the marriage was Draupadi's marriage to the Pandavas? Give two views of historians about the form of marriage.

4

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**CLASS 12 SUBJECT History Chapter- 4 thinkers belief and buildings culture development(600 bce – 600 ce)**

**MM-30**

- Q.1.Mention four places associated with the life of the Buddha. 2
- Q.2.What do you mean by “Dharma Chakra Pravartana”? 3
- Q.3.Mention the various incarnations of Vishnu according to Vaishnavism. 2
- Q.4. Define Tri-ratna. 3
- Q.5.What was the BudhaSangha? Discuss its characteristics. 5
- Q.6.How Buddhist text were prepared and preserved? 5
- Q.7.Read the given passage carefully and answer the question that follows – 10

**Why wereStupa’s built**

“This is an excerpt from the MahaparinibbanaSutta, part of the SuttaPitaka: As the Buddha lay dying, Ananda asked him: “What are we to do Lord, with remains of the Tathagata (another name for the Buddha)?”

The Buddha replied : “Hinder not yourselves Ananda by honouring the remains of the Tathagata. Be zealous, be intent on your own good.”

But when pressed further, the Buddha said: “At the four crossroads they should erect a thupa (Pali for stupa) to the Tathagata. And whosoever shall there place garlands or perfume .... or make a salutation there, or become in its presence calm of heart, that shall long be to them for a profit and joy.”

**Questions –**

- Q1. What are the Stupas ? Who advised the Ananda to build the Stupa? 4
- Q2. From which chapter has this excerpt been taken? It is a part of which book? 2
- Q3. Who was the Tathagata? What had he told about the importance of the stupa? 2
- Q4. Name any three places where the Stupas have been built. 2

- Q.1.Name any two travellers who came India during the medieval period (11<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> C)? 2
- Q.2.Do you think Al-Biruni depended only on Sanskrit texts for his information and understanding of Indian society? 3
- Q.3.What were the “barriers” discussed by Al-Biruni that obstructed him in understanding India? 5
- Q.4.What did Bernier write about the Sati system? 5

Q.5.According to Bernier, What were the evils-effects of the crown ownership of land? 5

Q.6.**Source based Questions** 10

**ON HORSE AND ON FOOT**

This is how Ibn Battuta described the postal system :

In India the postal system is of two kinds: The horse-post called ‘Uluq’ is run by royal horses stationed at distance of every four miles. The foot-post has three stations permit. It is called ‘dawa’, that is, one third of a mile ..... Now, at every third of a mile there is well populated village, outside which are three pavilions in which sit men with girded loins ready to start. Each of them carries a rod, two cubits in length with copper bells at the top. When the courier starts from the city, he holds the letter in one hand and the rod with its bells on the other; and he runs as fast as he can. When the men in the pavilion hear the ringing of bell they get ready. As soon as the courier reaches them one of them takes the letter from his and runs at the top speed shaking the rod all the while until he reaches the next dawa. And the same process continues till the letter reaches its destination. This foot-person is quicker than the horse-post; and often it is used to transport the fruit of Khurasan which are much desired in India.

- (i) Name the two kinds of postal System. 2
- (ii) Explain how the foot post worked. 3
- (iii) Why does Ibn-Battua think that the postal system in India was efficient? 3
- (iv) How did the State encourage merchants in the 14<sup>th</sup> century? 2

**KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS IN EARLY SOCIETIES  
(600 BC-600CE)**

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Q.2. What do you mean by term kula and Jati? 2

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