

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**  
**History (315)**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Note:**

- i. This question paper consists of 51 questions in all.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Marks are given against each question.
- iv. Attempt all questions either from **Optional Module-A** or **Optional Module-B** in all sections.
- v. **Section A** consists of
  - a. **Q.No. 1 to 20** – Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions.
  - b. **Q.No. 21 to 35**– Objective type questions carrying 02 marks each (with 2 sub-parts of 1 mark each). Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions.
- vi. **Section B** consists of
  - a. **Q.No. 36 to 41** – Very Short type questions carrying 02 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words.
  - b. **Q.No. 42 to 47** – Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words.
  - c. **Q.No. 48 to 50** – Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.
  - d. **Q. No. 51**– Map based questions carrying 05 marks each. (Alternative questions are given in lieu of Map based Questions for Visually Impaired candidates)

Q. N.	Questions	M
	Section A	
1.	Who established the Shunga dynasty in North India. a. Pushyamitra b. Vasudeva c. Ashok d. Bindusar	1
2.	In which of the following year Alexandar died? a. 324 BC b. 322 BC c. 323 BC d. 325 BC	1
3.	The Kushanas originally belonged to which tribe? a. Yueh-chi/ Yuchi b. Han c. Chin d. Shangs	1
4.	What was the lowest administrative Unit under Satavahanas? a. Grama b. Aharas c. Rashtras d. Gramika	1
5.	The text called Milindapanho mentions how many types of occupations. a. 65 b. 55 c. 85 d. 75	1
6.	Identify the correct difference between Rigvedic and Later Vedic Polity? a. During Later Vedic Shabha & Samiti became powerful b. Participation of women in tribal assemblies increased during Later Vedic period c. During Later Vedic period power of Chief declined d. Rigvedic tribal assemblies lost its importance in Later Vedic period	1
7.	Who was the chief advisor of the sultan during the sultanate period? a. Ulema b. Amil c. Ariz-i-Mumalik d. Wazir	1

8.	<p>What was the role of <i>Khut</i>, <i>Muqaddam</i> and <i>Patwari</i>?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village functionaries</li> <li>Accountant</li> <li>Kotwals</li> <li>Barids</li> </ol>	1
9.	<p>Why the Battles of Tarain were significant in Indian history?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Led to the decline of the Gupta Empire</li> <li>Marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire</li> <li>Led to the foundation of Islamic rule in India</li> <li>Initiated the British colonization of India</li> </ol>	1
10.	<p>During medieval period which one of the following group has power to interpret the Islamic Laws?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ulema</li> <li>Sultan</li> <li>Maulvis</li> <li>Sufi</li> </ol>	1
11.	<p>Which of the following replaced Mir Jafar as Nawab of Bengal in 1760?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mir Qasim</li> <li>Siraj-ud-daulah</li> <li>Ali Vardi khan</li> <li>Farrukhsiyar</li> </ol>	1
12.	<p>What does the grant of Diwani Rights to English East India Company in 1765 signifies?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They can collect revenue from all over India</li> <li>They can collect revenue from Bengal, Bihar and Orrisa</li> <li>They will act as agent of Mughal emperor</li> <li>They accepted the suzerainty of Mughal Empire</li> </ol>	1
13.	<p>Who wrote the book <i>Poverty and the Un-British Rule in India</i>?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maharaja Agrasen</li> <li>Bankim Chandra</li> <li>Ishwarachandra Vidyasagar</li> <li>Dadabhai Naoroji</li> </ol>	1
14.	<p>The idea of Indian nationalism was based on the twin idea of _____?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opposition to British colonial rule</li> <li>Unity of the Indian people.</li> <li>Both a &amp; b</li> <li>Support to British colonial rule</li> </ol>	1

15.	<p>Why did Bal Gangadhar Tilak Introduced Ganapati festival?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To spread economic nationalism</li> <li>To spread Political awareness</li> <li>To popularize worship of Lord Ganesha</li> <li>To use religious platform to popularize Nationalist idea</li> </ol>	1
16.	<p>What lay at the heart of Indian nationalism?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combined opposition to British rule</li> <li>Desire to achieve national unity</li> <li>Both a &amp; b</li> <li>Desire to spread education</li> </ol>	1
17.	<p>In which of the following realm the impact of British rule was felt first?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Culture</li> <li>Economy</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Agriculture</li> </ol>	1
18.	<p>The origins of economic nationalism can be traced back to which Indian leaders?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dadabhai Naoroji</li> <li>Mahadev Govind Ranade</li> <li>Romesh Chandra Dutt</li> <li>All of the above</li> </ol>	1
19.	<p>Which of the following best describes Mahatma Gandhi's strategy for mobilizing forces in India during the post-war period?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocated violent resistance against British laws</li> <li>Organized peaceful resistance</li> <li>Formed political alliances with native rulers</li> <li>Promoted economic reforms under British rule</li> </ol>	1
20.	<p>Which country, despite its leading role in the formation of the League of Nations, decided not to join it?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United States of America</li> <li>Britain</li> <li>Italy</li> <li>France</li> </ol>	1
21.	<p><b>Fill in the blanks:</b></p> <p>During the Gupta period, provinces were divided into a number of districts called _____ and prevalent land tax was called _____.</p>	1x2
22.	<p><b>Fill in the blanks:</b></p> <p>The real founder of the Gupta Empire was _____ and the Gold coins of the Gupta period were called _____.</p>	1x2

23.	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b> Shivaji killed _____, the general of the Sultan of Bijapur and after that in ____ the Sultan of Bijapur acknowledged Shivaji as an independent ruler.	1x2
24.	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b> The real name of Sher Shah was _____ and his father was governor of _____.	1x2
25.	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b> Under the Jagir system, if a Jagir yielded only half of the Jama, it was called _____ if it yielded only one-fourth, it was called _____.	1x2
26.	<b>Complete the following sentences:</b> I. Under the Regulating Act of 1773, the King-in-Council created a Supreme Court in the Presidency town of _____ II. The battle of Wandiwash ended the _____.	1x2
27.	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b> The Mughal provincial administration had two main heads - Nizamat and Diwani. Diwani comprises functions of _____ & _____.	1x2
28.	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b> I. The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was used to _____ territories of India Kings to the British Empire. II. Woods Dispatch made _____ the preferred medium of instruction for higher education.	1x2
29.	<b>Complete the following statements:</b> I. During early 20 <sup>th</sup> century in the capitalist countries nationalism became linked with territorial expansion and increasing one's _____ strength. II. As a consequence of Bolshevik Revolution all means of production were _____.	1x2
30.	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b> The first major popular attack on the Autocracy took place in the year _____. Which Lenin later called the _____ for the 1917 revolution.	1x2
31.	<b>Answer the following questions in one word:</b> I. As per the peace treaty of World War I, Britain was given Palestine and Iraq as _____? II. Wilson's Fourteen Points promised to bring in _____?	1x2
<b>Option Module 6A</b> <b>(Attempt questions either from module 6A or 6B)</b>		
32.	<b>Complete the following statements.</b> I. During the rule of Ashoka, the Mauryan Empire was organized formally into _____.	1x2

	II. The northern trade route was called Uttarapatha, and the southern route called Dakshinapatha which was under the control of _____.	
33.	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b> Macaulay was strongly opposed to _____ and he was not in favour of _____ for masses.	1x2
34.	<b>Answer the following questions in one word:</b> I. The Artha-sastra refers to how many limbs of the state? II. In the historical accounts, Samudragupta is referred to as?	1x2
35.	<b>Answer the following questions in one word:</b> I. During the Chola period, which temple inscription describes the constitutions of the local council? II. Under which provision, universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were set up?	1x2
<b>Option Module 6B</b> <b>(Attempt questions either from module 6A or 6B)</b>		
32.	<b>Complete the following statements:</b> I. Culture is often shaped through a process of _____. II. The tendency to buy things beyond our immediate & basic requirements are known as _____.	1x2
33.	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b> Anthropology literally means the study of _____, whereas Archaeology means the study of _____.	1x2
34.	<b>Answer the following questions in one word:</b> I. What does Indian textiles reflect? II. Madhubani paintings depicts the scenes from the life of which deity?	1x2
35.	<b>Answer the following questions in one word:</b> I. What were the earliest designs on textiles? II. The themes in Ajanta paintings are drawn from the life of which deity?	1x2
<b>Section-B</b>		
36.	List the two major economic activities that were common in the Harappan civilization.	2
37.	What types of changes were seen in the painting during the reign of Jahangir?	2
<b>OR</b>		
	Describe any two features of the Bhakti movement of the medieval period.	

38.	Ahmad Shah (1411–1441) was an efficient administrator. Give two reasons.  <b>OR</b>  What was the reason behind the introduction of ‘Token currency’.	2
39.	Describe some of the important issues raised by Raja Rammohan Roy.	2
40.	Explain the term “cubism.”  <b>OR</b>  Describe the status of folk traditions during the 20th century.	2
41.	<b>Option Module 6A</b> <b>(Attempt questions either from module 6A or 6B)</b>  Classify the taxation system under the Delhi Sultanate.	2
41.	<b>Option Module 6B</b> <b>(Attempt questions either from module 6A or 6B)</b> Geographical and climatic factors have greatly influenced the clothing of the Indian people. Analyse.	2
42.	Describe the important features of the Harappan town planning.	3
43.	Why did Allauddin Khalji adopt the policy of Market Control?	3
44.	Describe the teachings and philosophy of Guru Nanak Dev ji.  <b>OR</b>  Write any three similarities in the teachings of the monotheistic Bhakti saints in North India.	3
45.	Explain any four terms of the Gandhi-Irwin pact.  <b>OR</b>  Explain the main contributions of the Swadeshi movement.	3
46.	Examine the factors responsible for the cold war.  <b>OR</b>  Explain the ‘Truman Doctrine’.	3
47.	Describe the term culture. Discuss its main components.	3
48.	Explain with examples the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857.  <b>OR</b>  Describe the nature and the significance of the early resistance.	5



## Marking Scheme

**Subject: History (315)**  
**Class: Sr. Secondary**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**Time: 3 Hrs.**

S.N	Answers	M
1.	A. Pushyamitra	1
2.	C. 323 BC	1
3.	A. Yueh-chi/ Yuchi	1
4.	A. Grama	1
5.	D. 75	1
6.	D. Rigvedic tribal assemblies lost its importance in Later Vedic period	1
7.	D. Wazir	1
8.	A. Village functionaries	1
9.	C. Led to the foundation of Islamic rule in India	1
10.	A.Ulema	1
11.	A. Mir Qasim	1
12.	B. They can collect revenue from Bengal, Bihar and Orrisa	1
13.	D. Dadabhai Naoroji	1
14.	C. Both a&b	1
15.	D. To use religious platform to popularize Nationalist idea	1
16.	C. Both a&b	1
17.	A. Culture	1
18.	D. All of the above	1
19.	B. Organized peaceful resistance	1

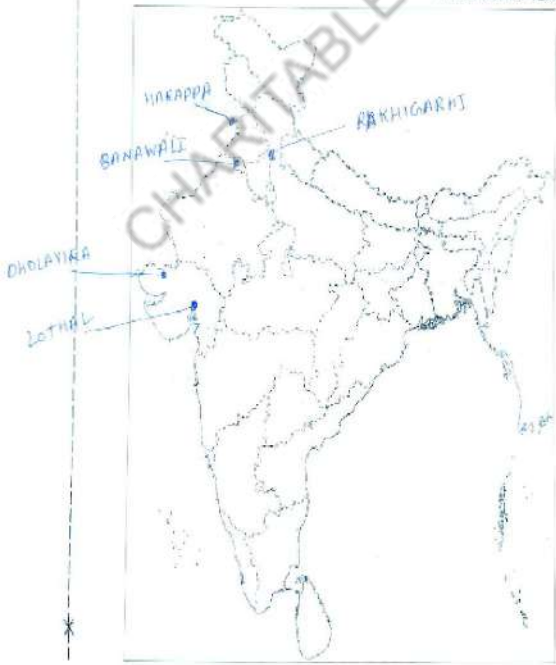
20.	A. United States of America	1
21.	Bhukti & Bali	2
22.	Chandragupta I & Dinars	2
23.	Afzal Khan & 1662	2
24.	Farid & Sasaram	2
25.	Shashmaha & Sihmaha	2
26.	I. Calcutta II. French Supremacy	2
27.	Revenue administration & Civil Justice	2
28.	I. Annexe II. English	2
29.	Military & Nationalized	2
30.	1905 & 'dress rehearsal'	2
31.	I. Mandates II. Peace/freedom/democracy/Self-determination (any one)	2
	<b>Option Module 6A (Evolution of States)</b>	
32.	I. Five II. Magadha	2
33.	Orientalism & English education	2
34.	I. Seven II. Kuber	2
35.	I. Uttaramerur II. 1857	2
	<b>Option Module 6B (Culture of India)</b>	

32.	I. Integration II. Consumerism	2
33.	Human beings & Material remains	2
34.	I. Culture II. Krishna	2
35.	I. Geometrical II. Buddha	2
36.	(1) Agriculture (2) Industries and Crafts  Or Any other relevant economic activity.	2
37.	The use of trees, birds, streams and rivers in the backdrop of the paintings became very popular.  <b>OR</b>  The Bhakti movement represents devotional surrender to a personally conceived supreme God.  ❖ The bhakti movement attempted to break away from orthodox Brahmanism. ❖ They believed in religious equality and identified themselves with the sufferings of the common people.	2
38.	He was an efficient administrator and consolidated the regional state of Gujarat. He subdued the Rajput states, Jhalawar, Bundi and Durgapur. He was famous for imparting justice.  <b>OR</b>  Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced a copper coin (Jital) in place of silver coin (tanka) and ordered that it should be accepted as equivalent to the tanka. According to Barani, the Sultan introduced token currency because the treasury was empty due to the Sultan's schemes of conquest as well as his boundless generosity. Some historians are of the opinion that there was a shortage of silver world wide at that time and India too faced the crisis therefore, the Sultan was forced to issue copper coins in place of silver.	2
39.	Ram Mohan Roy raised the issues of sati, polygamy and domination of men over women.	2
40.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cubism refers to multi dimensional view of figures in paintings.</li> <li>● Cubism was introduced by famous Spanish painter Pablo Picasso</li> </ul> <b>OR</b>  The twentieth century also saw a major transformation in the position of folklore in popular culture across societies. Dozens of traditional arts and modes of entertainment such as puppet shows, story telling, mythological drama, folk dances etc have quietly but surely got marginalized within the past century over most of the	2

	developing world. Age old songs, tales and fables which had been used by communities to both transmit ideas and values to succeeding generations rapidly lost ground to professionally produced entertainment and news programs broadcast through the modern mass media.	
	<b>Option Module 6A (Evolution of States)</b>	
41.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Kharaj – levied on cultivators on produce</li> <li>(ii) Jaziya- levied on non-Muslims.</li> <li>(iii) Zakat – tax raised from well-to-do Muslims for the purpose of charity.</li> <li>(iv) Khams – share on the booty taken in war.</li> </ul>	2
	<b>Option Module 6B (Culture of India)</b>	
41.	Geographical and climatic factors have greatly influenced the clothing of the Indian people. While in northern India people use both woolen and cotton clothes, in southern India which has a warm climate people wear only cotton. The clothing of men in the warm regions consists of an upper cloth and a lower cloth of roughly one and a half yards. In northern India men also wear a stitched shirt called kurta and trousers known as pyjama.	2
42.	The uniformity is noticed in the lay-out of the towns, streets, structures, brick size, drains etc. The streets intersect each other at right angles in a criss-cross pattern. The drainage system of the Harappans was elaborate and well lay out. Every house had drains, which opened into the street drains	3
43.	Alauddin wanted to maintain a large army; he therefore, lowered and fixed the price of the commodities of daily use. To ensure that soldiers can live comfortable with low salary. To control the prices, Alauddin set up three different markets for different commodities in Delhi. These markets were the grain market (Mandi), cloth market (Sarai Adl) and the market for horses, slaves, cattles, etc.	3
44.	<p>His philosophy consists of three basic elements: a leading charismatic personality (the Guru), ideology (Shabad) and Organization (Sangat). He advised people to follow the principles of conduct and worship: sach (truth), halal (lawful earning), khair (wishing well of others), niyat (right intention) and service to the lord. He denounced the caste system and the inequality it caused.. He laid stress on concepts of justice, righteousness and liberty. selflessly serving others, sharing income and resources.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Most of the monotheists belonged to the low castes and were aware that there existed a unity in their ideas.</li> <li>❖ All of them were influenced by the Vaishnava concept of Bhakti, and the</li> </ul>	3

	<p>Nathpanthi movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Bhakti saints refused any formal association with the organized dominant religions of the time.</li> </ul>	
45.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions.</li> <li>● Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence.</li> <li>● Permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.</li> <li>● Restore the confiscated properties of the satyagrahis.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The contribution of the swadeshi movement was the initiation of new forms of protest. Some of these terms of protest anticipated many of the methods adopted by Mahatma Gandhi during his satyagraha. These new forms of protest were mass meetings, processions, boycott of foreign goods and organization of strikes.</p>	3
46.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Differences in ideologies. The United States and the Soviet Union</li> <li>● Post-war Economic reform</li> <li>● Differences between Truman and Stalin</li> <li>● Support of Proxy-wars</li> <li>● US Atomic power</li> <li>● USSR's extension</li> <li>● The Berlin Crisis.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The Truman doctrine was a policy of 'containment' i.e., to limit or contain communism to areas where it had already triumphed, but to not let it spread any further. It was formulated by the US President Truman. Thus, the American foreign policy changed from one of isolationism to interventionist.</p>	3
47.	<p>The term culture has been used in two different ways by social scientists: to refer to creative work in the arts, literature, philosophy etc and to denote common values, beliefs and behavior patterns of a community deriving from its shared history, physical environment and traditions of language, folklore etc. main components such as- religion, education, language, folklore and customs and the means of mass communication.</p>	3
48.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The rebels had limited supply of arms and ammunitions.</li> <li>● There was a lack of communication and centralized leadership among the rebels.</li> <li>● The British had sufficient resources and also better arms and equipments.</li> <li>● The rebels did not have clear political agenda for future except their distrust on the foreign rule.</li> </ul>	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The rebels, in spite of the popular character of the movement had failed to enlist the support of merchants, intelligentsia and many local princes that rather supported the British.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Actions of the rebels prove that they were clear about their interest and about their enemies.</li> <li>❖ the peasant and tribal protest movements demonstrate a certain level of political and social consciousness among them.</li> <li>❖ Religious belief, Ethnic ties and traditions played a positive role in mobilizing the peasants and strengthening their solidarity.</li> <li>❖ Attempt was made by the ruling class to define the rebellions as a problem of law and order and act of crime.</li> <li>❖ the rebels did not have a future plan beyond the restoration of the old order.</li> <li>❖ the rebels definitely exposed the unpopular character of the colonial rule.</li> </ul>	
49.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Mahatma Gandhi began the famous Quit Indian movement in August 1942. No demands were made from the British. They were simply asked to quit India.</li> <li>(ii) British arrested Gandhi and all the member of Congress working committee.</li> <li>(iii) The news of the arrest of Congress leader angered the people. In the absence of leader people became their own leader and attacked, looted and destroyed govt. property.</li> <li>(iv) The number of people arrested by the end of 1943 was well over 99000. Although the movement had been suppressed, British govt. realized that they would not be able to hold on India for a long.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The primary issues of concern taken up by the early nationalists belonging to these associations were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ cotton import duties to be made favourable for Indians</li> <li>❖ Indianization of government services</li> <li>❖ Opposition to Afghan policy of the British Government</li> <li>❖ Opposition to Vernacular Press Act and control over the press</li> </ul>	5
<b>Option Module 6A (Evolution of States)</b>		

50.	<p>Mansab system was introduced by Akbar. It was based upon the organization of the public services of the Mughal empire. It was neither hereditary nor hierarchical. Mansab means literally a rank or a position which was fixed according to the personal merit and status (Zat) of the officers and the contingent (sawar) he maintained. Generally the mansabdars were assigned a territory known as Jagir, whose estimated revenue (Jama) was equal to the pay due for both their Zat and Sawar mansabs. Some mansabdars were also paid in cash from the imperial treasury.</p>	5
<b>Option Module 6B (Culture of India)</b>		
50.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among the earliest expression of culture are music and dance. Early people clapped hands, or beat the earth with sticks for rhythm to accompany songs and dances. Gradually many kinds of drums and instruments came to be used.</li> <li>• Folk songs celebrate spring, the coming of rains, or the ripening of corn which are all central to the agricultural cycle.</li> <li>• Devotional songs express not only the emotions of the worshippers but also draw others into the fold.</li> <li>• Music like all expression of culture, carries ideas. The Bauls of Bengal have traditionally carried their messages of universal brotherhood and unselfishness through their songs.</li> </ul>	5
51.	<p style="text-align: center;">Political Outline Map of India भारत का राजनीतिक नक्शा</p> 	1x 5

	<b>For Visually impaired Candidates</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Ravi</li><li>b. Rakhi garhi</li><li>c. Mohanjo- Daro</li><li>d. Kalibanga</li><li>e. Haryana</li></ul>	
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