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**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, POKHARIPUT, BHUBANESWAR
PSVT, (2021-22)**

- Please check that this question paper contains 04 printed pages+ 1 Map
- Please check that this question paper contains 15 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**

CLASS: XII

SUB: HISTORY

Time Allowed: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This paper comprises of six sections.

Section-A: Question numbers 1 to 8 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each.


Section-B: Question number 9 is Case Based question having Multiple Choice question carrying 3 marks.

Section-C: Answers to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 10 -11) should not exceed 100 words each.

Section-D: Answers to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 12 -13) should not exceed 350 words each.

Section-E: Question number 14 is Source -based question carrying 5 marks.

Section-F: Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

SECTION -A		
1	Define the term 'Epigraphy'.	1
2	Explain the sources of history of the Mauryan Empire. (Any two)	1
3	Name the titles adopted by Ashoka. (any two)	1
4	What were Ganas or Sanghas?	1
5	Explain the meaning of Kinfolk.	1
6	Who did not have any claim to the resources of the household?	1
7	Distinguish between Patriliney and Matriliney.	1
8	Look at the given image and mention its importance . <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	1
SECTION B		
9	<p>Read the following paragraph carefully and answer any three questions:</p> <p>While these technologies often led to an increase in production, the benefits were very uneven. What is evident is that there was a growing differentiation amongst people engaged in agriculture – stories, especially within the Buddhist tradition, refer to landless agricultural labourers, small peasants, as well as large landholders. The term gahapati was often used in Pali texts to designate the second and third categories. The large landholders, as well as the village headman (whose position was often hereditary), emerged as powerful figures, and often exercised control over other cultivators. Early Tamil literature (the Sangam texts) also mentions different categories of people living in the villages – large landowners or vellalar, ploughmen or uzhar and slaves or adimai. It is likely that</p>	1x3=3

	<p>these differences were based on differential access to land, labour and some of the new technologies. In such a situation, questions of control over land must have become crucial, as these were often discussed in legal texts.</p> <p>a. Various strategies were used to increase production but the benefits were very uneven. The main reason was</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. In central parts of India, hoe agriculture was practised II. Cultivators of Punjab and Rajasthan did not adopt iron ploughshare III. Communities as well as Individuals organised the construction of irrigation works. IV. Growing differentiation amongst people engaged in agriculture <p>b. The term gahapati was often used to designate the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Wealthy merchants II. small peasants III. large landholders IV. All of these <p>c. The large landowners were called <i>Vellalar</i> in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. North India II. South India III. East India IV. West India <p>d. The term Uzhavar refers to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Land II. Ploughmen III. Slaves IV. Village headman 	
SECTION C		
10	Explain any two features of gotra as per the Brahmanical practice. What evidences do we get from the Satavahana inscription regarding the inheritance of gotra? (any two).	2+1=3
11	“The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras contained rules about the ideal occupations of the four categories of varnas.” Analyse the statement.	3
SECTION D		

12	<p>Explain the strategies used by the archaeologists to understand socio-economic differences among the Harappans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe about town planning and drainage system of Indus valley civilisation.</p>	8
13	<p>Explain the meaning of the term Janapada. Examine different views offered by early writers and present-day historians for the growth of Magadha as a powerful Mahajanpada.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Assess the important features of Mauryan Administration.</p>	8
SECTION E		
14	<p style="text-align: center;">Terms, places, times</p> <p>The Indus valley civilisation is also called the Harappan culture. Archaeologists use the term “culture” for a group of objects, distinctive in style, that are usually found together within a specific geographical area and period of time. In the case of the Harappan culture, these distinctive objects include seals, beads, weights, stone blades and even baked bricks. These objects were found from areas as far apart as Afghanistan, Jammu, Baluchistan (Pakistan) and Gujarat (. Named after Harappa, the first site where this unique culture was discovered, the civilisation is dated between c. 2600 and 1900 BCE. There were earlier and later cultures, often called Early Harappan and Late Harappan, in the same area. The Harappan civilisation is sometimes called the Mature Harappan culture to distinguish it from these cultures.</p> <p>(14.1) “The Indus Valley Civilisation is also called the Harappan culture”. Give reason. (14.2) Differentiate between Early Harappan and Mature Harappan culture. (14.3) What was most distinctive about Harappan Culture?</p>	1+3+1=5
SECTION F		
15	<p>On the given political map of India, two places have been marked as A and B which were major political centres of Mauryan Empire. Identify, them and write their correct names on the line drawn near them.</p>	1X2=2

