Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST- III (2025-2026)

Class- XII

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

Subject- HISTORY (027)

Time Allowed: 3hrs **Maximum 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 questions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A (1x21=21Marks)

1. The Harappan Civilisation had trade contacts with distant lands as well. In this respect, which of the following statements is CORRECT?

A. Trade contacts were established with the Mediterranean region through Suez Canal.
B. Metal currency was the primary medium of trade exchange with distant lands.
C. Texts from Mesopotamia mention Harappan links with modern day Bahrain.
D. Most Harappan crops were obtained through trade with distant lands.

2. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The Revolt of 1857 in India was a spontaneous uprising with no clear leadership or organised strategy.
Reason (R): The participants came from diverse backgrounds and regions and lacked centralised coordination.

A. A is true but R is false.
B. A is false but R is true.
C. Both A and R are true and R is the explanation of A.
D. Both A and R are true and R is not the explanation of A.

3. In 1851 Governor General Lord Dalhousie described a kingdom as "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day". Which kingdom was referred as a cherry by Lord Dalhousie?

A. Bengal
B. Bihar
C. Panchal
D. Awadh

4.Match the following and select the correct option

Term	Meaning
a. Taluqdar	i. One who holds a territorial unit
b. Ryot	ii. Strongman of the zamindar
c. Sahukar	iii. Peasant
d. Lathiyal	iv. Moneylender and trader

A. a-ii,b-iii,c-iv,d-i
B. a-ii,b-i,c-iii,d-iv
C. a-i,b-ii,c-iv,d-iii
D. a-i,b-iii,c-iv,d-ii

5. The statements given below are with reference to nineteenth-century India. Identify who are being de-scribed based on the description given.

1. They acquired many acres of land by the early nineteenth century.
2. They were primarily located in villages and exercised power there.
3. They were also active moneylenders and were dominant in parts of Bengal.

A. zamindars
B. adhiyars
C. jotedars
D. ryots

6.Identify the given image from the following options.



A. Terracotta figure of a Satavahana ruler
B. Asoka fighting Kalinga war
C. Terracotta figure of a scene of Mahabharata
D. A figure showing Krishn advising Arjun

7. Which of these was a form of tribute collected by the Mughal state?

A. Kharbandi
B. Mawas
C. Pargana
D. Peshkash

8. Read the following statements carefully and identify the place where this Dargah is located from the given statements
(i) It is a Dargah of the Shaikh Moinuddin Chishti.
(ii) Akbar visited this place many times.

A. Delhi
B. Ajmer
C. Mehrauli
D. Fatehpur Sikri

9. Arrange the following dynasties of Vijayanagara Empire in Chronological order:
(1) Sangama
(2) Aravidu
(3) Tuluva
(4) Saluva
Choose the correct option:

A. (1), (3), (4) and (2)
B. (2), (1), (3) and (4)
C. (1), (4), (3) and (2)
D. (4), (1), (2) and (3)

10. Identify the theme of "Sushruta Samhita" from the following options.

A. Work on Constellation
B. Work on Mathematics
C. Work on Medicine
D. Work on Grammar

11.The Permanent Settlement changed power relations in rural Bengal mainly because:

A. Zamindars gained absolute ownership of land
B. The British offered peasants protection from revenue demands
C. Village headmen were appointed as revenue collectors
D. Rent payments were abolished

12. Mahatma Gandhi illustrated his tactical wisdom by picking on Salt Monopoly. Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct to prove this?

1. State Monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular.
2. People were forbidden from making salt for even domestic use.
3. Salt could unite all sections of society.

Choose the correct option:

A. (1) and (2) only
B. (2) and (3) only
C. (1), (2) and (3)
D. (2) only

13. The growth of the Deccan cotton boom during the American Civil War shows _____ .

A. How global markets impacted Indian rural economies
B. That peasants became wealthy and free of debt
C. That railways harmed cotton trade
D. That British traders avoided Indian cotton

14. Who among the following Sikh Gurus compiled 'Adi Granth Sahib'?

A. Guru Nanak Dev ji
B. Guru Arjun Dev ji
C. Guru Hargobind Sahib ji
D. Guru Gobind Singh ji

15. Choose the correct option from the following statements with reference to the Magadha empire.
    A. Initially Pataliputra was the capital of Magadha.
    B. Chandra Gupta was one of the early rulers of Magadha who ruled in 6 BCE.
    C. Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada in 6 BCE
    D. Ashoka was the founder of Mauryan dynasty

16. Identify the forest tribe during sixteenth and seventeenth century with the help of following information.

    I. In Assam these Tribal Chiefs became kings.
    II. They rendered military service in exchange of land.
    III. They declared their monopoly on catching wild elephants.

    A. Lohani tribe
    B. Santhal tribe
    C. Ahom tribe
    D. Munda tribe

17. Why was the task of defining minority rights in the Constituent Assembly difficult?
    A. Different groups had different demands regarding rights.
    B. British did not want to include it in the constitutional frame work.
    C. Gandhiji opposed the idea of special rights for some sections.
    D. Rights of people in Princely states were ambiguous.

18. The word 'Zikr' means?
    A. Knowledge
    B. Giving Alms
    C. Divine name
    D. Protection

19. The hall in front of which of the following shrines was built by Krishan Deva Raya to mark his accession?
    A. Vitthla temple
    B. Virupaksha temple
    C. Hazara Ram temple
    D. Jaina temple

20. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option

Assertion (A): The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were also influenced by the opinions expressed by the public.

Reason (R): Congress swept the general seats in the provincial elections, and the Muslim League captured most of the reserved Muslim seats.

    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.

21. If a Mughal revenue officer recorded fluctuating land yields, what does it reveal about agrarian life?
    A. Peasants were lazy
    B. Climate, soil and irrigation varied
    C. Mughal records were inaccurate
    D. Items were not grown regularly

SECTION B
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3x6=18)

22.A . How did 'Cunningham's confusion' delay the discovery of Harappa?

OR

22.B .Critically analyse the domestic architecture of Harappan civilisation.

23. Explain with examples the importance of coins in the reconstruction of ancient Indian history.

24.Describe the fortifications of Vijayanagara as elaborated by Abdurr Razzaq.

25.What was meant by 'Jangli' in the context of Mughal period? How was the forest seen by the state.

26.Explain the grievances of the Indian sepoys against the British rule before the Revolt of 1857.

27A.Elaborate on the result of the Second Round table Conference .

OR

27 B.Elucidate how the 'Quit India Movement' was genuinely a mass movement.

SECTION C (3x8=24)
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

28.A How do the artistic carvings and sculptures found on stupas express Buddhist religious symbolism and reflect the cultural traditions of the time?

OR

28.B.Elaborate on the structural architecture of Buddhist stupas.

29. Analyse the relation between the state and the Bhakti and Sufi traditions.

OR

29.B. Kabir was and is to the present a source of inspiration for those who questioned entrenched social institutions and ideas in search for divine. Explain

30.A. 'The Constitution thus showed a distinct bias towards the rights of the Union of India over those of its constituent states.' In the given context elaborate on the division of powers as decided by the Constituent assembly along with ensuing debates.

OR

30.B. Elaborate on the language question as debated by the Constituent Assembly.

Source- Based question (4x3=12)

31. Read the given passage and answer the following questions (1+2+1 =4)

The Pandavas had fled into the forest. They were tired and fell asleep, only Bhima, the second Pandava renowned for his powers, was keeping watch. A man eating rakshasa caught the scent of the Pandavas and sent his sister Hidimba to capture them. She fell in love with Bhima, transformed herself into a lovely maiden and proposed to him. He refused. Meanwhile, the rakshasa arrived and challenged Bhima to a wrestling match Bhima accepted the challenge and killed him. The others woke up hearing the noise. Hidimba introduced herself and declared her love for Bhima.
She told Kunti, "I have forsaken my friends, my dharma and my kin; and good lady, chosen your tiger-like son for my man whether you think me a fool or your devoted servant, let me join you, great lady, with your son as my husband."
Ultimately, Yudhisthira agreed to the marriage on one condition that they would spend the day together, but that Bhima would return every night. The couple roamed all over the world during the day. In due course, Hidimba gave birth to a

rakshasa boy named Ghatotkacha. Then, the mother and son left the Pandavas. Ghatotkacha promised to return to the Pandavas whenever they needed him.
Some historians suggest that the term rakshasa is used to describe people whose practices differed from those laid down in Brahmanical texts.

31.1) How did the story from Adi Parvan play an important role in shaping the value and ethos of the society?
31.2) How is this story a unique example of exogamy?
31.3) How did Hidimba and Yudhisthira interpret dharma in their context?

32.Read the given passage and answer the following questions (2+1+1 =4)

Buchanan described the ways in which the jotedars of Dinajpur in North Bengal resisted being disciplined by the zamindar and undermined his power: Landlords do not like this class of men, but it is evident that they are absolutely necessary, unless the landlords themselves would advance money to their necessitous tenantry …

32.1) Mention the various ways in which the Jotedars of Dinajpur resisted the authority of Zamindars.
32.2)Describe the ways in which the Jotedars undermine the power of Zamindars.
33.3)Mention how the Zamindars reprimanded the defiant Jotedars.

33. Read the given passage and answer the following questions (1+2+1 =4)

This was perhaps one of the most poignant descriptions by Bernier: "At Lahore, I saw a most beautiful young widow being sacrificed, who was 12, as per my approximation. The poor little creature appeared more dead than alive when she approached the dreadful pit: the agony of her mind cannot be described: she trembled and wept bitterly, but three out of four of the Brahmanas, assisted by an old woman who held her under the arm, forced the unwilling victim towards the fatal spot, seated her on the wood, tied her hands and feet, lest she should run away, and in the situation, the innocent creature was burnt alive. I found it difficult to repress my felling and to prevent their bursting forth onto clamorous and unavailing rage...."

33.1)Why did Bernier consider the treatment an crucial marker of the difference between Western and Eastern societies?
33.2)What role did the Indian patriarchal society play towards this social evil?
33.3)Compare the condition of the women of that en with today's situation.

SECTION E MAP BASED QUESTIONS 1x5=5

34.1 **On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:**

I. Mysore 1
II. Kanpur 1
III. Amritsar 1

Or

Calcutta

34.2 On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 'A' and 'B' as the major Buddhist sites . Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2