

Class XII Session 2025-26
Subject - History
Sample Question Paper - 2

Time Allowed: 3 hours

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. The answer 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. The 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 include 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 has to be attempted.
8. In addition, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

- Who among the following rulers rebuilt **Sudarshan Lake**? [1]
 - Rudradaman
 - Chashtana
 - Vikramaditya
 - Samudragupta
- The system in Bengal in which zamindars remunerated blacksmiths, carpenters, goldsmiths, etc. for their work by paying them a small daily allowance and diet money was known as: [1]
 - Jajmani system
 - Peshkash
 - Kharbandi
 - Miras system
- Historians of religion classify bhakti traditions into two broad categories _____ and _____. [1]
 - Sagun and Vigun
 - Sagun and Nirgun
 - Nirgun and Sarvagun
 - Sagun Bhakti
- Who was the viceroy of india at time of jallianwala massacre? [1]
 - Lord Hardinge
 - Lord Irwin
 - Lord chelmsford
 - Lord curzon

5. Which of the following is correctly matched? [1]
- a) Chennakeshava Temple - at Vijayanagar b) Brihadishvara Temple - at Thanjavur
- c) Hazara Rama Temple - at Tamil Nadu d) Chidambaram Temple - at Belur
6. Who among the following ancient scholar belonged to Greece? [1]
- a) Kang zi b) Lao-Tse-tung
- c) Aristotle d) Zarathustra
7. When did the jotedars becomes powerful? [1]
- a) Late 19th century b) Early 18th century
- c) Early 19th century d) Late 18th century
8. Who among the following British Officials suppressed the Revolt of Jhansi? [1]
- a) Colin Campbell b) Henry Lawrence
- c) Henry Havelock d) Hugh Rose
9. **Assertion (A):** The Mahabharata's original version was complicated to comprehend. [1]
Reason (R): The language used in this version was far simpler than that of the Vedas, or of the *prashastis*.
- 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.
10. Which was the distinctive structure used by Al-Biruni in each chapter of his book? [1]
- a) The chapter began with Arabic quotes b) Chapter began with beautiful images
- c) The chapter began with a question and description based on the Persian traditions d) The chapter began with a question followed by the description based on Sanskrit traditions
11. Peasant Satyagraha at Bardoli was hold in _____. [1]
- a) 1929 b) 1930
- c) 1928 d) 1931
12. Which one of the following languages was emphasized by Gandhiji for the status of national language? [1]
- a) English b) Hindi
- c) Sanskrit d) Hindustani
13. Match the following: [1]

Column-I (Archeologists)	Column-II (Contribution)
(a) S.N. Roy	(i) The Mythical Massacre At Mohenjodaro
(b) G.F. Dales	(ii) Ancient India
(c) R.E.M. Wheeler	(iii) The Story of Indian Archaeology
(d) John Marshall	(iv) Mohenjodaro and the Indus



a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

b) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

d) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)

14. Islamic Law is known as _____

[1]

a) All of these

b) Samr

c) Shariya

d) Ulema

15. Earliest Bhakti movements were led by _____.

[1]

a) Alvars and Nayanars

b) Lingayats and Nayanars

c) Alvars and Puaravar

d) Alvars and Mayunar

16. Consider the following statements regarding permanent settlement introduced by Britishers.

[1]

i. This settlement was made by colonial officers with rajas and taluqdars of Bengal.

ii. In the 1770s the rural economy in Bengal was in crisis because of famines.

iii. Zamindars had no villages under them.

iv. Zamindars paid revenues to kings.

Which of the above statement(s) is /are correct about the permanent settlement.

a) i and ii

b) i, ii and iii

c) i Only

d) iii and iv

17. Distribution of chapattis in villages were perceived as

[1]

a) invitation to join British Army

b) sign of resisting inequality

c) sign of solidarity among people

d) signal of an upheaval

18. Complete the following with the correct option:

[1]

Personal lands : Milkiyat, Fortresses : _____.

a) Qilachas

b) Khidmat

c) Sanad

d) Majith

19. Identify the given image of a temple from the following options:

[1]



a) Chidambaram Temple

b) Kailashnatha Temple

c) Hazara Rama Temple

d) Brihadeshwara Temple

20. During the Mauryan period, the land was owned by

[1]

a) Peasants

b) The King



- c) Feudatories d) Money lenders
21. Which one of the following aspects describes the meaning of **Tirthankaras** in Jainism? [1]
- a) Supreme Being who is the incarnation of God b) Those who know the ultimate truth and dharma
- c) Those who guide men and women across the river of existence d) Those who follow the path of Vedanta asceticism

Section B

22. Explain why were women considered an important resource in agrarian society during sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. [3]

OR

Describe the role of zamindars in the agrarian system of Mughal India.

- a) Majur b) Mandal
- c) Halalkhoran d) Jangli
23. Explain with examples the role of Jotedars in the Permanent Settlement System in Bengal. [3]
24. Describe the impact of Bhakti Movement on Indian society. [3]
25. What makes the travel accounts interesting? [3]
26. Mention the relationship between the Indian sepoys and British officials that led to the Revolt of 1857. [3]
27. Describe the position of the untouchables in ancient society. [3]

OR

What do you know about the authors and the period when Mahabharata was compiled? Explain.

Section C

28. Examine the role played by the Constituent Assembly in framing of the Indian Constitution. [8]

OR

Examine the different arguments on federalism made in the Constituent Assembly of India.

29. **There are many different kinds of sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Gandhiji and the history of the nationalist movement.** Justify the statement with suitable examples. [8]

OR

Examine the causes and contribution of Non-Cooperation Movement to India's freedom struggle. Why did Gandhiji couple Non-Cooperation Movement with Khilafat Movement.

30. Explain the reasons of apogee and fall of the Vijayanagara Empire. [8]

OR

Describe the various efforts made by the scholars to produce the wealth of information of Vijayanagara after Mackenzie's time.

Section D

31. **Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Buddhism in practice

This is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka, and contains the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy householder named Sigala:

In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees.... by assigning them work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness; by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times...



In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of samanās (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas: by affection in act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs.

There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.

- i. Explain the importance of Sutta Pitaka in Buddhism. (1)
- ii. How did Buddha advise the wealthy householders to be humane and ethical? (1)
- iii. What was the advice given by Buddha to Sigala on how to behave with his parents and teachers? (2)

32. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

[4]

The Pilgrimage of the Mughal Princess Jahanara, 1643

The following is an excerpt from Jahanara's biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chisti, titled *Munis al Arwah* (The Confidant of Spirits):

After praising the one God... this lowly *faqira* (humble soul) Jahanara... went from the capital Agra in the company of my great father (Emperor Shah Jahan) towards the pure region of incomparable Ajmer... I was committed to this idea, that every day in every station I would perform two cycles of optional prayer... For several days.... I did not sleep on a leopard skin at night, I did not extend my feet in the direction of the blessed sanctuary of the revered saving master, and I did not turn my back towards him. I passed the days beneath the trees. On Thursday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan, I attained the happiness of pilgrimage to the illuminated and the perfumed tomb... With an hour of daylight remaining, I went to the holy sanctuary and rubbed my pale face with the dust of that threshold. From the doorway to the blessed tomb I went barefoot, kissing the ground. Having entered the dome, I went around the light-filled tomb of my master seven times ...Finally, with my own hand I put the finest quality of 'itar' on the perfumed tomb of the revered one, and having taken off the rose scarf that I had on my head, I placed it on the top of the blessed tomb.

- i. What do you understand by Ziyarat? (1)
- ii. How did Jahanara show her devotion to Shaikh Muinuddin Chisti? Give examples. (1)
- iii. Why was Dargah of Khwaja Muinuddin popular amongst devotees? (2)

33. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

[4]

On Clearance and Settled Cultivation

Passing through one village in the lower Rajmahal hills, Buchanan wrote: The view of the country is exceedingly fine, the cultivation, especially the narrow valleys of rice winding in all directions, the cleared lands with scattered trees, and the rocky hills are in perfection; all that is wanted is some appearance of progress in the area and a vastly extended and improved cultivation, of which the country is highly susceptible. Plantations of Asan and Palas, for Tassar (Tassar silkworms) and Lac, should occupy the place of woods to as great an extent as the demand will admit; the remainder might be all cleared, and the greater part cultivated, while what is not fit for the purpose, might rear Palmira (palmyra) and Mowa (mahua).

- i. The view of which country has been described by Buchanan? (1)
- ii. In the gardens of this region, which things except the wood could be grown? Where could the Plamira and Mahua trees be grown? (1)
- iii. Give any four features of the view of the country described by him. (2)

Section E

34. 1. On the given political outline map of **India**, locate and label the following appropriately:

[5]

a. Agra

OR



Ajmer

b. The place where act of violence led Gandhiji to call off Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

An important centre of National Movement.

2. On the same political outline map of **India**, three places have been marked as A, B and C, which are related to major Harappan sites. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



Solution

Section A

1. (a) Rudradaman

Explanation:

Rudradaman

2. (a) Jajmani system

Explanation:

Jajmani system

- 3.

(b) Sagun and Nirgun

Explanation:

Sagun and Nirgun

- 4.

(c) Lord Chelmsford

Explanation:

The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, that happened in Amritsar on April 13, 1919. It is named after the Jallianwala Bagh (Garden) in the northern Indian city of Amritsar. The person in charge was Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar and the viceroy was Lord Chelmsford. According to British officials, 379 people were killed.

- 5.

(b) Brihadishvara Temple - at Thanjavur

Explanation:

Brihadishvara Temple - at Thanjavur

- 6.

(c) Aristotle

Explanation:

Aristotle

- 7.

(b) Early 18th century

Explanation:

Early 18th century

- 8.

(d) Hugh Rose

Explanation:

Hugh Rose was the British official who aided the suppression of the revolt of 1857 in Jhansi.

- 9.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation:

The original version of the Mahabharata is in Sanskrit (although there are versions in other languages as well). The Sanskrit used in the Mahabharata is far simpler than that of the Vedas or of the *prashastis*. That is why it was **probably widely understood**.

The assertion is incorrect but the reason is correct.



10. **(d)** The chapter began with a question followed by the description based on Sanskritic traditions
Explanation:
The chapter began with a question and its description in Sanskritic traditions.
11. **(c)** 1928
Explanation:
1928
12. **(d)** Hindustani
Explanation:
Hindustani
13. **(c)** (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)
Explanation:
(a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)
14. **(c)** Shariya
Explanation:
Shariya
15. **(a)** Alvars and Nayanars
Explanation:
Alvars and Nayanars
16. **(a)** i and ii
Explanation:
In 1770s the famines ruined the economy and permanent settlement was made by colonial officers with rajas and taluqdars.
17. **(d)** signal of an upheaval
Explanation:
signal of an upheaval
18. **(a)** Qilachas
Explanation:
Qilachas
19. **(d)** Brihadeshwara Temple
Explanation:
Brihadeshwara Temple
20. **(b)** The King
Explanation:
The King owned the land during the Mauryan period.

21.

(b) Those who know the ultimate truth and dharma

Explanation:

Those who know the ultimate truth and dharma

Section B

22. Women were considered as an important resource in the agrarian society due to the following reasons:

- Women worked shoulder to shoulder with men in the fields.
- She sowed, weeded, threshed and winnowed the harvest.
- They were child bearers in agrarian society which was dependent on labor.
- Artisanal tasks such as spinning yarn, sifting and kneading clay for pottery, and embroidery were among the many aspects of production dependent on female labor.
- They looked after the household.
- Great demand of women's labor was required in agrarian society.
- Women went to the houses of their employers or to the markets if necessary.
- Women had the right to inherit property as well.
- Women in Bengal Muslim inherited zamindari, which they could sell or mortgage.

OR

(c) Halalkhoran

Explanation:

In the Mughal agrarian system, zamindars were powerful intermediaries who played a crucial role in land ownership, revenue collection, and local administration. They were essentially landed proprietors who held significant social and economic influence in rural society. Their roles included land ownership, revenue collection, military control, and even colonization of agricultural land.

23. Jotedars were influential intermediaries in the Permanent Settlement system of Bengal. As wealthy peasants with substantial landholdings, they acted as a bridge between zamindars and the actual cultivators. While not legally recognized landlords, they exercised considerable control over village affairs. They collected rents from peasants, maintained local records, and often acted as moneylenders. This position allowed them to amass wealth and influence, sometimes even challenging the authority of zamindars.

24. **The following are the far-reaching and significant impact of bhakti movement on the Indian society:**

- i. It infused a new life in Indian society and redefined social and religious values.
- ii. It awakened a new sense and confidence among the common people, especially of depressed classes.
- iii. It condemned all the social religious evils like casteism, child marriage etc. prevalent in the society which had badly shaken the citadel of Hinduism.
- iv. The Bhakti Saint gave their message and wrote in the local language. It helped in the growth of many regional languages and literature.
- v. Under the impact of the Bhakti movement, the Hindu and Muslims came together which too resulted in the development in the field of architecture and painting.
- vi. The message of the Bhakti saints honey-combed the bitterness ridden by the politics of medieval India.

25. These travellers came from vastly different social and cultural environments. So they were quite careful and often more attentive to everyday activities and practices. These things were taken for granted by indigenous or local writers as these were common usual things. They did not find these routine matters worthy of being recorded. It is this difference in perspective that makes the accounts of travellers interesting.

26. The relationship of the sepoys with their superior white officers underwent a significant change in the years preceding the uprising of 1857. In the 1820s, white officers made it a point to maintain friendly relations with the sepoys. They would take part in their leisure activities. In the 1840s, this began to change. The officers developed a sense of superiority and started treating the sepoys as their racial inferiors, riding roughshod over their sensibilities. Abuse and physical violence became common and thus the distance between sepoys and officers grew. Trust was replaced by suspicion which led to fears of the sepoys about the new cartridge. Sepoys also had grievances about leave. Their grouse about the increasing misbehavior and racial abuse on the part of their white officers were communicated back to the villages. Ultimately, the sepoys defied their superior officers and took up arms thus playing a major role in the revolt of 1857.



27. The Brahmanas developed a sharp social division by classifying certain social categories as untouchables. The Chandalas, according to the Brahmanical norms, were considered as 'untouchables'. This rested on a notion that certain activities, especially those connected with the performance of rituals, were sacred and by extension pure. Those who considered themselves pure avoided taking food from those designated as untouchables. In sharp contrast to the purity aspect, some activities were regarded as particularly 'polluting'. These included handling corpses and dead animals. Those who performed such tasks, designated as Chandalas, were placed at the very bottom of the hierarchy. Their touch and in some cases even seeing them was regarded as polluting by those who claimed to be at the top of the social order. The Manusmriti laid down the 'duties' of Chandalas which determined their status in society. They were assigned with minimal works and has to serve the upper three castes.

OR

The Mahabharata was composed over a period of about 1000 years between 500 BCE and 400 CE. The original story of the Mahabharata was composed of charioteer bards popularly called Sutas. They generally accompanied the kshatriya warriors to the battle-field and composed poems celebrating their victories and other achievements. These compositions circulated orally. Then, from the 5th century BCE, the tradition of writing down the oral traditions started.

The various stages were:

- i. Brahmanas began to unite its story from the 500 BCE.
- ii. During this period, the chiefdoms of the Kurus and Panchalas were becoming kingdoms step by step.
- iii. Between 200 BCE and 200 CE, the worship of Vishnu was becoming important.
- iv. Krishna was one of the important figures of the Mahabharata and was coming to be identified with Vishnu between 200 C and 400 CE.
- v. Between 200 and 400 CE, several didactic sections resembling the Manusmriti were added. This epic had about one lakh verses and this enormous composition is attributed to a sage named Vyasa.

Section C

28. Constituent assembly played a pivotal role in the framing of the Indian constitution. It was the platform over which discussions and debates took place before the creation of one of the most important documents of free India. The constituent assembly consisted of elected members on the basis of universal franchise. In the winters of 1945-46 provincial elections were held in India. The provincial legislatures then chose the representatives to the constituent assembly. The discussions within the constituent assembly were influenced by the opinions expressed by the public. As the deliberations continued, the arguments were reported in the newspapers and the proposals were publicly debated. Criticism and counter-criticism in the assembly shaped the nature of consensus that was ultimately reached in specific issues. The assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner and became a fully sovereign body. The constituent assembly had 300 members. Of these, six members played important roles. Three were representatives of congress mainly Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel and Rajendra Prasad. Besides, this congress trio, a very important member of the assembly was the lawyer and economist B.R Ambedkar, he was the chairman of the drafting committee. He served with two other important personalities named K.M Munshi and Krishnaswamy Aiyar. It was Jawaharlal Nehru who moved the crucial objective resolution as well as proposing the national flag of India by a horizontal tricolour of saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions with a wheel in navy blue in the centre. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, first of all, moved in the assembly the historic objective resolution. It was unanimously passed and was known as India's Charter of Freedom. After this, some basic principles were decided and agreed upon. After the passing of the objective resolution and Advisory committee and various other committees were framed to draft the constitution for discussion. Discussion and meeting continued to draft constitution clause by clause. All the clauses were clearly examined and discussed. All the proceedings and the discussion in the constitution. Assembly has been preserved as what we called them "Constituent Assembly Debates." The draft constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on Nov 26, 1949, came into force on 26th January 1950.

OR

- Issue of division of power of the government at the Centre and at State level was intensely debated in the Assembly.
- Draft constitution provided three lists of subject.
 - a. Union List-Union government could make laws on it.
 - b. State List-State government could make laws on it.
 - c. Concurrent List-Both Union and State government could make laws on listed items.
- Union government was made more powerful so that it could ensure peace, security, and can coordinate on the matters of vital interest.
- Article 356 gave the Centre the power to take over a State administration on the recommendation of Governor.
- The constitution mandated for a complex system of federalism.
- In case of some taxes the Centre retained all the proceeds.
- In other cases it shared them with the state. In still other cases it assigned them wholly to the states.



There were Debates on Powers of Centre and State:-

- K Santhanam from Madras said reallocation of power was necessary, not only to strengthen the State but also the Centre. He said if Centre is overburdened with responsibility it could not function properly. So it is important that some powers to the State should be transferred.
- He warned against excessive Centralization in the Constitution.
- Many leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, BR Ambedkar, Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Balakrishna Sharma etc. advocated for strong Centre.
- Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strong and united Centre.
- Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared that the Centre should be made as strong.
- Balakrishna Sharma from united province reasoned at length that only strong Centre could plan for wellbeing of the country, mobilize the available resources, established proper administration and defend the country against foreign aggression.

29. In the history of nationalism, a single individual is often identified with the making of a nation. Mahatma Gandhi has been regarded as the 'Father' of the Indian nation. There are many kinds of sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Gandhiji and the history of the nationalist movement. The Sources to know about mahatma Gandhi and nationalist role are -

- i. Public voice and private scripts.
- ii. Speeches of Gandhiji and his contemporaries on his political role.
- iii. Personnel and private letters on political & private thoughts about the country.
- iv. Journals published by the govt etc.
- v. Autobiographies retrospective account.
- vi. Records written by policemen & officials.
- vii. Newspapers on the conversion of political movement into mass movement.
- viii. Records prepared by home ministry department.
- ix. Information from the localities and common people.
- x. Pictures of Gandhi reveal how he was perceived by the people.
- xi. Fortnightly reports of various provinces.

OR

Undoubtedly, the Non-Cooperation Movement was a form of protest. It was a popular form of the expression of public resentment and protest against the Rowlatt Act. Its main objective was not to extend any cooperation to the administration, thus, rendering it completely crippled.

The Non-Cooperation Movement was a form of protest and by it national leaders wanted to express their protest against the abominable events such as the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. By launching this movement they wanted to severely punish those British who were responsible for killing hundreds of innocent people by firing on the peaceful meeting.

The Non-Cooperation Movement was a form of protest on another account also because it aimed at boycotting government jobs, titles, honorary offices, law courts and educational institutions, etc. The Indians wanted to display their protest against the British rule by boycotting foreign goods and government elections by non-payment of taxes to government and by peaceful disobedience of government laws. Law courts were boycotted, renowned advocates like Deshbandhu, Chittaranjan Das, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel, Rajgopalachari, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Asaf Ali left their lucrative legal practices. Thousands of students boycotted the government and semi-government educational institutes. Many Vidyapeeths such as the Kashi Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidyapeeth and Aligarh Muslim University, etc were set up in various parts of the country to impart national education.

A strong wave of the movement swept the country side as well in Northern Andhra. The hill tribes refused to obey the colonial forest laws. Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes and the peasants in Kumaun refused to carry loads for colonial officials. In Assam, the labourers on tea plantations went on strike and the farmers of Midnapore refused to pay taxes to Union Board. Gandhiji couple this movement with Khilafat Movement to foster the feeling of unity between two dominant religious communities and gave a movement an all India outlook. Indian Muslim were angered with the removal of Khalifa and they wanted English to restore the Khalifa so they also participated against British in this movement.

30. Claimants to Power

- Members of the ruling lineage and military commanders vied for power within the polity.
- The first dynasty, the Sangama dynasty, ruled until 1485.
- The Saluvas, military commanders, supplanted the Sangamas and ruled until 1503.
- The Tuluvas replaced the Saluvas, with Krishnadeva Raya as a notable ruler from this dynasty.

Rule of Krishnadeva Raya



- Krishnadeva Raya's reign was marked by territorial expansion and consolidation.
- He acquired the Raichur doab between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers in 1512.
- He subdued the rulers of Orissa in 1514 and inflicted severe defeats on the Sultan of Bijapur in 1520.
- Despite constant military readiness, the kingdom experienced peace and prosperity.
- Krishnadeva Raya built fine temples and added impressive gopurams to many important South Indian temples.
- He founded Nagalapuram, a suburban township near Vijayanagara, named after his mother.
- Detailed descriptions of Vijayanagara from his time or shortly after highlight the kingdom's grandeur.

Strain and Transition

- Strain within the imperial structure emerged after Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529.
- His successors faced rebellion from nayakas (military chiefs).
- By 1542, control shifted to the Aravidu lineage, which ruled until the end of the seventeenth century.
- Shifting alliances among Vijayanagara and Deccan Sultanates characterized this period.
- An alliance of the Sultanates eventually formed against Vijayanagara.

Battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi

- In 1565, Rama Raya, Vijayanagara's chief minister, led the army into the Battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi (Talikota).
- The combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, and Golconda routed his forces.
- The victorious armies sacked Vijayanagara, leading to its abandonment within a few years.
- The empire's focus shifted east to Penukonda and later Chandragiri (near Tirupati) under the Aravidu dynasty.

Relations with Sultanates

- Relations between the Sultans and the Rayas were not always hostile despite religious differences.
- Krishnadeva Raya supported some claimants to power in the Sultanates and held the title "establisher of the Yavana kingdom."
- The Sultan of Bijapur intervened to resolve succession disputes in Vijayanagara after Krishnadeva Raya's death.
- Vijayanagara kings and Sultans sought to ensure each other's stability.
- Rama Raya's policy of playing one Sultan against another led to the combined Sultanates' decisive defeat of him.

OR

To get information about the Vijayanagara, initial efforts were made by Mackenzie. Thereafter, stone edicts and travel descriptions were added to it. This place came under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India and Karnataka Antique Museum in the 20th century. In 1976 C.E., Hampi was accepted as a place of national importance. Thereafter, on the basis of the information and edicts available, a detailed programme was chalked out to explore the remnants of Vijayanagara. For about 20 years, a dozen scholars of the world gathered every piece of information and conserved it. The preparation of an outline map of the area is part of this project. In the first phase, the whole of the area was divided into 25 square parts. Every part was given a letter from an alphabet to name it. Then they were further divided into different sub-parts. The smaller parts were further divided into a single unit.

All these surveys were made after thorough scrutiny and a lot of hard work. It led to the study of thousands of structures of small devotional places, residence and big temples. The details about them were also penned down. With these works, the roads, paths, and bazaars of Vijayanagara can be enlivened. Their position has been determined on the basis of pillars and porches.

Section D

31. i. The Sutta Pitaka contains the teachings of the Buddha.
 - ii.
 - By assigning them work according to their strength.
 - By supplying them with food and wages,
 - By tending them in sickness.
 - By sharing delicacies with them.
 - By granting leave at times.
 - By showing affection in act and speech and mind,
 - By sharing and caring.
 - Buddha emphasised on righteous actions.
 - iii. The advice given by Buddha to Sigala on how to behave with his parents and teachers are:
 - Show respect towards parents & teachers.
 - Listen to parent's advice.
 - Look after them in sickness and old age.
 - Being a dedicated student.
 - Expressing gratitude.



- Follow teacher's instructions with sincerity.

32. i. Ziyarat is an Arabic word (term) that means 'visits' and is used to refer to a pilgrimage.
- ii. Jahanara did not sleep on the skin of the tiger for many days. She did not spread her feet towards the dargah of the Shaikh. She even did not turn her back towards the dargah. When she had reached the dargah, she evinced deep respect towards the Shaikh. (any one)
- iii. Reason for popularity:
- It was believed that all the wishes were fulfilled if ever the devotees asked for something at the Dargah.
 - That is why the dargah was a centre of attraction for all the devotees.
 - Besides, it was quite popular on account of the faith and good demeanor of the Shaikh, the great spiritual heritage, and the patronage provided by the guests. (any two)
33. i. Here, Buchanan has described the landscape of a village in the lower Rajmahal hills.
- ii. In place of woods, the gardens of Tassar silkworms and lac can be developed.
- iii. a. The view of the village is very fine.
- b. It had the narrow valleys of rice winding in all directions.
- c. It had the cleared lands with scattered trees.
- d. It had rocky hills that seemed distinctive because of perfection.
- e. It had improved cultivation. It also depicted progress.

Section E

34. Mapped Places:

