

Class XII Session 2025-26

Subject - History

Sample Question Paper - 7

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

1. Who is the author of the book **The First War of Independence**? [1]
a) Veer Savarkdar
b) R. C. Mazumdar
c) S. N. Sen
d) Syed Ahmad Khan
2. Which of the following explains Paharias? [1]
a) Food gatherers
b) Shifting Cultivator
c) All of these
d) Hunters
3. Which one of the following stupas is located in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh? [1]
a) Nagarjunakonda
b) Sanchi
c) Amaravati
d) Shahji-ki-Dheri
4. Identify the person with the help of the following information: [1]
 - She was the daughter of Chandragupta II and had access to land.
 - She was married to a Vakataka family of the Deccan Peninsula.a) Padma
b) Prabhavati



- c) Priyadarshani d) Parvati
5. The Ain mentions that the Mughal provinces of Agra produced _____ varieties of crops over the two seasons. [1]
- a) 50 b) 39
c) 10 d) 12
6. Consider the following statements regarding Colin Mackenzie and choose the correct option. [1]
- i. The ruins at Sanchi stupa were brought to light in 1800 by an antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie.
ii. Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer.
iii. In 1815 Colin Mackenzie was appointed the first forest Inspector General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821.
iv. Colin Mackenzie collected local histories and surveyed historical sites to understand India's past better and make governance of the colony easier.
- a) Only (i) is correct. b) Only (ii) and (iv) are correct.
c) Only (ii) and (iii) are correct. d) Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
7. **Assertion (A):** When the shaikh died, the practice of making a pilgrimage to his grave, known as *ziyarat*, was encouraged. [1]
Reason (R): People believed that while living saints were united with God, and thus became closer to him after death.
- 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.
8. Read the following statements carefully [1]
- i. It is a dargah of the Shaikh Moinuddin Chishti.
ii. Akbar visited this place many times.
Identify the place where this dargah is located from the following options
- a) Fatehpur Sikri b) Delhi
c) Mehrauli d) Ajmer
9. Which one of the following statements was not a justified reason for the annexation of Awadh by British in 1857? [1]
- a) Subsidiary Alliance System was accepted by Wajid Ali Shah at ease. b) Mangal Pandey initiated the revolt from Awadh.
c) Material benefits were given to the taluqdars by the British. d) Wajid Ali Shah was unpopular ruler.
10. Consider the following statements regarding the rule of Krishnadeva Raya. [1]
- i. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.
ii. He acquired the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers and subdued the rulers of Orissa and defeated the Sultan of Bijapur.
iii. The hall in front of the main shrine of the Vitthala temple was built by Krishnadeva Raya.



Which of the following statements is/are **correct**?

- a) i and ii
b) Only ii
c) ii and iii
d) i and iii

11. Identify the name of the person from the information given below. [1]

- i. She is female protagonist in a unique Buddhist text.
ii. Her verses are part of the Sutta Pitaka, composed by bhikkhunis.
iii. She is a dasi or slave woman.
iv. She questioned the Brahmana's beliefs regarding purification through water and offers her perspective.

- a) Punna
b) Kisa Gotami
c) Mirabai
d) Mahapajapati Gotami

12. The legislature elected under the Government of India Act, 1935 operated within the framework of _____. [1]

- a) Muslim League
b) Indian National Congress
c) Colonial Rule
d) Constituent Assembly

13. Match the following: [1]

(i) Endogamy	(a) refers to marriage outside the unit
(ii) Exogamy	(b) refer to the practice of a man having several wives
(iii) Polygyny	(c) refers to a practice of a woman having several husbands
(iv) Polyandry	(d) refer to marriage within the unit

Choose the correct option:

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

14. The earliest examples of sculpture in India go back to [1]

- a) Pre-historic times
b) Mauryan times
c) Gupta times
d) Proto-historic times

15. _____, which had once mocked Gandhiji's physical size and seemingly non-rational ideas, now compared his martyrdom to that of _____. [1]

- a) The Washington Post, Nelson Mandela
b) The New York Times, George Washington
c) The Guardian, Martin Luther King Jr.
d) Time magazine, Abraham Lincoln

16. Who among the following was the Constitutional Advisor of the Constituent Assembly? [1]

- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Sir B.N. Rau
d) K.M. Munshi

17. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the classification of lands under Akbar? [1]

- A. Polaj : Land which was cultivated annually.
B. Parauti : Land uncultivated for five years.
C. Chachar : Land left uncultivated for a year.
D. Banjar : Land laid fallow for three years.



- a) Pair A is correct. b) Pair B is correct.
c) Pair C is correct. d) Pair D is correct.
18. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of _____ in Afghanistan, but not in Punjab or Sind. [1]
a) Mohenjodaro b) Dholavira
c) Shortughai d) Lothal
19. Identify the economist whose ideas were operated by the British officials in Maharashtra in the 1820's. [1]
a) David Ricardo b) Thomas Robert
c) John Stuart Mill d) Walter Bagehot
20. Identify the Portuguese traveller with the help of the following information: [1]
◦ He visited Vijayanagara during the period of Krishnadeva Raya.
◦ He called the Mahanavami Dibba of Vijayanagara Empire 'A House of Victory'
a) Fernao Nuniz b) Domingo Paes
c) Vasco da Gama d) Megasthenes
21. Which of these is the most important Dharmashastra? [1]
a) Yajurveda b) Manusmriti
c) Mahabharata d) Rigveda

Section B

22. What are the basic differences between the principles of the Buddhist sects of Mahayanism and Hinayanism ? [3]
OR
The principle of ahimsa and renunciation emphasised by Jainism has left its mark. Support the statement with Lord Mahavira's messages.
23. Explain the procuring materials by the Harappans for the craft production. [3]
24. What did Bernier write about the Sati system? [3]
25. Examine how art and literature presented Rani Laxmibai as a heroic figure of the revolt of 1857. [3]
26. **The villages in the Mughal empire were seen as Little Republics.** Support the statement with examples. [3]
27. Give some arguments in favour of a strong centre. [3]

OR

Why did some of our leaders advocate a strong centre during the debate in the Constituent Assembly on the proposed federal structure of the Indian State? Explain.

Section C

28. Who composed the original story of Mahabharata? Discuss the various phases in the composition of the text between C500 BCE and 400 CE. [8]

OR

The following is an excerpt from the Mahabharata in which Yudhishthira, the eldest Pandava, speaks to Sanjaya, a messenger:

Sanjaya, convey my respectful greetings to all the Brahmanas and the chief priest of the house of Dhritarashtra. I bow respectfully to teacher Drona. I hold the feet of our preceptor Kripa and the chief of the Kurus, the great Bhishma. I bow respectfully to the old king Dhritarashtra. I greet and ask after the health of his son Duryodhana and his younger brother. Also greet all the young Kuru warriors who are our brothers, sons and grandsons. Greet above all him, who



is to us like father and mother, the wise Vidura born of a slave woman. I bow to the elderly ladies who are known as our mothers. To those who are our wives you say this, "I hope they are well-protected." Our daughters-in-law born of good families and mothers of children greet on my behalf. Embrace for me those who are our daughters. The beautiful, fragrant, well-dressed courtesans of ours, you should also greet. Greet the slave women and their children, greet the aged, the maimed and the helpless.

Try and identify the criteria used to make this list in terms of age, gender, kinship ties. Are there any other criteria? For each category, explain why they are placed in a particular position in the list.

29. Explain the impact of American Civil War of 1861 on Indian Peasants. [8]

OR

Explain how the East India Company subdued the authority of the zamindars in Bengal during 18th century.

30. By 1922, Gandhi had transformed Indian nationalism. Examine the statement. [8]

OR

Why was the state monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt unpopular among the masses? Also, explain how the Salt March of Mahatma Gandhi was notable.

Section D

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

DEADMAN LANE

Deadman lane is a narrow valley, varying from 3 to 6 feet in width. At the point where the lane turns westward, part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered, all in very friable condition, at a depth of 4 ft. 2 in. The body lay on its back diagonally across the lane. Fifteen inches to the west were a few fragments of a tiny skull. It is these remains that the lane owes its name.

- Why is the lane called Deadman Lane? (1)
- What did some scholars and archaeologists conclude from this information? (1)
- State two reasons for the decline of Harappan Civilisation. (2)

32. Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow: [4]

A Sprawling City

This is an excerpt from Domingo Paes's description of Vijayanagara: ... The size of this city I do not write here, because it cannot all be seen from any one spot, but I climbed a hill whence I could see a great part of it; I could not see it all because it lies between several ranges of hills. What I saw from thence seemed to be as large as Rome, and very beautiful to the sight; there are many groves of trees within it, in the gardens of the houses, and many conduits of water which flow into the midst of it, and in places there are lakes; and the king has close to his palace a palm-grove and other rich fruit-bearing trees.

- From where has this excerpt been taken?
- Where did the writer see Vijayanagara? Why could he not see it completely?
- How did he like that part of the city which he saw?
- Why did the writer not see the size of the city of Vijayanagara?

33. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

"That is very good, Sir-bold words, noble words."

Somnath Lahiri said:

Well, Sir, I must congratulate Pandit Nehru for the fine expression he gave to the spirit of the Indian people when he said that no imposition from the British will be accepted by the Indian people. Imposition would be resented and objected to, he said, and he added that if need be we will walk the valley of struggle. That is very



good, Sir-bold words, noble words.

But the point is to see when and how you are going to apply that challenge. Well, Sir, the point is that the imposition is here right now. Not only has the British Plan made any future Constitution ... dependent on a treaty satisfactory to the Britisher but it suggests that for every little difference you will have to run to the Federal Court or dance attendance there in England; or to call on the British Prime Minister Clement Attlee or someone else, Not only is it a fact that this Constituent Assembly, whatever plans we may be hatching, we are under the shadow of British guns, British Army, their economic and financial stronghold - which means that the final power is still in the British hands and the question of power has not yet been finally decided, which means the future is not yet completely in our hands. Not only that, but the statements made by Attlee and others recently have made it clear that if need be, they will even threaten you with division entirely. This means. Sir, there is no freedom in this country. As Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel put it some days ago, we have freedom only to fight among ourselves. That is the only freedom we have got ... Therefore, our humble suggestion is that it is not a question of getting something by working out this Plan but to declare independence here and now and call upon the Interim Government, call upon the people of India, to stop fratricidal warfare and look out against its enemy, which still has the whip hand, the British Imperialism - and go together to fight it and then resolve our claims afterwards when we will be free. CAD, VOL.I

- i. Who was Somnath Lahiri? (1)
- ii. Why did Somnath Lahiri congratulate Pandit Nehru? (1)
- iii. Explain in brief the intension of the British in not framing the constitution before hand. (2)

Section E

34. i. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following:
- a. Goa, under Babur, Akbar, and Aurangzeb.
 - b. Nasik, a major Buddhist site
 - c. Lucknow, a city under British control in 1857.

[5]

OR

Kheda, an important centre of the National Movement.

- ii. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B which are Important towns (600 BCE-600 CE). Identify them and write their correct names.



Solution

Section A

1. (a) Veer Savarkdar

Explanation:

Veer Savarkdar

2.

- (c) All of these

Explanation:

All of these

3.

- (b) Sanchi

Explanation:

Sanchi

4.

- (b) Prabhavati

Explanation:

Prabhavati

5.

- (b) 39

Explanation:

The Ain mentions that the Mughal provinces of Agra produced 39 varieties of crops over the two seasons.

6.

- (b) Only (ii) and (iv) are correct.

Explanation:

The ruins at **Hampi** were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie.

In 1815 Colin Mackenzie was appointed the **first Surveyor General of India**, a post he held till his death in 1821.

7.

- (c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

When the *shaikh* died, his tomb shrine (dargah, a Persian term meaning court) became the centre of devotion for his followers.

This encouraged the practice of pilgrimage or *ziyarat* to his grave particularly on his death anniversary or *urs* because people believed that **in death saints were united** with God, and were thus **closer to him than when living**.

The assertion is correct but the reason is incorrect.

8.

- (d) Ajmer

Explanation:

Ajmer

9.

- (d) Wajid Ali Shah was unpopular ruler.

Explanation:



The British government also wrongly assumed that Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler. On the contrary, he was widely loved, and when he left his beloved Lucknow, there were many who followed him all the way to Kanpur singing songs of lament.

10. (a) i and ii

Explanation:

The hall in front of the main shrine of the **Virupaksha temple** was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession.

11. (a) Punna

Explanation: The unique Buddhist text, part of the Sutta Pitaka, is a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis. It provides an insight into women's social and spiritual experiences. Punna, a dasi or slave woman, went to the river each morning to fetch water for her master's household. There she would daily see a Brahmana performing bathing rituals. One morning she spoke to him.

- 12.

(c) Colonial Rule

Explanation:

Colonial Rule

- 13.

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

Explanation:

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

i. **Endogamy** refers to marriage within a unit – this could be a kin group, caste, or a group living in the same locality (d).

ii. **Exogamy** refers to marriage outside the unit (a).

iii. **Polygyny** is the practice of a man having several wives (b).

iv. **Polyandry** is the practice of a woman having several husbands (c).

- 14.

(d) Proto-historic times

Explanation:

The earliest examples of sculpture in India go back to proto-historic times.

- 15.

(d) Time magazine, Abraham Lincoln

Explanation:

Gandhiji's death led to an extraordinary outpouring of grief, with rich tributes being paid to him from across the political spectrum in India, and moving appreciations coming from such international figures as George Orwell and Albert Einstein. Time magazine, which had once mocked Gandhiji's physical size and seemingly non-rational ideas, now compared his martyrdom to that of Abraham Lincoln.

- 16.

(c) Sir B.N. Rau

Explanation:

Sir B.N. Rau

17. (a) Pair A is correct.

Explanation:

Pair A is correct.

- 18.

(c) Shortughai

Explanation:

Shortughai

19. (a) David Ricardo

Explanation:

David Ricardo

20.

(b) Domingo Paes

Explanation:

Domingo Paes

21.

(b) Manusmriti

Explanation:

Manusmriti

Section B

22.

Mahayana	Hinayana
(i) They treated Lord Buddha as a deity and worshipped his idol.	(i) They treated the Lord Buddha as a symbol of idealism and purity.
(ii) They over-stressed belief and devotion.	(ii) They believed the religious teachings only after getting them confirmed on the basis of debate.
(iii) They used Sanskrit.	(iii) Their entire literature was in Pali language.
(iv) They thought it essential to follow the religious rules to attain the objective of life.	(iv) They stressed pure and good conduct to attain the objective of life.
(v) The word meaning of Mahayana is the greater yana (or bigger ship). The sect believes that everybody should care for his own 'nirvana' as well as for the salvation of others.	(v) The word meaning of Hinayana is the lesser yana (or shorter ship). The followers of this sect believe that everybody should care only for his own 'nirvana' or salvation because this philosophical thought is concerned with every person individually.

OR

The most important idea of Jainism is that the entire world is animated and everything has life. In Jainism, the principle of non-violence was emphasised. Jainism focuses on non-injury to all living beings. Impacts of Jainism on Indian thinking are:

- The idea of ahimsa left its mark on the thinking of modern people like Gandhiji.
- It also influenced Indian thinking in the light of karma and one can free himself from this. In this respect, asceticism and penance are required.
- It has stressed the simple way of life. More complications made it complex.
- Vegetarianism has also been derived from this thinking.

23. In Harappan Civilisation, a variety of materials was used for craft production. These were as follows:

- Clay was locally available, but stone, timber and metal had to be procured from outside.
- Raw materials were also collected from Khetri region of Rajasthan (for copper) and South India (for gold).
- Recent archaeological finds suggest that copper was probably brought from Oman. The fact was also supported by Mesopotamian texts.
- Probably Harappan Civilisation was connected with Oman, Bahrain or Mesopotamia by sea.

24. Bernier explained the system of Sati prevalent in India. He noted that some women seemed to embraced death cheerfully, others were forced to die.

- It was a cruel practice in which the widow was made to sit on the funeral pyre of her husband alive.
- She was forced to be Sati.
- The people had no sympathy even for the child widows.
- The cries of the women going to be a Sati did not move anyone.
- The Brahmins and the elderly women of the house participated in this practice.

25. Presentation of Rani Laxmibai as a heroic figure in art and architecture:



- i. Heroic poems were written about the valour of the queen who, with a sword in one hand and the reins of her horse in the other, fought for the freedom of her motherland.
 - ii. Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy, slaying British soldiers and courageously fighting till her last breath.
 - iii. Children in many parts of India grow up reading the lines of Smt Subhadra Kumari Chauhan: “Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi” (Like a man she fought, she was the Rani of Jhansi).
 - iv. In popular prints Rani Lakshmi Bai is usually portrayed in battle armour, with a sword in hand and riding a horse - a symbol of the determination to resist injustice and alien rule.
 - v. Films and posters have helped to create the image of Rani Lakshmi Bai as a masculine warrior.
- 26.
- British officials in the 19th century observed that village was a little republic made up of fraternal partners sharing resources and labor in a collective.
 - There was individual ownership of assets and deep inequalities based on caste and gender distinctions.
 - A group of powerful individuals decided the affairs of the village, exploited the weaker sections and had the authority to dispense justice.
 - Large number of populations called landless labourers, who formed the lowest hierarchy in terms of caste, social and economic status.
 - A Cash nexus had already developed through trade between villages and towns. In the Mughal heartland, revenue was assessed and collected in cash.
 - Artisans producing for the export market, received their advance in cash as did producers of commercial crops like cotton, silk or indigo.
27. The arguments for the need for a strong centre had been underlined on numerous occasions. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar argued that only a strong centre curtailed the chances of riots and violence and stopped the communal frenzy. To support the strong centre Balkrishana Sharma added that only a Strong centre make the strong position of the country in the international sphere, defend the country from external aggression, established a proper administration and mobilised the economic resources.

OR

- a. Before partition the Congress had agreed to grant considerable autonomy to the provinces. This had been done to assure the Muslim League that in the provinces where the Muslim League had come to power the centre would not interfere.
- b. But after partition, the constituent members felt that the earlier political pressures for a decentralised structure was no longer there.
- c. Moreover faced with the communal frenzy at the time, the need was felt by many members to have a strong centre to curb the riots and violence.
- d. Balakrishna Sharma from the United Provinces felt that only a Strong centre could plan for the welfare of the country, mobilise the economic resources needed, have an effective administration and defend the country against foreign aggression.
- e. A unitary system was already in place due to the British government and the violence that accompanied partition gave a further push to centralisation.

Section C

- 28.
- i. The original story of Mahabharata was written by Bhatt-Sarthis. They were called Sutas. They generally accompanied Kshatriya warriors to the battlefield. So they composed poems to celebrate the victories and achievements of various warriors. These compositions were circulated through the oral method.
 - ii. From the 5th century BCE, the Brahmanas took over the story and began to write it in the form of an epic. The story moved around the Kurus. As the Kurus and Panchalas had attained kingdom from chiefdom, it is possible that these new kings might have wanted their history to be recorded and preserved in a more systematic way. Besides the old social values were replaced by new norms. So it is possible that such upheavals might have necessitated the re-writing of the epical story.
 - iii. Another phase in the composition of the epical task of Mahabharata started between 200 BCE and 200 CE. This was the time when the worship of Vishnu was becoming quite important. Krishna who was one of the most important characters in the epic was identified with Vishnu.
 - iv. So between 200 and 400 CE, many didactic sections resembling the Manusmriti were added in the main story. Originally the text of Mahabharata had 10000 verses. But after the addition of the didactic section, it comprised 1,00,000 verses.
 - v. However, the enormous composition of Mahabharata is traditionally attributed to Vyasa, a famous sage.

OR

Besides age, gender and kinship ties, there are many other bases to make this list. For example, the respect for teachers, brave warriors, slaves and their sons. All these have been given a due place in the list keeping in mind their social status:



- i. First of all, the highest honours have been bestowed on the Brahmanas, the Purohiths and the Gurus who were all widely respected.
 - ii. Secondly, respect has been shown to fraternal kins who are also like parents.
 - iii. After this, the women have been given due place. In this order come to the mothers, wives, daughters-in-law and daughters.
 - iv. Thereafter have been placed those who are younger or equal in age. In this order, the young Kuru warriors have been respected.
 - v. The orphans and handicapped have also not been ignored. Yudhisthira also salutes or greets them.
29. The impact of the American Civil war of 1861 on Indian peasants:
- i. When the American Civil war broke out in 1861, a wave of panic spread through cotton circles in Britain.
 - ii. As cotton prices soared, export merchants in Bombay were keen to secure as much cotton as possible to meet the British demand. So they gave advances to urban Sahukars who in turn extended credit to those rural moneylenders who promised to secure the produce. When there is a boom in the market, credit flows easily for those who give out loans feel secure about recovering their money.
 - iii. The ryots in the Deccan villages suddenly found access to seemingly limitless credit.
 - iv. They were being given Rs.100 as advance for every acre they planted with cotton Sahukars were more than willing to extend long-term loans.
 - v. While the American crisis continued, cotton production in the Bombay Deccan expanded. Some rich peasants did again, but for the large majority, cotton expansion meant heavier debt.

OR

- i. The British colonial rule was first established in Bengal. It was there that the earliest attempts were made to reorder rural society and establish a new regime of land rights and a new revenue system.
 - ii. The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1793. The East India Company had fixed the revenue that each zamindar had to pay. The estates of those who failed to pay were to be auctioned to recover revenue.
 - iii. The Company fixed the total demand over the entire estate whose revenue the zamindar contracted to pay. The zamindars collected rent from the different villages paid the revenue to the Company and retained the difference as his income.
 - iv. This high demand was imposed in the 1790s, at a time when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed, making it difficult for the ryots to pay their dues to the zamindar. The real tillers or ryots were already in a poor position. If the zamindar could not collect the rent from them how could he pay the East India Company?
 - v. The revenue was invariable, regardless of the ground position of harvest, and had to be paid punctually. In fact, according to the Sunset Law, if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned by the East India Company.
30. 1. **Broadened Participation:**
- By 1922, Gandhiji had transformed Indian nationalism, thereby redeeming the promise he made in his BHU speech of February 1916. It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals; now, hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers and artisans also participated in it.
 - Hundreds of thousands now participated, referring to Gandhi as their "Mahatma."
2. **Symbolic Representation:**
- Gandhi dressed like and lived among the common people, resonating with them.
 - His attire of a simple dhoti and daily practice of spinning on the charkha symbolized identification with the masses.
3. **Grassroots Adoration:**
- Received adoring crowds during his travels, with reports of miraculous powers and rumors of savior-like abilities.
 - Nicknamed "Gandhi baba" or "Mahatma," he was perceived as a figure who would alleviate their grievances and restore dignity.
4. **Ascetic Lifestyle and Empathy:**
- Ascetic lifestyle and use of symbols like the dhoti and charkha enhanced appeal among the poor.
 - Despite his background as a lawyer and merchant, Gandhi's lifestyle allowed for deeper empathy with the laboring poor.
5. **Organizational Strategy:**
- Established new branches of the Congress and Praja Mandals to promote nationalism.
 - Encouraged communication in native languages, broadening the movement's reach to previously untouched social groups.
6. **Diverse Support Base:**
- Attracted support from both poor peasants and prosperous businessmen and industrialists.
 - Industrialists recognized the end of British favors in a free India, aligning with the nationalist cause.
7. **Influence of Close Associates:**



- Talented individuals like Vallabh Bhai Patel, Subhas Chandra Bose, and Jawaharlal Nehru attached themselves to Gandhi.
- Their diverse backgrounds inspired countless others to join the Congress and contribute to the movement.

8. Emphasis on Social Reforms:

- Gandhi advocated for the promotion of home-spun cloth (khadi) and the abolition of untouchability.
- Stressed the importance of social reforms like ending child marriage and fostering Hindu-Muslim harmony for a worthy freedom.

9. Economic Self-Reliance:

- Urged Indians to become self-reliant economically, promoting the use of khadi over imported mill-made cloth.

OR

i. Salt Satyagraha:

- Soon after the observance of this "Independence Day" (it means 26 January 1930) Mahatma Gandhi announced that he would lead a march to break one of the most widely disliked laws in British India, which gave the state a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt.
- The state monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular, by making it his target, Gandhiji hoped to mobilize a wider discontent against British rule. On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean. He reached his destination three weeks later, making a fistful of salt he did and thereby making himself a criminal in the eyes of the law. Meanwhile, parallel salt marches were being conducted in other parts of the country.
- The progress of Gandhiji's march to the seashore can be traced from the secret reports filed by the police officials deputed to monitor his movements. These reproduce the speeches he gave at the villages on route, in which he called upon local officials to renounce government employment and join the freedom struggle.

ii. Importance of Salt March: The Salt March was notable for at least three reasons :

- It was this event that first brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention. The march was widely covered by the European and American press.
- It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers. The socialist activist Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone. Kamaladevi was herself one of the numerous women who courted arrest by breaking the salt or liquor laws.
- Perhaps most significant, it was the Salt March which forced upon the British the realization that their Raj would not last forever, and that they would have to devalue some power to India.

iii. Government's Reaction: British Government takes stringent measures to crush the movements of people. Thousand of nationalists were but behind the bars all over the country. Gandhiji was arrested. So, Salt March left a deep impact on our national struggle for freedom.

Section D

- John Marshall has called the lane of Mohenjodaro as the Deadman Lane because in this narrow street varying from 3 to 6 feet in width a part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult was discovered. A few fragments of a tiny skull have also been found. Sixteen skeletons of people with the ornaments that they were wearing, when they died, were found from the same part Mohenjodaro in 1925. It is to these remains that the lane owes its name.
 - Some scholars and archaeologists conclude from this information that climatic, economic or political deterioration may have weakened the firmly settled Indus Valley Civilisation. But its ultimate extinction is more likely to have completed by deliberate and large scale destruction. It may be no more chance that at a late period of Mohenjodaro men, women and children, appear to have been massacred there.
 - The Indus Valley civilization began to decline between 1900 and 1800 BCE. Most of the cities disappeared or were abandoned. the two reasons for the decline are the Law of nature and floods.
- His excerpt has been taken from Domingo Paes's description of Vijayanagara.
 - The author saw the city of Vijayanagara from a hill. He climbed the hill so that he might see most of the city. However, he could not see it completely as it lay between several ranges of hills.
 - Whatever the author had seen in the city of Vijayanagara, he liked it very much. He found that it was a very big city, as large as Rome. It had many groves of trees. It had also many gardens and lakes. Besides many conduits of water flowed in the city. There were many palms and other fruit-bearing trees near the palace of the king.
 - The writer could not guess the size of the city as it was not visible from any one spot. First of all, it was a very big city, as big as Rome. Secondly, a wide range of hills hindered the full view of the city.
- Somnath Lahiri was the prominent member of the constituent assembly. He was a socialist leader



- ii. He congratulated him, because he (Nehru) declared that no imposition from the British will be accepted. Any imposition would be objected to and he further added that if we will walk in the valley of struggle.
- iii. British wanted to divide India into two separate nations-India and Pakistan. The motive behind was that to keep India as its slave indirectly even after independence. That was why they did not want to frame the constitution in hand.

Section E

34. i.



- ii. A - Mathura
- B - Rajgir

