

Class XII Session 2025-26

Subject - History

Sample Question Paper - 9

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. Birjis Qadr was the young son of _____. [1]
a) Nawab Siraj-ud-daula b) Nawab Mir Ali
c) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah d) Nawab Shaukat Ali
2. _____ was the major source of cotton for British till 1862. [1]
a) Japan b) China
c) India d) America
3. Which of the following is the most important idea in **Jainism**? [1]
a) The entire world is animated b) Belief in non-violence
c) Observing celibacy d) Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma
4. Identify the famous ruler with the help of the following information: [1]
 - He was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya.
 - He annexed the state of Kalinga into the Mauryan empire.

- a) Ashoka
- b) Chanakya
- c) Bimbisara
- d) Bindusara

5. In the eastern regions, intermediate pastoral and fishing castes like the _____ acquired the status of peasants. [1]
- a) Rayas and Naykas
 - b) Sadgops and Kaivartas
 - c) Virashaivas and Lingayats
 - d) Ahirs and Gujars

6. Consider the following facts about Krishnadeva Raya: [1]

- i. Krishnadeva Raya ruled between 1509 and 1529, the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalayada.
- ii. Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.
- iii. This was the time when the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers (the Raichur doab) was acquired (1512), the rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520).

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a) All of these
- b) i and ii
- c) Only i
- d) i and iii

7. **Assertion (A):** The kings were against the Sufis and did not want support from them. [1]

Reason (R): Sufis piety, scholarship, and people's belief in their miraculous powers made them popular among the masses.

- 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. Identify the given image from the following options: [1]



- a) A palace of King in Tamilnadu
- b) A temple in Banaras
- c) A colonial bungalow in Coorg
- d) A mosque in Kerala

9. Who among the following painted **Relief of Lucknow**? [1]

- a) Joseph Noel
- b) Colin Campbell
- c) Hanery Havelock
- d) Thomas Jones Barker

10. Which of the following statement is correct regarding Krishnadeva Raya? [1]

- i. He was famous for his literary skills.
- ii. He composed Amuktamalyada in Telugu.
- iii. He was characterised by expansion and consolidation.
- iv. He belonged to Saluvas dynasty.



- a) Non-resident cultivators
c) Revenue collectors

b) Peasants who were residents of the village
d) Head of jati panchayat

18. Choose the correct Harappan settlement from the given options: [1]
_____ had the entire settlement fortified and sections within the town separated by walls.

a) Dholavira and Lothal
c) Mohenjodaro and Lothal

b) Harappa and Kalibangan
d) Mohenjodaro and Harappa

19. What was founded by Britishers to acquire more cotton? [1]

a) The Cotton Supply Association
c) Both The Cotton Supply Association and The Manchester Cotton Company

b) East India Company
d) The Manchester Cotton Company

20. Identify the engineer and antiquarian with the help of the following information: [1]

 - He was an employee of the English East India Company and prepared the first survey map of the site.
 - He collected local histories and did surveys of historic sites for a better understanding of India's past to make the governance of the colony easier.

a) John Marshall
c) Domingo Paes

b) Alexander Cunningham
d) Colin Mackenzie

21. The classification of people, in the name of gotras in Hindu religion, was practised from c. 1000 BCE onwards, by the [1]

a) Vaishyas
c) Brahmanas

b) Shudras
d) Kshatriyas

Section B

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 22. | Why did Buddhism become popular? | [3] |
| OR | | |
| | According to Buddhism which are four eternal truths? | |
| 23. | Late Harappan settlement or successor cultures indicate a return to the rural way of life. Support the statement with examples. | [3] |
| 24. | How were the Arabic and French works of Bernier contrary to each other? | [3] |
| 25. | What was the role of Bahadur Shah Zafar in the Mutiny of 1857? | [3] |
| 26. | How did the zamindars derive their power during the Mughal period? Mention any two ways. | [3] |
| 27. | The draft constitution provided for three lists of subjects on the issue of federalism. Explain the statement with examples. | [3] |

OR

Describe the views of Gandhiji on the question of National Language.

Section C

28. Describe the familial ties and rules of marriage as per the Brahmanical prescription during c. 600 BCE – 600 CE. **[8]**
- OR
- Compare and contrast the dharma or norms mentioned in the stories of Drona, Hidimba and Matanga.
29. Why were most peasants came under debt during British rule? **[8]**

OR

The jotedars became powerful in the early 19th century in many areas of rural Bengal. Evaluate the statement.

30. There are various sources to know about Gandhiji's role in the Indian freedom struggle. Explain. [8]

OR

Assess the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian National Movement from 1930 to 1942.

Section D

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

How Artefacts are Identified?

Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending, and cooking. These were made of stone, metal, and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best-known Harappan site: Saddle querns..... are found in considerable numbers.....and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found: those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro, and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether stone. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of this latter type are dubbed "curry stones" by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

- What are grinding equipment or saddle querns?
- How is the surface of these grinding equipments? What does it indicate?
- What are its two kinds?
- Which aspect of the Harappan culture do these grinding equipments highlight?

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

The Bazaar

Paes gives a vivid description of the bazaar: Going forward, you have a broad and beautiful street.... In this street live many merchants, and there you will find all sorts of rubies, and diamonds, and emeralds, and pearls, and seed pearls, and cloths, and every other sort of thing there is on earth and that you may wish to buy. Then you have there every evening a fair where they sell many common horses and nags, and also many citrons, and limes, and oranges, and grapes, and every other kind of garden stuff, and wood; you have all in this street. More generally, he described the city as being **the best-provided city in the world** with the markets **stocked with provisions such as rice, wheat, grains, Indian corn and a certain amount of barley and beans, moong, pulses and horse-gram** all of which were cheaply and abundantly available. According to Fernao Nuniz, the Vijayanagara markets were "overflowing with an abundance of fruits, grapes and oranges, limes, pomegranates, jackfruit and mangoes and all very cheap." j Meat too was sold in abundance in the marketplaces. Nuniz describes " mutton, pork, venison, partridges, hares, doves, quail and all kinds of birds, sparrows, rats and cats and lizards" as being sold in the market of Bisnaga (Vijayanagara).

- In which city was this bazaar found? (1)
- Where did it exist? According to Paes, what can be purchased from there? Name any six things. (1)
- According to Fernao Nuniz, what were the features of the bazaars of Vijayanagara? (2)

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

"British element is gone but they have left the mischief behind"



Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation, we are now a separate nation... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country, if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past.

One day, we may be united... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear).

When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not?

- i. Explain Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel's views on the issue of separate electorate system. (1)
- ii. In what ways did Sardar Patel explain that "The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind"? (1)
- iii. Mention the reasons behind Sardar Patel urging the assembly members to get rid of separate electorate. (2)

Section E

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

[5]

- a. Shakas, distribution of Ashokan inscriptions.
- b. Kot Diji, Mature Harappan sites.
- c. Benaras, a centre of the Revolt of 1857

OR

Gandhara, a Mahajanapada

- ii. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B which are Major Buddhist Sites. Identify them and write their correct names.



Solution

Section A

1.
(c) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah
Explanation:
Nawab Wajid Ali Shah
2.
(d) America
Explanation:
America
3. (a) The entire world is animated
Explanation:
The most important idea in Jainism is that the **entire world is animated: even stones, rocks, and water have life**. Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants, and insects, is central to Jaina philosophy.
4. (a) Ashoka
Explanation:
Ashoka
5.
(b) Sadgops and Kaivartas
Explanation:
In the eastern regions, intermediate pastoral and fishing castes like the Sadgops and Kaivartas acquired the status of peasants.
6. (a) All of these
Explanation:
Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. This was the time when the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers (the Raichur doab) was acquired (1512), the rulers of Orissa were subdued (1514) and severe defeats were inflicted on the Sultan of Bijapur (1520). Although the kingdom remained in a constant state of military preparedness, it flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity. Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples.
7.
(d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation:
The Chishtis accepted donations in cash and kind. Rather than accumulate donations, they preferred to use these fully on their immediate requirements such as food, clothes, living quarters, and ritual necessities such as *sama*. The moral high status of the Sufis attracted people from all walks of life. They became very popular among the masses because of their piety and scholarship, and people's belief in their miraculous powers and royal patronage. **That is why all the rulers tried to secure their support.**
The assertion is incorrect but the reason is correct.
8.
(d) A mosque in Kerala
Explanation:
A mosque in Kerala



9. **(d)** Thomas Jones Barker
Explanation:
Thomas Jones Barker
10. **(b)** (i), (ii) and (iii)
Explanation:
(i), (ii) and (iii)
11. **(d)** Ananda
Explanation:
Initially, only men were allowed into the sangha, but later women also came to be admitted. According to Buddhist texts, this was made possible through the mediation of Ananda, one of the Buddha's dearest disciples, who persuaded him to allow women into the sangha. The Buddha's foster mother, Mahapajapati Gotami was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni. Many women who entered the sangha became teachers of dhamma and went on to become theris, or respected women who had attained liberation.
12. **(a)** M.N. Roy
Explanation:
M.N. Roy
13. **(b)** (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)
Explanation:
(a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)
14. **(b)** Clearing jungles and harvesting
Explanation:
Metal was first used for clearing jungles and harvesting
15. **(d)** Chauri Chaura
Explanation:
Chauri Chaura
16. **(d)** Elected by the legislatures of various provinces and nominated by the rulers of the princely states
Explanation:
Elected by the legislatures of various provinces and nominated by the rulers of the princely states
17. **(b)** Peasants who were residents of the village
Explanation:
Sources of the seventeenth century refer to two kinds of peasants – *khud-kashta* and *pahi-kashta*. The former were **residents of the village in which they held their lands**. The latter were non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village, but cultivated lands elsewhere.
18. **(a)** Dholavira and Lothal
Explanation:



While most Harappan settlements have a small high western part and a larger lower eastern section, there are variations. At sites such as Dholavira and Lothal (Gujarat), the entire settlement was fortified, and sections within the town were also separated by walls.

19.

(c) Both The Cotton Supply Association and The Manchester Cotton Company

Explanation:

Both The Cotton Supply Association and The Manchester Cotton Company

20.

(d) Colin Mackenzie

Explanation:

Colin Mackenzie

21.

(c) Brahmanas

Explanation:

Brahmanas

Section B

22. Buddhism became popular because it had identical features of Jainism and Hinduism. Buddhism was a simple religion and had no place for superstitions and other rituals. It was propagated in the language of masses which was Prakrit. Buddhism shared some notable principles with those ancient traditions, for instance, the insistence on non-violence, known as *ahimsa*, particularly important in Jainism, and the inter-related concepts of *nirvana*. Many kings became patrons of Buddhism. Also, the Buddhist Bhikkhus were individuals with great character.

OR

According to Buddhism, the four eternal truths are as given below:

- i. The world is full of sorrow and grief. People had to bear with it and found happiness within it.
 - ii. The causes of these sorrows are lust and desire. People's desires were never-ending thus the sorrow will never end without ending of desire.
 - iii. The pain of sorrow can be removed by suppressing desires and cravings.
 - iv. Trishna or desire can be conquered only when we follow the middle path or the Eight Noble Paths.
23. Late Harappan Civilisation indicates a rural way of life. Long-distance trade also disappeared. The reasons for these changes were: These changes were probably the result of climate change, deforestation and excessive flood. The shifting or drying up of rivers and overuse of the landscape might be the cause.
24. **The Arabic and French works of Bernier contrary to each other because of:**
- i. He wrote mostly about influential officers, officials, and Indian ministers. He explained the concept of property in India. He was the staunch supporter of private property and criticize the concept of crown ownership of land but the works in Arabic analysed the other spheres also like Indian traditions, languages, society etc.
 - ii. He described the Indian situation as backward in comparison to the development in European Nations. But, Arabic work describes Indian cities full of exciting opportunities for those who had the necessary drive, resources and skills.
25. Bahadur Shah Zafar (1837-1857) was the last ruler of Mughal Empire. In the First battle of independence against British East India Company by all the princes and princesses of India United to fight against the company, they made Zafar the leader and commander in chief for them giving name Emporer of Hindustan, starting their war initiation from Shahjanabad, the capital of Mughals.
- This was the major role played by Zafar in this war. All fought bravely and courageously but the war was a failure and company won over Indian princes. Zafar was prisoned by British ending the Mughal rule in 21st September 1857. Zafar was imprisoned by British and sent to Rangoon (now Yangon, Mynamer), where he died in 1862.
26. i. The zamindars held extensive personal lands termed *milkiyat*, meaning property. Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the private use of Zamindars, often with the help of hired or servile labor
- ii. Zamindars also derived their power from the fact that they could often collect revenue on behalf of the state, a service for which they were compensated financially.



27. The draft constitution of India established a federal structure with a clear division of powers between the Centre and the States through three lists of subjects:

1. **Union List:** Subjects under the Union List are exclusively controlled by the Centre. These include matters of national importance such as defence, foreign affairs, atomic energy, and railways.
2. **State List:** Subjects under the State List are under the control of the State governments. These include areas like police, public health, and agriculture.
3. **Concurrent List:** Subjects under the Concurrent List are controlled by both the Centre and the States. This includes areas like education, marriage and divorce, and bankruptcy. Both the Centre and the States can legislate on these matters, but in case of a conflict, the Union law is used.
4. **Union Control Over More Items:** The draft constitution placed many more items under Union control to ensure a strong central government. This was seen as essential for maintaining national unity and integrity.
5. **Article 356:** This article gave the Centre the power to take over a state administration on the recommendation of the Governor if there was a failure of constitutional machinery in the state. This provision was intended to ensure that the Centre could intervene in case of political instability or governance issues in a state.
6. **Voices for a Strong Centre:** Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar were in favour of a strong central government. They believed that a strong Centre was necessary to maintain unity and prevent fragmentation of the country.
7. **Voices for More State Powers:** On the other hand, leaders like K. Santhanam advocated for more powers to be given to the states. They argued that states should have greater autonomy to address local issues more effectively.

OR

The views of Mahatma Gandhi on the question of a 'National Language':

- i. Mahatma Gandhi felt that everyone should speak in a language that common people should speak in a language that common people could easily understand.
- ii. Hindustani-a blend of Hindi and Urdu- was a popular language of a large section of the people of India.
- iii. It was a composite language enriched by the interaction of diverse cultures.
- iv. This multi-cultural language, Gandhi thought, would be the ideal language of communication between diverse communities: it could unify Hindus and Muslims, and people of the north and the south.

Section C

28. Often people belonging to the same family share food and other resources, and live, work and perform rituals together. Families are usually parts of larger networks of people defined as relatives, or to use a more technical term, kinfolk. While familial ties are often regarded as “natural” and based on blood, they are defined in many different ways. For instance, some societies regard cousins as being blood relations, whereas others do not.

The marriage had its own rules and regulations. And we find that these regulations were prescribed by the Brahmanas in the Dharmasutras and the dharmashastras. We find that the rules differed for men and women.

We find that women in a gotra had to follow some distinct rules, they were not supposed to marry within the same gotra, and secondly, women have to change their gotras name from their father's to their husband's. In the men we find that such was not the case, he kept the name of his gotra even after marriage.

However, we find that there were some common rules for both men and women, i.e, not marrying outside one's caste and outside one's gotra.

However, when we look at the evidence in the ancient text we find that the claims made by the Brahmanas that their rules were universal were not so. For example, Satavahanas, though they claimed to be Brahmanas, had married outside their own caste, that is from Brahmanas to Kshatriya and there are instances where they have married inside their own gotra.

There are also instances of Polyandry in Mahabharata, which seems to be frowned upon as we find that Draupadi's marriage to Five Pandavas was legitimised by giving some background story.

OR

Drona: Drona was a Brahman considered as the greatest teacher of the weapon in that period. Drona was following the norms of imparting education. He taught archery to the princes of the Kuru Dynasty. The lower caste people were debarred from any sort of weapon training. This norm But came out in the story of Eklavya. He was a low caste boy who wanted to learn archery and refused by guru Drona. He learnt it secretly and became a great archer which was against the norms. Thus Drona asks his right thumb as fees of teaching. This was done otherwise how could Arjuna's name became great to indicate the caste discrimination.

Hidimba: Hidimba was a lady demon, and demons duty was to eat people. When her brother asked her to catch Pandavas and eat them she refused. Instead, she fell in love with Bhim and produce a demon son Gatotkacch. This was another example of rules not followed.

Matanga: Matanga was Bodhisatta who was born in the family of a Chandala. But he married Dittha Mangalika who was the



daughter of a merchant. A son was born to him named Mandavya Kumara. In the course of time, he learnt three Vedas. He used to offer food to sixteen hundred Brahmanas every day. But when his father appeared before him dressed in rags with a clay alms bowl in his hand, he refused to offer food to him. The reason was that he considered his father as an outcast and his food was meant for Brahmanas only. The donor was considered pious at that time which was the norms but Mandavya neglect it. This incident was against the Brahmanical rule of society.

29. Many peasants were in debt on continuous basis during the British rule. The reasons for the same were as follows:

1. Farmers had to pay fixed revenue to zamindars. As the produce were low ,they were unable pay the revenue.
2. Farmers took loans from local moneylenders who charged high rate of interest. Also they manipulate records as most of the peasants were uneducated and illiterate. This results in farmers falling into a debt trap.
3. There was no system of storing foodgrain at mass level for long. This results in selling of surplus foodgrains at lower price. If the harvest was good in a year but low capacity unable them to get benefits next year. Also farmers were not prepared for poor harvest which forced them to took loans.
4. The Indian society had many social evils. Many farmers took loan to meet marriage expenses and other events that were unproductive in nature.
5. As a result of all this many farmers lived life in debt.

OR

The Jotedars in the early 19th century in rural Bengal: While many zamindars were facing a crisis at the end of the eighteenth century, a group of rich peasants were consolidating their position in the villages. By the early nineteenth century, jotedars had acquired vast areas of land. They controlled local trade as well as moneylending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivators of the region. A large part of their land was cultivated through sharecroppers (adhiyars or bargadars) who brought their own ploughs, laboured in the field, and handed over half the produce to the jotedars after the harvest.

Within the villages, the power of jotedars was more effective than that of zamindars. Most of the zamindars often lived in urban areas and became dependent on Jotedars. Within the villages, the power of jotedars was more effective than that of zamindars.

Unlike zamindars who often lived in urban areas, jotedars were located in the villages and exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers. Since Jotedars were located in villages thus their control was over a considerable section of poor villagers. They fiercely resisted zamindars to increase the jama of villages. They prevented zamindar's officials and mobilized peasants against them. That was why when zamindar's estates were auctioned the Jotedars were among the purchasers. Their rise inevitably weakened zamindari authority.

30. Mahatma Gandhi's pivotal role in India's independence movement is well-documented, and there are numerous sources available to delve into his contributions. Here are some key sources:

Primary Sources:

- **Gandhi's Autobiography:** My Experiments with Truth is a personal account of Gandhi's life and his journey towards non-violence and civil disobedience.
- **Speeches and Writings:** Gandhi's collected speeches, letters, and articles provide direct insights into his thoughts and strategies.
- **Historical Documents:** Government records, newspaper clippings, and other contemporary documents offer firsthand accounts of events related to Gandhi's leadership.

Secondary Sources:

- **Biographies and Histories:** Numerous biographies and histories of Gandhi and the Indian independence movement have been written by scholars, historians, and journalists. These books offer comprehensive analyses and interpretations of his role.
- **Academic Articles and Papers:** Research papers published in academic journals explore specific aspects of Gandhi's life and work, providing in-depth analysis and scholarly perspectives.
- **Documentary Films:** Documentaries offer visual representations of Gandhi's life, his campaigns, and their impact on the Indian freedom struggle.

Online Resources:

- **Websites and Archives:** Websites dedicated to Gandhi and the Indian independence movement, as well as online archives, provide access to a vast collection of primary and secondary sources.
- **Digital Libraries:** Digital libraries offer digitized versions of books, articles, and other materials related to Gandhi and the freedom struggle.

Together, these sources provide a comprehensive understanding of Gandhi's role in the Indian freedom struggle, illustrating his multifaceted personality and the lasting impact of his leadership.

OR



Role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian National Movement from 1930 to 1942 is assessed as under:

- i. From 1930 onwards Gandhiji focused on the National Movement. The Lahore Session picked up the pace of activities on 26 January 1930, “Independence Day” was observed with tremendous enthusiasm. Gandhiji issued precise instructions to observe this historical day and said, “If the declaration (of Independence) is made by whole villages, whole cities even It would be well if all the meetings were held at the identical minute in all the places.
- ii. Just after the observance of “Independence Day” Gandhiji announced that he would lead a march to violate one of the most draconian laws in British India. This law established the state’s monopoly in the production and sale of salt. On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began his “Salt March” from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean.
- iii. The very impact of the “Salt March” forced upon the British the realization that their rule would not last forever. The British government convened a series of “Round Table Conferences”. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was done in March 1931 and the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off.
- iv. Gandhiji took part in the Second Round Table Conference held in London. The conference did yield the desired results. Consequently, Gandhiji came back to India and resumed the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- v. The failure of the Cripps Mission exposed the nefarious designs of British diplomacy. Gandhiji firmly decided to start his 3rd major movement against British rule. The “Quit India Movement” was launched in August 1942. It was a genuine mass movement consisting of people from all sections of society.

Section D

31.
 - i. The saddle querns have been found in large numbers at Mohenjodaro. They were used to grind cereals.
 - ii. They had a rough surface made of hard rock or sandstone. They mostly show signs of hard usage. They were set in the earth or in the mud so that they may not rock or waver.
 - iii. There were of two kinds of Saddle querns:
 - a. Those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro. They were used to grind grains and cereals.
 - b. Those with which a second stone was used as a pounder. They were used to grind herbs and spices.
 - iv. The grinding equipments tell us about the processing of food in the Harappan culture. The people knew the art of grinding and cooking. They also knew about the herbs and spices.
32.
 - i. This bazaar was in Vijayanagara.
 - ii. It was situated in a broad and beautiful street. It had all kinds of things such as rubies, diamonds, emeralds, pearls, seed-pearls and cloth. One could also find common horses, citrons, limes, oranges and grapes. They had every kind of wood and garden stuff.
 - iii. According to Fernao Nuniz, the markets of Vijaynagara had an abundance of fruits, grapes, oranges, limes, pomegranates and mangoes. All these things were sold at cheap rates. The meat was also available. It included mutton, pork, venison, partridges, hares, doves and quails. It also had all kinds of birds, sparrows, rats, cats and lizards.
33.
 - i. According to Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, separate electorates would be suicidal to the minorities and would do tremendous harm to them and the whole society. It was a demand that had turned one community against another, divided the nation, caused bloodshed and led to the tragic partition of the country. He argued that it would permanently isolate the minorities, make them vulnerable and deprive them of any effective say within the government.
 - ii. Sardar Patel said that British policy of separate electorate created a division in the people of India and divided them on the basis of religion. This division culminated with the partition of the country. Britishers have left the country but a negative consequence of that policy still haunted Indians.
 - iii. Sardar Patel was urging for no separate electorates because it may harm the unity of the country as such no country is in the world having separate electorates.

Section E



34. i.



ii. A - Amaravati

B - Ajanta

