

# BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOL

## CLASS-XII

### SUBJECT-HISTORY (027)

#### WORKSHEET 2024-25

#### **CHAPTER-1 BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES**

- Q.1 What is the difference between Citadel and lower town?
- Q.2 What do you mean by sterily layer?
- Q.3 How does archaeologist suggest social differences in Harappan society?
- Q.4 Give two features of Harappan society.
- Q.5 Why is Indus Valley Civilization called Harappan culture?
- Q.6 What is the evidence used by Archaeologists to reconstruct dietary practices to the Harappans?
- Q.7 Mention any two changes that were observed after 1900 BC in Harappan civilization.
- Q.8 Should stone artefacts be considered as utilitarian objects or as luxuries? Why?
- Q.9 "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered" said Mackay. Describe.
- Q.10 Studying burials is strategy used by archaeologist. What are the other strategies? Discuss.
- Q.11 Miniature pots of faience, perhaps used as perfume bottles are found mostly in Mohenjodaro and Harappa elaborate.
- Q.12 Write about the ancient authority of Harappan civilization.

#### **CHAPTER-2- KINGS FARMERS AND TOWNS**

- Q.1 What do you mean by Agahara?
- Q.2 Who was the Greek Ambassador at the Mauryan court?
- Q.3 Write about Allahabad pillar inscription.
- Q.4 Write the significance of Kharosthi inscription.
- Q.5 Who was Chandragupta Maurya?
- Q.6 Mention the function of Buddhist Sangha.
- Q.7 When and who introduced punch marked coins?
- Q.8 Mention any two pieces of evidence which referred to Ashoka as the most popular ruler of the 6th century BCE.
- Q.9 Explain the limitations of inscriptions to construct the past.
- Q.10 Describe how inscriptions are helpful for historians to write history of Gupta period.
- Q.11 Write about the coins and Kings of Mauryan Empire.
- Q.12 Discuss about the Brahmi and Kharosthi script.

### **CHAPTER-3- KINSHIP,CASTE AND CLASS**

- Q.1 Differentiate between jati and Varna.
- Q.2 Mention the strategies evolved by brahmanas to enforce the norms about the ideal occupation of Varnas.
- Q.3 Why should historian work carefully to find out the historical evidence from literary treats?
- Q.4 Describe the caste mechanism of ancient Indian society.
- Q.5 Describe how the kinship relations change with references to Mahabharat.
- Q.6 Critically examine the duties as laid down in manusmriti for the Chandalas.
- Q.7 Write in brief the events related to Eklavya and Dronacharya.
- Q.8 Explain rules and practices related with kinship in ancient India from BCE 600 to 600 CE.
- Q.9 Critically discuss the opinion of the different historians about Mahabharat as a historical sources.
- Q.10 “The Epic Mahabharat is analysed and classified at different levels by the historian on the basis of its content”. Assess the statement by analysing the various expects of the Epic.

### **CHAPTER-4- THIKERS, BELIEFS AND BUILDINGS**

- Q.1 What did Buddha do after his Enlightenment?
- Q.2 Who are the Tirthankaras?
- Q.3 Differentiate between Vaishnavism and Shavism.
- Q.4 “The mid-first millennium BCE is often regarded as a turning point in world history.” Explain.
- Q.5 Give reasons of new religious seets during 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE.
- Q.6 Describe briefly stupas at Sanchi and Amravati.
- Q.7 Explain the reasons for the rapid growth of Buddhism during the lifetime and after the death of Buddha.
- Q.8 Describe the Tirthankaras of Jainism. Discuss their main teaching about Jainism.
- Q.9 Describe the nature of Hinduism which are its main sects.
- Q.10 Discuss the social and economic background of the rise of Jainism and Buddhism.

### **CHAPTER-5- THROUGH THE EYES OF TRAVELLERS OF SOCIETY**

- Q.1 What was the opinion of Bernier on Mughal India?
- Q.2 Give the name of the risks that described by the traveller Ibn Battuta ?
- Q.3 What was the purpose of female slaves?
- Q.4 How did nature purify impurities according to Al-Biruni?
- Q.5 Explain the concept of Karl-Marx and Montes quieu.
- Q.6 How were merchants organised themselves during 10th of 70<sup>th</sup> century.
- Q.7 What information we can get from travel accounts of Ibn Battuta about women slaves in India?
- Q.8 Discuss about Ibn Battuta’s description of Indian cities focusing in Delhi and also discuss about Bernier’s view an Indian cities.
- Q.9 Discuss about the status of women and slaves through the eyes of travellers. Were there any progressive elements present in the status of women in India? Mention if any.
- Q.10 Explain the observations of Ibn Battuta about the city of India with special reference to Delhi.

## **CHAPTER-6- BHAKTI-SUFI TRADITIONS**

- Q.1 Who was divinity according to Baba Guru Nanak?
- Q.2 Who was Guru Gobind Singh?
- Q.3 Who coined the terms great and little tradition?
- Q.4 Name the famous women poets from Tamil Nadu who belong to the Bhakti tradition.
- Q.5 Discuss about the role of women saints during the bhakti tradition.
- Q.6 Discuss about Kabir's contribution to Bhakti tradition.
- Q.7 What were the main pillars of Islam faith?
- Q.8 Discuss about Sufis and Sufism development in subcontinent. What kind of support did it get from the state and people?
- Q.9 Who are Alvars and Nayanars? How did they influence the Bhakti traditions? what kind of changes in the society was initiated due to their preaching's?
- Q.10 discuss about the Tantric workship. What were the different beliefs and practices that were emerged during this bhakti period? What were the conflicts in belief system during period?

## **CHAPTER-7- "AN IMPERIAL CAPITAL VIJAYANAGARA"**

- Q.1 Name two travellers who gave information about Vijayanagar Empire.
- Q.2 Name the important water tank which was built in 15th century.
- Q.3 What was amara-nayaka system?
- Q.4 Who was krishnadeva Raya?
- Q.5 Discuss about the Virupaksha and Vithala Temple.
- Q.6 Discuss about few observation made by Abdur Razzak and Domingo poes about Vijayanagara.
- Q.7 What was the importance of temple in Vijayanagara Empire?
- Q.8 How did Scholars reconstruct the history of Vijayanagara Empire? Discuss.
- Q.9 What was the relationship between Vijayanagara rulers and Sultans always hostile? If not discuss about it.
- Q.10 Discuss about Lotus Mahal.
- Q.11 Discuss about the Vijayanagara Empire under Shri Krishnadeva Raya Rule. What happened to the empire after the death of the Shri Krishnadeva Raya?
- Q.12 Discuss about the importance of Royal Centre and Sacred Centre in the Vijayanagara Empire.

## **CHAPTER-8- PEASANTS, ZAMINDARS AND THE STATE**

- Q.1 Who was zamindars ?
- Q.2 What is Khud- Kashta and pahi-kashta.
- Q.3 Describe the main function of pahi- kashta.
- Q.4 What shows caste system in rural society?
- Q.5 Caste, poverty and social status are inter related in Mughal India. Justify.
- Q.6 Discuss about the five books of Ain-i- Akbari.

- Q.7 Discuss about the atrocities against women in Mughal India.
- Q.8 What do you understand about the Jajmani System?
- Q.9 “Revenue was the economic Mainstay of the Mughal Empire.” Discuss.
- Q.10 Discuss the role played by Zamindars during the Mughal period.

### **CHAPTER-9- COLONIALISM AND THE COUNTRY SIDE**

- Q.1 Who were Jotedars?
- Q.2 What are the two features of paharia's lives?
- Q.3 How did Zamindars manage to retain control over their Zamindaris?
- Q.4 State two merits of the permanent settlement/
- Q.5 What were the demerits of the Ryotwari settlement?
- Q.6 When and why was the limitations law passed?
- Q.7 Why was the permanent settlement not extended beyond Bengal?
- Q.8 Describe the fifth report. What were its shortcomings?
- Q.9 Why the zamindars were not able to repay their debt?
- Q.10 Differentiate between the lives of Santhals and Paharias.

### **CHAPTER-10- REBELS AND THE RAJ**

- Q.1 What happened to the Nawab after subsidiary Alliance was established?
- Q.2 Who was Nana Sahib Describe.
- Q.3 Who led the Revolt in Kanpur?
- Q.4 What was the issue with greased cartridges?
- Q.5 What were the reforms introduced by the British?
- Q.6 What were the grievances of the sepoys?
- Q.7 Why did Delhi become the focal point of the revolt of 1857?
- Q.8 Discuss the social, economic, political and religious causes of the revolt of 1857.
- Q.9 Trace the events of the 1857 revolt.
- Q.10 How did the relation between Taluqdar and peasants get disturbed due to British policy ?
- Q.11 “Rumours and prophecies played a part in moving the people into action during the revolt of 1857.” Examine the statement with rumours and reasons for it belief.
- Q.12 Why did taluqdars and sepoys of our Awadh join the revolt of 1857? Explain.

### **CHAPTER-11- MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT**

- Q.1 Why Congress rejected the Cripps proposals?
- Q.2 Why did the Congress leaders accept the proposal of partitions?
- Q.3 How government records are important source for explaining Political career of Gandhiji?
- Q.4 Describe about the experiments of Gandhiji in South Africa.
- Q.5 Why are newspapers an important source for the study of national movements?
- Q.6 How could the common folk identify with Gandhiji?

Q.7 Describe the Round table conference held in London.

Q.8 Explain how the coming of Gandhiji broadened the base of the Indian National Movement/

Q.9 Why did the Cripps mission come to India?

Q.10. Explain the main event of The Dandi March. What is its significance in the history of the Indian National Movement?

Q.11 In the history of nationalism, Gandhiji was often identified the making of a nation. Describe his role in the freedom struggle of India.

Q.12 Explain why many Scholars have written of the month after the Independence as being Gandhiji 'finest hours'.

### **CHAPTER-12- FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION**

Q.1 Give three attributes of a loyal citizens in a democracy according to G.B Pant.

Q.2 Which two fundamental right enshrined in the Indian Constitution ensure religious freedom?

Q.3 Why is the Indian Constitution acceptable to the Indian people even today?

Q.4 how was the term minority Defined by different groups?

Q.5 What was the language controversy, before the constitution assembly and how did it seek to resolve the controversy?

Q.6 India is a secular, Democratic, Republic Explain.

Q.7 How was the centre made more powerful and strong by the constituent assembly?

Q.8 How issue of National language was debated in the constituent Assembly? Also explain how it was resolved.

Q.9 "The centre is likely to break". Explain this phrase. It really strong centre was demand of the hour.

Q.10 Partition of India had made nationalist fervently opposed to ideas of separate electorate. Examine the statement.