CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2024

HISTORY

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 94

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **41 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **4 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 5** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **6 to 27** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **28 to 35** are short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **36 to 41** are long answer

vii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

viii. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

A Tiger-like Husband

This is a summary of a story from the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata: The Pandavas had fled into the forest. They were tired and fell asleep; only Bhima, the second Pandava, renowned for his prowess, was keeping watch. A man-eating rakshasa caught the scent of the Pandavas and sent his sister Hidimba to capture them. She fell in love with Bhima, transformed herself into a lovely maiden and proposed to him. He refused. Meanwhile, the rakshasa arrived and challenged Bhima to a wrestling

match. Bhima accepted the challenge and killed him. The others woke up hearing the noise. Hidimba introduced herself, and declared her love for Bhima. She told Kuntil have forsaken my friends, my dharma and my kin; and good lady, chosen your tiger-like son for my man... whether you think me a fool, or your devoted servant, let me join you, great lady, with your son as my husband." Ultimately, Yudhisthira agreed to the marriage on condition that they would spend the day together but that Bhima would return every night. The couple roamed all over the world during the day. In due course Hidimba gave birth to a rakshasa boy named Ghatotkacha. Then the mother and son left the Pandavas Ghatotkacha promised to return to the Pandavas whenever they needed him.

(1) How was Hidimba's culture different from Pandavas?

[1 Marks]

(2) How did this incident prove Kunti's far-sightedness?

[2 Marks]

(3) Why did Kunti approve Hidimba's plea for Bhima?

[1 Marks]

Question 2.

A language with an enormous range

Al-Biruni described Sanskrit as follows:

If you want to conquer this difficulty (i.e. to learn Sanskrit), you will not find it easy, because the language is of an enormous range, both in words and inflections, something like the Arabic, calling one and the same thing by various names, both original and derivative, and using one and the same word for a variety of subjects, which, in order to be properly understood, must be distinguished from each other by various qualifying epithets.

(1) How did Al-Biruni compare Sanskrit with Arabic?

[1 Marks]

(2) Give an example of Al-Biruni's translated work.

[1 Marks]

(3) Why is Sanskrit considered a language with an 'enormous range'?

[2 Marks]

Question 3.

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

From the Fifth Report

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated:

The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28,70,061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of rupees 14,18,756 and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26,66,191, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal)..... and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

(1) Why is it called the *Fifth Report*?

[1 Marks]

(2) Why were the Company’s activities debated in England?

[1 Marks]

(3) Analyze two limitations of the *Fifth Report*.

[2 Marks]

Question 4.

On the given Political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

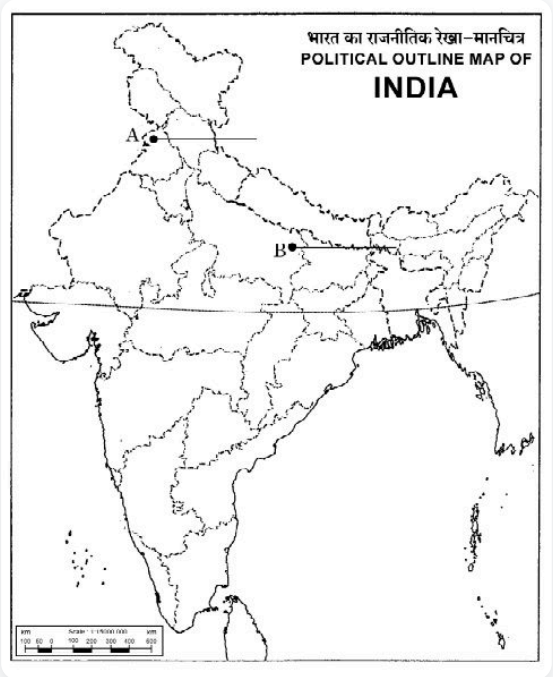
(1)

Ujjaiyini — A Mahajanpada

[1 Marks]

Question 5.

On the given Political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :



(1)

Ujjaiyini — A Mahajanpada

[1 Marks]

(2)

Kalibangan was a major Mature Harappan site of the Indus Valley Civilization.

It is located in present-day Kalibangan, in Rajasthan, on the banks of the (now dry) Ghaggar River.

On the given political outline map of India, Kalibangan is marked at Point A (in north-western India, Rajasthan region).

[1 Marks]

(3)

Panipat is located in present-day Haryana, near Delhi in northern India.

On the given map, this corresponds to Point A (the north-western marked location).

So, the correct answer is: A.

[1 Marks]

(4)

Thanjavur — An empire of the Medieval Period.

[1 Marks]

(5)

On the same outline map, two places regarding the centre of the Indian National Movement have been marked as 'A' and 'B'. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

[2 Marks]

(6)

Name any two Budhhist sites of the matured Harappan period.

[2 Marks]

(7)

Name any one territory under Mughal Empire.

[1 Marks]

(8)

Name the capital of Vijayanagar Empire.

[1 Marks]

(9)

Name any two centres related with Indian Nationalist Movement.

[2 Marks]

Section B

Question 6.

Which of the following dynasties queen Prabhavati belonged to?

[1 Marks]

(A) Kushana

(B) Gupta

(C) Maurya

(D) Vakataka

Question 7.

Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

[1 Marks]

List-I (Harappan Site)		List-II (Location)
i. Manda	–	Uttar Pradesh
ii. Rakhigarhi	–	Sindh
iii. Nageshwar	–	Gujarat
iv. Kalibanga	–	Rajasthan

(A) ii and iv

(B) iii and iv

(C) iii and i

(D) i and iv

Question 8.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the ruling dynasties of India?

[1 Marks]

(A) Mauryas, Shakas and Guptas

(B) Guptas, Shakas and Mauryas

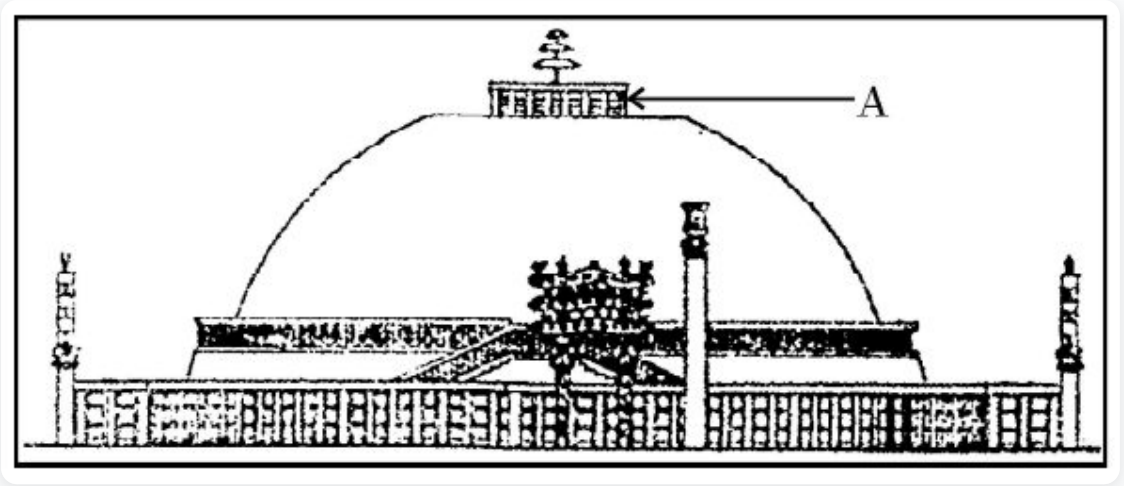
(C) Kushans, Mauryas and Guptas

(D) Mauryas, Guptas and Shakas

Question 9.

look at figure given below and identify the structual feature marked as 'A' sachi stupa from the following option.

[1 Marks]



(A) Yashti

(B) Anda

(C) Chhatri

(D) Harmika

Question 10.

In which of the following places buddha gave his first sermon

[1 Marks]

(A) bodhgya

(B) kushinagar

(C) sarnath

(D) lumbini

Question 11.

which of the following countries ' durate barbosa ' belonged to?

[1 Marks]

(A) france

(B) portugal

(C) Russia

(D) spain

Question 12.

Which of the following statements regarding 'Nath' sect of medieval india is not correct?

[1 Marks]

(A) Amir khusro was the prominent one from this sect.

(B) Nath sect mostly came from artism groups.

(C) They were the devotional people from north india .

(D) The expressed themselves in common language.

Question 13.

Why was vijayanagar named as hampi?select the appropriate option from the following:

[1 Marks]

(A) This name was derived by colin meckenzie, an antiquarian.

(B) This name was given by krishnadeva raya to vijaynagar

(C) This name was devoted to vithhla and virupaksha deities.

(D) This name was derived from the local goddess named pampadev.

Question 14.

Match the following:

[1 Marks]

List-I (Lands in Mughal Empire)		List-II (Features)	
i.	Polaj	a.	Land always being cultivated
ii.	Parauti	b.	Land fallow for three to four years
iii.	Chachhar	c.	Land fallow a year
iv.	Banjar	d.	Land uncultivated for five years

(A) I-a,II-b,III-c,IV-d

(B) I-a,II-c,III-b,IV-d

(C) I-b,II-a,III-c,IV-d

(D) I-d,II-c,III-b,IV-a

Question 15.

Arrange the following in chronological orders and select the correct order from the given options:

(I) Santhal Rebelion

(II) Riots in Deccan villages

(III) Permanent settlement in Bengal

(IV) First revenue settlement in bombay deccan

[1 Marks]

(A) III, IV, I, II

(B) III, I, IV, II

(C) I, IV, III, II

(D) II, IV, I, III

Question 16.

Read the given information and identify the leader of 1857 revolt from the following option:

[1 Marks]

- Nawab of Awadh
- Was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta
- British wrongly assumed him as unpopular ruler

(A) Bahadur shah

(B) Wajid ali shah

(C) Birjis qudar

(D) Shah alam

Question 17.

who among the following demanded justice for women, not reserved seats or seprate electorates in the constituent assembly?

[1 Marks]

(A) Rajkumari amrit kaur

(B) Begum aizuz rasul

(C) Hansa mehta

(D) Malti choudhary

Question 18.

Given below are the two statements ,one labelled as assertion(A) and other labelled as reason(R):

Assertion(A): lahore session of congress in 1929 is significant

Reason(R): Proclamation of commitment to ' poorna sawaraj ' or complete independence was passed .

[1 Marks]

(A) Both(A) and (R) are correct and (r) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both(A) and (R) are correct and (r) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (R) is correct and (A) is not correct

(D) (A) is correct and (R) is not correct

Question 19.

Which of the following is correctly matched

[1 Marks]

(First Millennium Thinker)		(Country they Belonged)
(A) Zarathustra	–	Iran
(B) Kungzi	–	Japan
(C) Socrates	–	Rome
(D) Mahavira	–	Sri Lanka

(A) C

(B) A

(C) D

(D) B

Question 20.

Which of the following regions of harappa was called as ' Ganeshwar jodhpur culture'?

[1 Marks]

(A) Nageshwar

(B) Amri

(C) Khetri

(D) Chanhudaro

Question 21.

Which one of the following statements regarding the vedic tradition is incorrect?

[1 Marks]

(A) The early vedic tradition was compiled between BCE 1000 to 1600 CE

(B) The rigveda consists of hymns in praise of agni , indra and soma

(C) Many vedic ideas were found in upnishads.

(D) The rajasuya and ashvamedha yajnas were performed by kings

Question 22.

Match the following :

[1 Marks]

List-I (Cult)		List-II (Saints)	
a.	Alvar	1.	Guru Gobind Singh
b.	Nayanar	2.	Andal
c.	Sufism	3.	Karaikkel-Ammaiyaar
d.	Sikhism	4.	Baba Farid

(A) A-3,B-2,C-4,D-1

(B) A-1,B-3,C-4,D-2

(C) A-2,B-3,C-4,D-1

(D) A-2,B-4,C-3,D-1

Question 23.

Which of the following pair is correctly matched?

[1 Marks]

(A) Kanpur - Tantya tope

(B) Uttar Pradesh - Gonoo

(C) Bihar - Kunwar singh

(D) Madhya pardesh - Shahmal

Question 24.

Which of the following informations are correct about ain-i- akbar?

(I) Written by Abdul Razi in arabic language

(II) Manzil- abadi, concern the imperial households

(III) Sipah-abadi , covers the military and civil administrative

(IV) Mulk- abadi, deals with the fiscal side of the fiscal side of the empire.

[1 Marks]

(A) II , I and IV

(B) II , III and IV

(C) II , III and I

(D) II , III and I

Question 25.

Who among the following in the constituent assembly proposed ' horizontal tricolour national flag of saffron , white and green in equal proportion?

[1 Marks]

(A) K.M munshi

(B) Jawahr lal nehru

(C) Mahatma gandhi

(D) Rajendra prasad

Question 26.

Who among the following travellers was from portugal ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Antonio Monserrate

(B) Francios bernier

(C) Domingo paes

(D) Peter Mundy

Question 27. Given below are the two statements, one labelled as assertion(A) and other labelled as reason(R): Assertion(A): zamindars defaulted on payments in the permanent settlement. Reason(R): prices of the agricultural produce were low.

[1 Marks]

(A) (A) is correct and (R) is not correct

(B) Both(A) and (R) are correct and (r) is not the correct explanation of (A).).

(C) Both(A) and (R) are correct and (r) is the correct explanation of (A).

(D) (R) is correct and (A) is not correct

Section C

Question 28. “Mohenjodaro was a planned Urban Centre.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.

[3 Marks]

Question 29. Describe the main teachings of Buddhism.

[3 Marks]

Question 30. Describe the teachings of Jainism.

[3 Marks]

Question 31. Kabir is known as one of the saints whose philosophy has greatly influenced the Bhakti Movement. Justify the statement with suitable points.

[3 Marks]

Question 32. How revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire? Explain with examples.

[3 Marks]

Question 33. Explain the role of village panchayats in the Mughal rural society.

[3 Marks]

Question 34. How did the rebels of 1857 give emphasis on the vision of unity? Explain with examples.

[3 Marks]

Question 35. Explain the arguments given in favour of strong Centre in the Constituent Assembly.

[3 Marks]

Section D

Question 36. How were the inscriptions of Maurya period deciphered? Explain the limitations of epigraphy.

[8 Marks]

Question 37. How do Historians come to know about Maurya period? Explain the administrative structure of Mauryan empire.

[8 Marks]

Question 38. Analyse the features of the sacred centre of Vijaynagar Empire.

[8 Marks]

Question 39. Examine the architectural and ritual features of Mahanavmi Dibba.

[8 Marks]

Question 40. How did 'Salt Satyagraha' of Gandhi become the All-India campaign in opposition to the British? Explain with examples.

[8 Marks]

Question 41. ‘As a consequence of the Non-cooperation Movement the British Raj was shaken to its foundation for the first time since the Revolt of 1857.’ Explain the statement with examples.

[8 Marks]