

UP Board Class 12 History 2026 (Set 321 CH) Question Paper with Solutions



General Instructions

- (i) This booklet contains 26 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.
- (ii) It comprises 10 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1. Match the following: (a) General Cunningham (b) Rakhal Das Banerjee (c) John Marshall (d) Dayaram Sahni -- with (i) Discovered Harappa site (ii) First Director of Archaeological Survey of India (iii) Director General of ASI in 1924 A.D. (iv) Discovered Mohenjodaro site

- (A) a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iv), d-(iii)
- (B) a-(iv), b-(iii), c-(ii), d-(i)
- (C) a-(ii), b-(iv), c-(iii), d-(i)
- (D) a-(ii), b-(i), c-(iii), d-(iv)

Correct Answer: (C) a-(ii), b-(iv), c-(iii), d-(i)

Solution:

Step 1: Recall each person's role:

General Cunningham was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (founded 1861). Rakhal Das Banerjee discovered the Mohenjodaro site in 1922. John Marshall was Director-General of ASI in 1924 A.D., during whose tenure the Harappan sites were formally excavated. Dayaram Sahni discovered the Harappa site in 1921.

Step 2: Match each pair:

(a) Cunningham -> (ii) First Director of ASI; (b) Banerjee -> (iv) Discovered Mohenjodaro; (c) Marshall -> (iii) DG of ASI in 1924; (d) Sahni -> (i) Discovered Harappa.

Final Answer:

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

Quick Tip: Recall who headed the ASI and which archaeologist is credited with which Harappan site's discovery.

2. Megasthenes arrived in the reign of -

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
- (B) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
- (C) Kanishka
- (D) Harshvardhan

Correct Answer: (A) Chandragupta Maurya

Solution:

Step 1: Identify Megasthenes:

Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador sent by the Seleucid ruler Seleucus I Nicator to the Mauryan court.

Step 2: Identify the Mauryan ruler:

He resided at the court of Chandragupta Maurya (founder of the

Mauryan Empire, c. 322-298 BCE) and wrote the account 'Indica' describing the empire.

Final Answer:

Chandragupta Maurya

Quick Tip: Megasthenes wrote 'Indica' at the Mauryan court.

3. The Majjhim Nikaya text is related to -

- (A) Jains
- (B) Shaivas
- (C) Vaishnavas
- (D) Buddhists

Correct Answer: (D) Buddhists

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the Nikayas:

The five Nikayas (Digha, Majjhima, Samyutta, Anguttara and Khuddaka) together form the Sutta Pitaka, one of the three baskets of the Buddhist Pali Canon (Tripitaka).

Step 2: Place Majjhim Nikaya:

The Majjhim Nikaya ('Middle-length Discourses') records the Buddha's own sermons, making it a core Buddhist scripture.

Final Answer:

Buddhists

Quick Tip: Nikaya texts belong to the Buddhist Pali Canon.

4. The teachings of Mahatma Buddha were first compiled in -

- (A) Mahavansh
- (B) Agama
- (C) Tripitaka
- (D) Divyavadana

Correct Answer: (C) Tripitaka

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the First Buddhist Council:

Soon after the Buddha's death, the First Buddhist Council at Rajgriha (c. 483 BCE) compiled his teachings.

Step 2: Name the compilation:

The teachings were organised into the Tripitaka ('three baskets'): Sutta Pitaka (discourses), Vinaya Pitaka (monastic discipline) and Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophy).

Final Answer:

Tripitaka

Quick Tip: The Buddha's teachings were organised into three Pitakas.

5. Where did Ibn Battuta live?

- (A) In Greece
- (B) In Morocco
- (C) In China
- (D) In Arab

Correct Answer: (B) In Morocco

Solution:

Step 1: Identify Ibn Battuta:

Ibn Battuta (1304-1369 CE) was a famous medieval traveller who visited the Delhi Sultanate under Muhammad bin Tughlaq and served as its qazi.

Step 2: Recall his origin:

He was born in Tangier, Morocco, and his travelogue 'Rihla' records his journeys across Asia and Africa.

Final Answer:

Morocco

Quick Tip: Ibn Battuta's travelogue is called the 'Rihla'.

6. Who were the Alvars?

- (A) Shakta
- (B) Sun-worshipper
- (C) Follower of Shaiva religion
- (D) Vaishnava religion

Correct Answer: (D) Vaishnava religion

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the Alvars:

The Alvars were a group of South Indian Tamil poet-saints (c. 6th-9th century CE) devoted to Vishnu, composing hymns later collected as the 'Nalayira Divya Prabandham'.

Step 2: Classify their tradition:

Their devotion centred on Vishnu and his avatars, placing them within the Vaishnava bhakti tradition (as distinct from the Shaiva Nayanars).

Final Answer:

Vaishnava religion

Quick Tip: Alvars praised Vishnu; Nayanars praised Shiva.

7. In the revolt of 1857, Kanpur was led by -

- (A) Nana Saheb
- (B) Babu Kunwar Singh
- (C) Maulvi Ahmad Ullah
- (D) Khan Bahadur Khan

Correct Answer: (A) Nana Saheb

Solution:

Step 1: Recall regional leaders of 1857:

Each centre of the 1857 revolt had its own leader: Kanpur -- Nana Saheb (with Tantia Tope); Bihar (Arrah/Jagdishpur) -- Babu Kunwar Singh; Faizabad -- Maulvi Ahmad Ullah; Bareilly -- Khan Bahadur Khan.

Step 2: Match Kanpur:

Nana Saheb, the adopted heir of the last Peshwa Baji Rao II, led the uprising at Kanpur and briefly proclaimed himself Peshwa.

Final Answer:

Nana Saheb

Quick Tip: Nana Saheb led Kanpur; each 1857 centre had its own local leader.



8. Dandi March is related to -

- (A) Non-cooperation Movement
- (B) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (C) Quit India Movement
- (D) Kheda Movement

Correct Answer: (B) Civil Disobedience Movement

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the Dandi March:

On 12 March 1930, Gandhi marched from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi (about 385 km) to break the salt law by making salt from seawater.

Step 2: Place it in the correct movement:

This salt satyagraha formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34).

Final Answer:

Civil Disobedience Movement

Quick Tip: The Dandi March (1930) launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.

9. 'Complete Independence' is declared as the goal of the Congress -

- (A) In the Karachi session
- (B) In the Lucknow session
- (C) In the Calcutta session
- (D) In the Lahore session

Correct Answer: (D) In the Lahore session

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the relevant session:

At its December 1929 session held in Lahore, presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian National Congress adopted 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) as its official goal.

Step 2: Recall the follow-up:

26 January 1930 was subsequently observed as Purna Swaraj/Independence Day across the country.

Final Answer:

In the Lahore session

Quick Tip: Purna Swaraj was declared at the Lahore session, December 1929.

10. The features of the Indian Constitution are -

- (A) Federal Constitution
- (B) Detailed and Comprehensive Constitution
- (C) Unitary Constitution
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Recall the Constitution's character:

The Indian Constitution is federal in structure (division of powers between Centre and States) yet has unitary features (single citizenship, a strong Centre, emergency provisions), and is one of the most detailed/comprehensive constitutions in the world (originally 395 Articles, 8 Schedules).

Step 2: Combine the features:

Because it genuinely displays federal, quasi-unitary and highly detailed characteristics simultaneously, all three listed features apply.

Final Answer:

All of the above

Quick Tip: India's Constitution blends federal and unitary features and is exceptionally detailed.

11. Who was Megasthenes? When did he come to India?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify Megasthenes:

Megasthenes was a Greek diplomat and historian sent as an ambassador by the Seleucid king Seleucus I Nicator to the Mauryan court of Chandragupta Maurya at Pataliputra.

Step 2: State when he came:

He arrived in India around 302 BCE, following the 303 BCE peace treaty between Seleucus and Chandragupta, and resided at the Mauryan court for several years, later writing the account 'Indica' describing Mauryan society and administration.

Final Answer:

Megasthenes: Greek ambassador of Seleucus I at Chandragupta Maurya's court, arrived c. 302 BCE

Quick Tip: Author of 'Indica', ambassador to Chandragupta Maurya.

12. What are the types of marriages? What is an Exogamy?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: List the types of marriage:

Ancient Indian texts (e.g. Manusmriti) describe eight forms of marriage: Brahma, Daiva, Arsha, Prajapatya (the four approved forms), and Gandharva, Asura, Rakshasa, Paishacha (less approved/irregular forms).

Step 2: Define exogamy:

Exogamy (bahirvivah) is the social rule requiring marriage OUTSIDE one's own defined kin group -- such as outside one's gotra (clan) or pravara -- to prevent marriage among close relatives.

Final Answer:

Eight traditional marriage types; Exogamy = marriage outside one's own gotra/clan

Quick Tip: Manusmriti lists eight marriage forms; exogamy = marrying outside one's own clan.

13. Francois Bernier was a resident of which country? How many years did he live in India?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Identify Bernier's nationality:**

Francois Bernier (1620-1688) was a French physician and traveller.

Step 2: State his stay in India:

He lived in India for about 12 years (approximately 1656-1668), during the reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, and wrote 'Travels in the Mogul Empire' describing Mughal court and society.

Final Answer:

France; lived in India for about 12 years (1656-1668)

Quick Tip: Author of 'Travels in the Mogul Empire'.

14. Which movement did Basavanna lead? In which dynasty was he related?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the movement:

Basavanna (Basava, 12th century) led the Lingayat (Virashaiva) movement in Karnataka, which rejected caste hierarchy, idol worship and Brahmanical ritualism, promoting devotion to Shiva through the linga.

Step 2: Identify his dynastic association:

He served as a minister in the court of the Kalachuri king Bijjala II, so he was associated with the Kalachuri dynasty of Karnataka.

Final Answer:

Lingayat (Virashaiva) movement; associated with the Kalachuri dynasty

Quick Tip: Basavanna founded the Lingayat sect under the Kalachuri king Bijjala.

15. When and where did the Santhal rebellion happen? Who led it?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: State when and where:

The Santhal rebellion (Santhal Hul) broke out in 1855-56 in the Rajmahal Hills region of the Santhal Parganas (present-day Jharkhand, then part of Bengal Presidency).

Step 2: State the leadership:

It was led by the Murmu brothers -- Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu -- along with their brothers Chand and Bhairav, against British rule, zamindars and moneylenders (mahajans).

Final Answer:

1855-56, Rajmahal Hills/Santhal Parganas; led by Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu

Quick Tip: Santhal Hul, 1855-56, led by Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu.

16. Write a brief comment on the expansion of Harappan Civilization.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: State its geographical spread:

The mature Harappan (Indus Valley) Civilization (c. 2600-1900 BCE) spread across a vast triangular area of roughly 1.5 million sq. km,

covering present-day Pakistan and north-western India.

Step 2: Name the boundary sites:

Its outer limits are marked by Sutkagan Dor (west, Baluchistan coast), Alamgirpur (east, Uttar Pradesh), Manda (north, Jammu & Kashmir) and Daimabad (south, Maharashtra).

Step 3: Name major sites and river systems:

Major sites -- Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Dholavira, Lothal, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Banawali -- developed mainly along the Indus and the now-dry Ghaggar-Hakra (Saraswati) river systems.

Step 4: Note its significance:

This made it the most extensive of the contemporary Bronze Age civilizations (larger in area than Egypt or Mesopotamia), with a remarkably uniform urban culture across this vast span.

Final Answer:

Spread over 1.5 million sq km from Sutkagan Dor to Alamgirpur and Manda to Daimabad

Quick Tip: Sutkagan Dor to Alamgirpur, Manda to Daimabad mark its boundaries.

17. Write a brief comment on Sudarshan Lake.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the lake:

Sudarshan Lake was an artificial reservoir situated near the Girnar hills at Junagadh in Gujarat, an important irrigation work of ancient India.

Step 2: State who built and repaired it:

It was originally constructed under Chandragupta Maurya by his provincial governor Pushyagupta Vaishya; Ashoka's governor Tushaspa later added irrigation channels/conduits from it; it was repaired again by the Western Kshatrapa ruler Rudradaman I after a breach, as recorded in his famous Junagadh rock inscription (c. 150 CE).

Step 3: State its significance:

The Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman I describing this repair is one of the earliest long Sanskrit prashasti (eulogy) inscriptions and a key source on ancient Indian irrigation and administration.

Final Answer:

Sudarshan Lake: Mauryan-era reservoir at Girnar, Junagadh; repaired by Rudradaman I (Junagadh inscription)

Quick Tip: Recorded in Rudradaman I's Junagadh rock inscription.

18. Write the ideas of Al-Biruni about the Varna System.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Introduce Al-Biruni:

Al-Biruni (973-1048 CE), a Central Asian scholar who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni's campaigns, studied Sanskrit and Indian society, recording his observations in 'Kitab-ul-Hind' (Tarikh-al-Hind).

Step 2: State his description of the varna system:

He described the four varnas -- Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra -- explaining their traditional occupations (priesthood, warfare/rule, trade, and service respectively) and noting the belief that each varna originated from a different part of Brahma's body.

Step 3: Note his comparative and critical observations:

Al-Biruni compared the Indian varna system to social hierarchies in ancient Persia, and while he tried to explain it objectively, he was critical of the notion of ritual pollution/untouchability practised against those considered outside the four varnas (the antyajas).

Final Answer:

Al-Biruni described the four varnas and their functions, comparing them to Persian social hierarchy, and criticised untouchability

Quick Tip: Al-Biruni's Kitab-ul-Hind is a key foreign account of Indian society.

19. Write a brief comment on Gopuram and Mandap.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Define Gopuram:

A Gopuram is the monumental, pyramid-shaped entrance tower of a South Indian (Dravidian-style) temple, marking the boundary/gateway of the temple complex, often heavily adorned with sculpted figures of deities.

Step 2: Explain Gopuram's role:

Over time gopurams grew taller and more elaborate than the temple's central shrine tower (vimana) itself, becoming the visually dominant feature of temple complexes such as at Madurai and Srirangam.

Step 3: Define Mandap:

A Mandapa is a pillared hall found in temple architecture, positioned in front of the main sanctum (garbhagriha), used for the gathering of devotees, ceremonies, dance and music performances.

Step 4: Explain Mandap's role:

It served as a transitional, congregational space linking the outer world to the sacred inner sanctum, and temples often had multiple mandapas for different ritual functions.

Final Answer:

Gopuram = temple gateway tower; Mandap = pillared congregational hall before the sanctum

Quick Tip: Both are hallmark features of Dravidian (South Indian) temple architecture.

20. Write a brief comment on auxiliary treaty.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Introduce the policy:

The Subsidiary (Auxiliary) Alliance system was devised by Lord Wellesley, Governor-General of India, from 1798 onwards, as a tool to extend British paramountcy over Indian princely states without direct annexation.

Step 2: State the terms:

Under this treaty, an Indian ruler had to accept a British force stationed in his territory and pay for its maintenance (the 'subsidy'); he had to accept a British Resident at his court; surrender control of foreign affairs to the British; and could not employ non-British Europeans without British consent.

Step 3: State the guarantee and penalty:

In return, the British promised to protect the ruler from external and internal threats; if the ruler failed to pay the subsidy, part of his territory could be annexed (as happened with Awadh's Doab region).

Step 4: State its impact:

States like Hyderabad, Awadh, Mysore and the Maratha states were drawn into this system, which effectively reduced their sovereignty while leaving nominal rule intact, paving the way for eventual British paramountcy across India.

Final Answer:

Subsidiary Alliance: princely states hosted/paid for British troops, ceded foreign policy control, in exchange for British protection

Quick Tip: Introduced by Lord Wellesley from 1798; used to subordinate Indian princely states.

21. What was the Khilafat Movement?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: State its origin:

After World War I, the victorious Allies threatened to dismantle the Ottoman Empire and strip the Ottoman Sultan of his position as Khalifa (spiritual head of Sunni Muslims) through the Treaty of Sevres (1920).

Step 2: State its Indian leadership and aim:

Indian Muslims, led by the Ali brothers (Maulana Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali) and supported by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, launched the Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) to pressure the British government to preserve the Khalifa's authority and the integrity of Muslim holy places.

Step 3: State its link with the wider freedom struggle:

Mahatma Gandhi supported the Khilafat cause and merged it with the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22), seeing it as an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims in a joint struggle against British rule.

Step 4: State its end:

The movement declined after Mustafa Kemal Ataturk abolished the Caliphate itself in Turkey in 1924, removing its original cause.

Final Answer:

A 1919-24 pan-Islamic movement by Indian Muslims to protect the Ottoman Caliphate, merged by Gandhi with the Non-Cooperation Movement

Quick Tip: Led by the Ali brothers; merged with the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhi.

22. Discuss the reasons for the Downfall of the Harappan Civilization.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Environmental/climatic theories:

A major reason proposed is climate change -- weakening monsoons and increasing aridity over the Indus region -- which reduced agricultural surplus needed to sustain large cities.

Step 2: Hydrological/tectonic theories:

Tectonic shifts are believed to have altered river courses: the Ghaggar-Hakra (identified by many with the Saraswati) is thought to have dried up, while the Indus possibly changed course and caused destructive flooding at sites like Mohenjodaro.

Step 3: Aryan invasion theory (and its rejection):

An older theory attributed the decline to invasions by Indo-Aryan-speaking peoples, based on skeletal evidence at Mohenjodaro; most modern historians now reject an 'invasion' as the primary cause, citing lack of conclusive archaeological/genetic support for a violent

conquest.

Step 4: Economic and internal factors:

Decline of long-distance trade with Mesopotamia, overexploitation of land and deforestation, and possible administrative/social breakdown of the standardised urban system are also cited.

Step 5: Conclusion:

Most historians today favour a combination of factors -- gradual climatic and river-course change leading to declining agriculture and trade, causing progressive de-urbanisation -- rather than a single sudden catastrophe or invasion.

Final Answer:

A combination of climate change, river-course shifts (drying Ghaggar-Hakra), declining trade and agriculture -- not a sudden Aryan invasion -- caused the gradual decline

OR

Describe the social and economic life of the Vedic period.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Social organisation:

Early Vedic society was organised around the patriarchal family and tribe (jana); the varna system existed but was initially fluid and occupation-based rather than strictly hereditary, becoming more rigid in the later Vedic period.

Step 2: Position of women:

Women enjoyed relatively higher status in the early Vedic period (some, like Gargi and Maitreyi, participated in philosophical debate, and could attend assemblies), but their status declined in the later Vedic age with growing restrictions and the practice of child marriage emerging.

Step 3: Family and social institutions:

Society was structured around the joint family, gotra (clan lineage), and later the ashrama system (four stages of life -- brahmacharya, grihastha, vanaprastha, sannyasa).

Step 4: Economic life -- early Vedic:

The early Vedic economy was predominantly pastoral, with cattle (gau) as the chief measure of wealth; 'gavishthi' (search for cows) even meant 'war'. Some agriculture was practised, with barley as a key crop.

Step 5: Economic life -- later Vedic:

The later Vedic period saw a shift toward settled agriculture (rice, wheat) as iron tools spread, alongside growth of crafts (carpentry, pottery, metalwork) and barter trade, with the nishka as an early exchange unit before coinage.

Final Answer:

Early Vedic society: pastoral economy, relatively fluid varna, better status for women; later Vedic: settled agriculture, iron use, rigidifying varna and declining status for women

23. Who were the Sufis? Discuss the development of Sufism.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Define Sufis:

Sufis were Muslim mystics who emphasised a direct, personal, loving relationship with God over ritualistic orthodoxy, seeking spiritual union through devotion, asceticism and love.

Step 2: Origins:

Sufism developed within Islam from around the 8th-9th centuries CE, initially as an ascetic reaction to the growing wealth and worldliness of the Umayyad and Abbasid courts.

Step 3: Organisation into silsilahs:

By the 12th century, Sufism organised into various orders (silsilahs), each following a chain of teacher-disciple (pir-murid) succession, such as the Chishti, Suhrawardi, Qadiri and Naqshbandi orders.

Step 4: Development in India:

The Chishti order, introduced by Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti at Ajmer in the late 12th century, became the most influential in India, followed by saints like Nizamuddin Auliya and Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Dehli, running khanqahs (hospices) open to people of all faiths.

Step 5: Practices and impact:

Sufi practice included sama (spiritual music), dhikr (remembrance of God), langar (community kitchen) and tolerance of local customs, fostering a syncretic culture that interacted closely with the Bhakti movement and helped shape a shared devotional Hindu-Muslim culture in medieval India.

Final Answer:

OR

Describe about Chishti Khanqah and Chishti worship.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Define Khanqah:

A khanqah was the hospice/residence of a Sufi Chishti saint, serving as a centre for teaching, lodging travellers and disciples, and community life -- open, in principle, to visitors of any faith or social background.

Step 2: Describe its social role:

It functioned as a place of refuge and charity, running a langar (free community kitchen), and acted as an informal meeting ground where rulers, nobles and commoners alike could seek the saint's blessing.

Step 3: Describe Chishti forms of worship:

Chishti worship (ibadat) emphasised dhikr (remembrance/repetition of God's names), fasting, and especially sama -- gatherings of devotional music (qawwali) believed to induce spiritual ecstasy and closeness to God.

Step 4: Note their philosophy:

Chishti saints stressed humility, service to the poor, voluntary poverty, and a personal, love-centred relationship with God rather than dependence on royal patronage or worldly power.

Final Answer:

Chishti Khanqah: an open hospice for teaching and charity; Chishti worship centred on dhikr and sama (devotional music)

24. What is the meaning of Non-cooperation Movement? Why was it launched?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Define the movement:

The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) was Gandhi's call for Indians to peacefully withdraw cooperation from British rule -- by boycotting government schools and colleges, law courts, foreign cloth and goods, legislative councils, and surrendering official titles and honours.

Step 2: Reason 1: Jallianwala Bagh and Rowlatt Act:

It was launched partly in response to the Rowlatt Act (1919), which allowed detention without trial, and the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13 April 1919) at Amritsar, which had deeply angered Indian public opinion.

Step 3: Reason 2: Khilafat grievance:

Gandhi also linked the movement with Muslim grievances over the Khilafat issue, hoping to forge Hindu-Muslim unity in a shared campaign against the British.

Step 4: Reason 3: pursuit of Swaraj:

The overarching aim, formally adopted at the Congress's Nagpur session (1920), was to attain Swaraj (self-rule) through non-violent, constitutional non-cooperation rather than armed resistance.

Step 5: End of the movement:

It was called off by Gandhi after the Chauri Chaura incident (February 1922), where a violent mob clash led to the killing of policemen, breaching his commitment to non-violence.

Final Answer:

A mass boycott of British institutions launched over the Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre and Khilafat grievance, aiming for Swaraj

OR

Describe the characteristics of National Language.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Define national language:**

A national language is a language recognised as representing and uniting the entire nation -- serving as a common medium for communication, administration, education and cultural expression across regions and communities.

Step 2: Characteristic 1: wide acceptability:

It should be spoken or understood by a large majority of the population, or capable of being learned and adopted widely without being seen as favouring one community over others.

Step 3: Characteristic 2: capacity for expression:

It must be developed enough (in vocabulary and literature) to express administrative, scientific, legal and literary ideas effectively.

Step 4: Characteristic 3: symbol of unity:

A national language functions as a symbol of national identity and integration, helping bind diverse linguistic and cultural groups into one political community.

Step 5: Indian context:

In India, Hindi (in Devanagari script) is recognised under Article 343 of the Constitution as the official language of the Union, alongside English, while the Eighth Schedule recognises many other regional languages, reflecting India's linguistic plurality rather than a single imposed 'national' language.

Final Answer:

A national language must be widely understood, richly developed and act as a unifying symbol; in India, Hindi holds this constitutional role as the Union's official language



25(a). Mention the event related to the following historical date: 1875 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the date:

The date 1875 A.D. is associated with: Foundation of the Arya Samaj.

Step 2: State the event:

Swami Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in Bombay in 1875, a reformist Hindu organisation advocating a return to Vedic principles and opposing idol worship, caste rigidity and child marriage.

Final Answer:

Foundation of the Arya Samaj

Quick Tip: Foundation of the Arya Samaj

◆

25(b). Mention the event related to the following historical date: 321 B.C.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Identify the date:**

The date 321 B.C. is associated with: Accession of Chandragupta Maurya.

Step 2: State the event:

In 321 BCE, Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the Nanda dynasty and ascended the throne of Magadha, founding the Mauryan Empire, guided by his mentor Chanakya (Kautilya).

Final Answer:

Accession of Chandragupta Maurya

Quick Tip: Accession of Chandragupta Maurya

25(c). Mention the event related to the following historical date: 1784 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the date:

The date 1784 A.D. is associated with: Founding of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Step 2: State the event:

Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal in Calcutta in 1784 to promote the study of Indian history, culture, languages and antiquities.

Final Answer:

Founding of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

Quick Tip: Founding of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

25(d). Mention the event related to the following historical date: 1814 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the date:

The date 1814 A.D. is associated with: Start of the Anglo-Nepal (Gorkha) War.

Step 2: State the event:

The Anglo-Nepalese War began in 1814 between the British East India Company and the Kingdom of Nepal, ending in 1816 with the Treaty of Sugauli.

Final Answer:

Start of the Anglo-Nepal (Gorkha) War

Quick Tip: Start of the Anglo-Nepal (Gorkha) War

25(e). Mention the event related to the following historical date: 1235 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the date:

The date 1235 A.D. is associated with: Death of Sultan Iltutmish.

Step 2: State the event:

Sultan Shams-ud-din Iltutmish, who consolidated the Delhi Sultanate

and completed the Qutub Minar, died in 1235 A.D.

Final Answer:

Death of Sultan Iltutmish

Quick Tip: Death of Sultan Iltutmish

25(f). Mention the event related to the following historical date: 1986 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the date:

The date 1986 A.D. is associated with: National Policy on Education.

Step 2: State the event:

The National Policy on Education, 1986 was adopted by the Government of India, laying out a comprehensive framework for modernising and expanding education across the country.

Final Answer:

National Policy on Education

Quick Tip: National Policy on Education

25(g). Mention the event related to the following historical date: 1793 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the date:

The date 1793 A.D. is associated with: Permanent Settlement in Bengal.

Step 2: State the event:

Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement (Zamindari System) of land revenue in Bengal in 1793, fixing revenue payments permanently and creating a class of zamindar landlords.

Final Answer:

Permanent Settlement in Bengal

Quick Tip: Permanent Settlement in Bengal

25(h). Mention the event related to the following historical date: 1801 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the date:

The date 1801 A.D. is associated with: Subsidiary Alliance imposed on

Awadh.

Step 2: State the event:

In 1801, the Nawab of Awadh was compelled to cede a large part of his territory (the Doab and Rohilkhand region) to the British East India Company under the Subsidiary Alliance system.

Final Answer:

Subsidiary Alliance imposed on Awadh

Quick Tip: Subsidiary Alliance imposed on Awadh

25(i). Mention the event related to the following historical date: 1931 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the date:

The date 1931 A.D. is associated with: Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Step 2: State the event:

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in March 1931 between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Irwin, leading to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement and Gandhi's participation in the Second Round Table Conference.

Final Answer:

Gandhi-Irwin Pact

Quick Tip: Gandhi-Irwin Pact

25(j). Mention the event related to the following historical date: 1919 A.D.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the date:

The date 1919 A.D. is associated with: Jallianwala Bagh Massacre / Rowlatt Act.

Step 2: State the event:

In 1919, the repressive Rowlatt Act was passed, and on 13 April 1919 General Dyer's troops fired on an unarmed gathering at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, killing hundreds -- a turning point that galvanised the Indian freedom movement.

Final Answer:

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre / Rowlatt Act

Quick Tip: Jallianwala Bagh Massacre / Rowlatt Act

26(i). Where is the Dockyard (Port) of Harappan Civilization located in Gujarat state?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the location:

The place referred to is Lothal.

Step 2: Give the supporting context:

Lothal, on the Bhogavo river near the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat, was excavated by S.R. Rao and revealed a rectangular brick-built dockyard, evidence of the Harappans' maritime trade capability.

Final Answer:

Lothal

Quick Tip: Lothal

26(ii). Where is Ashoka's Maha Inscription (Major Rock Edict) located in Gujarat state?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the location:

The place referred to is Girnar (Junagadh).

Step 2: Give the supporting context:

The Girnar hill near Junagadh in Gujarat carries a set of Ashoka's Fourteen Major Rock Edicts, later also inscribed upon by

Rudradaman I and Skandagupta.

Final Answer:

Girnar (Junagadh)

Quick Tip: Girnar (Junagadh)

26(iii). Where is Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki's Dargah located?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the location:

The place referred to is Mehrauli, Delhi.

Step 2: Give the supporting context:

The dargah (shrine) of the Sufi saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki, a disciple of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, is located at Mehrauli in Delhi.

Final Answer:

Mehrauli, Delhi

Quick Tip: Mehrauli, Delhi

26(iv). Where did the rebellion take place on 30 May, 1857 A.D.?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the location:

The place referred to is Lucknow.

Step 2: Give the supporting context:

The sepoy uprising at Lucknow broke out on 30 May 1857, becoming one of the major centres of the revolt of 1857 in Awadh.

Final Answer:

Lucknow

Quick Tip: Lucknow

26(v). Where is Shah Hamdan Mosque (the jewel of the crown) located?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the location:

The place referred to is Srinagar, Kashmir.

Step 2: Give the supporting context:

The Shah Hamdan (Khanqah-e-Moula) mosque, associated with the Sufi saint Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani and known for its wooden

architecture, stands on the banks of the Jhelum river in Srinagar, Kashmir.

Final Answer:

Srinagar, Kashmir

Quick Tip: Srinagar, Kashmir