

**CBSE**  
**Class X History**  
**Sample Paper – 4**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Total Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (**Part-A** Question Nos. 1 to 3) should not exceed 30 words each.
- Answers to questions carrying 4 marks (**Part-B Section-I** Question Nos. 4 to 9) should not exceed 100 words each. Attempt any 5 questions from this part. (**Part-B Section-II** Question No.10) is a value-based question which is a compulsory question.
- Answers to questions carrying 8 marks (**Part-C** Question Nos. 11 to 14) should not exceed 350 words each. Attempt any 3 questions from this part.
- Answers to questions carrying 7 marks (**Part-D**, Source-based questions [No internal choice] Question Nos. 15 to 17).
- Attach map with the answer sheet (**Part-E**).

**Part-A**

**Answer all the questions given below:**

**2 × 3 = 6**

1. Who was James Prinsep? Mention his contribution to the field of ancient history. (2)
2. State two main characteristics of Krishna Deva Raya's rule. (2)
3. Why were the hill stations developed as sanatoriums? (2)

**Part-B (Section-I)**

**Answer any five of the following questions:**

**4 × 5 = 20**

1. What were the rules of gotra as given in Brahmanical practise? Give an example to show that these rules were not always followed. (4)
2. How have historians provided new insights into the subsistence strategies of the Harappan culture? (4)
3. Describe India's overseas trade under the Mughals. (4)
4. Discuss distinctive features of the temple architecture incorporated in the Vijayanagara temples. (4)
5. Describe the position of the 'jotedars' at the end of the eighteenth century. (4)
6. What was the Permanent Settlement of Bengal? Give three reasons for its failure. (4)

**Part-B (Section-II)**  
**(Value-Based Question)**

**4 × 1 = 4**

‘The nationalist movement in the twentieth century drew its inspiration from the events of 1857. A whole world of nationalist imagination was woven around the revolt. It was celebrated as the First War of Independence in which all sections of the people of India came together to fight against the imperial rule’.

7. ‘The revolt of 1857 marked first nationalist challenge to the English in India’. Explain giving examples the values imbibed and practised by the rebels to set the beginning for it.

**Part-C**  
**(Long Answer Questions)**

**Answer any three of the following questions:**

**8 × 3 = 24**

8. ‘The village panchayat during the Mughal period regulated rural society’. Explain this statement. (8)

**Or**

Explain various sources which tell us about the rural society during the Mughal period. Explain the technology used by the peasants for the cultivation during the same period.

9. Explain the growth of Puranic Hinduism in the forms of Vaishnavism and Shaivism. How were they visualised? (8)

**Or**

Explain the structural features of the stupas.

10. Explain why many scholars have written of the months after the independence as being Gandhi’s ‘finest hour’. (8)

**Or**

Examine the causes and contribution of the Non-Cooperation Movement to India’s freedom struggle. Why did Gandhi couple the Non-Cooperation Movement with the Khilafat Movement?

**Part-D**  
**(Passage-Based Questions)**

**(7×3=21)**

**11. Read the passage given below and answer the questions which follow:**

**The Remorse of the King**

When King Devanampiya Piyadassi had been ruling for eight years, the (country of the) Kalingas (present day Odisha) was conquered by him. One hundred and fifty thousand men were deported, a hundred thousand were killed and many more died. After that now that (the country of) the Kalingas has been taken, Devanampiya is devoted to an intense study of Dhamma, to the love of Dhamma and to instructing (the people) in Dhamma.

This is the repentance of Devanampiya on account of his conquest of the (country

of the) Kalingas. For this is considered very painful and deplorable by Devanampiya that while one is conquering an unconquered country, slaughter, death and deportation of people take place there.

- Who was Devanampiya Piyadassi? Give his brief description. (3)
- Why the conquest of Kalinga was considered painful and deplorable by Devanampiya? (2)
- Mention any two principles of Dhamma. (2)

**12. Read the passage given below and answer the questions which follow:**

**The Poor Peasant**

An excerpt from Bernier's description of the peasantry in the countryside:

Of the vast tracts of country constituting the empire of Hindustan, many are little more than sand or barren mountains, badly cultivated and thinly populated. Even a considerable portion of the good land remains untilld for want of labourers, many of whom perish in consequence of the bad treatment they experience from Governors. The poor people, when they become incapable of discharging the demands of their rapacious lords, are not only often deprived of the means of subsistence but are also made to lose their children who are carried away as slaves. Thus, it happens that the peasantry, driven to despair by so excessive a tyranny, abandon the country.

In this instance, Bernier was participating in contemporary debates in Europe concerning the nature of state and society, and intended that his description of Mughal India would serve as a warning to those who did not recognise the 'merits' of private property.

- Name the book written by Francois Bernier on the critical insight and reflection on the empire of Hindustan. (1)
- What description Bernier has given on the condition of Indian peasantry during the Mughal Empire? (3)
- What fundamental differences did he find between Mughal India and Europe during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century? (3)

**13. Read the passage given below and answer the questions which follow:**

**King and traders**

Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509–29), the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the *Amuktamalyada*. About traders, he wrote:

A king should improve the harbours of his country and so encourage its commerce that horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles are freely imported. He should arrange that the foreign sailors who land in his country on account of storms, illness and exhaustion are looked after in a suitable manner ... Make the merchants of distant foreign countries who import elephants and good horses be attached to yourself by providing them with daily audience, presents and allowing decent profits. Then those articles will never go to your enemies.

- Who was the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara and why? (2)
- Mention the name and theme of work compiled by him. (2)
- Why do you think the King was interested in encouraging trade? Explain. (3)

**Part-E**  
**Map Work**

(5)

**17.1** On an outline map of India, locate and label the following:

(2)

- (i) Lothal
- (ii) Kalibangan

**17.2** On the same map, three important places in South India during the 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries have been marked as 1, 2 and 3. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.

(3)

