

GREENFIELDS PUBLIC SCHOOL
CLASS XII
SESSION 2026-27
HISTORY HOLIDAY HOMEWORK



Make your holiday homework a stepping stone for growth rather than a chore

1. Read and Revise lesson 3 and 4.
2. Practice all the maps of lesson 3 and 4.
3. Practice and Prepare sources of lesson 3 and 4.
4. Do shared assignments in history notebook.
5. Choose the topic of your interest for your project work and do research on the same and collect all the material. Secondary sources must be used after proper authentication.
6. Prepare the first Seven pages of the files i.e.
 - a. Cover page (name, class, topic, leave space for board roll no.)
 - b. Synopsis
 - c. Index
 - d. Acknowledgement
 - e. Certificate
 - f. Map related to the topic of the project (Map work).
 - g. Bibliography

MAKE SURE THAT SIZE OF THE SHEET IS A3.

A FEW SUGGESTIVE TOPICS FOR CLASS XII PROJECTS

1. The Indus Valley Civilization-Archaeological Excavations and New Perspectives
2. The History and Legacy of Mauryan Empire
3. "Mahabharat"- The Great Epic of India
4. The History and Culture of the Vedic period
5. Buddha Charita
6. A Comprehensive History of Jainism 17
7. Bhakti Movement- Multiple Interpretations and Commentaries.
8. The Mystical Dimensions of Sufism
9. Global Legacy of Gandhian Ideas
10. The Architectural Culture of the Vijayanagar Empire
11. Life of Women in the Mughal Rural Society
12. Comparative Analysis of the Land Revenue Systems Introduced by the Britishers in India
13. The Revolt of 1857- Causes; Planning & Coordination; Leadership, Vision of Unity
14. The Philosophy of Guru Nanak Dev
15. The Vision of Kabir

16. An Insight into the Indian Constitution
17. Comparative Study of Stupas and Pillar Edicts
18. Comparative Study of Mughal and Vijayanagar Architecture

ASSIGNMENT

1. **The Satavahana rulers used names such as “Gautamiputra Satakarni.” What does this suggest about their society?**

- A. Kings were named after villages
- B. Mothers held social importance
- C. Only women ruled the kingdom
- D. Fathers had no role in society.

2. **Some occupations were considered “polluting” in ancient society. People performing such tasks were often called:**

- A. Vaishyas
- B. Kshatriyas
- C. Chandalas
- D. Brahmanas

3. **A woman changed her gotra after marriage in ancient society. Which social practice does this reflect?**

- A. Matrilineal system
- B. Adoption of husband’s family identity
- C. Equal inheritance rights
- D. Independent social identity for women

4. **Imagine you have to write a research report on the Critical Edition of the Mahabharata led by V.S. Sukthankar and his team. Which of the following describes a unique feature of this edition?**

- (A) It focused on the Bhagavad Gita and Krishna.
- (B) It modernized the language for accessibility.
- (C) It researched all regional variations of the text.
- (D) It added philosophical commentaries with mythology.

5. **Two statements have been given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate answer:**

Assertion (A): Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime and after the death of Buddha.

Reason (R): Many people were dissatisfied with existing religious practices and confused by the rapid social changes taking place around them.

- Options: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reasoning of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct reasoning of (A).
(C) (A) is true, (R) is untrue.
(D) (A) is untrue, (R) is true.

6. **Consider the following statements regarding Jainism and choose the correct option:**

- I. The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma.
- II. There is a need to renounce the world.
- III. Worldly existence is a necessary condition for attaining salvation.
- IV. Principle of Ahimsa is important.

Options: (A) I, II and III (B) II, III and IV (C) I, II and IV (D) I, III and IV

7. **Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and select the correct option:**

Assertion (A): The Satavahana rulers often carried matronymic titles.

Reason (R): The names of the Satavahana rulers were derived from the names of their mothers.

- Options: (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

8. **Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?**

- (A) Endogamy — Marriage outside the unit
- (B) Exogamy — Man having several wives
- (C) Polygyny — Marriage inside the unit
- (D) Polyandry — Woman having several husbands

9. Match Column I with Column II.

Column I (Sculpture of Sanchi)

Column II (Symbolism)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Empty Seat | (i) Symbol of good fortune |
| 2. Wheel | (ii) Auspicious symbol |
| 3. Shalabhanjika | (iii) First sermon of Buddha |
| 4. Gajalakshmi | (iv) Mahaparinibbana |

10. Choose the correct option:

Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death as

- (A) Buddha and his disciples taught in Prakrit.
(B) Importance was given to rituals in Buddhism.
(C) People were dissatisfied with existing social practices.
(D) Only men were allowed into the Sangha.

11. The special officers appointed to spread the message of Dhamma by Ashoka were known as:

- (A) Rajukas
(B) Dhamma Mahamatras
(C) Senapatis
(D) Amatyas

12. Which among the following was a strategy adopted by the Brahmanas to enforce the varna order?

- (A) assert that varna order was a human creation
(B) advised kings to punish those who violated these norms
(C) persuaded people that their status was determined by Birth
(D) persuaded people that their status was determined by occupations they practice.

13. Which one of the following aspects describes the meaning of 'Tirthankaras' in Jainism?

- (A) Supreme Being who is the incarnation of God
(B) Those who guide men and women across the river of existence.
(C) Those who follow the path of Vedanta asceticism
(D) Those who know the ultimate truth and dharma

14. The composition of the Mahabharata has been traditionally attributed to a Rishi. Identify his name from the following options.

- A. Rishi Kanada
B. Rishi Kapila
C. Rishi Agastya
D. Rishi Vyasa

15. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of the following information.

❖ **Guru or Mentor of Kaurvas and Pandvas**

❖ **Did not accept Eklavya as his disciple**

- A. Guru Vashishtha B. Guru Vyasa C. Guru Sandeepni D. Guru Dronacharya

16. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): From c. 500 BCE norms were compiled in Sanskrit texts known as the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.

Reason (R): Brahmanas laid the codes of social behaviour for the society in general.

- Options: (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.

17. Which of the following options is the most probable explanation for the incorporation of the 'Shalabhanjika' Motif in the Sanchi Stupa?

- A. Mahaparinibbana
B. Strength & wisdom
C. Auspicious symbol
D. Religious idol

Read the passage below and answer the following question:

prayer to Agni Here are two verses from the Rigveda invoking Agni , the God of Fire: Bring, O strong one, this sacrifice of ours to the Gods, O wise one, as a liberal giver. Bestow on us, O priest, abundant food. Agni, obtain, by sacrificing, mighty wealth for us. Pro-cure, O Agni, for ever to him who pays to you (the gift of) nourishment the wonderful cow. May a son be ours, offspring that continues our line ... Verses such as these were composed in a special kind of Sanskrit, known as Vedic Sanskrit. They were taught orally to men belonging to priestly families.

18. Vedic Sanskrit is considered to be important because

- (A) It was the language of common people
- (B) The Vedic verses were written in Sanskrit
- (C) Sanskrit was not spoken by Brahmins
- (D) Sanskrit was the major language of South India.

19. Why were sacrifices performed during the Vedic Period?

- (A) For the birth of daughters
- (B) For the birth of sons
- (C) For spiritual satisfaction
- (D) For seeking the blessings of Buddha

20. Choose the correct option.

Assertion(A) :Agni was the God of Fire in the Vedic tradition.

Reason(R) :Therefore offerings were made to agni so that in form of smoke they would reach the Gods living in the sky and invoke their blessings

- (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- (D) R is incorrect but A is correct.

21. Match the following :

List I (Buddhist Text)

List II (Primary Theme)

A. Vinaya Pitaka

I.

Chronicle of island

B. Abhidhamma Pitaka

II.

Rules of monastic order

C. Sutta Pitaka

III. Buddhist philosophy and commentaries

D. Dipavamsa

IV.

Buddhist teachings

Options A B C D

(a) I II III IV

(b) II III IV I

(c) III IV II I

(d) IV I III II

22. Who among the following was the best ruler of the Satavahana dynasty who claimed to be a unique Brahmana ?

- (a) Raja Vasithi-puta Siri Pulumayi
- (b) Raja Hariti-puta Vinhukada
- (c) Raja Madhari-puta Svami Sakasena
- (d) Raja Gotami-puta Siri Satakani

23. Consider the following statements regarding the teachings of the Buddha and choose the correct option:

I. The world is transient and constantly changing.

II. The Buddha emphasised individual effort and righteous action.

III. The Buddha believed that suffering could be ended through moderation and self-realisation.

IV. The Buddha encouraged people to rely mainly on supernatural powers for liberation.

Options:

(A) I, II and III

(B) II, III and IV

(C) I, III and IV

(D) I, II and IV

24. Assertion (A): Buddhism became popular among many people during and after the lifetime of the Buddha.

Reason (R): Buddhism emphasised compassion, fellow feeling, and good conduct rather than superiority based on birth.

Options:

(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.

25. Choose the incorrect statement regarding places associated with the life of the Buddha:

(A) The Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya.

(B) The Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath.

(C) The Buddha attained nibbana at Lumbini.

(D) Asoka erected a pillar at Lumbini to mark his visit to the sacred site.

Study this image of the Buddha from Mathura carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option.



26. According to Buddhist teachings, a person attain Nibbana by:

- (A) Getting knowledge
- (B) Becoming a Bodhisatta
- (C) Follow the path of non-violence
- (D) Through one's own efforts

27. Those who adopted the older traditions were called:

- (A) Hinayana
- (B) Mahayana
- (C) Bodhisatta
- (D) Nirvana

28. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A).

The Other as Reason (R)

Assertion (A): Buddha attained enlightenment and nibbana through his own efforts.

Reason (R): Bodhisatta's used their attained merits to help others.

- (A) Only Assertion (A) is correct.
- (B) Only Reason (R) is correct
- (C) Both Assertion (A) and reason (R) are correct but reason (R) is not the explanation of the statement.
- (D) Both Assertion (A) and reason (R) are correct and reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

29. Historians use names like “Vashishthiputra Pulumavi” as evidence to understand Satavahana society. Which historical skill is being used here?

- A. Memorisation
- B. Scientific experimentation
- C. Interpretation of sources
- D. Map drawing

30. Consider the following statements regarding Vaishnavism and choose the correct option:

I. Vaishnavism developed cults around the avatars of Vishnu.

II. Ten avatars of Vishnu were recognised in the tradition.

III. The avatars were believed to appear to destroy the world permanently.

IV. Local deities were often identified as forms of Vishnu to create religious unity.

Options:

- (A) I, II and III
- (B) I, II and IV
- (C) II, III and IV
- (D) I, III and IV

31. Which one of the following is not a structural feature of Stupa?

- (a) Harmika
- (b) Chhatri
- (c) Garbhagriha
- (d) Gateways

32. The small square room in the early temples where the deity was placed was known as:

- (A) Mandapa
- (B) Shikhara
- (C) Garbhagriha
- (D) Torana

33. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of following information :

- She belonged to Rakshasa clan.
- She was married to Bheema.
- She was the mother of Ghatotkacha.

(a) Bhilni (b) Subhadra (c) Draupadi (d) Hidimba

34. Read the following statement carefully:

“According to the *Ashokavadana*, Asoka distributed portions of the Buddha’s relics to important towns and ordered stupas to be built over them.”

Which of the following best explains the possible impact of this action on society?

- (A) It helped spread Buddhist beliefs and created sacred centres for people.
- (B) It discouraged people from following Buddhism in different regions.
- (C) It limited religious activities only to the capital city.
- (D) It reduced the importance of the Buddha in public life.

35. Consider the following statements regarding the Buddhist idea of the origin of kingship:

I. Human beings chose a ruler to maintain order in society.

II. The ruler was selected because people became greedy and deceitful.

III. The king was known as *Mahasammata*, meaning “the great elect.”

IV. Kingship was believed to be created directly by divine intervention alone.

Options:

- (A) I, II and III
- (B) I, III and IV
- (C) II, III and IV
- (D) I, II and IV

36 A student was studying the life of a religious saint through a text that highly praised the saint's miracles and achievements. The teacher explained that the text may not be completely factually accurate but is still valuable for understanding the beliefs of followers.

Which type of source is the student most likely studying?

- (A) Chronicle
- (B) Inscription
- (C) Hagiography
- (D) Travelogue

37. What is the impact of the recreation of the Mahabharata that was prepared by V.S. Sukthankar on the way we construct social histories today?

- A. Not all historical texts are important to the studying of history.
- B. The first historical record is the most accurate because over time, records tend to vary.
- C. Historical texts should be questioned on the grounds of the power structures that existed during the time.
- D. Historical texts from one region should be assessed on their own and not together with texts found in other regions

38. A historian studying the Manusmriti observes that property was divided equally among sons after the death of parents, with an extra share for the eldest son, while women were denied inheritance rights.

What does this practice most strongly suggest about ancient society?

- (A) Women enjoyed equal economic rights in family property.
- (B) Property ownership was mainly controlled by male members of the family.
- (C) Inheritance laws encouraged equal rights for all children.
- (D) Social rules discouraged the importance of family property.

39. Which part of the stupa was a balcony-like structure representing the abode of the gods?

- (A) Anda
- (B) Torana
- (C) Harmika
- (D) Vedika

40. Consider the following statements regarding women in the Buddhist Sangha:

I. Women were admitted into the Sangha through the efforts of Ananda.

II. Mahapajapati Gotami was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni.

III. Women in the Sangha could become teachers of dhamma and attain liberation.

IV. Buddhist texts mention that women were never allowed to join the Sangha.

Options:

(A) I, II and III

(B) I, III and IV

(C) II, III and IV

(D) I, II and IV