

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate Name

Class

Section

BLOOM History
Olympiad (BHO)
Question Paper 2024-25

Class
12

Total Questions: **50 + 5** (Tie-Breaking Section)


Total Time Allotted :
60 minutes

Total Marks
60

Instructions

1. There are **50 Multiple Choice Questions** in this booklet having 4 options out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.
2. There are two sections in the Question Paper; Section A having 40 Questions carrying 1 Mark each & Section B having 10 Higher Difficulty Order Questions carrying 2 Marks each.
3. All questions are compulsory. There is **NO negative** marking for incorrect answers.
4. Total time allotted to complete the paper is 60 minutes.
5. Please fill in your details in the space provided on this page before attempting the paper.

OMR Sheet Instructions

1. Before starting the paper, fill in all the details in the OMR sheet.
2. Additional 10 minutes will be provided to fill up the OMR sheet, before the start of the exam.
3. Use HB Pencil to darken the circle of the correct option in OMR sheet. The correct way to darken the circle in OMR sheet is shown below.

4. Use black or blue ball point pen/HB pencil to fill the information in the OMR sheet. Partially filled OMR sheet will not be checked.
5. Return the OMR sheet to the invigilator after the exam.

CODE #153

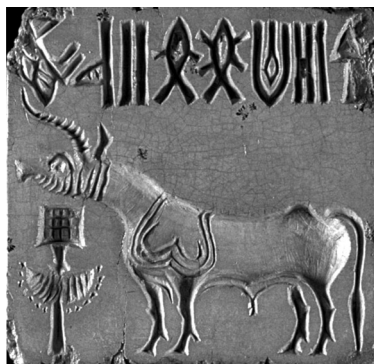
H12



Bloom History Olympiad Class 12

Section A (1 Mark)

- Which river basin is most associated with the Harappan Civilisation?
(a) Ganga (b) Saraswati
(c) Yamuna (d) Godavari
- Identify the major city of the Harappan Civilisation.
(a) Delhi (b) Mumbai
(c) Mohenjo-daro (d) Kolkata
- The craft production center in the Harappan Civilisation well known for bead-making was
(a) Harappa (b) Chanhudaro
(c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira
- Which major event took place on 15th August, 1947?
(a) Indian Constitution was adopted
(b) India became independent
(c) Partition of India
(d) Both (b) and (c)
- Which ancient artefact is depicted in the image?



- (a) A Vedic scripture
(b) An Ashokan pillar inscription
(c) A Harappan seal
(d) A Mauryan coin
- The inscriptions of Ashoka are primarily written in _____ and _____ scripts.
(a) Brahmi, Kharosthi (b) Sanskrit, Prakrit
(c) Greek, Aramaic (d) Devanagari, Tamil

- Where have colossal statues of Kushana rulers been found?
(a) In Southern India and Sri Lanka
(b) In Mathura near Mathura and Afghanistan
(c) In Egypt and Mesopotamia
(d) In China and Japan
- Which Mauryan ruler extended the empire as far North-West as Afghanistan?
(a) Bindusara (b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Ashoka (d) Samudragupta
- Which act led to the widespread protests that made Gandhi a national leader?
(a) The Government of India Act, 1935
(b) The Rowlatt Act
(c) The Simon Commission Act
(d) The Salt Act
- True or False** The drafting of the Indian Constitution was completed in less than two years.
(a) True, because the Constituent Assembly worked quickly to finalise the draft.
(b) False, because the drafting process took more than three years, involving intense debates.
(c) True, because the draft was completed by the end of 1948.
(d) False, because the constitution was completed in less than a year.
- Which ancient Indian ruler, who claimed to uphold Brahmanical values while simultaneously boasting of his conquest over Kshatriya pride, is famously remembered for this dual identity?
(a) The Mauryan emperor who embraced Buddhism after a bloody conquest.
(b) The founder of the Mauryan Empire, known for unifying most of India.
(c) The Satavahana king who proclaimed himself both a staunch Brahmana and the subduer of Kshatriyas.
(d) The ruler who authored the famous 'Nagananda' play and expanded his empire throughout Northern India.

12. Who was responsible for the preservation and restoration of the Sanchi Stupa in the 19th century?
- Lord Curzon
 - Shahjehan Begum
 - Queen Victoria
 - Sir John Marshall
13. What significant change occurred in Buddhist thought by the first century CE?
- The rise of Theravada Buddhism
 - The emergence of Mahayana Buddhism
 - The decline of Buddhism in India
 - The fusion of Buddhism and Jainism
14. What was the original function of the Chaityas mentioned in Buddhist texts?
- Royal palaces
 - Sacred groves or prayer halls
 - Marketplaces
 - Military outposts
15. By the second century BCE, which of the following stupas had been constructed?
- Bodh Gaya
 - Bharhut
 - Ajanta
 - Lumbini
16. In the complex social hierarchy of early 19th century Bengal, which group gradually rose to prominence in rural areas, often challenging the authority of traditional landholders?
- The landowners who collected revenue on behalf of the British.
 - The wealthy peasants who owned substantial land and resisted zamindar dominance.
 - The small cultivators who toiled under oppressive conditions.
 - The financiers who provided loans at high interest rates to struggling farmers.
17. Which book written by Al-Biruni offers a comprehensive study of Indian society, religion and culture?
- Tarikh al-Hind
 - Kitab-ul-Hind
 - Rihla
 - Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
18. Apart from Ibn Battuta, which other famous traveller's writings also provide important historical accounts of their time?
- Ptolemy's 'Geography'
 - Marco Polo's 'The Travels of Marco Polo'
 - Herodotus's 'Histories'
 - Pliny the Elder's 'Natural History'
19. Which 17th century French traveller wrote a detailed account of the Mughal Empire, often comparing it with Europe?
- Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
 - Francois Bernier
 - Peter Mundy
 - Duarte Barbosa
20. The architectural feature known as the _____ in Vijayanagara was likely used for royal ceremonies and was a significant platform adorned with relief carvings.
- Lotus Mahal
 - Mahanavami Dibba
 - Gopuram
 - Hiriya Canal
21. Which of the following statements about the Vijayanagara Empire are true?
- The city was fortified with multiple layers of walls that enclosed both urban and agricultural areas.
 - The empire's economy was largely dependent on maritime trade with Europe.
 - The rulers of Vijayanagara were known for their patronage of Hindu temples and architecture.
 - The Vijayanagara kings maintained friendly relations with all neighbouring sultanates throughout their rule.
- Codes**
- (i) and (iii)
 - (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - (ii) and (iv)
 - All of these
22. Which 12th century Bhakti poet is known for composing devotional songs in Tamil?
- Andal
 - Karaikkal Ammaiyar
 - Manikkavachakar
 - Appar

- 23.** What is the significance of the 'Silsila' in Sufi tradition?
- (a) A collection of poetry
 - (b) A chain of spiritual genealogy
 - (c) A type of prayer ritual
 - (d) A mosque
- 24.** Who founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336?
- (a) Akbar and Birbal
 - (b) Harihara and Bukka
 - (c) Krishnadeva Raya and Rama Raya
 - (d) Malik Kafur and Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- 25. True or False** The Mughal land revenue system allowed peasants to pay their taxes in kind, which reduced their economic burden.
- (a) True, because the state preferred in-kind payments to stabilise the agrarian economy.
 - (b) False, because cash payments were mandatory, leading to the monetisation of the economy.
 - (c) True, because it encouraged surplus production among peasants.
 - (d) False, because the option to pay in kind was rarely exercised due to strict revenue assessments.
- 26.** The _____ system was implemented by the British in Bengal to stabilise revenue collection and ensure a steady income from agriculture.
- (a) Mahalwari
 - (b) Ryotwari
 - (c) Permanent settlement
 - (d) Ijara
- 27.** The sculpture shown in the image is from which historical site?



- (a) Ajanta
- (b) Ellora
- (c) Sanchi
- (d) Amaravati

- 28.** In the context of the Bengal countryside, what was the 'Sunset Law'?
- (a) A law that allowed the auction of zamindari estates after sunset.
 - (b) A law that mandated revenue collection to be completed before sunset.
 - (c) A law that stated that zamindaris could be auctioned if the revenue was not paid by sunset on the due date.
 - (d) A law that imposed a penalty on zamindars who collected revenue after sunset.
- 29.** What was the primary role of the Mughal state in the agrarian society of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
- (a) To redistribute land among the peasants
 - (b) To collect taxes from agricultural production
 - (c) To provide subsidies for agricultural expansion
 - (d) To ensure the construction of irrigation systems
- 30.** Which of the following crops were primarily cultivated for sustenance in the Mughal Empire?
- (a) Spices and herbs
 - (b) Fruits and vegetables
 - (c) Rice, wheat and millets
 - (d) Coffee and tea
- 31.** Which method did the Mauryan administration use to ensure uniformity in disseminating the king's orders across the empire?
- (a) Dispatch of royal messengers
 - (b) Engraving inscriptions on rocks and pillars
 - (c) Holding public assemblies
 - (d) Sending written scrolls to provincial centers
- 32.** What does the practice of using metonymics among the Satavahanas suggest about gender roles in their society?
- (a) It indicates matrilineal inheritance
 - (b) It suggests the importance of mothers but does not necessarily imply matrilineal succession
 - (c) It signifies that women held higher social status than men
 - (d) It was a symbolic practice with no real impact on inheritance

- 33.** Identify the role of Begum Hazrat Mahal during the revolt of 1857.
- She led the British forces against the rebels.
 - She was a passive observer who offered moral support to the rebels.
 - She actively led the revolt in Lucknow and resisted the British.
 - She negotiated peace with the British on behalf of the rebels.
- 34.** What was the main argument of early 19th century European scholars about Indian sculpture, especially those found in Sanchi and Amaravati?
- They were superior to Greek art
 - They were beautiful but lacked technical skill
 - They were strange and grotesque compared to European standards
 - They were an imitation of Greek art
- 35.** What was the unique perspective that Bernier brought to his observations of the Mughal Empire compared to earlier travelers like Ibn Battuta and Al-Biruni?
- He focused primarily on religious practices.
 - He compared Indian practices directly with European standards, often finding India lacking.
 - He recorded detailed architectural descriptions.
 - He wrote exclusively in Sanskrit.
- 36.** What was one of the measures taken by the company under the permanent settlement to control the zamindars?
- Increasing the zamindars' autonomy
 - Abolishing customs duties
 - Expanding zamindars' local justice powers
 - Allowing zamindars to maintain their troops
- 37.** Identify the main argument about the mid-first millennium BCE as a turning point in world history.
- It saw the emergence of thinkers such as Socrates, Plato and Aristotle in Greece, and Mahavira and Gautama Buddha in India.
 - It was the end of Gupta Empire.
 - There was development of agriculture.
 - There was increase in trade among countries.
- 38.** Which of the following is correct about the role of Shah Mal in 1857 revolt?
- He was elected by the mutinous 22nd Native Infantry as their leader.
 - He fought in the famous battle of Chinhat.
 - He mobilised the headmen and cultivators of chaurasee des.
 - He was seen moving from village to village preaching jihad.
- 39.** The central purpose of Ain-i-Akbari was to
- present a vision of Akbar's empire where social harmony was provided by a strong ruling class.
 - present a critique of Akbar's rule.
 - present personal life and hobbies of Akbar.
 - present Mughal rule after death of Akbar.
- 40.** Which text provides evidence of polyandry and its rationalisation by Brahmanical texts?
- Sutta Pitaka
 - Manusmriti
 - Mahabharata
 - Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani

Section B (2 Marks)

- 41.** Match the Following.

List I (Harappan Sites)		List II (Significant Features)	
A.	Mohenjodaro	1.	Great Bath
B.	Harappa	2.	Terracotta figurines
C.	Chanhudaro	3.	Bead-making center
D.	Kalibangan	4.	Fire altars

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	2	1	3	4

- 42.** In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) The Harappan cities had a sophisticated urban planning system that included well-organised drainage systems.

Reason (R) The streets in Harappan cities were laid out in a grid pattern, intersecting at right angles, allowing for efficient water drainage.

Codes

- (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.

- 43.** Which of the following are believed to have contributed to the decline of the Harappan civilisation?

- (i) Overuse of natural resources
- (ii) Invasion by the Aryans
- (iii) Climate change and deforestation
- (iv) A shift in the course of rivers

Codes

- (a) (i) and (iv)
- (b) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) All of the above

- 44.** In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) Harappan seals have been found at sites in Mesopotamia.

Reason (R) The Harappans had established long-distance trade links with Mesopotamia.

Codes

- (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.

- 45.** Match the following rulers with their significant achievement.

List I	List II
A. Chandragupta Maurya	1. Conquered Kalinga and propagated Dhamma
B. Ashoka	2. Established the Mauryan Empire and unified most of India
C. Bimbisara	3. Strengthened the kingdom of Magadha and expanded its territory
D. Kanishka	4. Expanded the Kushana Empire and promoted Buddhism

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	3	4	(b)	1	4	2	3
(c)	4	3	1	2	(d)	3	2	4	1

- 46.** Which of the following are associated with the Mauryan administration?

- (i) Megasthenes' account of the Mauryan court
- (ii) The use of Sanskrit as the administrative language
- (iii) The construction of the Great Wall of Pataliputra
- (iv) The appointment of Dhamma Mahamattas to spread Ashoka's message

Codes

- (a) (i) and (iv)
- (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) All of these

- 47.** Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order.

- (i) Nehru introduces the Objectives Resolution
- (ii) The Constitution is signed
- (iii) The Constituent Assembly meets for the first time
- (iv) The Partition of India is announced

Codes

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

48. Which of the following were key objectives of the Indian Constitution as outlined in the objectives resolution?

- (i) Justice, social, economic and political
- (ii) Protection of minorities
- (iii) A strong unitary government
- (iv) Provision for universal adult franchise

Codes

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) (d) All of these

49. Match the following events with their corresponding years.

List I	List II
A. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	1. 1919
B. Salt March	2. 1930
C. Quit India Movement	3. 1942
D. Chauri Chaura Incident	4. 1922

Codes

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (c) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

50. Which of the following were significant outcomes of the Salt March?

- (i) Mass participation in the freedom struggle
- (ii) Immediate end to British rule
- (iii) International attention towards India's independence movement
- (iv) Widespread civil disobedience across India

Codes

- (a) (i) and (iii)
- (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) All of the above

Tie-Breaking Section

Instructions

- This section consists of 5 questions.
- The score achieved in this section will not be included in the total marks.
- If overall marks of two or more students are same, winner will be decided based on the score in this section.
- Participation in this section is optional and students may choose to attempt it or not.

1. In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) The city of Vijayanagara was known for its advanced water management systems, which included large reservoirs and intricate canal networks.

Reason (R) The natural landscape of Vijayanagara, with its abundant rainfall and fertile soil, made it unnecessary for the city to develop extensive water conservation measures.

Codes

- (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.

2. Match the following Mughal officials with their responsibilities.

List I	List II
A. Diwan	1. Military and civil administration
B. Mansabdar	2. Revenue collection and fiscal management
C. Amin	3. Village-level governance and tax collection
D. Muqaddam	4. Supervision of imperial household and army

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	3	1	(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	1	3	2	4	(d)	3	2	1	4

3. Which of the following statements about Mughal agrarian society are true?

- (i) Zamindars had the authority to collect revenue on behalf of the state.
- (ii) Peasants had no legal rights to the land they cultivated.
- (iii) The Mughal state encouraged cash crop cultivation for higher revenue.
- (iv) The panchayat system was primarily responsible for collecting taxes from the villagers.

Codes

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (a) (i) and (iii) | (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) |
| (c) (ii) and (iv) | (d) All of these |

4. What were the key features of the Mughal land revenue system?

- (i) Revenue was generally fixed and did not vary with crop production.

- (ii) Land revenue was the primary source of income for the Mughal state.

- (iii) Revenue was collected directly by the state without intermediaries.

- (iv) The system was flexible, allowing for adjustments based on local conditions.

Codes

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) (i) and (ii) | (b) (ii) and (iv) |
| (c) (iii) and (iv) | (d) All of these |

5. What was the impact of the permanent settlement?

- (i) It led to the rise of a powerful class of zamindars.

- (ii) The zamindars were able to pay their revenue dues without any difficulty.

- (iii) The system resulted in a loss of control over land by the zamindars.

- (iv) The permanent settlement led to the economic decline of many zamindars.

Codes

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