



Subject: History

Class: XII

**Time Allowed: 2 Hours
40**

Maximum Marks:

ANSWER KEY

Section-A: Question no. 1 to 4 are Short Answer type questions

1	What was the composition of the Constituent Assembly in terms of representation ? The members of the Constituent Assembly were not elected on the basis of universal franchise but by provincial legislatures. The Constituent Assembly had 300 members. The Assembly consisted of people from all regions and communities. Lawyers, K.M. Munshi from Gujarat and Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar from Madras It represented people of all castes and creeds. For example John Mathai, Asaf Ali and Baldev Singh.	3
2	Analyse how the East India Company would benefit by introducing the Permanent Settlement Or “The battle between the hoe and the plough was a long one.” Substantiate the statement with reference to the Santhals and Paharias of the Rajmahal hills during the eighteenth century	3
3	Discuss military causes for the Revolt of 1857. Answer: There were many reasons for discontent among the soldiers: 1. Fear of New Cartridges: The sepoys were provided bullets which were coated with the fat of cows and pigs. Before use, the soldiers had to bite these bullets. So they feared that it would corrupt their caste and religion. 2. Grievances about Leave and Promotions: The sepoys were not easily granted leaves. They were also paid lower salaries as compared to the British soldiers. They were not given due promotions which enraged the soldiers and nurtured a sense of discontent among them. 3. Grouse Against Misbehaviour and Racial Abuse: Earlier, the British officials had very friendly relations with the sepoys. They joined them in their leisure activities and talked to them in the local language. They also familiarised themselves with their customs and culture. They posed themselves as fatherly figures to all the Indian soldiers. But after 1840s, there was a change for the worse. The British officers started considering themselves as superior. They treated Indian sepoys as their social inferiors and ignored their feelings and sensibilities. They even abused and assaulted them. It was naturally resented by the soldiers. 4. Nexus between Soldiers and Villagers: Awadh was the nursery of the Bengal Army. In other words, a large number of soldiers were recruited from the villages in the vicinity of Awadh. So these soldiers had a close relationship with the villages. Such a link between the two had grave implications during the mutiny.	3
4	Explain the significance of Gandhiji's speech at Banaras Hindu University inauguration. 1. The opening of BHU was an occasion of celebration marking as it did the opening of a nationalist university, sustained by Indian money and Indian initiative. 2. Gandhiji chose this occasion to remind those present of the peasants and workers who constituted a majority of population of India, yet were unrepresented in the audience.	3

	3. This speech of Mahatma Gandhi undoubtedly was genuine mass appeal, very influential in context of Indian politics at that time which help him to broaden the landscape of congress beyond Lawyers and Landlords.	
Section-B: Question no. 5 to 7 are Long Answer type questions		
5	<p>What steps did the British take to quell the uprising?</p> <p>1) Before sending out troops to reconquer North India, the British passed a series of laws to help them quell the insurgency. By a number of acts passed in May and June 1857, not only was the whole of North India put under martial law, but military officers and even ordinary Britons were given the power to try and punish Indians suspected of rebellion.</p> <p>2) The ordinary processes of law and trial were suspended and it was put out that rebellion would have only one punishment-death.</p> <p>3) Armed with these newly enacted special laws and the reinforcements brought in from Britain, the British began the task of suppressing the revolt. One force moved from Calcutta into North India, and the other from Punjab-which was largely peaceful- to reconquer Delhi. British attempts to recover Delhi began in earnest in early June 1857 but it was only in late September that the town was finally captured.</p> <p>4) In the Gangetic plain too, the progress of British reconquest was slow. The forces had to reconquer the area village by village. The countryside and the people were entirely hostile. The area was brought under control only in March 1858 after protracted fighting.</p> <p>5) The British used military power in a gigantic scale but this was not the only instrument they used. In large parts of present-day Uttar Pradesh, where big land holders and peasants had offered united resistance, the British tried to break up the unity by promising to give back to the big land holders their estates. Rebel land holders were dispossessed and the loyal rewarded. Many landholders died fighting the British or they escaped into Nepal where they died of illness or starvation.</p>	6
6	<p>Explain with examples how the coming of Gandhiji broadened the base of the Indian National Movement. (Any 6 examples)</p> <p>1. Gandhiji as people's leader. It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals; now, hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers and artisans also participated in it.</p> <p>2. He identified himself with the common man. They appreciated the fact that he dressed like them, lived like them, and spoke their language. Unlike other leaders he did not stand apart from the common folk, but empathised and even identified with them</p> <p>3. Use of Charkha.</p> <p>4. Opposed untouchability.</p> <p>5. Mahatma Gandhi was by caste a merchant, and by profession a lawyer; but his simple lifestyle and love of working with his hands allowed him to empathise more fully with the labouring poor and for them, in turn, to empathise with him.</p> <p>1. Gandhiji as people's leader. It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals; now, hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers and artisans also participated in it.</p> <p>2. He identified himself with the common man. They appreciated the fact that he dressed like them, lived like them, and spoke their language. Unlike other leaders he did not stand apart from the common folk, but empathised and even identified with them</p> <p>3. Use of Charkha.</p> <p>4. Opposed untouchability.</p> <p>5. Mahatma Gandhi was by caste a merchant, and by profession a lawyer; but his simple lifestyle and love of working with his hands allowed him to empathise more fully with the labouring poor and for them, in turn, to empathise with him</p> <p>6. It must also be stressed that his success in broadening the basis of nationalism was based on careful organisation.</p> <p>7. Gandhiji encouraged the communication of the nationalist message in the mother tongue, rather than in the language of the rulers, English.</p> <p>8. Among the supporters of the Congress were some very prosperous businessmen and industrialists.</p>	6

	<p>9. While Mahatma Gandhi's own role was vital, the growth of what we might call "Gandhian nationalism" also depended to a very substantial extent on his followers. Between 1917 and 1922, a group of highly talented Indians attached themselves to Gandhiji. (Any 6 points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean. He reached his destination three weeks later, making a fistful of salt. • Meanwhile, parallel salt marches were being conducted in other parts of the country. • Across large parts of India, peasants breached the hated colonial forest laws. • In some towns, factory workers went on strike while lawyers boycotted British courts and students refused to attend government-run educational institutions. As in 1920-22, now too Gandhiji's call had encouraged Indians of all classes to make manifest their own discontent with colonial rule. • "The police spies reported that Gandhiji's meetings were very well attended, by villagers of all castes, and by women as well as men. They observed that thousands of volunteers were flocking to the nationalist cause. • It was this event that first brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention. The march was widely covered by the European and American press. The massive popular following that the march had garnered, wrote Time, had made the British rulers "desperately anxious". 	
7	<p>"The production of painting in Mughal Chronicles was a source of constant tension between rulers and the Muslim orthodoxy. 'Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Discuss the distinctive feature of the Mughal nobility. How were their relationship with the emperor shaped?</p> <p>Painters were involved in the production of manuscripts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronicles that narrates the events of the Mughal Emperor had images, alongside the written text, that described events in visual form. The scribe left blank spaces wherever images were required and paintings were drawn separately by artists and inserted in proper place. • Paintings enhanced the beauty of manuscripts and communicated ideas about kingdom and the power of kings. • The historian Abul Fazl described paintings as "magical art". The paintings made the inanimate objects look as if they possessed life. The production of paintings portraying the emperor, his court and the people who were part of it, was a source of tension between rulers and representatives of the Muslim orthodoxy, the ulama. • The latter did not fail to invoke the Islamic prohibition of the portrayal of human beings enshrined in the Quran as well as the hadis which described an incident from the life of the Prophet Muhammad. • Here the Prophet is cited as having forbidden the depictions of living beings in a naturalistic manner as it would suggest that the artist was seeking to appropriate the power of creation. This was a function that was believed to belong exclusively to God. Yet; interpretations of the Sharia change with time. • Various social groups interpreted the body of Islamic tradition in different ways. Each group put forward an understanding of tradition that would best suit their political needs. Muslim rulers in many Asian regions patronized artists to paint their images and court scenes. • The artists were trained in workshops set up at court under the rule of Safavid kings. Artists such as Bihzad contributed to the spreading of the cultural fame of the safavid court far and wide. Artists from Iran came to India during the Mughal rule. Artists like Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdal Samad accompanied Emperor Humayun to Delhi. Other artists migrated to Delhi in search of opportunities. Pg 228-30 <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Mughal nobility and their relationship with the emperor:</p> <p>(i)Mughal chronicles, especially the Akbar Nama, have bequeathed a vision of empire in which agency rests almost solely with the emperor, while the rest of the kingdom has been</p>	6

	<p>portrayed as following his orders, if we look more closely at the available information the histories provide us about the apparatus of the Mughal state, we may be able to understand the ways in which the imperial organization was dependent on several different institutions.</p> <p>(ii)The most important pillar of the Mughal state was the nobility. The nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic and religious group which ensured that no faction was large enough to challenge the authority of the state.</p> <p>(iii)The officer corps of the Mughals was described as a bouquet of flowers (guldasta) held together by loyalty to the emperor. In Akbar's imperial service, Turani and Iranian nobles were present from the earliest phase of carving out a political dominion. Many had accompanied Humayun; others migrated later to the Mughal court.</p> <p>(iv)The holders of government offices was given the ranks (mansabs) comprising two numerical designations: zat which was an indicator of position in the imperial hierarchy and the salary of the official (mansabdar), and sawar which indicated the number of horsemen he was required to maintain in service. Akbar, who designed the mansab system, also established spiritual relationships with a select band of his nobility by treating them as his disciples (murid).</p> <p>(v)For members of the nobility, imperial service was a way of acquiring power, wealth and the highest possible reputation. A person wishing to join the service petitioned through a noble, who presented a tajwiz to the emperor. If the applicant was found suitable, a mansab was granted to him. The mirbakhshi (paymaster general) stood in open court on the right of the emperor and presented all candidates for appointment or promotion, while his office prepared orders bearing his seal and signature as well as those of the emperor. There were two other important ministers at the centre: the diwan-i ai (finance minister) and sadr-us sudur (minister of grants or madad-imaash, and in charge of appointing local judges or qazis)</p> <p>(vi) The three ministers occasionally came together as an advisory body, but were independent of each other. Akbar with these and other advisers shaped the administrative, fiscal and monetary institutions of the empire. Nobles stationed at the court (tainat-irakab) were a reserve force to be deputed to a province or military campaign. Nobles were duty-bound to appear twice a day to express submission to the emperor.They also had to share the responsibility for guarding the emperor and his household round the clock. Pg 244</p>	
Section-C: Question no. 8 and 9 are Case Based questions		
8	<p>Darbar-i Akbari</p> <p>Abu'lFazl gives a vivid account of Akbar's darbar: Whenever His Majesty (Akbar) holds court (darbar) a large drum is beaten, the sounds of which are accompanied by Divine praise. In this manner, people of all classes receive notice. His Majesty's sons and grandchildren, the grandees of the Court, and all other men who have admittance, attend to make the kornish, and remain standing in their proper places. Learned men of renown and skilful mechanics pay their respects; and the officers of justice present their reports. His Majesty, with his usual insights, gives orders, and settles everything in a satisfactory manner. During the whole time, skilful gladiators and wrestlers from all countries hold themselves in readiness, and singers, male and female, are in waiting. Clever jugglers and funny tumblers also are anxious to exhibit their dexterity and agility.</p> <p>a) Who was Abul Fazl? Name the book he wrote. b) What was Kornish? c) Describe the main activities taking place in the darbar. Pg 237</p> <p>a) Abul Fazal was the court historian and poet of Akbar's court. He wrote Ain-i-Akbari b) Kornish was a form of ceremonial salutation in which the courtier placed the palm of his right hand against his forehead and bent his head. c) Large drum is beaten, the sounds of which are accompanied by Divine praise. All other men who have admittance, attend to make the kornish to emperor. Learned men of renown and skilful mechanics pay their respects; and the officers of justice present their reports. ,skilful gladiators and wrestlers from all countries hold themselves in readiness, and singers,</p>	4

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9	<p>Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>What should be the qualities of a national language</p> <p>A few months before his death Mahatma Gandhi reiterated his views on the language question:</p> <p>This Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both. It should also freely admit words wherever necessary from the different regional languages and also assimilate words from foreign languages, provided that they can mix well and easily with our national language. Thus, our national language must develop into a rich and powerful instrument capable of expressing the whole gamut of human thought and feelings. To confine oneself to Hindi or Urdu would be a crime against intelligence and the spirit of patriotism.</p> <p>HARIJAN SEVAK, 12 OCTOBER 1947</p> <p>i. What, according to Gandhiji should Hindustani be and what should our national language develop to be? 2</p> <p>ii. What was the opinion of members from the South on this issue? 1</p> <p>iii. How did the Constituent Assembly resolve this issue? 1</p> <p>I. This Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both. Thus, our national language must develop into a rich and powerful instrument capable of expressing the whole gamut of human thought and feelings.</p> <p>II. They oppose the Hindi as it could dominate over other languages.</p> <p>III. The Constituent Assembly resolved the Issue by making other languages as National Languages as now we have 21 other languages besides Hindi as National Language.</p>	4
Section-D: Question no. 10 is map based		
10	<p>a) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label ANY ONE of the following with appropriate symbol.</p> <p>1. The place where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>2. The place where peasant satyagraha was led by Gandhiji. 1</p> <p>b) On the same outline map of India, a place related to the centres of the Revolt of 1857 is marked as A. Identify it and write its name on the line drawn near them. 1</p>	2

India Political Maps



India Political Maps

