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**HY/HI/1220/A 4/11/2020**

**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2020-21)**

**Subject: HISTORY Marks: 80**

**Grade: XII Time: 3 Hrs.**

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| **Name:** | **Section:** | **Roll No:** |

***General Instructions:***

* ***Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of six sections.***
* ***Section A: Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions carrying 1mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (Attempt any 15)***
* ***Section B: Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question***
* ***Section C: Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.***
* ***Section D: Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.***
* ***Section E: Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.***
* ***Section F: Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.***

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|  | **SECTION- A** |  |
|  | **Attempt any 15 questions.** |  |
| 1. | Why did John Marshall dedicate his important volumes on Sanchi to Sultan Jehan Begum of Bhopal? | 1 |
| 2. | What was the form of bhakti that Baba Guru Nanak advocated? | 1 |
| 3. | Under the patronage of which rulers was the Thanjavur temple constructed? | 1 |
| 4. | What was a source of constant tension between the Mughal rulers and the ulamas? | 1 |
|  | A) Diplomatic relations with Iran. |  |
|  | B) The recruitment of the nobility from diverse ethnic and religious groups. |  |
|  | C) The adoption of grand titles by the emperors. |  |
|  | D) The production of paintings portraying the emperor and his court. |  |
| 5. | Read the following information and mention the context in which the statement is  connected-  In sulh-i kul all religions and schools of thought had freedom of expression but on condition that they did not undermine the authority of the state or fight among themselves. | 1 |
| 6. | Look at the given image and state what this scene depicts?    **Question For Visually Impaired candidates only: In lieu of Question number 6**.  Which of the following was a non-Buddhist symbol used to decorate stupa:  A) Shalabhanjika  B) Wheel  C) Stupa  D) Tree | 1 |
| 7. | Identify an important source which has shaped the conception of the developments in rural Bengal in the late eighteenth century under the administration of English East India Company | 1 |
| 8. | Give any one point of difference between the Santhals and the Paharias. | 1 |
| 9. | Identify among the following causes given which was not the reason for the jotedar to have become more powerful than the zamindars.   1. They resisted the efforts by the zamindars to increase the jama of the village. 2. They mobilized ryots who were dependent on them 3. Deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the zamindar. 4. They lived in urban areas with no direct control over peasants. | 1 |
| 10. | Assertion (A): Although the kingdom of Vijayanagara remained in a constant state of military preparedness, it flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity.  Reason (R ): Krishnadeva’s successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs.  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 | 1 |
| 11. | Which was the highest form of submission under Akbar? | 1 |
|  | 1. Taslim |  |
|  | B) Bowing deeply |  |
|  | C) Sijdah |  |
|  | D) Zaminbos |  |
| 12. | Babur was driven from Farghana by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | 1 |
| 13. | Consider the following statements regarding the establishment of British East India Company in Bengal:  I. The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1793.  II. In 1797 there was an auction in Burdwan, during which a number of mahals (estates) held by the Raja of Burdwan were being sold.  III. The estates of those who failed to pay were to be auctioned to recover the revenue.  Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?  Only I  I and II  I and III  I, II and III | 1 |
| 14. | Match the Rebels with their greivances:     |  |  | | --- | --- | | Rebels | Greivances | | (i) Begum Hazrat Mahal | (a) lost their rights over land. | | (ii) Taluqdars of Awadh | (b) not being recognized as the rightful heir to Peshwa Baji Rao II and was not given father’s pension. | | (iii) Rebel Sepoys | (c) displacement of the Nawab and the annexation of the State. | | (iv) Nana Sahib | (d) They were treated as racially inferior with low pay and did not get leave easily. | |  |  | | 1 |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | | A. | a | b | c | d | | B. | b | c | d | a | | C. | c | a | d | b | | D. | d | b | a | c | |  |
| 15. | Consider the following events in the course of the National Movement of India:   1. Second Round Table Conference 2. Rowlat Act 3. Khilafat Movement 4. Pakistan Resolution   The correct chronological order of these events is:   1. 4, 3, 2, 1 2. 2, 3, 1, 4 3. 3, 4, 1, 2   d) 3, 4, 2, 1 | 1 |
| 16. | Consider the following statements:  I. Lord Mountbatten was the Viceroy of India when India got independence.  II. India got independence through formal transfer of power.  Which of the above statement/statements is/are correct about India’s Independence?   1. Only I 2. Only II 3. Both I and II 4. Neither I and II | 1 |
|  | **SECTION-B** |  |
| 17. | Read the following excerpt from Declining a royal gift carefully and answer any three  questions:  **Declining a royal gift**  This excerpt from a sufi text describes the proceedings at Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya’s hospice in 1313: I (the author, Amir Hasan Sijzi) had the good fortune of kissing his (Shaikh NizamuddinAuliya’s) feet … At this time a local ruler had sent him the deed of ownership to two gardens and much land, along with the provisions and tools for their maintenance. The ruler had also made it clear that he was relinquishing all his rights to both the gardens and land. The master … had not accepted that gift. Instead, he had lamented: “What have I to do with gardens and fields and lands? … None of … our spiritual masters had engaged in such activity.” Then he told an appropriate story: “… Sultan Ghiyasuddin, who at that time was still known as Ulugh Khan, came to visit Shaikh Fariduddin (and) offered some money and ownership deeds for four villages to the Shaikh, the money being for the benefit of the dervishes (ufis), and the land for his use. Smiling, Shaikh al Islam (Fariduddin) said: ‘Give me the money. I will dispense it to the dervishes. But as for those land deeds, keep them. There are many who long for them. Give them away to such persons.’   1. **Which feature of the Sufi tradition is best illustrated in this account?** 2. materialism 3. austerity 4. acceptance of property 5. desire for political power 6. **How does this excerpt project the relationship between the Sufi orders and the State in India?** 7. Maintaining a complete political isolation. 8. Dependence of the rulers on the Sufi Shaikhs. 9. Acceptance of donations in the form of property. 10. The Sufis did maintain a distance from worldly power but at the same time accepted donations in cash and kind . 11. **Choose the correct option**   **Assertion(A): Kings required legitimation from the Sufis.**  **Reason(R): Sufis derived their authority directly from God and did not depend on jurists to interpret the shari’a.**   * + 1. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.     2. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.     3. A is incorrect but R is correct.     4. R is incorrect but A is correct.  1. **Consider the following statements:** 2. It was believed that the auliya could intercede with God in order to improve the material and spiritual conditions of ordinary human beings. 3. The Kings did not want their tombs to be in the vicinity of sufi shrines and hospices.   **Choose the correct option:**  (i) Both (a) and (b) are correct.  (ii) Only (a) is correct. | 1+1+1=3 |
| 18. | **Study this Mughal painting entitled A Mughal Kitabkhana and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option:**     1. **Identify the central theme of this image.** 2. Production of cloth 3. Daily activities of the Mughal court. 4. Production of manuscripts 5. Reading and exchange of news.   **What is the special style of writing known as evident in the image?**   1. Syahi 2. Calligraphy 3. Zarrin 4. Taswir 5. **According to the image given identify the correct statement regarding importance attached to the art of painting in the Mughal Court.** 6. Paintings served not only to enhance the beauty of a book but were believed to possess special powers of communicating ideas about the kingdom and the power of kings in ways that the written medium could not. 7. The ulamas supported the Mughal rulers passion for painting.   Choose the correct option:  (i) Both (a) and (b) are correct.  (ii) Only (a) is correct.  **What does the word ‘Kitabkhana “denote?**   1. A library 2. A scriptorium 3. A museum 4. Both library and a scriptorium. | 1+1+1=3 |
| 19. | **Study this extract of the Fifth Report and answer any three of the following questions:**  **From the Fifth Report**  **Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated: The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28,70,061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26,66,191, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), … and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.**  **a) Choose the correct option:**  **Assertion (A): Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country.**  **Reason (R): The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction.**  **(**i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.  (ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.  (iii) A is correct but R is wrong.  (iv) R is correct but A is wrong.  **b) What are the officials who wrote the Fifth Report trying to show through these figures?**  (i) Maladministration, corruption and misrule by the East India Company officials  **(**ii) Drawback of the system of Permanent Settlement  (iii) Inefficiency in revenue collection  (iv) Only (ii)and (iii)  **c) Long term generalisations from these figures of two years may lead to misinterpretation of the actual situation. How?**  (i) As these were the years when zamindars faced problems.  (ii)There could be exaggeration of facts.  (iii) Both (i) and (ii).  (iv) None of the above.  **d) What do you think, according to this extract is the meaning of jumma?**  (i) the amount collected as land revenue  (ii) the amount collected from the auction of the land  (iii) the official assessment of land revenue  (iv) All of the above | 1+1+1=3 |
|  | **SECTION-C** |  |
| 20. | Mughal rulers efficiently assimilated heterogenous popularity within an imperial edifice. Support this statement. | 3 |
| 21. | Examine any three ways by which the Zamindars of Bengal managed to retain control over their zamindaris. | 3 |
| 22. | “The annexation of Awadh displaced not just the Nawab, but also dispossessed the taluqdars of the region, causing breakdown of an entire social order.” Critically examine the statement | 3 |
| 23. | Analyse how Mahatma Gandhi identified with the common people? | 3 |
|  | **PART- D** |  |
| 24. | How did Siddhartha come to be known as the Buddha? Explain his philosophy mentioned in the Sutta-Pitaka.  OR  ‘In the mid first millennium BCE, the religious thinkers tried to understand the mysteries of existence and relationship between human being and the cosmic world’. Explain | 8 |
| 25. | Explain how the Amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. Why did strain begin to show within the imperial structure after the death of Krishnadeva Raya in 1529?  OR  Explain why Abdur Razzak, a Persian Ambassador was greatly impressed by the fortification of Vijayanagara empire during the 15th century. | 5+3=8  8 |
| 26. | “Gandhiji transformed Indian nationalism through Non- Cooperation Movement of 1920.” Give arguments to support the statement.  OR  Explain the main events of the Dandi March. What is its significance in the history of the Indian National Movement? | 8  4+4=8 |
|  | **SECTION-E** |  |
| 27. | Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow:  **A church in Khambat**  This is an excerpt from a farman (imperial order) issued by Akbar in 1598:  Whereas it reached our eminent and holy notice that the padris (fathers) of the Holy Society of Jesus wish to build a house of prayer (church) in the city of Kambayat (Khambat, in Gujarat); therefore an exalted mandate … is being issued, … that the dignitaries of the city of Kambayat should in no case stand in their way but should allow them to build a church so that they may engage themselves in their own worship. It  is necessary that the order of the Emperor should be obeyed in every way  27.1 What did the padris want to do?  27.2How did Akbar ensure that their desire was fulfilled?  27.3How was the situation complicated in the sub-continent and how did the rulers adopt to this situation? | 1+1+3=5 |
| 28. | Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow:  **How tanks were built**  About a tank constructed by Krishnadeva Raya, Paes wrote: The king made a tank … at the mouth of two hills so that all the water which comes from either one side or the other collects there; and, besides this, water comes to it from more than three leagues (approximately 15 kilometres) by pipes which run along the lower parts of the range outside. This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river. The tank has three large pillars handsomely carved with figures; these connect above with certain pipes by which they get water when they have to irrigate their gardens and rice-fields. In order to make this tank the said king broke down a hill … In the tank I saw so many people at work that there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand men, looking like ants …  i. Explain briefly where the tank was constructed.  ii. Explain briefly the sources of water for the tanks.  iii. Describe the most prominent water works among the ruins and who built these waterworks | 1+1+3= 5 |
| 29. | Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:  **Τhe Azamgarh Proclamation ,25th August,1857**  Section III. Regarding Public servants  It is not a secret things, that under the British Government, native employed in the civil and military service have little respect, low pay and no manner of influence; and all he post of dignity and emolument in both the departments are exclusively bestowed on English men …. Therefore, all the native in the British service ought to be alive to their religion and interest, and adjuring their loyalty to the English side with the Badshahi Government and obtain salaries of 200 and 300 rupees for the present, and be entitled to high post in the future……  Section IV – Regarding Artisans. It is entitled that the Europeans, by the introduction of English articles into India, have thrown the weavers, the cotton dressers, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the shoemakers, etc., out of employ, and have engrossed their occupations, so 60 that every description of native artisan has been reduced to beggary. But under the Badshahi Government the native artisans will exclusively be employed in the service of the kings, the rajas, and the rich; and this will no doubt ensure their prosperity therefore, these artisans ought to renounce the English Service.  30.1 How did the introduction of English affect the artisans?  30.2 How would the condition of the artisan improve under the Badshahi Government?  30.3 Why were the public servants dissatisfied with the British Government?  30.4 What did the rebel proclamation repeatedly appeal for? | 1+1+1+2=5 |
|  | **SECTION F** |  |
| 30. | (30.1) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the  following with appropriate symbols:   1. Calcutta- an important centre of the Revolt of 1857. 2. Meerut -an important centre of the Revolt of 1857.   OR   1. Ajmer- an important pilgrimage center 2. Agra- Mughal capital   (30.2) On the same outline map three places have been marked as A, B, C which are associated with Buddhist sites.  Identify them and write their correct names near the lines given.  **Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu**  **of Q.No.30**  ( 30.1) Mention any three Mature Harappan sites (3 marks)  OR  Mention any three Buddhist sites.  (30.2) Name any two centres of the revolt of 1857. (2 marks)  . | 2+3=5 |

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