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**B**

**HY/HI/1220/B 05/11/2020**

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

**Subject: HISTORY Max. 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. | Give one reason why Sanchi survived and Amravati did not. | 1 |
| 2. | Who was Mirabai’s preceptor? | 1 |
| 3. | What helped the Portuguese to become important players in the politics of Vijayanagara? | 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-  He proposed a simple way to connect to the Divine by remembering and repeating the Divine Name, expressing his ideas through hymns called “shabad”. | 1 |
| 6. | Look at the given image and state what does the symbol of the empty seat stand for?    **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 the source from which we come to know about the Paharias. | 1 |
| 8. | How were the sharecroppers different from the jotedars? | 1 |
| 9. | Identify among the following causes given which was not the reason for the jotedar to have become more powerful than the zamindars.  A) They resisted the efforts by the zamindars to increase the jama of the village.  B) They mobilized ryots who were dependent on them  C) Deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the zamindar.  D) They lived in urban areas with no direct control over peasants. | 1 |
| 10. | **Choose the correct option.**  **Assertion(A): The rulers took initiative in constructing, repairing and maintaining temples.**  **Reason(R): It, however, did not help in winning public support.**  (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 incorrect but R is correct.  (iv) R is in correct but A is correct. | 1 |
| 11. | With which of the following responsibilities Mir Bakshi was the officer in Akbar’s reign?  A. Revenue Collection  B. Payment of salaries  C. Head of the military administration  D. Head of Nobility | 1 |
| 12. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_gave physical form to the idea of the ruler as axis mundi. | 1 |
| 13. | Correct the following statement and rewrite it:  The Permanent Settlement was made with the rajas and jotedars of Bengal. | 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. | Many scholars have written of the months after Independence as being Gandhiji’s “finest hour”. Which of the following statement (s) is/ are correct to prove this?  1. Mahatma Gandhi was present at the festivities in the capital on 15 August 1947.  2. After working to bring peace to Bengal, Gandhiji now shifted to Delhi, from where he  hoped to move on to the riot-torn districts of Punjab.  3. There was an attempt on Gandhiji’s life on 20 January 1948, but he carried on undaunted.  Choose the correct option:  A) (1) and (2) only  B) (2) and (3) only  C) (1), (2) and (3)  D) (1) only | 1 |
| 16. | Why did Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru promised support to the British in the Second World War against Hitler?   1. Both supported Hitler. 2. On the condition that the British, in return, would grant India independence once hostilities ended 3. At this time Britain had an all-party government, whose Labour members were   sympathetic to Indian aspirations.   1. The British had agreed to appoint an Indian as the Defence Member of his Executive Council. | 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.’  Read the following excerpt from Declining a royal gift carefully and answer any three  questions:  **a) Which feature of the Sufi tradition is best illustrated in this account?**  i) materialism  ii) austerity  iii) acceptance of property  iv) desire for political power  **b) How does this excerpt project the relationship between the Sufi orders and the State in India?**  i) Maintaining a complete political isolation.  ii) Dependence of the rulers on the Sufi Shaikhs.  iii) Acceptance of donations in the form of property.  iv) The Sufis did maintain a distance from worldly power but at the same time accepted donations in cash and kind .  **c) 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.**  (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 incorrect but R is correct.  (iv) R is incorrect but A is correct.  **d) Consider the following statements :**  a) It was believed that the auliya could intercede with God in order to improve the material and spiritual conditions of ordinary human beings.  b) 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 (b) is correct. | 1+1+1=3 |
| 18. | Study this Mughal painting by Abu’l Hasan and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option:     1. **Identify the main figure in this image who is holding a portrait.**     i. Akbar  ii. Jahangir  iii. Shah Jahan  iv. Aurangzeb  **b) Identify the sources of light in the painting:**  i. Light is projecting from the background.  ii. Light is projected only from the portrait held.  iii. Light is emanating from the main figure holding the portrait.  iv. Light is projected from the ‘Halo’ around both the figures in the image.  **c) The globe that the person in the portrait is holding is symbolic of**  i. the world.  ii. dynastic authority  iii. spiritualism  iv. renouncing the material world.  **d) According to the image given identify the correct statement regarding the portrait.**  i. The portrait is of Humayun who liked wearing white clothes.  ii The portrait is of Babur and the white dress stands for satisfaction.  iii. The portrait is of Akbar and his white dress depicts him as an enlightened soul.  iv. The portrait is of a sufi saint and he is in white in keeping with Sufi traditions. | 1+1+1=3 |
| 19. | **Study this extract of the Fifth Report and answer any three of the following questions:**  **Study this extract of the Fifth Report and answer any three of the following questions:**  **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. | Analyze the diplomatic and political relationship of the Mughals with the neighbouring empires | 3 |
| 21. | “By the 1850s, the Santhals felt that the time had come to rebel against zamindars, moneylenders and the colonial state.” Identify aspects related with the statement. | 3 |
| 22. | Explain the grievances of the Indian sepoys against the British rule before the revolt of 1857 with examples. | 3 |
| 23. | Why are newspapers an important source for the study of the national movement? | 3 |
|  | **SECTION-D** |  |
| 24. | “Historians often try to understand the meaning of sculpture by comparing it with textual evidence.” Evaluate the statement in the context of Sanchi Stupa.  OR  ‘Jainism has left its mark on the Indian thinking as a whole’. Support it with the messages of Mahavira. | 8 |
| 25. | Why was the South-Western part of Vijayanagara settlement designated as Royal centre?  OR  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? | 8  5+3=8 |
| 26. | Describe the role of Gandhiji as people’s leader from 1917-22?  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:  **The pilgrimage of the Mughal princess Jahanara,1643**  The following is an excerpt from Jahanara’s biography of Shaikh Muinuddin  Chishti,titled Munis al Arwah (The Confidant of Spirits):  After praising the one God … this lowly faqira (humble soul) Jahanara ... went from the capital Agra in the company of my great father (Emperor Shah Jahan) towards the pure region of incomparable Ajmer … I was committed to this idea, that every day in every station I would perform two cycles of optional prayer …  For several days ... I did not sleep on a leopard skin at night, I did not extend my feet in the direction of the blessed sanctuary of the revered saving master, and I did not turn my back towards him. I passed the days beneath the trees.  On Thursday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan, I attained the happinessn of pilgrimage to the illuminated and the perfumed tomb … With an hour of daylight remaining, I went to the holy sanctuary and rubbed my pale face with the dust of that  threshold. From the doorway to the blessed tomb I went barefoot, kissing the ground.  Having entered the dome, I went around the light-filled tomb of my master seven times.  …. Finally, with my own hand I put the finest quality of itar on the perfumed tomb of  the revered one, and having taken off the rose scarf that I had on my head, I placed it  on the top of the blessed tomb …  i. From where this excerpt been taken?  ii. Why did Dargah attract a lot of devotees?  iii. How can you say that Akbar had a deep respect for saints? | 1+2+2=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:  The Azamgarh Proclamation ,25th August,1857  Section I – Regarding Zemindars. It is evident, that the British Government in making  zemindary settlements have imposed exorbitant Jumas (revenue demand) and have  disgraced and ruined several zemindars, by putting up their estates for public auction for  arrears of rent, in so much, in the institution of a suit by a common Ryot, a maid servant, or a slave, the respectable zemindars are summoned into court, arrested, put in goal and  disgraced. In litigation regarding zemindaries, the immense value of stamps, and other  unnecessary expenses of the civil courts, … are all calculated to impoverish the litigants.  Besides this, the coffers of the zemindars are annually taxed with the subscription for schools,  hospitals, roads, etc. Such extortions will have no manner of existence in the Badshahi  Government; but on the contrary the Jumas will be light, the dignity and honour of the  zemindars safe, and every zemindar will have absolute rule in his own zemindary …  Section II – Regarding Merchants. It is plain that the infidel and treacherous British  Government have monopolised the trade of all the fine and valuable merchandise, such as  indigo, cloth, and other articles of shipping, leaving only the trade of trifles to the people, …  Besides this, the profits of the traders are taxed, with postages, tolls and subscriptions for  schools, etc. Notwithstanding all these concessions, the merchants are liable to  imprisonment and disgrace at the instance or complaint of a worthless man. When the  Badshahi Government is established all these aforesaid fraudulent practices shall be  dispensed with, and the trade of every article, without exception, both by land and water  will be opened to the native merchants of India, … It is therefore the duty of every merchant to take part in the war, and aid the Badshahi Government with his men and money, … .  30.1 Explain how the zamindars were ruined by the British Government according to the Proclamation. (Any three points)  30.2 Why according to the proclamation the merchants should aid the Badshahi Government? | 3+2=5 |
|  | **SECTION-F** |  |
| 30. | (30.1) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the  following with appropriate symbols:   1. Kanpur- an important centre of the Revolt of 1857. 2. Jhansi -an important centre of the Revolt of 1857.   OR   1. Amber 2. Lahore- 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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