**Text

Description automatically generated**

**PERIODIC TEST 3 EXAMINATION (2021-22)**

**Subject: HISTORY MARKING SCHEME**

**Grade: XII**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  | Section A  Short Answer Type Questions | **3x3** |
| 1. | Abul Fazal describes the ideal of Sulh- i -Kul (absolute peace) as the cornerstone of Akbar enlightened rule”. Support the statement with few examples.  (i) Different ethnic and religious communities had freedom of expression but on condition that they did not undermine the authority of the state or fight among themselves. (ii) He ensured that justice and peace. (iii) The nobility was comprised of Iranis, Turanis, Afghans,Rajputs, Deccanis, etc who were given positions and awards based on merit and services. (iv) . Akbar abolished the tax on pilgrimage /Jjizya (v) He gave grants to support and maintain religious buildings (vi) He celebrated festivals like Id, Shab-i-barat and Holi (vii) He invited Jesuit mission for religious discussions. (Any three points.) | 3 |
| 2. | Examine the policies adopted by the British towards Paharias during 18th century.  (i) British adopted policy of extermination. (ii) British proposed policy of pacification with Paharia chiefs to ensure proper conduct. 3 3 Page 2 of 7 (iii) Paharia went into mountains and deep forests and continued their war against outsiders (iv) Many Paharia chiefs who accepted allowances came to be perceived as subordinate employees or stipendiary chiefs so they lost their authority within the community. | 3 |
| 3. | Why was the colonial government keen on carrying out regular surveys and mapping various parts of the countryside? Explain.  As the Company consolidated its power and expanded its commerce, it looked for natural resources it could control and exploit. It surveyed landscapes and revenue sources, organised voyages of discovery, and sent its geologists and geographers, its botanists and medical men to collect information. Buchanan, undoubtedly an extraordinary observer, was one such individual. Everywhere Buchanan went, he obsessively observed the stones and rocks and the different strata and layers of soil. He searched for minerals and stones that were commercially valuable, he recorded all signs of iron ore and mica, granite and saltpetre. | 3 |
|  | Section- B  Long Answer Type Questions | 6x2 |
| 4. | Assess the role played by women of the imperial households in the Mughal Empire?  The Mughal household consisted of the emperor’s wives and concubines, his near and distant relatives (mother, step- and foster-mothers, sisters, daughters, daughters-in-law, aunts, children, etc.), and female servants and slaves.  In the Mughal household a distinction was maintained between wives who came from royal families (begams), and other wives (aghas) who were not of noble birth. The begams, married after receiving huge amounts of cash and valuables as dower (mahr ), naturally received a higher status and greater attention from their husbands than did aghas. The concubines (aghacha or the lesser agha) occupied the lowest position in the hierarchy of females intimately related to royalty. They all received monthly allowances in cash, supplemented with gifts according to their status. The lineagebased family structure was not entirely static. The agha and the aghacha could rise to the position of a begam depending on the husband’s will, and provided that he did not already have four wives. Love and motherhood played important roles in elevating such women to the status of legally wedded wives. Apart from wives, numerous male and female slaves populated the Mughal household.  After Nur Jahan, Mughal queens and princesses began to control significant financial resources. Shah Jahan’s daughters Jahanara and Roshanara enjoyed an annual income often equal to that of high imperial mansabdars. Jahanara, in addition, received revenues from the port city of Surat, which was a lucrative centre of overseas trade. Control over resources enabled important women of the Mughal household to commission buildings and gardens. Jahanara participated in many architectural projects of Shah Jahan’s new capital, Shahjahanabad (Delhi). Among these was an imposing double-storeyed caravanserai with a courtyard and garden. The bazaar of Chandni Chowk, the throbbing centre of Shahjahanabad, was designed by Jahanara. An interesting book giving us a glimpse into the domestic world of the Mughals is the Humayun Nama written by Gulbadan Begum who was the daughter of Babur. Gulbadan wrote fluently in Turkish and Persian. Gulbadan described in great detail the conflicts and tensions among the princes and kings and the important mediating role elderly women of the family played in resolving some of these conflicts ( Any six points) | 6 |
| 5. | After introducing the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, the Zamindars regularly failed to pay the land revenue demand.” Examine the causes behind this.  First: the initial demands were very high. This was because it was felt that if the demand was fixed for all time to come, the Company would never be able to claim a share of increased income from land when prices rose and cultivation expanded. To minimise this anticipated loss, the Company pegged the revenue demand high, arguing that the burden on zamindars would gradually decline as agricultural production expanded and prices rose. Second: this high demand was imposed in the 1790s, a time when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed, making it difficult for the ryots to pay their dues to the zamindar. If the zamindar could not collect the rent, how could he pay the Company? Third: the revenue was invariable, regardless of the harvest, and had to be paid punctually. In fact, according to the Sunset Law, if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned. Fourth: the Permanent Settlement initially limited the power of the zamindar to collect rent from the ryot and manage his zamindari. The Company had recognised the zamindars as important, but it wanted to control and regulate them, subdue their authority and restrict their autonomy. The zamindars’ troops were disbanded, customs duties abolished, and their “cutcheries” (courts) brought under the supervision of a Collector appointed by the Company. Zamindars lost their power to organise local justice and the local police. Over time the collectorate emerged as an alternative centre of authority, severely restricting what the zamindar could do. | 6 |
|  | Section C  Case Based Questions | 4x3 |
| 6. | On clearance and settled cultivation  Passing through one village in the lower Rajmahal hills, Buchanan wrote:  The view of the country is exceedingly fine, the cultivation, especially the narrow valleys  of rice winding in all directions, the cleared lands with scattered trees, and the rocky hills  are in perfection; all that is wanted is some appearance of progress in the area and a  vastly extended and improved cultivation, of which the country is highly susceptible.  Plantations of Asan and Palas, for Tessar (Tassar silkworms) and Lac, should occupy  the place of woods to as great an extent as the demand will admit; the remainder might  be all cleared, and the greater part cultivated, while what is not fit for the purpose, might  rear Plamira (palmyra) and Mowa (mahua)   * 1. What were Buchanan’s opinion of how the land of Rajmahal could be made more productive?   All that is wanted is some appearance of progress in the area and a  vastly extended and improved cultivation, of which the country is highly susceptible.  Plantations of Asan and Palas, for Tessar (Tassar silkworms) and Lac, should occupy  the place of woods to as great an extent as the demand will admit; the remainder might  be all cleared, and the greater part cultivated, while what is not fit for the purpose, might  rear Plamira (palmyra) and Mowa (mahua).   * 1. Explain how the inhabitants of the Rajmahal hill felt about Buchanan’s ideas of production.   Wherever he went, people were hostile, apprehensive of officials and unwilling to talk to them. In many instances they deserted their villages and absconded. | 2+2 |
| 7. | Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows.  The flight of the written word In Abu’l Fazl’s words: The written word may embody the wisdom of bygone ages and may become a means to intellectual progress. The spoken word goes to the heart of those who are present to hear it. The written word gives wisdom to those who are near and far. If it was not for the written word, the spoken word would soon die, and no keepsake would be left us from those who are passed away. Superficial observers see in the letter a dark figure, but the deep sighted see in it a lamp of wisdom (chirag-i shinasai ). The written word looks black, notwithstanding the thousand rays within it, or it is a light with a mole on it that wards off the evil eye. A letter (khat) is the portrait of wisdom; a rough sketch from the realm of ideas; a dark light ushering in day; a black cloud pregnant with knowledge; speaking though dumb; stationary yet travelling; stretched on the sheet, and yet soaring upwards.  7.1 Why were words considered as the lamp of wisdom?  (i) According to him the spirit for rational thinking comes from the words.  7.2 How has Abul Fazal related words with knowledge?  (ii) Words have the power to shape and articulate ideas which in turn helps in enhancing knowledge.  7.3 How did Abul Fazal refer difference between a ‘common viewer's observation’ and the ‘observation of a learned person?  (i) Learned ones can put down their ideas in distinctive forms (ii) Learned ones observes things minutely and with vast vision and can express the same with the power of words. (iii) Any other relevant point Any two points | 4  1+1+2 |
| 8. | Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows.  Darbar-i Akbari  Abu’l Fazl 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.  8.1 How did the people come to know that the emperor was going to hold court?  a large drum is beaten, the sounds of which are accompanied by Divine praise. In this manner, people of all classes receive notice  8.2 What do you understand by the term ‘Kornish’?  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. It suggested that the subject placed his head – the seat of the senses and the mind – into the hand of humility, presenting it to the royal assembly  8.3 Who attended the court?  Majesty’s sons and grandchildren, the grandees of the Court, and all other men who have admittance, attend. | 1+2+1 |
| 9. | On an outline map of India two places have been marked as A and B which are territories under Babur and Akbar.  Identify them and write their correct names in the answer sheet.   1. Panipat 2. Ajmer | 2 |
|  | | |