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

**SET2**

**Subject: HISTORY Marks: 35**

**Grade: XII Time: Hrs.**

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

* ***General Instructions:***
* i. This Question paper is divided into four sections-Section A, B, C and D
* ii. All questions are compulsory.
* iii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 3 are Short Answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
* iv. Section-B: Question no. 4 to 5 are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 150-200 words.
* v. Section-C: Question no. 6 and 8 are Case Based questions, carrying 4 marks each with subparts.
* vi. Section-D: Question no. 9 is map based, carrying 2 marks
* All answers to be written in answer sheet.

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|  | Section A  Short Answer Type Questions | **3x3** |
| 1. | How were chronicles produced during Mughal era? Explain.  The creation of a manuscript involved a number of people performing a variety of tasks. Paper makers were needed to prepare the folios of the manuscript, scribes or calligraphers to copy the text, gilders to illuminate the pages, painters to illustrate scenes  from the text, bookbinders to gather the individual folios and set them within ornamental covers. The finished manuscript was seen as a precious object, a work of intellectual wealth and beauty. At the same time some of the people involved in the actual production of the manuscript also got recognition in the form of titles and awards. Of these, calligraphers and painters held a high social standing while others, such as paper makers or bookbinders, have remained anonymous artisans. | 3 |
| 2. | Explain the significance of the Damin-i-Koh. | 3 |
| 3. | Critically analyse the Fifth Report which was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813. | 3 |
|  | Section- B  Long Answer Type Questions | 6x2 |
| 4. | How does the Ain-i-Akbari lay down the physical arrangements of the Mughal court? Explain  The physical arrangement of the court, focused on the sovereign, mirrored his status as the heart of society. Its centrepiece was therefore the throne, the takht, which gave physical form to the function of the sovereign as axis mundi. The canopy, a symbol of kingship in India for a millennium, was believed to separate the radiance of the sun from that of the sovereign. Chronicles lay down with great precision the rules defining status amongst the Mughal elites. In court, status was determined by spatial proximity to the king. The place accorded to a courtier by the ruler was a sign of his importance in the eyes of the emperor. Once the emperor sat on the throne, no one was permitted to move from his position or to leave without permission. Social control in court society was exercised through carefully defining in full detail the forms of address, courtesies and speech which were acceptable in court. The slightest infringement of etiquette was noticed and punished on the spot. The forms of salutation to the ruler indicated the person’s status in the hierarchy: deeper prostration represented higher status. The highest form of submission was sijda or complete prostration. Under Shah Jahan these rituals were replaced with chahar taslim and zaminbos (kissing the ground). | 6 |
| 5. | Faced with an exorbitantly high revenue demand and possible auction of their estates, they devised ways of surviving the pressures. New contexts produced new strategies. Fictitious sale was one such strategy. It involved a series of manoeuvres. The Raja of Burdwan, for instance, first transferred some of his zamindari to his mother, since the Company had decreed that the property of women would not be taken over. Then, as a second move, his agents manipulated the auctions. The revenue demand of the Company was deliberately withheld, and unpaid balances were allowed to accumulate. When a part of the estate was auctioned, the zamindar’s men bought the property, outbidding other purchasers. Subsequently they refused to pay up the purchase money, so that the estate had to be resold. Once again it was bought by the zamindar’s agents, once again the purchase money was not paid, and once again there was an auction. This process was repeated endlessly, exhausting the state, and the other bidders at the auction. At last the estate was sold at a low price back to the zamindar. | 6 |
|  | Section C  Case Based Questions | 4x3 |
| 6. | Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows.  The jotedars of Dinajpur Buchanan described the ways in which the jotedars of Dinajpur in North Bengal resisted being disciplined by the zamindar and undermined his power: Landlords do not like this class of men, but it is evident that they are absolutely necessary, unless the landlords themselves would advance money to their necessitous tenantry … The jotedars who cultivate large portions of lands are very refractory, and know that the zamindars have no power over them. They pay only a few rupees on account of their revenue and then fall in balance almost every kist (instalment), they hold more lands than they are entitled to by their pottahs (deeds of contract). Should the zamindar’s officers, in consequence, summon them to the cutcherry, and detain them for one or two hours with a view to reprimand them, they immediately go and complain at the Fouzdarry Thanna (police station) for imprisonment and at the munsiff ’s (a judicial officer at the lower court) cutcherry for being dishonoured and whilst the causes continue unsettled, they instigate the petty ryots not to pay their revenue consequently …  6.1 Who were the Jotedars? By what names were they known as?  A class of rich peasants.  6.2 Mention any two ways by which the Jotedars resisted the authority of the zamindars.  They fiercely resisted efforts by zamindars to increase the jama of the village, prevented zamindari officials from executing their duties, mobilised ryots who were dependent on them, and deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the zamindar. In fact, when the estates of the zamindars were auctioned for failure to make revenue payment, jotedars were often amongst the purchasers | 2+2 |
| 7. | Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows.    The Accessible Emperor  In the account of his experiences, Monserrate, who was a member of the first Jesuit mission, says: It is hard to exaggerate how accessible he (Akbar) makes himself to all who wish audience of him. For he creates an opportunity almost every day for any of the common people or of the nobles to see him and to converse with him; and he endeavours to show himself pleasant-spoken and affable rather than severe towards all who come to speak with him. It is very remarkable how great an effect this courtesy and affability has in attaching him to the minds of his subjects.  7.1 Who were Jesuits? How did they establish their network in India?  Following the discovery of a direct sea route to India at the end of the fifteenth century, Portuguese merchants established a network of trading stations in coastal cities. The Portuguese king was also interested in the propagation of Christianity with the help of the missionaries of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits). The Christian missions to India during the sixteenth century were part of this process of trade and empire building  7.2 How did Monserrate accord his experience about Akbar?  At public assemblies the Jesuits were assigned places in close proximity to Akbar’s throne. They accompanied him on his campaigns, tutored his children, and were often companions of his leisure hours. The Jesuit accounts corroborate the information given in Persian chronicles about state officials and the general conditions of life in Mughal times | 2+2 |
| 8. | Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows.  Nobles at court  The Jesuit priest Father Antonio Monserrate, resident at the court of Akbar, noticed: In order to prevent the great nobles becoming insolent through the unchallenged enjoyment of power, the King summons them to court and gives them imperious commands, as though they were his slaves. The obedience to these commands ill suits their exalted rank and dignity.  8.1 How does the Emperor exercise his authority over the nobles?  8.2 ‘The officer corps of the Mughals were described as bouquet of flowers held together by loyalty to the emperor.’ Justify the statements with any 3 suitable arguments. | 1+3 |
| 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. | 2 |