**Text

Description automatically generatedPT3/HIQP/1221/A 31-JAN-2022**

**PERIODIC TEST- III (2021-22)**

**Subject: HISTORY Marks: 35**

**Grade: XII Time: 1 Hr 20 Mins**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | |  |
|  | **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. | | | 3 |
| 2. | Examine the policies adopted by the British towards Paharias during 18th century. | | | 3 |
| 3. | Why was the colonial government keen on carrying out regular surveys and mapping various parts of the countryside? Explain. | | | 3 |
|  | **SECTION- B**  **Long Answer Type Questions** | | | 6x2 |
| 4. | Assess the role played by women of the imperial households in the Mughal Empire? | | | 6 |
| 5. | After introducing the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, the Zamindars regularly failed to pay the land revenue demand.” Examine the causes behind this | | | 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?   2. Explain how the inhabitants of the Rajmahal hill felt about Buchanan’s ideas of production. | | | 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?  7.2 How has Abul Fazal related words with knowledge?  7.3 How did Abul Fazal refer difference between a ‘common viewer's observation’ and the ‘observation of a learned person? | | | 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?  8.2 What do you understand by the term ‘Kornish’?  8.3 Who attended the court? | | | 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. | | | 2 |
|  | | | | |
| **Name:** | | **Section:** | **Roll No:** | |

Outline map of India showing the places under Babur and Akbar

Diagram

Description automatically generated