

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
Second Term Examination (6 December 2023)

Class XII (Humanities)

Subject - HISTORY

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 80

General Instructions:

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of five sections.
- **Section A:** Question numbers 1 to 21 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark.
- **Section B:** Question number 22 to 27 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each, answer should not exceed 100 words.
- **Section C:** Question number 28 to 30 are long answer type questions carrying 8 marks each, answer should not exceed 300-350 words.
- **Section D:** Question number 31 to 33 are Source-based questions carrying 4 marks each.
- **Section E:** Question number 34 is a Map question. Locate the places. Attach the map with the answer book.

Section – A

1. Which of the following statements regarding the Lingayats is not true?
 - (a) They were followers of Shiva.
 - (b) They buried their dead
 - (c) They encouraged widow remarriage.
 - (d) They did not question the theory of rebirth.

2. Which of the following are principles of the Bhakti movement of the 16th century?
 - (i) True devotion is the means of attaining God
 - (ii) Man's equality before God
 - (iii) Respect for mankind
 - (iv) Meaningful ritualsSelect the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii), (iii) (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv)

3. The Padmavat was composed by_____
(a) Baba Farid (b) Malik Muhammad Jayasi (c) Kabir (d) Guru Nanak

4. The remains of the Vijayanagara Empire can be found at _____.
(a) Bijapur (b) Golconda (c) Hampi (d) Baroda

5. Consider the following foreign travellers:

(i) Nicolo Conti. (ii) Abdur Razzaq (iii) Bernier (iv) Tavernier

Among those who visited the Vijayanagara Empire include_____.

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (i), (iii), (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)

6. Assertion (A): The royal gateways were often dwarfed by the towers on the central shrines.
Reason (R): They were also probably meant to hide the religious structures.

Codes

- (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

7. What was the most significant feature of the great fortress walls?

- (a) The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city.
- (b) No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction.
- (c) It enclosed agricultural tracts.
- (d) This tract was provided water by an elaborate canal system.

8. Which of the following does not shed light on Mughal agrarian history?

- (a) Ain-i-Akbari written by Abul Fazl.
- (b) 17th and 18th century revenue records.
- (c) Records of the East India Company.
- (d) Humayun Nama written by Gulbadan Begum

9. Arrange the following in chronological order.

- (i) Nadir Shah invades India.
- (ii) Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodi.
- (iii) Volume I of the Ain-i-Akbari was translated into English
- (iv) Italian traveller Giovanni Careri comes to India.

- (a) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii) (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (c) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii) (d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

10. Which of the following statements regarding the Paharias is incorrect?

- (a) They refused to cut forests.
- (b) They ploughed the land.
- (c) They continued to oppose the British.
- (d) They were basically hunters and food-gatherers.

11. The policy of pacification was proposed by

- (a) Francis Buchanan
- (b) Augustus Cleveland
- (c) Alexander Read
- (d) Thomas Munro

12. Which of the following statements regarding the Fifth report is not correct?

- (a) It refers to the large scale collapse of zamindari power in 18th century Rural Bengal.
- (b) The revenue demand was very high.
- (c) Failure to pay revenue on time led to auction of zamindaris.
- (d) It highlighted the drawbacks of the Permanent Settlement.

21. Which of the following social disabilities did the Harijans want to be removed?
- (a) Ban on temple entry
 - (b) Ban on using common wells
 - (c) Ban on intermarriage
 - (d) All of the above

Section – B

22. How were the water requirements of Vijayanagara empire met?
23. Discuss the legacy of the Revolt of 1857?
24. How did the zamindars manage to retain control over their zamindaris?
25. How was Mahatma Gandhi perceived by the peasants?
26. Why is the Indian constitution acceptable to the Indian people even today?
27. To what extent is it possible to characterise agricultural production in the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries as subsistence agriculture? Give reasons for your answer.

Section – C

28. With respect to centre state relations how were powers and taxes distributed between the centre and state?

OR

“ The Non - Cooperation Movement was training for self- rule.” Analyse the statement of American biographer Louis Fischer in the context of Indian Nationalism.

29. Why did the British not have an easy time in putting down the rebellion of 1857? Give reasons.
30. Why were many Zamindaris auctioned after Permanent Settlement?

OR

In spite of the limitations the Ain – i – Akbari remains an extraordinary document of its time". Explain the statement

Section – D

31. Read the passage given below 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.

- (a) Who issued the farman?
- (b) From whom did the king anticipate opposition?
- (c) What light does this throw on the religious policy of the Mughals?

32. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

What taluqdars thought?

The attitude of the taluqdars was best expressed by Hanwant Singh, the Raja of Kalakankar, near Rae Bareli. During the mutiny, Hanwant Singh had given shelter to British officer, and conveyed him to safety.

While taking leave of the officer, Hanwant Singh told him:

Sahib, your countrymen came into this country and drove out our King. You sent your officers round the districts to examine the titles to the estates. At one blow you took from me lands which from time immemorial had been in my family. I submitted.

Suddenly misfortune fell upon you. The people of the land rose against you. You came to me whom you had despoiled. I have saved you. But now-now I march at the head of my retainers to Lucknow to try and drive you from the country.

- (a) What does this extract tell you about the attitude of the taluqdars?
- (b) Who did Hanwant Singh refer by 'people of the land'?
- (c) What reason did Hanwant Singh give for the anger of the people?

33. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

"The real minorities are the masses of this country." Welcoming the Objectives Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru, NG Ranga said:

Sir, there is a lot of talk about minorities. Who are the real minorities? Not the Hindus in the so-called Pakistan provinces, not the Sikhs, not even the Muslims. No, the real minorities are the masses of this country. These people are so depressed and oppressed and suppressed till now that they are not able to take advantage of the ordinary civil rights. What is the position? You go to the tribal areas. According to law, their own traditional law, their tribal law, their lands cannot be alienated. Yet our merchants go there, and in the so-called free market they are able to snatch their lands. Thus, even though the law goes against this snatching away of their lands, still the merchants are able to turn the tribal people into veritable slaves by various kinds of bonds, and make them hereditary bond-slaves. Let us go to the ordinary villagers. There goes the moneylender with his money and he is able to get the villagers in this pocket. There is the landlord himself, the zamindar, and the malguzar and there are the various other people who are able to exploit these poor villagers.

These are the real minorities that need protection and assurances of protection. In order to give them the necessary protection, we will need much more than this Resolution ...

- (a) Who according to the above extract are the real minorities?
- (b) Who were the minorities exploited by?
- (c) How can the minorities be protected?

Section – E

Q34. Mark the following places on the Political Map of India.

- Centre of Revolt Banaras
- Centre of revolt Lucknow
- Territories under Mughals Amber
- Important centre of the national movement Bombay and
- Chauri Chaura

