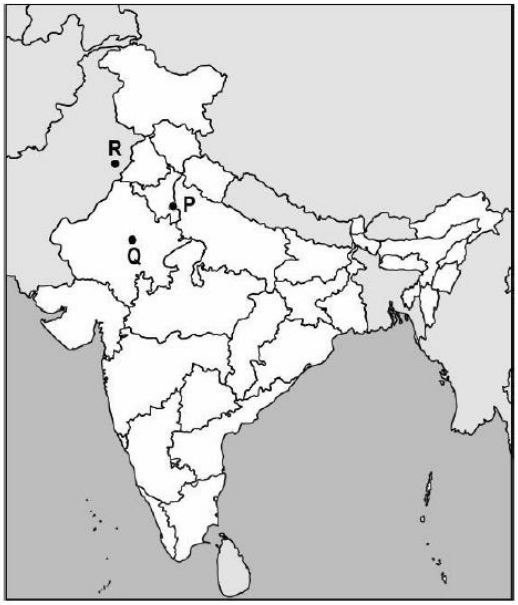
No. of Pages-16

CLASS XII
POST MID-TERM EXAMINATION (2024-25)
HISTORY
MARKING KEY
SET-B1/2

SET B1	SET B2	VALUE POINTS	1x21=21
1		**Archaeologists face issues while piecing together information from artefacts and excavations.** **Which of the following actions can an archaeologist studying the Harappan civilisation do, to make their findings robust?** A. Collect at least a hundred artefacts before making interpretations. B. Treat artefacts made from different materials the same, to remove bias. C. Consider each artefact as complete evidence and make definite interpretations. **D. Search for all sources of history such as artefacts, books, inscriptions and seals. (Answer)**	**1**
	1	**Read the following statements regarding the discovery of the Harappan civilization-** I. Cunningham was the first Director General of Archaeological Survey of India. II. Excavations began in the beginning of mid nineteenth century. III. Cunningham collected and documented. IV. Harappa is located in Iran. **Which of the following statements are correct?** A. I, II, III B. II, III, IV C. I, IV only D. I Only	**1**
2	**2**	**Consider the following statements about Ain-i-Akbari.** I. It was completed in 1598. II. It was second book in the three part series of Akbar Nama. III. Ain-i-Akbari is made up of five daftars (volumes). **Which of the above statement is/are true?** A. Only II **B. I and III(Answer)** C. Only I D. All of these	1
3	**3**	**Match List I with List II** **LIST I** — **LIST II** A. Shaukat Ali — I. Salt Satyagraha B. Kamladevi Chhatopadhaya — II. Socialist member of Congress C. Jayprakash Narayan — III.Theosophical Society D. Annie Besant — IV.Khilafat Movement	1

		Choose the correct answer from the options given below- 1) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III 2) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I 3) **A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III(Answer)** 4) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III	
4	**4**	**Identify the name of the alliance or system from the information given below.** I. It was introduced by Wellesley in 1798. II. It was imposed on Awadh in 1801. III. According to this alliance, the ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent. **OPTIONS-** A. British Protectorate B. Doctrine of lapse C. Indirect rule D. **Subsidiary alliance (Answer)**	1
5	**5**	**Find out from the following pairs which one is NOT correctly matched:** A. Lord Wellesley: Subsidiary Alliance B. Lord Dalhousie: Doctrine of Lapse C. Lord Henry Hardinge: Introduced the Enfield rifles **D. Lord Canning: Religious Disabilities Act (Answer)**	1
6	**6**	**Match the following** (a) Magadha (i) an epic written in Tamil (b) Silappadikaram (ii) Indika (c) Megasthanese (iii) Most Powerful Mahajanapada (d) Gandatindu Jataka (iv) Describes the plight of Wicked king **Options:** **(a) (b) (c) (d)** A.(ii) (i) (iv) (iii) B.(iii) (i) (ii) (iv) C.(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) D.(i) (iii) (ii) (iv)	1
7	**7**	**The_____ was the amount assessed and _____ was the amount collected by the Mughal Kings as land revenue. Choose the correct answer from the given options.** A. Iqta and jagir B. **Jama and Hasil (Answer)** C. Naqdi and Iqta D. Zabti and Jama	1
8	**8**	**With reference to the role of the British officers in India, Match Column-B with column- A, by using the codes given below.**	1

		<table><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>A.Lord Cornwallis</td><td>1.Observer</td></tr><tr><td>B.August Cleveland</td><td>2. Economist</td></tr><tr><td>C.Francis Buchanan</td><td>3. Governor General of Bengal</td></tr><tr><td>D.David Ricardo</td><td>4. Policy of Pacification</td></tr></table> **Options-** A. 2, 1, 4, 3 B. 3, 1, 2, 4 **C. 3, 4, 1, 2(Answer)** **D.** 2, 3, 4, 1	
9	**9**	**Arrange the following movements in the order of their occurrence-** I. Kheda Satyagraha II. Bardoli Satyagraha III. Rowlatt Satyagraha IV. Quit India Movement V. Champaran Satyagraha **Choose the correct options from the options given below-** A) I, IV, III, II, V **B) V, I, III, II, IV(Answer)** C) V, IV, III, II, I D) II, III, IV, I, V	1
10	**10**	**Which among the following is Correctly matched?** **List I List II** **CENTRE LEADER** ---------- A. Delhi Nana Saheb B. Kanpur Kunwar Singh C. Arrah Bahadur Shah D. **Lucknow Birjis Qadr (Answer)**	1
11	**11**	**Which of the following options accurately describes the significance of the Sangam Age in the context of literature?** A. It marked the introduction of Sanskrit literature in South India. B. It was a period of decline in literary activities in Tamil Nadu. C. **It witnessed the flourishing collection of ancient Tamil literature. (Answer)** D. It was characterized by the dominance of Greek literature in India	1
12	**12**	**Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of events related to agrarian developments in India during the 19th century?** I. The Permanent Settlement in Bengal II. The Deccan Riots Commission III. The Santhal Rebellion IV. The Fifth Report by a Select Committee. **Options:**	1

		A. I, II, III & IV B. II, III, IV & I C. III, II, I & IV **D. I, IV, III & II(Answer)**	
13	**13**	**Observe the three locations P, Q and R marked on the map given below.**  **Which of the following statements about these TRUE?** A. All are temples associated with a form of goddess. B. All are temples associated with Lord Shiva. C. All are dhamma stupas built by Ashoka. D. **All these are major Sufi shrines. (Answer)**	1
14	**14**	**Consider the following options:** I. Guru Nanak advocated a form of Nirguna Bhakti II. He rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship. III. The fifth Sikh Furu was Guru Tegh Bahadur. **Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct about Sikh religion** A. only I B. Only II **C. I and II(Answer)** D. I, II and III	1
15	**15**	**Historians usually classify the contents of the present text under two broad heads – sections that contain stories, designated as the narrative. This division is by no means watertight – the didactic sections include stories, and the narrative often contains a social message.** A. Historians usually classify the content of Mahabharata three broad sections. B. Historians agree that the Mahabharata was to be a not dramatic, moving story. **C. Historians classify the content of Mahabharata into narrative and didactic sections. (Answer)** D. Historians agree that the Mahabharata was similar to Ramayana.	1
16	**16**	**Match the column I with column II regarding the travellers who visited the Vijayanagar empire and choose the correct option.**	1

		Column I	**Column II**
		A. Nicolo de Conti	i. Ambassador of Persia visited in the 15th century
		B. Abdur Razzaq	ii. Italian Trader who visited in the 15th century
		C. Nikitin	iii. Portuguese traveller who visited in the 16th century
		D. Duarte Barbosa	iv. Merchant from Russia who visited in the 15th century

a b c d

A. iii i ii iv

B. iii iv i ii

C. i ii iii iv

D. **ii i iv iii (Answer)**

17	**17**	**Consider the following pairs:** 1) Gajapati - Name of a powerful Dynasty in Orissa 2) Ashvapati - Deccan Sultans 3) Narapati - Rayas of Vijayanagara **Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?** A. 1 only B. 2 only **C. 1, 2 and 3 (Answer)** D. None of the above	1
18	**18**	**Who introduced the 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly on 13th December, 1946?** A. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel B. Alladi Krishnaswamy **C. Jawaharlal Nehru (Answer)** D. Dr BR Ambedkar	1
19	**19**	**Examine this coin from the Kushana empire-** A) Identify the images 1 and 2 on the coin and the time period they belong to. • King Kanishka & A deity. They belong to the time period between 1 BCE and 1 CE. B) What does this coin tell you about the portrayal of rulers? • The coin signals that Kushana rulers accorded themselves divine status	0.5+0.5
20	**20**	**Which of the following statements of Gandhiji made at the opening of**	1

		Benaras Hindu university are true? I. Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor. II. Gandhiji was not worried about the contrast between the "richly bedecked noblemen" present and "millions of the poor" Indians who were absent. III. Gandhiji said "Our salvation will only come through the lawyers, doctors, & rich landlords." IV. Gandhiji emphasized that farmers are going to secure the salvation of India. V. Gandhiji told the privileged invitees' strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen". **Choose the correct answer from the options given below-** A) I, II, III only B) III, IV, V only C) II, III, IV only **D) I, IV, V only (Answer)**	
21	**1**	**Compare and contrast the impacts of the American Civil War on cotton production in India and the United States. Choose the best suitable option from the following.** A. Both countries experienced a decline in cotton production due to the war. **B. India's cotton production increased while the United States experienced a decline. (Answer)** C. The United States saw increased cotton production while India's remained stagnant. D. Both countries saw a surge in cotton exports during the war period.	1
		SECTION B **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**	**3x6=18**
22	22	'The archaeological evidence shows that the Harappan civilisation had a flourishing, vibrant craft production.' Discuss the two ways in which the people of the Harappan civilization procured raw materials for this enterprise. Give example of an archaeological and textual evidence to show that overseas trade was also practiced in aid of this enterprise. - They established settlements in areas where the raw materials were easily accessible like Nageshwar and Balakot where shells are easily available. - They sent expeditions to areas where they could find raw materials such as Khetri in Rajasthan for copper and gold in South India. - Recent archaeological evidence shows that Oman copper was used in artefacts made in Harappan region. - Other evidences that support long-distance communication includes weights, seals, dice and beads. - Mesopotamian texts mention contact with regions named Dilmun (probably the island of Bahrain), Magan and Meluhha, possibly the Harappan region. - The communication with Oman, Bahrain or Mesopotamia was by sea. Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluhha as a land of seafarers.	3

		OR Archaeologists had different interpretations of the depiction of power in the Harappan civilization. Discuss in detail the various theories used to describe this with examples of sources. - A large building found at Mohenjodaro was labelled as a palace archaeologists but no spectacular finds were associated with it. - A stone statue was labelled and continues to be known as the "priest-king". This is because archaeologists were familiar with Mesopotamian history and its "priest-kings" and have found parallels in the Indus region. - The ritual practices of the Harappan civilisation are not well understood yet nor are there any means of knowing whether those who performed them also held political power. - Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers, and that everybody enjoyed equal status. - Others feel there was no single ruler but several, that Mohenjodaro had a separate ruler, Harappa another and so on.	
23	23	The relationship of the sepoys with their superior white officers underwent a significant change in the years preceding the uprising of 1857/ Cite reasons to justify the statement. The relationship of the sepoys with their superior white officers underwent a significant change in the years preceding the uprising of 1857. In the 1820s, white officers made it a point to maintain friendly relations with the sepoys. They would take part in their leisure activities i.e. they wrestled with them, fenced with them, and went out hawking with them. Many of them were fluent in Hindustani and were familiar with the customs and culture of the country. These officers were disciplinarian and father figure rolled into one. In the 1840s, this began to change. The officers developed a sense of superiority and started treating the sepoys as their racial interiors, riding roughshod over their sensibilities. Abuse and physical violence became common and thus the distance between sepoys and officers grew. Trust was replaced by suspicion The tears of the sepoys about the new cartridge, their grievances about leave, their grouse about the increasing misbehavior and racial abuse on the part of their white officers were communicated back to the villages. **OR** 'A cherry that will drop into our mouth one day" in the context of this statement mention Dalhousie's policy of Awadh annexation. In 1851, Governor General Lord Daihousie described the kingdom of Awadh as a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day". The series of events that led the to fall into the mouth of the cherry British were In 1856, the kingdom of Awadh was formally annexed to the British Empire. The conquest happened in stages. The Subsidiary Alliance had been imposed on Awadh in 1801, As per the terms of this alliance the Nawab had to disband his military force allowed the British to position their troops within the kingdom, and act in accordance with the advice of	3

		the British Resident. Deprived of his armed forces the Nawab became increasingly dependent on the British to maintain law and order within the kingdom. Nawab Wajid Ah Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being misgoverned.	
24	24	Analyse the rise of the Jotedars and their significance in rural Bengal during the late 18th century. **RISE OF JOTEDAR/ RICH PEASANTS TO POWER** 1. They had direct control over the village and peasants in comparison to Zamindars who lived in urban areas. 2. Controlled local trade and moneylending 3. Deliberately delayed payments to Zamindar. 4. Mobilised ryots against Zamindars, triggered them to rebel. 5. Prevented Zamindars from doing their duties. 6. A large part of their land was cultivated by sharecroppers who gave the revenue to the Jotedar after harvest.	3
25	25	Examine the impact of Bhakti and Sufi poetry on the development of regional languages and literature. 1. **Local language-T**hey used local languages to compose verses so that people can easily understand. 2. **Sanskrit was difficult to understand-** The Bhakti saints were against the use of Sanskrit because it was difficult for common people to understand. 3. Example- **Sant Kabir's poems** have survived in several languages and dialects, such as The **Sant Bhasha(**language of Nirguna poets); **Ulatbansi/upside down sayings** to popularise his message far and wide. **4.** Example-Similarly **Baba Guru Nanak** of expressed his ideas through hymns called '**Shabad', in Punjabi , language of the region.** **5.** Example-**Teachings of Baba Guru nanak , Ravidas, Sant Kabir** have been compiled in the **Adi Granth Sahib ,** in the form of **hymns** called **Gurbani , in various languages.** **6.** Example-Best known woman **Bhakti Saint Mirabai** composed her **Bhajans** in the local language of the people and continue to be sung by the low born in Gujarat and Rajasthan. **7.** Example/ Describe the language used by Chishtis - **Chishtis** too adopted local languages such as **Hindavi** to compose their verses that were recited during **Sama**. **8.** Example-In **Bijapur, Karnataka,**Sufi saints composed their poetry in **Dakhani** (a local version of Urdu) . These were sung by men and women while performing household duties. **9. Other compositions were in the form of lurinama or lullabies and shadinama or wedding songs.** **10. Kannada vachanas of the Lingayats were also recited.**	3
26	26	How were the lives of forest dwellers transformed in the 16th and 17th centuries? **Features** 1. Forest dwellers were people living in the forest/jungle. 2. They were called as **Junglee**.	3

		3. Forest dwellers were people who earned their living by gathering forest produce, hunting, shifting cultivation. 4. Bhils for example, collected forest produce in spring and it fishing in summer, cultivated during monsoon. 5. Mobility was a distinctive feature of tribes inhabiting the forests. **The Mughals cleared the forests due to the following reasons/ how were the lives of tribals transformed-** 1. **Source of trouble-**For the Mughal state, forest was the place of hiding for troublemakers behind which people plant rebellions and paid no taxes. 2. **To maintain law and order-**As a result, the Mughals made roads into the forest to control them and to ensure law and order. 3. **Elephants**-Forest were also targeted for acquiring elephants required for cavalry. 4. **Agriculture** -Forests were cleared for agricultural settlements. This led to the dislocation of forest dwellers who lived on Forest products like honey, gum etc. 5. **Social factors-** also changed the lives of forest dwellers . For example many tribes had become Zamindars , some became Kings and built up their armies. Example <u>Ahom kings of Assam</u>. 6. **New cultural influences-**Sufi saints promoted Islam among agricultural communities living in forests. Thus, bringing a change in their lives. 7. **Trade**-Overseas land trade between India and other countries also changed the lives of forest dwellers.	
27	27	"The Mahabharata is an invaluable source available to historians to study social practices and norms in early societies", Justify the statement. The Mahabharata is an invaluable source available to historians to study social practices and norms in early societies in the following ways Mahabharat is a dynamic epic which contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces, and settlements. • Its growth was not hindered by its language. • Over the centuries, it has been written in many languages of the world. • It depicts an ongoing dialogue between the people and communities on the one hand and the authors on the other hand. • It incorporated many stories that originated in different regions. • Main story of the epic was often retold in different ways. • Many episodes of this text had been depicted in sculptures and paintings. • They also provide a wide range of themes and performing arts like plays, dances and narratives.	3
		SECTION C **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**	**8x3=24**
28	28	Explain why many leaders demanded a strong center during the debates of the Constituent Assembly? How were powers to legislature finally divided? **<u>IN FAVOUR OF A STRONGER CENTRE</u>** • Ambedkar A stronger centre will end communal tensions • Gopalswami Ayyangar	8

		A strong centre will keep the country united. • NEHRU A strong centre can represent the country at an international level. • BALAKRISHAN SHARMA A strong centre can plan for development of country. **<u>IN FAVOUR OF A STRONGER STATE</u>** • K SANTHANAM Too much of responsibility with centre will overburden it. • A LEADER FROM ORISSA • Centre will collapse if it is overburdened.	
29	29	"The salt march of 1930 was the first event that brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention." Explain significance of this movement for Swaraj. 1. **Reason for unpopularity** • Salt Satyagraha was launched by M. Gandhi to break the Salt law introduced by the British in India. • This law gave the British Monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt. 2. **Why Salt was chosen as a symbol?** • All people whether rich or poor consumed salt. • It was the basic item of the poor. • To unite Indians against British. 3. **Why Gandhiji called the Salt tax more oppressive than any other taxes?** • The Salt Law taxed the nation's vital necessity, prevented the public from manufacturing it & destroyed what nature manufactures without effort in abundance. 4. **Dandi March** • The Salt March started in1930 from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad for Dandi. • Parallel salt marches were conducted in the other parts of the country. 5. Gandhiji made a fistful of salt to defy the government. He gave speeches in the villages & called upon local officials to give up government employment & join the freedom struggle. 6. He called upon upper castes to serve untouchables & to unite for Poorna Swaraj. 7. The American news magazine, Time, noted that, the massive popular following of Gandhiji had made the British desperately anxiously. ***8. The Salt March is notable because-*** • It gave Gandhiji worldwide attention. • It was the first Nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers. Eg. A social activist ,Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay. • It forced the British to realize that their raj will not last forever & that they would have to give some powers to Indians. **OR**	8

		Examine the causes and contribution of Non-Cooperation Movement to India's freedom struggle. Why did Gandhiji couple Non-Cooperation Movement with Khilafat Movement. **OBJECTIVES** • Gandhiji hoped that by combining **Non-cooperation with Khilafat**, India's two major religious communities, **Hindus and Muslims**, could collectively bring an end to colonial rule. • To win Swaraj(self rule) • To restore the Caliphate(position of caliph or khalifa) **EVENTS/ FEATURES** • Students stopped going to schools and colleges run by the government. • Lawyers refused to attend court. • The working class went on strike in many towns and cities • Peasants, workers, and others interpreted and acted upon the call to "non-cooperate" with colonial rule in ways that best suited their interests. • Hill tribes in northern Andhra violated the forest laws. • Farmers in Awadh did not pay taxes. • Peasants in Kumaun refused to carry loads for colonial officials **CONSEQUENCES/IMPORTANCE** ***1) <u>"Non-cooperation," wrote Mahatma Gandhi's American biographer Louis Fischer, "became the name of an epoch in the life of India and of Gandhiji.</u>*** 2) It focussed on denial, renunciation, and self-discipline. 3) It was training for self rule. 4) As a consequence of the Non-Cooperation Movement the British Raj was shaken to its foundations for the first time since the Revolt of 1857.	
30		'Vijayanagara was characterised by a distinct building style'. Support this statement with the sacred architectural examples of Vijayanagara. 1. Virupaksha Temple : The temple built over centuries may be to the ninth-tenth centuries as suggested in the inscriptions. It was substantially enlarged with the establishment of the Vijaynagar. It is dedicated to Lord Virupaksha, the guardian dicty of the Kingdon. It was recognised as a form of Shiva. The Vijaynagar kings claimed to rule on behalf of the god Virupaksha. The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession This was decorated withdelicatcly carved pillars He is also credited with the construction of che castern gopuram. The additions meant that the central shrine came to occupy a relatively small part of the complex. 2. The halls in the temple were used for a variety of placed to witness special programmes of music, dance, drama, etc. Others were used to celebratc the marnages of deities, and some other were meant for the deities of swing in	8

special images, those kept in the small dentral shrine, were used on distinct from these occasions.

3. Vitthala Temple : It was one of the other important shrines. The principal deity was Vitthala, a form of Vishnu generally worshipped in Maharashtra. Another indication of the ways in which the rulers of Vijaynagar drew on different traditions to create an imperial culture of the deity in Karnataka. This temple too has several halls and z unique shrine designed as chariot. A characteristic feature of the temple complexes is the chariot strcets that extended from the temple gopuram in a straight line. These was the introdution of the worship streets were paved with stone slabs and lined with pillared pavilions in which merchants set up their shops.

OR

Explain the striking features about the location of Vijayanagara, its water resources and fortifications.

LOCATION & WATER RESOURCES

Vijayanagar as a capital was chosen on some well thought lines with respect to security, water, forest, legitimacy to king's rule etc.

1. The most striking feature about the location of Vijayanagara is the natural basin formed by the river Tungabhadra which flows in a north-easterly direction.
2. The surrounding landscape is characterized by granite hills that seem to form a girdle around the city. These granite hills provided security to the capital from any external aggression.
3. Also, the area where Vijayanagara lies is one of the most arid zones of peninsula therefore tanks and water reservoirs were necessitated. Therefore a number of streams flow down to the river from the granite hills and embankments were built along these streams to create reservoirs of varying sizes.Example: Kamalapuram tank, Hiriya canal etc.
4. Another striking feature is that Vijayanagara was located in topography where there was abundance of forests and agricultural lands. The rulers utilized this and thus fortification not only encircled the city but also its agricultural hinterland and forests. Thus helping them in times of encirclement of fort by enemy.
5. Also, Vijayanagara has shrines of Virupaksha and Pampadevi, therefore it seems that the choosing Vijayanagara as capital is inspired by this as the Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the god Virupaksha.

FORTIFICATIONS

FEATURES

1. Vijaynagar city was surrounded by fortifications.
2. No mortar or cement was used in the construction of walls. The stone blocks were held by interlocking technique.

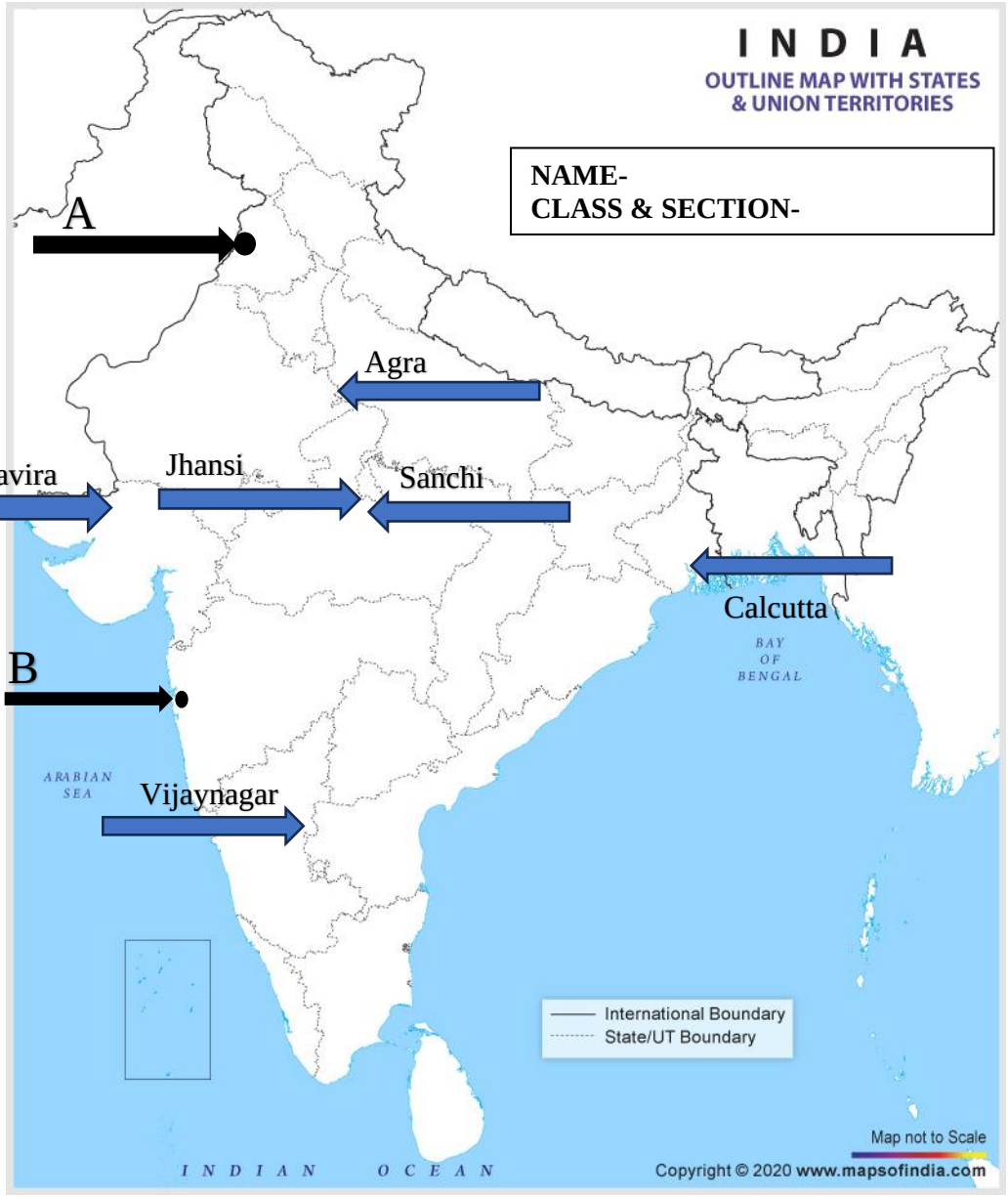
ADVANTAGES

1. Protection from attack by enemy
2. To protect agricultural fields

		3. To ensure regular income from land 4. Water was supplied to fields through canals. **DISADVANTAGES** 1. Expensive to build 2. Guards had to be kept for protection of walls.	
	30	Describe and evaluate the functionality of the fortification of the Vijayanagara empire in the 15th century. **FORTIFICATIONS** **FEATURES** 3. Vijaynagar city was surrounded by fortifications. 4. No mortar or cement was used in the construction of walls. The stone blocks were held by interlocking technique. **ADVANTAGES** 5. Protection from attack by enemy 6. To protect agricultural fields 7. To ensure regular income from land 8. Water was supplied to fields through canals. **DISADVANTAGES** 3. Expensive to build 4. Guards had to be kept for protection of walls. **OR** Give three pieces of archaeological evidence that supports the claim that patronage of temples and cults was important for the rulers of the Vijayanagar empire. 1. **Long history-Tradition of** temple building goes back to the time of Pallavas and Cholas. 2. **To associate with god**-Rulers encouraged temple building as a means of associating themselves with the divine. 3. **Centres of Learning-**Temples also functioned as centres of learning. 4. **Land grants-**Rulers often granted land and other resources for the maintenance of temples. 5. **Hub of social, cultural and economic activities-**Temples developed as significant religious, social, cultural and economic centres. 6. **To Win support**-temples were built to win support from common people. 7. **Virupaksha Temple**- It was constructed in the honour of Lord Virupaksha (A form of Shiva) and Pampadevi(A form of Parvati) 8. Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the god Virupaksha. All royal orders were signed "Shri Virupaksha", usually in the Kannada script.	8
		SECTION D **SOURCE BASED QUESTION**	**4x3=12**
31	31	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow. **Inscriptions** 31.1) What role does palaeography play in determining the age of inscriptions? • Palaeography helps scholars determine the age of inscriptions by	1+1+2

		analyzing the styles of writing used, allowing them to assign approximate dates based on changes in script over time. 31.2) How do inscriptions contribute to our understanding of ancient societies and cultures? • Inscriptions provide valuable insights into the achievements, activities, and beliefs of ancient societies and cultures. ii. helping historians reconstruct their history and social structures. 31.3) What insights can be gained from studying the languages used in inscriptions across different regions and time periods? • Studying the languages used in inscriptions provides insights into cultural exchange, and linguistic evolution across different regions and time periods. • It enriches our understanding of historical dynamics.	
32	32	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: **The Poor Peasant** 32.1) Explain the reasons given by Bernier for the exploitation of peasants. Crown ownership led to the ruination of agriculture, excessive oppression of peasantry and continuous decline in the living standard. 32.2) According to BERNIER what were the evil-effects of the crown ownership of land? • Bernier saw that the crown ownership of land is harmful for both the state and its people. The crown owner distributed the land among his nobles which had disastrous consequence for economy and society as it led to the ruination of agriculture, excessive oppression of peasantry and continuous decline in the living standard. This was the reason Bernier was against the idea of crown ownership of land in Mughal India. 32.3) How did his observations influence the thinkers in Europe? • **Influence of Bernier**-Bernier's descriptions influenced Western theorists from the eighteenth century onwards. • **Montesquieu's Oriental Despotism** The French philosopher Montesquieu, used Bernier's account to develop the idea of oriental despotism. According to which rulers in Asia (the Orient or the East) enjoyed absolute authority over their subjects, who were kept in conditions of poverty. All land belonged to the king and that private property was non-existent. According to this view, everybody, except the emperor and his nobles, were living a life of poverty. • **Asiatic mode of production by Karl Marx** He argued that in India (and other Asian countries), before colonialism, surplus was taken by the state. This led to the emergence of a society that was composed of a large number of autonomous and (internally) equal village communities.	1+2+1

		The royal court managed these village communities, respected their freedom as long as they got the surplus. • This was regarded as a stagnant system.	
33	33	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: **From the Fifth Report** 33.1) What was the Fifth Report about? 34. Fifth Report submitted to the British Parliament in 1813.It was the fifth series of report on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India. It ran into1002 pages of which over 800 pages were appendices that reproduced petitions of zamindars and riots reports of collectors and districts statistical tables on revenue returns and notes on the revenue and judicial administration of Bengal and madras written by officials 34.1) What was the condition of the zamindar according to the report? • According to the report Zamindars had lost their control over their lands. 34.2) Write any two points of criticism regarding this report. • Many Zamindars continue to retain control over their zamindari through other methods • Report is misleading as Zamindars were not always dispalced after auction of their lands. • Exaggerates the collapse of Zamindari power. • Must be read carefully to know who wrote it.	**1+1+2**
		SECTION E **MAP BASED QUESTION**	**1x5=5**
34	34	34.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: i. Sanchi-A major Buddhist site **OR** Dholavira-An Indus Valley site ii. Agra-Territory Under the Control of Mughals **OR** Vijayanagar iii. Calcutta-a main center of Revolt of 1857 **OR** Jhansi-a main center of Revolt of 1857 34.3) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as ‘A and B, which were the centers of the National Movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. A-Amritsar B-Bombay	**3+2**


INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES
NAME-
CLASS & SECTION-
A
Agra
Dholavira
Jhansi
Sanchi
Calcutta
B
Vijaynagar
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
International Boundary
State/UT Boundary
Map not to Scale
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