

GUESS PAPER 2010-2011

Class: XII
Subject: History

Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 100

PART - A

Answer the all questions given below:

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| 1. | Write any two problems faced by the zamindars while collecting the rent? | 2 |
| 2. | How was Kushadeva Singh seen as a symbol of humanity and harmony? | 2 |
| 3. | Who are Archaeo-botanists? How do they help Archaeologists? | 2 |
| 4. | What were the two barriers that obstructed AL-BIRUNI in understanding of Indian society? | 2 |
| 5. | Mention the four types of sources available to understand the history of Sufi traditions. | 2 |

PART - B

Section - I

Answer any three of the following questions:

5×3=15

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| 6. | What were the strategies followed by the Harappans to procure raw materials for craft production? | |
| 7. | What were the types of coins used in India from 600 BCE to 600 CE to facilitate commercial network? | |
| 8. | Examine the social implications of access to resources was based on Gender & Varna. | |
| 9. | Discuss the development in sculpture and architecture associated with the rise of vaishnavism and Shaivism. | |

Section - II

Answer any two of the following questions:

2×5=10

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| 10. | Discuss the ways in which Panchayats regulated rural society in the medieval period. | |
| 11. | Describe the role played by women in Agricultural production. | |
| 12. | Identify the elements that went into the making of the Mughal ideal of Kingship. | |

Section - III

Answer any three of the following questions:

3×5=15

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| 13. | ‘The British Government consciously developed the city of Madras to reflect their racial superiority’ justify the statement giving suitable arguments. | |
| 14. | “Visual images and literature, as much as the writing of history have helped in keeping alive the memory of the revolt of 1857.” Access this statement. | |
| 15. | Critically examine the importance of oral history in studying an event such as the partition of India. | |
| 16. | In what way was the livelihood of the Paharias different from that of the Santhals? | |

PART - C

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| 17. | Explain the major beliefs and practices of Chishti tradition in the late 12 th century India. | 8 |
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OR

Discuss the extent to which Bernier’s account enable historians to reconstruct contemporary rural society.

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| 18. | Explain, how the coming of Gandhiji broadened the base of the Indian national movement. | 8 |
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OR

Examine any four major issues that went into the making of the Indian constitution.

PART - D

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| 19. | Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow: | |
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“Without a shot being fired”

This is what Moon wrote:

For over twenty-four riotous mobs were allowed to rage though this great commercial city unchallenged and unchecked. The finest bazaars were burnt to the ground without a shot being fired to disperse the incendiaries (i.e. those who stirred up conflict). The ... District Magistrate marched his (large police) force into the city and marched it out again without making any effective use of it at all ...

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| (i) | To which event does this source refer to? Describe what the mobs were doing. | 2 |
| (ii) | Why did Amritsar become the scene of bloodshed later in 1947? | 3 |
| (iii) | What was the attitude of the soldiers and policemen towards the mob? | 2 |
| (iv) | Give one example to show how Gandhiji tried to bring about communal harmony. | 1 |

OR

“There cannot be any divided loyalty”

Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become citizen people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self:

For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

- (i) Give three attributes of a loyal citizen in a democracy according to Govind Ballabh Pant. 3
 (ii) What do you understand by 'Separate Electorate'? 1
 (iii) Why was the demand for Separate Electorate made during the drafting of the constitution? 2
 (iv) Why was Govind Ballabh Pant against this demand? Give two reasons. 2

20. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

The poor generous chief

In this composition from Purananuru, one of the anthologies of poems of the Tamil Sangam literature (first century), a bard describes his patron to other poets thus.

He (i.e. the patron) does not have the wealth to lavish on others every day.

Nor does he have the pettiness to say that he has nothing and so refuse.

He lives in Irantai (a place) and is generous. He is an enemy to the hunger of bards.

If you wish to cure your poverty, come along with me, bards whose lips are so skilled.

If we request him, showing him our ribs thin with hunger, he will go to the blacksmith of his village say to that man of powerful hands.

Shape me a long spear for war, one that has a straight blade!

- (a) What are the strategies which the bard uses to try and persuade the chief to be generous? 3
 (b) What is the chief expected to do to acquire wealth in order to give some to the bards. 3
 (c) How was wealth shared in South India? 2

OR

Buddhism in Practice

This is an excerpt from the Suttapitaka, and contains the advice given by the Buddha to a wealthy house holder named sigala.

In five ways should a master look after his servants and employees by assigning them work according to their strength by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness, by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leaves at times.

In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of samanas (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas by affection in act speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their worldly needs .

There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.

- (a) What are the five ways should a master look after his servants? 3
 (b) What are the other literary source to understand Buddhism? 2
 (c) What are the five ways should a clansmen look after samanas and Brahmanas? 3

21. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

A Sprawling City

This is an excerpt from Domingo Paes's description of Vijayanagara.

The size of this city I do not write here, because it cannot all be seen from any one spot, but I climbed a hill whence I could see a great part of it. I could not see it all because it lies between several ranges of hills. What I saw from thence seemed to me as large as Rome, and very beautiful to the sight. There are many groves of trees with in it, in the gardens of the houses, and many conduits of water which flow into the midst of it, and in places there are lakes, and the king has close to his places a palm grove and other rich fruit bearing trees.

- (a) Who was Domingo paes? 1
 (b) How did Domingo paes explain the size of the city? 3
 (c) Why were gardens and water bodies selected for special mention by paes? 2
 (d) Which European city was compared with Vijayanagara? Why? 2

OR

Classification of Lands under Akbar

The following is a listing of classification excerpted from the Ain. The emperor Akbar in his profound sagacity classified the lands and fixed a different revenue to be paid by each. Polaj is a land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow. Parauti is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength, chachar is land that has laid fallow for three or four years. Banjar is land uncultivated for five years and more. Of the first two kinds of lands there are three classes, good, middling and bad. They add together the produce of each sort and the third of this represents the medium produce, one third part of which is exacted as the Royal dues.

- (a) What principles did the Mughal state follow while classifying lands in its territories? 3
 (b) How was revenue assessed in Mughal state? 3

- (c) What were the two kinds of peasants in the Mughal state? 2
- PART - E**
22. (a) On the Political outline map of India mark the following places. 5
(i) Girnar (ii) Lumbini (iii) Sanchi (iv) Shishupalgarh (v) Amaravati.
- OR**
- On the political outline map of India mark the following kingdoms.
(i) Kushana (ii) Shaka (iii) Vakataka (iv) Satavahana (v) Chera
- (b) On the outline map of India, mark and name five important centres of Revolt of 1857. 5