

HISTORY
CLASS - XII (2019-20)
(Code No. 027)

Rationale

Through a focus on a series of critical historical issues and debates (class XI) or on a range of important historical sources (class XII), the students would be introduced to a set of important historical events and processes. A discussion of these themes, it is hoped, would allow students not only to know about these events and processes, but also to discover the excitement of reading history.

Objectives:

- Effort in these senior secondary classes would be to emphasize to students that history is a critical discipline, a process of enquiry, a way of knowing about the past, rather than just a collection of facts. The syllabus would help them to understand the process through which historians write history, by choosing and assembling different types of evidence, and by reading their sources critically. They will appreciate how historians follow the trails that lead to the past, and how historical knowledge develops.
- The syllabus would also enable students store/relate/compare developments in different situations, analyze connections between similar processes located in different time periods, and discover the relationship between different methods of enquiry within history and the allied disciplines.
- The syllabus in class XI is organized around some major themes in the world history. The themes have been selected so as to (i) focus on some important developments in different spheres-political, social, cultural and economic, (ii) study not only the grand narratives of development-urbanization, industrialization and modernization-but also to know about the processes of displacements and marginalization. Through the study of these themes students will acquire a sense of the wider historical processes as well as an idea of the specific debates around them.
- The treatment of each theme in class XI would include
 - an overview of the theme under discussion
 - a more detailed focus on one region of study
 - an introduction to a critical debate associated with the issue.
- In class XII the focus will shift to a detailed study of some themes in ancient, medieval and modern Indian history although the attempt is to soften the distinction between what is conventionally termed as ancient, medieval and modern. The object would be to study a set of these themes in some detail and depth rather than survey the entire chronological span of Indian history. In this sense the course will be built on the

knowledge that the students have acquired in the earlier classes.

- Each theme in class XII will also introduce the students to one type of source for the study of history. Through such a study, students would begin to see what different types of sources can reveal and what they cannot tell. They would come to know how historians analyze these sources, the problems and difficulties of interpreting each type of source, and the way a larger picture of an event, a historical process, or a historical figure, is built by looking at different types of sources.
- Each theme for class XII will be organized around four sub heads:
 - a detailed overview of the events, issues and processes under discussion
 - a summary of the present state of research on the theme
 - an account of how knowledge about the theme has been acquired
 - an excerpt from a primary source related to the theme, explaining how it has been used by historians.
- While the themes in both these classes (XI and XII) are arranged in a broad chronological sequence, there are overlaps between them. This is intended to convey a sense that chronological divides and periodization do not always operate in a neat fashion.
- In the text books each theme would be located in a specific time and place. But these discussions would be situated within a wider context by
 - plotting the specific event within time-lines
 - Discussing the particular event or process in relation to developments in other places and other times.

**COURSE STRUCTURE
CLASS XII (2019-20)**

One Theory Paper Max Marks: 80		
Time: 3 Hours		
Units	Periods	Marks
Themes in Indian History Part-I (Units 1 – 4)	55	24
Unit 1 The Story of the First Cities: Harappan Archaeology	13	
Unit 2: Political and Economic History: How Inscriptions tell a story	14	
Unit 3: Social Histories: using the Mahabharata	14	
Unit 4: A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa	14	
Themes in Indian History Part-II (Units 5 – 9)	65	25
Unit 5: Medieval Society through Travellers' Accounts	13	
Unit 6: Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition	13	
Unit 7: New Architecture: Hampi	13	
Unit 8: Agrarian Relations: The Ain-i-Akbari	13	
Unit 9: The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles	13	
Themes in Indian History Part-III (Units 10 – 15)	80	25
Unit 10: Colonialism and Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports	13	
Unit 11: Representations of 1857	13	
Unit 12: Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports	13	
Unit 13: Mahatma Gandhi through Contemporary Eyes	13	
Unit 14: Partition through Oral Sources	14	
Unit 15: The Making of the Constitution	14	
Map Work	10	06
Total	210	80
Project work (Internal Assessment)	10	20
Total	220	100

COURSE CONTENT

Class XII: Themes in Indian History	
Themes	Objectives
PART - I	
1. The Story of the First Cities: Harappan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familiarize the learner with early urban centres as economic and

<p>Archaeology.</p> <p>Broad overview: Early urban centres</p> <p>Story of discovery: Harappan civilization</p> <p>Excerpt: Archaeological report on a major site</p> <p>Discussion: How it has been utilized by archaeologists/historians.</p> <p>2. Political and Economic History: How Inscriptions tell a story.</p> <p>Broad overview: Political and economic history from the Mauryan to the Gupta period</p> <p>Story of discovery: Inscriptions and the decipherment of the script. Shifts in the understanding of political and economic history.</p> <p>Excerpt: Asokan inscription and Gupta period land grant</p> <p>Discussion: Interpretation of inscriptions by historians.</p> <p>3. Social Histories: Using the Mahabharata</p> <p>Broad overview: Issues in social history, including caste, class, kinship and gender</p> <p>Story of discovery: Transmission and publications of the Mahabharata</p> <p>Excerpt: from the Mahabharata, illustrating how it has been used by historians.</p> <p>Discussion: Other sources for reconstructing social history.</p> <p>4. A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa</p> <p>Broad overview:</p> <p>a. A brief review of religious histories of</p>	<p>social institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce the ways in which new data can lead to a revision of existing notions of history • Illustrate steps of making archaeological reports. • Familiarize the learner with major trends in the political and economic history of the subcontinent. • Introduce inscriptional analysis and the ways in which these have shaped the understanding of political and economic processes. • Familiarize the learner with issues in social history. • Introduce strategies of textual analysis and their use in reconstructing social history. • Discuss the major religious
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Vedic religion, Jainism, Vaishnavism, Shaivism (Puranic Hinduism).

b. Focus on Buddhism.

Story of discovery: Sanchi stupa

Excerpt: Reproduction of sculptures from Sanchi.

Discussion: Ways in which sculpture has been interpreted by historians, other sources for reconstructing the history of Buddhism.

PART-II

5. Medieval Society through Travellers' Accounts

Broad overview:

Outline of social and cultural life as they appear in travellers' accounts.

Story of their writings: A discussion of where they travelled, why they travelled, what they wrote, and for whom they wrote.

Excerpts: from AlBiruni, Ibn Battuta, Francois Bernier

Discussion: What these travel accounts can tell us and how they have been interpreted by historians.

6. Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition

Broad overview:

- Outline of religious developments during this period
- Ideas and practices of the Bhakti-Sufi saints

Story of Transmission: How Bhakti-Sufi compositions have been preserved.

Excerpt: Extracts from selected Bhakti-Sufi works

developments in early India.

- Introduce strategies of visual analysis and their use in reconstructing histories of religion.

- Familiarize the learner with the salient features of social histories described by the travellers.
- Discuss how travellers' accounts can be used as sources of social history.

- Familiarize the learner with religious developments.
- Discuss ways of analyzing devotional literature as sources of history.

Discussion: Ways in which these have been interpreted by historians.

7. New Architecture: Hampi

Broad overview:

- Outline of new buildings during Vijayanagar period—temples, forts, irrigation facilities.
- Relationship between architecture and the political system

Story of Discovery: Account of how Hampi was found.

Excerpt: Visuals of buildings at Hampi

Discussion: Ways in which historians have analyzed and interpreted these structures.

8. Agrarian Relations: The Ain-i-Akbari

Broad overview:

- Structure of agrarian relations in the 16th and 17th centuries. Patterns of change over the period

Story of Discovery: Account of the compilation and translation of Ain-i-Akbari

Excerpt: from the Ain-i-Akbari

Discussion: Ways in which historians have used the text to reconstruct history.

9. The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles

Broad overview:

- Outline of political history 15th–17th centuries
- Discussion of the Mughal court and politics

Story of Discovery: Account of the production of court chronicles, and their subsequent translation and transmission.

- Familiarize the learner with the new buildings that were built during the time.
- Discuss the ways in which architecture can be analyzed to reconstruct history.

- Discuss developments in agrarian relations.
- Discuss how to supplement official documents with other sources.

- Familiarize the learner with the major landmarks in political history.
- Show how chronicles and other sources are used to reconstruct the histories of political institutions.

Excerpts:from the Akbarnama and Padshahnama

Discussion: Ways in which historians have used the texts to reconstruct political histories.

PART-III

10. Colonialism and Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports

Broad overview:

- Life of zamindars, peasants and artisans in the late 18th century
- East India Company, revenue settlements in various regions of India and surveys
- Changes over the nineteenth century

Story of official records: An account of why official investigations into rural societies were undertaken and the types of records and reports produced.

Excerpts: From Fifth Report, Accounts of Frances Buchanan-Hamilton, and Deccan Riots Report.

Discussion: What the official records tell and do not tell, and how they have been used by historians.

11. Representations of 1857

Broad overview:

- The events of 1857-58
- Vision of Unity
- How these events were recorded and narrated.

Focus: Lucknow

Excerpts: Pictures of 1857. Extracts from contemporary accounts

Discussion: How the pictures of 1857

- Discuss how colonialism affected zamindars, peasants and artisans.
- Comprehend the problems and limits of using official sources for understanding the lives of people.

- Discuss how the events of 1857 are being reinterpreted.
- Discuss how visual material can be used by historians.

shaped British opinion of what had happened.

12. Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports

Broad overview: History of towns in India, colonization and cities, hill stations, town planning of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.

Excerpts: Photographs and paintings. Plans of cities. Extract from town plan reports.

Focus on Calcutta town planning

Discussion: How the above sources can be used to reconstruct the history of towns. What these sources do not reveal.

13. Mahatma Gandhi through Contemporary Eyes

Broad overview:

- a. The Nationalist Movement 1918 -48.
- b. The nature of Gandhian politics and leadership.

Focus: Mahatma Gandhi and the three movements and his last days as “finest hours”

Excerpts: Reports from English and Indian language newspapers and other contemporary writings.

Discussion: How newspapers can be a source of history.

14. Partition through Oral Sources

Broad over view:

- a. The history of the 1940s
- b. Nationalism, Communalism and Partition.

Focus: Punjab and Bengal

- Familiarize the learner with the history of modern urban centres.
- Discuss how urban histories can be written by drawing on different types of sources.

- Familiarize the learner with significant elements of the Nationalist Movement and the nature of Gandhian leadership.
- Discuss how Gandhi was perceived by different groups.
- Discuss how historians need to read and interpret newspapers, diaries and letters as historical source.

- Discuss the last decade of the national movement, the growth of communalism and the story of partition.
- Understand the events through the experience of those who lived through these years of communal violence.
- Show the possibilities and limits of

<p>Excerpts: Oral testimonies of those who experienced partition.</p> <p>Discussion: Ways in which these have been analyzed to reconstruct the history of the event.</p> <p>15. The Making of the Constitution</p> <p>Broad overview:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Independence and the new nation state. The making of the Constitution <p>Focus: The Constitutional Assembly debates</p> <p>Excerpts: from the debates</p> <p>Discussion: What such debates reveal and how they can be analyzed.</p> <p>Map Work on Units 1-15</p>	<p>oral sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familiarize students with the history of the early years after independence. Discuss how the founding ideals of the new nation state were debated and formulated. Understand how such debates and discussions can be read by historians.
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PROJECT WORK
CLASS XII (2019-20)

INTRODUCTION

History is one of the most important disciplines in school education. It is the study of the past, which helps us to understand our present and shape our future. It promotes the acquisition and understanding of historical knowledge in breadth and in depth across cultures.

The course of history in senior secondary classes is to enable students to know that history is a critical discipline, a process of enquiry, a way of knowing about the past rather than just a collection of facts. The syllabus helps them to understand the process, through which a historian collects, chooses, scrutinizes and assembles different types of evidences to write history.

The syllabus in class-XI is organized around some major themes in world history. In class XII the focus shifts to a detailed study of some themes in ancient, medieval and modern Indian history.

CBSE has decided to introduce project work in history for classes XI and XII in 2013-14 as a part of regular studies in classroom, as project work gives students an opportunity to

develop higher cognitive skills. It takes students to a life beyond text books and provides them a platform to refer materials, gather information, analyze it further to obtain relevant information and decide what matter to keep and hence understand how history is constructed.

OBJECTIVES

Project work will help students:

- To develop skill to gather data from a variety of sources, investigate diverse viewpoints and arrive at logical deductions.
- To develop skill to comprehend, analyze, interpret, evaluate historical evidence and understand the limitation of historical evidence.
- To develop 21st century managerial skills of co-ordination, self-direction and time management.
- To learn to work on diverse cultures, races, religions and lifestyles.
- To learn through constructivism-a theory based on observation and scientific study.
- To inculcate a spirit of inquiry and research.
- To communicate data in the most appropriate form using a variety of techniques.
- To provide greater opportunity for interaction and exploration.
- To understand contemporary issues in context to our past.
- To develop a global perspective and an international outlook.
- To grow into caring, sensitive individuals capable of making informed, intelligent and independent choices.
- To develop lasting interest in history discipline.

GUIDELINES TO TEACHERS

This section provides some basic guidelines for the teachers to take up projects in History. It is very necessary to interact, support, guide, facilitate and encourage students while assigning projects to them.

- The teachers must ensure that the project work assigned to the students individually/ In-groups and discussed at different stages right from assigning topic, draft review to finalization.
- Students should be facilitated in terms of providing relevant materials, suggesting websites, obtaining of required permission for archives, historical sites, etc.
- The 20 periods assigned to the Project Work should be suitably spaced from April to September in classes XI and XII so that students can prepare for theory part in term - II.

- One Project should be given to the students in the month of April/May before the summer vacation and assessment of the project to be completed by September.
- The teachers must ensure that the students submit original work.
- Project report should be hand written only.
- Eco-friendly materials can be used by students

The following steps are suggested:

1. Teacher should design and prepare a list of 15-20 projects and should give an option to a student to choose a project as per his/her interest.
2. The project must be done individually/In-groups.
3. The topic should be assigned after discussion with the students in the class to avoid repetition and should then be discussed at every stage of submission of the draft/final project work.
4. The teacher should play the role of a facilitator and should closely supervise the process of project completion, and should guide the children by providing necessary inputs, resources etc. so as to enrich the subject content.
5. The project work (one per year) can culminate in the form of Power Point Presentation/Exhibition/Skit/albums/files/song and dance or culture show /story telling/debate/panel discussion,paper presentation and so on. Any of these activities which are suitable to visually impaired candidates can be performed as per the choice of the student.
6. Students can use primary sources available in city archives, Primary sources can also include newspaper cuttings, photographs, film footage and recorded written/speeches. Secondary sources may also be used after proper authentication.
7. Evaluation will be done by external examiner appointed by the Board in class XII and internal in class XI.

ASSESSMENT

Allocation of Marks (20)

The marks will be allocated under the following heads:

1	Project Synopsis	2 Marks
2	Timeline/explanation and interpretation /Map work	5 Marks
3	Visual/overall presentation	4 Marks
4	Analysis/ Data/Statistical analysis	4 Marks
5	Bibliography	1 Mark
6	Viva	4 Marks
Total		20 Marks

Note: The project reports are to be preserved by the school till the final results are declared, for scrutiny by CBSE.

FEW SUGGESTIVE TOPICS FOR PROJECTS

1. The mysteries behind the mound of dead –Mohenjo-Daro
2. An In-depth study to understand Spiritual Archaeology in the Sub-Continent
3. Buddha's Path to Enlightenment
4. Insight and Reflection of Bernier's notions of The Mughal Empire
5. An exploratory study to know the women who created history
6. "Mahatma Gandhi" – A legendary soul
7. To reconstruct the History of Vijayanagar through the Archaeology of Hampi
8. The emerald city of Colonial Era –BOMBAY
9. Vision of unity behind the first war of Independence
10. Divine Apostle of Guru Nanak Dev
11. Help, Humanity and Sacrifices during Partition
12. Glimpses inside Mughals Imperials Household
13. The process behind the framing of the Indian Constitution
14. The 'BrahmNirupam' of Kabir – A journey to Ultimate Reality

Note: Please refer Circular No. Acad.16/2013 dated 17.04.2013 for complete guidelines.

HISTORY (CODE No. 027)
QUESTION PAPER DESIGN
CLASS XII (2019-20)

Time: 3 Hours					Max. Marks: 80			
S. No.	Typology of Questions	Objective questions type (1 Marks)	Short Answer (SA) (3 Marks)	Source Based (6 Marks)	Long Answer (LA) (8 Marks)	Map Work (6Marks)	Marks	% Weightage
1	Remembering- (Knowledge based simple recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or theories; Identify, define, or list/ state the information)	9	1		1	-	20	25%
2	Understanding- (Comprehension –to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, discuss, contrast, explain, clarify, paraphrase information)	5	1	1	1	-	22	28%
3	Application- (Use abstract information in concrete situation, to apply knowledge to new situations; Use given content to interpret a situation, provide an example, or solve a problem)	3	1	1		-	12	15%
4	High Order Thinking Skills- (Analysis & Synthesis- Classify, Apply, solve, compare, contrast, or differentiate between different pieces of information; Organize and/or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of sources)	1	1	1		-	10	12%
5	Evaluation- (Appraise, Argue, judge, support, critique, and/or justify the value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes)	2		-	1	-	10	12%
6.	Map skill based question- Identification, location, significance.	□				1*3=3 Identification 1*3=3 Locating	6	8%
Total		1x20=20	3x4=12	6x3= 18	8x3=24	1x6=6	80	100%

Note: *1 Map question of 6 marks having 6 items carrying 1 mark each.

Note: Each source based question will have three questions with marks ranging from 1 – 3.

*1 Map question of 6 marks having 6 items carrying 1 mark each.

QUESTION WISE BREAK UP

Type of Question	Marks per question	Total No. of Questions	Total Marks
Objective Type Questions	1	20	20
Short Answer	3	4	12
Source Based	6	3	18
Long Answer	8	3	24
Map Skills based	1	6 (Items)	6
Total			80

Weightage to content

Themes in Indian History (Part I)	24 Marks
Themes in Indian History (Part II)	25 Marks
Themes in Indian History (Part III)	25 Marks
Map Work	6 Marks
Project work	20 marks
Total	100 Marks

Weightage to Difficulty level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(i) Easy(E)	30%
(ii) Average (AV)	50%
(iii) Difficult (D)	20%

Weightage of Marks Book-wise

	OTQ 1marks	SA 3marks	Source based 6marks	Long ans. 8marks	Map skill	Total
Book I (Ancient India)	7(1)	3(1)	6(1)	8(1)		24
Book II (Medieval India)	8(1)	3(1)	6(1)	8(1)		25
Book III (Modern India)	5(1)	3(2)	6(1)	8(1)		25
Map Work					1(6)	6
Project work -						20
	1x20=20	3x4=12	6x3=18	8x3=24	1x6=6	100

LIST OF MAPS

Book 1		
1	Page 2	Mature Harappan sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, KotDiji.
2	Page 30	Mahajanapada and cities : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vajji, Magadha, Kosala, Kuru, Panchala, Gandhara, Avanti, Rajgir, Ujjain, Taxila, Varanasi.
3	Page 33	Distribution of Ashokan inscriptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kushanas, Shakas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas, Guptas • Cities/towns: Mathura, Kannauj, Braghukachchha • Pillar inscriptions -Sanchi, Topra, Meerut Pillar and Kaushambi. • Kingdom of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
4	Page 43	Important kingdoms and towns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kushanas, Shakas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas, Guptas • Cities/towns: Mathura, Kanauj, Puhar, Rajgir, Vaishali, Varanasi, Vidisha
5	Page 95	Major Buddhist Sites: Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amaravati, Lumbini, Nasik, Bharhut, BodhGaya, Ajanta.
Book 2		
1	Page 174	Bidar, Golconda, Bijapur, Vijayanagar, Chandragiri, Kanchipuram, Mysore, Thanjavur, Kolar
2	Page 214	Territories under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa.
Book 3		
1	Page 297	Territories/cities under British Control in 1857: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punjab, Sindh, Bombay, Madras Fort St. David, Masulipatam, Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Avadh, Surat, Calcutta, Daccan, Chitagong, Patna, Benaras, Allahabad and Lucknow.
2	Page 305	Main centres of the Revolt of 1857: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi, Meerut, Jhansi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Azamgarh, Calcutta, Benaras, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Agra, Avadh.
		Important centres of the National Movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Benaras, Amritsar, ChauriChaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi.