

**MARKING SCHEME HISTORY CLASS XII (027) (Outside Delhi)****Set-1 (2012-2013)**

Q1	<p><b>Harappa seals and sealing used to facilitate long distance communication</b></p> <p>a. Imagine a bag of goods being sent from one place to another, its mouth was tied with a rope and on the knot was affixed some wet clay on which one or more seals were pressed, leaving an impression. If the bag reached, with its sealing intact, it meant that it had not been tampered with.</p> <p>b. The sealing also conveyed the identity of the sender</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 15</p>	2 Marks
Q2	<p><b>Steps taken by the Mughals to create the revenue as an administrative apparatus</b></p> <p>a. To ensure control over agricultural production</p> <p>b. To fix and collect the revenue across the length and breadth of the empire.</p> <p>c. For the expansion of the empire</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page: 213</p>	2 Marks
Q3	<p><b>Arguments given by BalaKrishna Sharma for greater power to the Centre.</b></p> <p>a. Strong centre could plan well being of the country</p> <p>b. Mobilize the available economic resources</p> <p>c. Establish proper administration</p> <p>d. Defend the country from aggression</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any two to be answered</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page: 424</p>	2 Marks
Q4	<p><b>The Archaeological records provide no answer to the Harappa's central authority'.</b></p> <p>a. A large building found at Mohenjodaro labelled as a palace by archaeologists but no spectacular finds were associated with it.</p> <p>b. A stone statue was labelled and continues to be known as the "priest-king"</p> <p>c. 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.</p> <p>d. Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers, and that everybody enjoyed equal status.</p> <p>e. Others feel there was no single ruler but several, that Mohenjodaro had a separate ruler, Harappa another, and so forth.</p> <p>f. Yet others argue that there was a single state-</p> <p>g. the last theory seems the most plausible, as it is unlikely that entire communities could have collectively made and implemented such complex decisions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any five to be explained</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 16</p>	5 Marks
Q5	<p><b>Historians have used a variety of sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan empire.</b></p> <p>a. Through archaeological finds, especially sculpture.</p> <p>b. The account of Megasthenes (a Greek ambassador to the court of Chandra'gupta Maurya)</p> <p>c. The <i>Arthashastra</i>, parts of which were probably composed by Kautilya or Chanakya</p> <p>d. The Mauryas are mentioned in later Buddhist, Jaina and Puranic literature, as well as in Sanskrit literary works</p> <p>e. The inscriptions of Asoka on rocks and pillars</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 32</p>	5 Marks

Q6	<p><b>The Evidences that suggest that Bramanical prescription about kinship were not universally followed during Mahabharat era.</b></p> <p>a. Patrilineal succession existed prior to composition of the epic and under this sons could claim the resources and throne in case of kings of their father when the father died.</p> <p>b. Examples of evidence of Bramanical prescription about kinship not followed during Mahabharat era.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As Dhritarashtra was blind, his younger brother Pandu ascended the throne of Hastinapur.</li> </ol> <p>c. Non Kshatriya Kings eg.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Satavahanas who were brahmanas.</li> <li>2. Mauryas and Shungas } of low origin</li> <li>3. Mlechchhas</li> </ol> <p>d. Examples of marriages of Bramanical prescription not followed during Mahabharat era</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Polyandry – Draupadi had five husbands</li> <li>2. Hidimba marriage with Bhim</li> </ol> <p>Marks to be given even if only evidences are mentioned. <b>(Any other relevant point)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 57, 62, 63</p>	5 Marks
Q7	<p><b>The ideas of Puranic Hinduism developed in different ways within the tradition</b></p> <p>a) Worshipped as the principal deity (Vishnu and Shiva)</p> <p>b) Vaishnavism cult developed around various incarnations</p> <p>c) Ten avatar of Vishnu</p> <p>d) Ideas were depicted through attributes</p> <p>e) Puranas were composed based on the stories of gods and goddesses</p> <p>f) Sculptures were built (eg. Linga)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANY five to be explained</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 104</p>	5 Marks
Q8	<p><b>'The conception of social pollution intrinsic to the caste system was contrary to the law of nature'.</b></p> <p>a) He disapproved the caste system of India</p> <p>b) He believed the Impurities always regain the original nature</p> <p>c) The sun cleanses the air, salt in sea water prevent water from being polluted. If this was not so life on earth would be impossible.</p> <p>d) Social- divisions are normal but should not be rigid like India</p> <p>e) Division of caste into Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras are against the law of nature</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page: 125</p>	5 Marks
Q9	<p><b>The 'Humayun Nama' of Gulbadan begum give us the glimpses of the Mughal Imperial household</b></p> <p>a. Humayun Nama was written by Gulbadan Begum daughter of Babur which provides glimpses of domestic world of the Mughals.</p> <p>b. She wrote in Turkish and Persian</p> <p>c. When Abul Fazl was commissioned by Akbar to write history of his reign, Akbar asked his aunt Gulbadan to record her memories of earlier times under Babur and Humayun.</p> <p>d. Gulbadan described in detail about conflicts and tensions among the kings and princes.</p> <p>e. She also describes how elderly women played an important role in mediating and resolving these conflicts</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Assess as whole)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page: 243</p>	5 Marks

Q10	<p><b>Guru Gobind Singh ji laid the foundation of 'Khalsa Panth'. The message and teachings of Baba Guru Nanak Devji are</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocated nirguna bhakti</li> <li>Absolute god has no gender</li> <li>Repeat the divine name to remember god</li> <li>He expressed his ideas through shabad</li> <li>Rejected sacrifices, image worship, ausreities, scriptures of hindusand muslims</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANY four to be explained</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 163</p>	1+4=5 Marks
Q11	<p><b>The Ricardo's idea of landownership was introduced in the Bombay Deccan</b> David Ricardo was a famous economist of England in 1820s and British officials were influenced by his economic theory,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landowner should claim only the average rent</li> <li>When the land yielded more than this "average rent", the landowner had a surplus that the state needed to tax.</li> <li>if tax was not levied, cultivators were likely to turn into rentiers, and their surplus income was unlikely to be productively invested in the improvement of the land.</li> <li>The revenue system that was introduced in the Bombay Deccan came to be known as the <i>ryotwari</i>.</li> <li>The revenue was directly settled with the <i>ryot</i>. The average income from different types of soil was estimated, the revenue-paying capacity of the <i>ryot</i> was assessed and a proportion of it fixed as the share of the state.</li> <li>The lands were resurveyed-every 30 years and the revenue rates increased. Therefore the revenue demand was no longer permanent.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANY five to be explained</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 277</p>	5 Marks
Q12	<p><b>'A careful study of census reveals some fascinated trends of urbanization of 1800 century'</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After 1800, urbanisation in India was sluggish.</li> <li>There were significant variations in the patterns of urban development in different regions.</li> <li>The smaller towns had little opportunity to grow economically. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras became sprawling cities.</li> <li>The growth of these three cities as the new commercial and administrative centres was at the expense of other existing urban centres</li> <li>they functioned as collection depots for the export of Indian manufactures such as cotton textiles</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>To be explained</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page: 322</p>	5 Marks
Q13	<p><b>Gandhi ji knitted Non Cooperation movement as a popular movement</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hindus and Muslims united together to fight against colonial rule</li> <li>Unleashed popular action against colonial power</li> <li>students stopped going to schools and colleges</li> <li>working class went on strike</li> <li>Hill people violated laws</li> <li>Peasants , workers gave a call to Non-Cooperation with the colonial rule</li> <li>People defied laws</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANY five to be explained</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 350</p>	5 Marks

Q14	<p><b><u>Value based question</u></b></p> <p>a) <b>The spirit of mutual trust and confidence building was initiated by Gandhi ji</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Visited riots affected areas</li> <li>2. Stopped Hindus and Muslims to kill each other</li> <li>3. Persuaded the local Muslims to guarantee the safety of Hindus</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any Two)</b></p> <p>b) <b>The qualities and values we learn from this passage is feeling of integration, fraternity, cooperation, humanity, secularism, non violence, communal harmony and mutual trust,</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any Three)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 393</p>	2+3=5 Marks
Q15	<p><b>The south-western part of Vijayanagara settlement was designated as Royal Centre</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) It included over 60 temples.</li> <li>b) The patronage of temples and cults was important for rulers who were trying to establish and legitimize their authority through association with the divinities housed in the shrines,</li> <li>c) About thirty building complexes have been identified as palaces as large structures.</li> <li>d) The "king's palace" is the largest of the enclosures It has two of the most impressive platforms, usually called the "audience hall" and the "mahanavami dibba". .</li> <li>e) Rituals associated with the structure probably coincided with Mahanavami</li> <li>f) The Vijayanagara kings displayed their prestige, power and suzerainty on this occasion.</li> <li>g) The ceremonies performed on the occasion included worship of the image, worship of the state horse, and the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals</li> <li>h) The most beautiful buildings in the royal centre is the Lotus</li> <li>i) Mahal. Most temples were located in the sacred centre, there were several in the royal centre as well.</li> <li>j) The Hazara Rama temple. This was probably meant to be used only by the king and his family.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page: 180</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	10 Marks
Q15	<p><b>The role played by the zamindars in the mughal india</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The zamindars who were landed proprietors who also enjoyed certain social and economic privileges by virtue of their superior status in rural society.</li> <li>b) Caste was one factor that accounted for the elevated status of zamindars; another factor was that they performed certain services (<i>khidmat</i>) for the state.</li> <li>c) The zamindars held extensive personal lands termed <i>miikiyat</i>, meaning property, <i>Miikiyat</i> lands were cultivated for the private use of zamindars, often with the help of hired or servile labour.</li> <li>d) The zamindars could sell, bequeath or mortgage these lands at will.</li> <li>e) Zamindars also derived their power from the fact that they could often collect revenue on behalf of the state, a service for which they were compensated financially.</li> <li>f) Control over military resources was another source of power.</li> <li>g) Most zamindars had fortresses (<i>qilachas</i>) as well as an armed contingent comprising units of cavalry, artillery and infantry.</li> <li>h) Zamindars spearheaded the colonisation of agricultural land, and helped in settling cultivators by providing them with the means of cultivation, including cash loans.</li> <li>i) The buying and selling of zamindaris accelerated the process of monetization in the countryside.</li> <li>j) zamindars sold the produce from their <i>miikiyat</i> lands,</li> <li>k) There is evidence to show that zamindars often established markets (haats)</li> <li>l) their relationship with the peasantry had an element of reciprocity, paternalism and patronage.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 211-12</p>	10 Marks

Q16	<p><b>The Constituent Assembly seek to resolve the language controversy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the 1930s, the Congress had accepted that Hindustani ought to be the national language</li> <li>Mahatma Gandhi felt that everyone should speak in a language that common people could easily understand.</li> <li>Hindustani - a blend of Hindi and Urdu - was a popular language of a large section of the people of India, and it was a composite language</li> <li>From the end of the nineteenth century, however, Hindustani as a language had been gradually changing.</li> <li>As communal conflicts deepened, Hindi and Urdu also started growing apart. On the one hand, there was a move to Sanskritise Hindi, purging it of all words of Persian and Arabic origin. On the other hand, Urdu was being increasingly Persianised.</li> <li>As a consequence, language became associated with the politics of religious identities.</li> <li>R. V. Dhulekar, a Congressman from the United Provinces, made an aggressive plea that Hindi be used as the language of constitution-making.</li> <li>Durgabai informed the House that the opposition in the south against Hindi was a very strong South Indian did not agree to the Hindi as a national language.</li> <li>The Language Committee of the Constituent Assembly hoped to placate . ruffled emotions and arrive at a solution that would be acceptable to ail.</li> <li>It decided Hindi in Devanagri script would be the official language but transition to Hindi would be gradual.</li> <li>for next 15 years English would be used for all official purposes.</li> <li>Each province was allowed to choose a regional language for official work in the province.</li> <li>By referring to Hindi as the official rather that the national language resolved the issue.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 427</p>	10 Marks
<b>OR</b>		
Q16	<p><b>The partition of India viewed as an extremely significant marker in the history of India and Pakistan</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partition was characterized by violence and thousands of people were killed.</li> <li>Physical and psychological dangers for women. Women raped, abducted.</li> <li>Millions were uprooted and transformed into refugees. Migration of people across borders.</li> <li>People became homeless, lost all their property. They were separated from their relatives and friends.</li> <li>People were stripped of their local and regional cultures.</li> <li>Collapse of the institution of the government and government's insensitivity.</li> <li>India hater in Pakistan and Pakistani haters in India are products of partition.</li> <li>Stereotypes and highly objectionable ideas eg. Muslim are cruel, unclean. Hindu - dark, Cowardly, polytheists.</li> <li>Inter community conflicts and these communal clashes kept alive memories of past violence.</li> <li>Stories of partition, violence deepen the divide between the two communities – suspicion, distrust, hatred.</li> </ol> <p>Relation between the two nations is thus shaped by legacy of partition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 392</p>	10 Marks

Q17	<p><b>Passage based question</b></p> <p>a. the peasants paid back <b>the loan to the moneylender</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gave all their possessions – land, cart, animals</li> <li>2. without animals he could not cultivate so he took land on rent and animals on hire.</li> <li>3. He had to pay for animals which originally belonged to him.</li> <li>4. Signed a deed of hire</li> </ol> <p><b>b. The deed of hire</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The deed of hire was an agreement signed between the peasant and the moneylender.</li> <li>2. It clearly stated that these animals and carts now did not belong to the peasant.</li> <li>3. In case of conflict these deeds could be enforced through the courts</li> </ol> <p><b>c. Deed of hire throw light on the relationship between peasants and the money lenders</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No mutual trust between them</li> <li>2. Unfair policies of moneylenders/became deceitful</li> <li>3. Injustice and exploitation with the ryots</li> <li>4. Miserable condition of ryots</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any two points)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 283</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	3+3+2= 8 Marks
Q17	<p>Read the paragraph and answer the following questions :</p> <p><b>a. The attitude of taluqdar towards the British during the revolt of 1857.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Taluqdars were unhappy with British</li> <li>2. Attitude of defiance towards British</li> <li>3. Feeling of frustration against colonial power</li> <li>4. Wanted to drive out the british from their colonial power</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any three points)</b></p> <p><b>b. Discontentment amongst the taluqdars against the British</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drove away their king</li> <li>2. British undermined their power</li> <li>3. British took away their land</li> <li>4. Taluqdars were disarmed and their fortresses were destroyed</li> <li>5. Feeling of distrust by sending their officers to examine the titles to the estates.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any three points)</b></p> <p><b>c. The dispossession of taluqdars led to the breakdown of the entire rural social order</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The ties of loyalty and patronage were disrupted</li> <li>2. Inflexible methods of collection deteriorated the peasantry condition and taluqdars</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 299</p>	3+3+2= 8 Marks

Q18	<p><b>Read the paragraph and answer the following questions</b></p> <p>a. 1. Colin Mackenzie was engineer, surveyor and cartographer. 2. In 1815 he was appointed the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821.</p> <p>b. 1. He embarked on collecting local histories. 2. He surveyed historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier 3. He studied about laws, customs and institutions to make British Governance easy</p> <p>c. 1. By studying Vijayanagara, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws, and customs whose influence still prevails among the various tribes of Natives forming the general mass of the population to this day <b>(Assess as a whole)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 171</p>	2+3+3=8 Marks
Q18	<p><b>Passage</b></p> <p>a. Source through which we come to know about the Mughals classification of lands. -Ain I Akbari,/ Akbar Nama (Consider any one)</p> <p>b. <b>the principles followed while classifying lands in their territories</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Polaj</i> is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession <i>and</i> is never allowed to lie fallow.</li> <li>2. <i>Parauti</i> is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength.</li> <li>3. <i>Chachar</i> is land that has lain fallow for three or four years.</li> <li>4. <i>Banj'ar</i> is land uncultivated for five years and more.</li> </ol> <p>c. Revenue assessed in <b>the Mughal Empire</b>- Of the first two kinds of land, 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 <b>(Assess as a whole)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page: 214</p>	1+4+3=8 Marks
Q19	<p><b>Read the paragraph and answer the following questions :</b></p> <p>a. Buddhist text in which the rules for the monks have been laid down is 'Vinaya Pitaka' <b>(only 1 source)</b></p> <p>b. These rules were framed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To develop fellow feelings.</li> <li>2. Sharing</li> <li>3. To lead a simple life</li> <li>4. Dignity of labour</li> <li>5. To be truthful</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any two Points)</b></p> <p>c. 1. Sangha were the institutions or organization of monks to teach Dhamma 2. Initially only men were allowed later women too were admitted. 3. monks lived simply possessing essential required for survival <b>(Any two Points)</b></p>	

	<p>d. three rules mentioned in <b>the</b> passage for the <b>bikkhus</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. got the rug after six months.</li> <li>2. couldn't accept more than two or three bowls of grains.</li> <li>3. Had to confess for the aspect of beddings also.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page : 94</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	1+2+2+3=8 Marks
Q19	<p>a) <b>Dronacharya refused to accept Ekalavya as his pupil because</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. he was a nishada</li> <li>2. His dharma refused to him as a pupil</li> </ol> <p>b) <b>Ekalavya amazed the Pandavas with his display of archery skill</b>  One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog, wandering in the woods, came upon Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the dark nishada wrapped in black deerskin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed; Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Ekalavya, who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Assess as a whole)</b></p> <p>c) Was Dronacharya's act <b>justified</b>? Give arguments to prove your answer</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(According to students view)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page: 62</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>20 and 21 map questions</b></p>	2+3+3=8 Marks
Q20	<p><b>FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS</b> a. five important sites of Harappa civilization  Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, KotDijiL Harappa</p> <p>B. five important centers of national movement. Amritsar, ChauriChaura ,Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi</p> <p><b>Harappan Sites:-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Harappa</li> <li>2. Mohenjodaro</li> <li>3. KotDiji</li> <li>4. Chanudaro</li> <li>5. Balakot</li> <li>6. Dholavira</li> <li>7. Nageshwar</li> <li>8. Lothal</li> <li>9. Kalibangan</li> <li>10. Banawali</li> <li>11. Rakhi garhi</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five Points,Page – 2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Important centres of National Movement</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amritsar</li> <li>2. Chauri Chaura</li> </ol>	5 Marks

	3. Champaran 4. Dandi 5. Bardoli 6. Surat 7. Kheda 8. Ahmedabad 9. Bombay 10. Calcutta 11. Lucknow  (Any other relevant place ,Any five points)	
Q21	<b>Important centres of Revolt of 1857</b> 1. Delhi 2. Meerut 3. Lucknow 4. Kanpur 5. Azamgarh 6. Benaras  7. Allahabad 8. Jhansi 9. Gwalior 10. Agra 11. Jabalpur 12. Barrackpore / Calcutta 13. Arrah  (Any other relevant place)  (Any five Points, Page – 305)	5 Marks

**Map Question 20**

Set 61/1/2/3. Outside Delhi

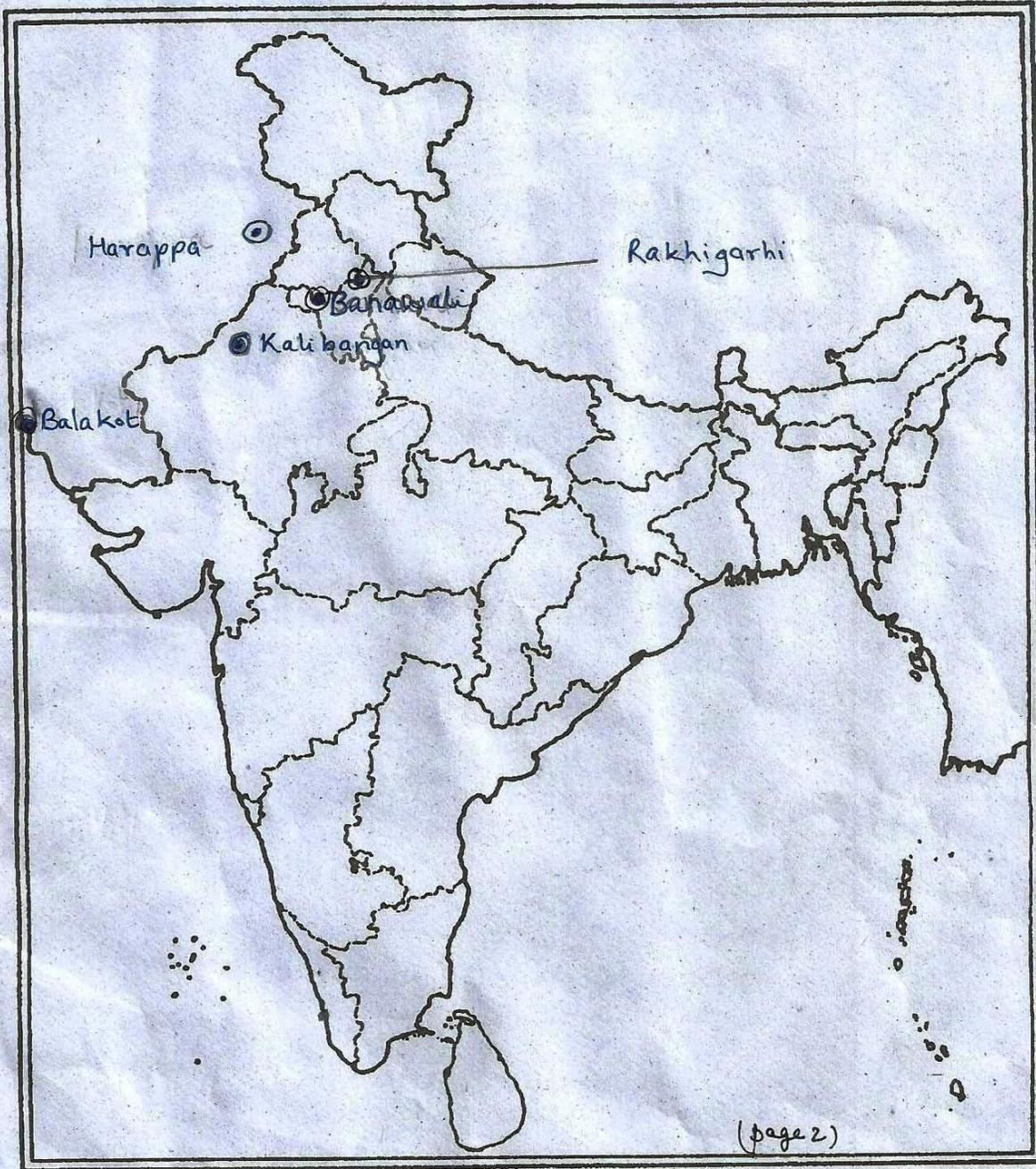
For question no. 20

प्रश्न सं. 20 के लिए

first part of  
choiu

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



**Map Question 20 (Choice Part)**

Set 61/1/2/3

Outside Delhi

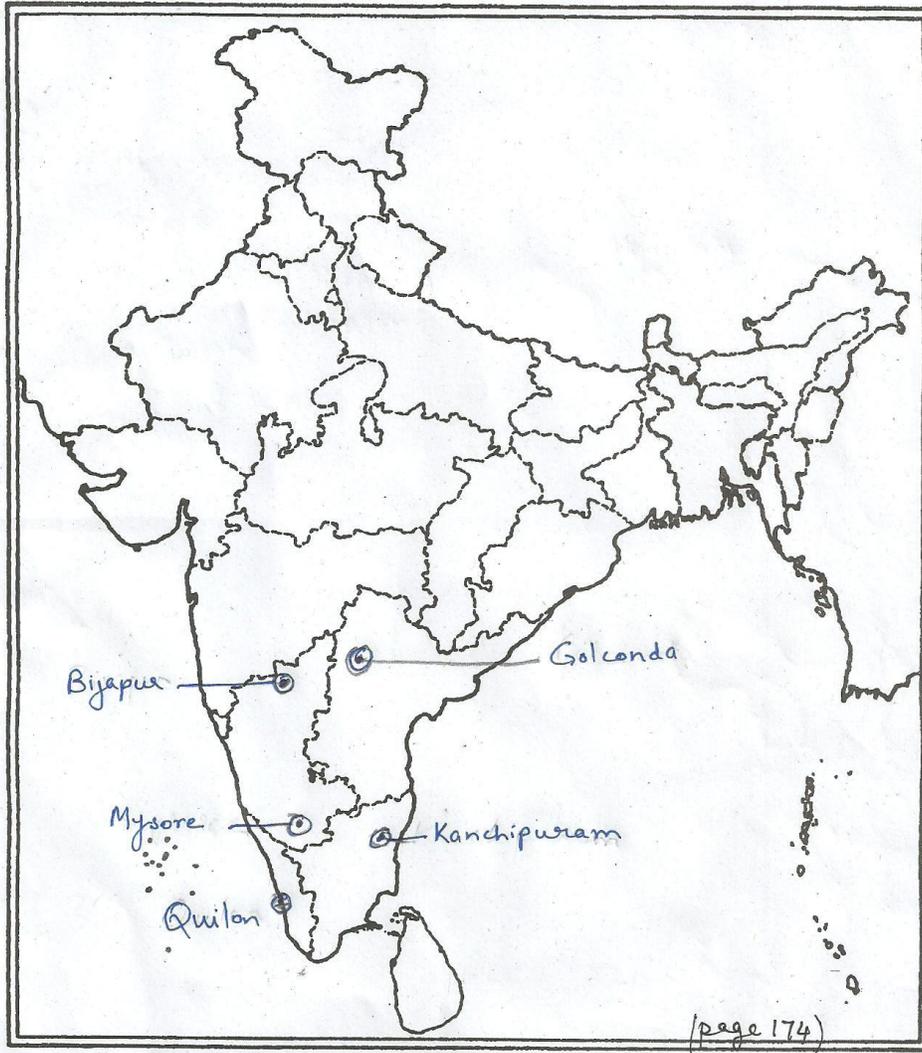
For question no. 20

प्रश्न सं. 20 के लिए

choice part

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



(page 174)

**Map Question 21**

Set 61/1/2/3 Outside Delhi

For question no. 21

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



(page 305)