

SET – B (II) (outside Delhi)**Marking Scheme HISTORY (027)****CLASS XII**

Q1		Difficulties faced by historians in deciphering the Indus script.	
	a)	It is not alphabetical	
	b)	It has just too many signs somewhere between 375 to 400.	
	c)	The script was written from right to left as some seals show a wider spacing on the right and cramping on the left as if the began working from the right and then ran out of space.	
		Any two point	Pg = 15
			2 MARKS
Q2		Factors that brought stability in the silver currency during 16 th - 17 th century .	
	a)	Voyages of discovery and opening of new world led to expansion of trade between Asia and Europe	
	b)	Expansion of trade brought huge amount of silver eg china (Ming Dynasty),Iran(safavid), Turkey (ottoman)	
	c)	This facilitated an unprecedented expansion of minting of and the circulation of money in the economy . (any other relevant point, to be explained)	
		Pg=215	2 MARKS
Q3		Discussion in the constituent assembly influenced by opinions expressed by the public :-	
	a)	These were different interpretation on the subject like minority and separate electorate	
	b)	Few people were in favor of Hindi as a national language and other members of assembly were not ready to accept .	
	c)	Few members of assembly wanted strong centre and other wanted power to be shared with provinces (any two)	
		P=416	2 MARKS

Q4	<p>The ideas of Puranic Hinduism developed in different ways within the tradition</p> <p>a) Worshipped as the principal deity (Vishnu and Shiva) b) Vaishnavism cult developed around various incarnations c) Ten avatar of Vishnu d) Ideas were depicted through attributes e) Puranas were composed based on the stories of gods & goddesses f) Sculptures were built (eg. Linga)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANY five to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page : 104 5 Marks</p>
Q5	Growth of Magadh as a power
	a) Agriculturally it was very productive
	b) Iron mines were accessible and provided resources for food and weapons
	c) Elephants(important for army) were found in forest of the region
	d) Gangs and its tributaries provided means of cheap and convenient communication
	e) Magadh attributed its power to the policies of individuals rulers who were ambitious like Bimbisars , Ajatshatru and Mahapadma Nanda and their ministers helped them to implement their policies
	Pg-31 5 MARKS
Q6	Inheritance of gotra
	a) Each Gotra was named after a vedic seer and all those who belonged to the same gotra were regarded as his descendants
	b) Women were expected to give up their father's gotras and adopt that of their husbands on marriage and members of same gotra could not marry .
	c) Name of Satvahana rulers wife indicate that many of them had names derived from gotra like 'GOTAMA' and 'Vasistha' . They retained it instead of adapting name derived from their husbands gotra .
	d) Some of these women belonged to the same gotras
	e) This ran counter to the ideal of exogamy recommended in the Brahminical text . (any other relevant point to be explained)
	Pg=59 5 MARKS
Q7	<p>The Archaeological records provide no answer to the Harappa's central authority'.</p> <p>a. A large building found at Mohenjodaro labelled as a palace by archaeologists but no spectacular finds were associated with it. b. A stone statue was labelled and continues to be known as the "priest-king" c. The ritual, practices of the Harappan civilisation are not well understood yet</p>

	<p>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;">Any five to be explained</p> <p>Page : 16 5 Marks</p>
Q8	<p>The 'Humayun Nama' of Gulbadan begum give us the glimpses of the Mughal Imperial household</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;">(Assess as whole)</p> <p>Page: 243 5 Marks</p>
Q9	<p>'The conception of social pollution intrinsic to the caste system was contrary to the law of nature'.</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, Kshatrias, Vaishyas and shudras are against the law of nature</p> <p>Page: 125 5 Marks</p>
Q10	<p>Sufism as a well developed movement</p>
	<p>a) They organized communities around the hospice controlled by Sheikh, pir or murshid</p>
	<p>b) They crystallized themselves through Sufi silsila</p>
	<p>c) Sufis began to organize communities around the hospice and khanqah</p>
	<p>d) Several special rituals of initiation were developed oath of allegiance, wore a patched garments and shaved their hair.</p>

	e)	Dargah became the centre of devotion and encourage the practice of ziyarat or pilgrimage to his grave .There evolved the cult of the shaikh revered as wali.	
	f)	They developed a body of literature or Quranic studies and sufi practices	
	g)	They established rule for spiritual conduct (Any 5 relevant point) Pg=153	5 MARKS
Q11		1857 was widespread in Awadh due to	
	a)	Subsidiary alliance had been imposed on Awadh and Nawab had to disband his military force.	
	b)	Gradually Wazid Ali was dethroned and exiled on the allegation of misgovernance He was widely loved by the people	
	c)	Taluqdars , peasants and sepoy identified British as devious Reasons of these to join the revolt Taluqdars :- Dispossession of taluqdars , they were disarmed and their forts were destroyed the, summary settlement of 1856 undermined their position Peasants :- over assessment of revenue, inflexible methods of collection , high Sepoys:- Low levels of pay . difficulty in getting leave , racial superiority of the company abuse and physical violence. Large number of sepoy were recruited from Awadh thus joined the revolt Pg=296-298	2+3=5 marks
Q12		'A careful study of census reveals some fascinated trends of urbanization of 1800 century' a) After 1800, urbanisation in India was sluggish. b). There were significant variations in the patterns of urban development in different regions. c) The smaller towns had little opportunity to grow economically. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras became sprawling cities. d) The growth of these three cities as the new commercial and administrative centres was at the expense of other existing urban centres e) they functioned as collection depots for the export of Indian manufactures such as cotton textiles To be explained Page: 322	5 Marks
Q13		Importance of Quit India movement	
	a)	It brought hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians (masses) to join the movement	
	b)	Young activists organized strikes and acts of sabotage were witnessed all over the country .	
	c)	Young left their colleges to go jail	
	d)	Socialist members of the congress such as Jay Prakash Narayan also became active.	
	e)	In several districts Independent Govt. were proclaimed such as Satara and Medinipur	
	f)	British took more than a year to suppress it.	

		(Assess as a whole)	
		Page: 363	5 MARKS
Q14		<p><u>Value based question</u></p> <p>a) The spirit of mutual trust and confidence building was initiated by Gandhi ji</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visited riots affected areas 2. Stopped Hindus and Muslims to kill each other 3. Persuaded the local Muslims to guarantee the safety of Hindus <p style="text-align: center;">(Any Two)</p> <p>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,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any Three)</p>	
		Page : 393	2+3=5 Marks
Q15		<p>The Constituent Assembly seek to resolve the language controversy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) By the 1930s, the Congress had accepted that Hindustani ought to be the national language b) Mahatma Gandhi felt that everyone should speak in a language that common people could easily understand. c) 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 d) From the end of the nineteenth century, however, Hindustani as a language had been gradually changing. e) 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. f) As a consequence, language became associated with the politics of religious identities. g) R. V. Dhulekar, a Congressman from the United Provinces, made an aggressive plea that Hindi be used as the language of constitution-making. h) 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. i) The Language Committee of the Constituent Assembly hoped to placate . ruffled emotions and arrive at a solution that would be acceptable to ail. j) It decided Hindi in Devanagri script would be the official language but transition to Hindi would be gradual. k) for next 15 years English would be used for all official purposes. l) Each province was allowed to choose a regional language for official work in the province. m) By referring to Hindi as the official rather that the national language resolved the issue. 	

	Page : 427	OR	10 Marks
Q15	<p>The partition of India viewed as an extremely significant marker in the history of India and Pakistan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Partition was characterized by violence and thousands of people were killed. b. Physical and psychological dangers for women. Women raped, abducted. c. Millions were uprooted and transformed into refugees. Migration of people across borders. d. People became homeless, lost all their property. They were separated from their relatives and friends. e. People were stripped of their local and regional cultures. f. Collapse of the institution of the government and government's insensitivity. g. India hater in Pakistan and Pakistani haters in India are products of partition. h. Stereotypes and highly objectionable ideas eg. Muslim are cruel, unclean. Hindus-dark, Cowardly, polytheists. i. Inter community conflicts and these communal clashes kept alive memories of past violence. j. Stories of partition, violence deepen the divide between the two communities – suspicion, distrust, hatred. <p>Relation between the two nations is thus shaped by legacy of partition.</p>		
	Page : 392		10 Marks
Q16	<p>The south-western part of Vijayanagara settlement was designated as Royal Centre</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) It included over 60 temples. 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, c) About thirty building complexes have been identified as palaces as large structures. 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". . e) Rituals associated with the structure probably coincided with Mahanavami f) The Vijayanagara kings displayed their prestige, power and suzerainty on this occasion. 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 h) The most beautiful buildings in the royal centre is the Lotus i) Mahal. Most temples were located in the sacred centre, there were several in the royal centre as well. j) The Hazara Rama temple. This was probably meant to be used only by the king and his family. 		
	Page: 180		10 Marks

		OR
Q16		<p>The role played by the zamindars in the mughal india</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The zamindars who were landed proprietors who also enjoyed certain social and economic privileges by virtue of their superior status in rural society. 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. 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. d) The zamindars could sell, bequeath or mortgage these lands at will. 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. f) Control over military resources was another source of power. g) Most zamindars had fortresses (<i>qilachas</i>) as well as an armed contingent comprising units of cavalry, artillery and infantry. h) Zamindars spearheaded the colonisation of agricultural land, and helped in settling cultivators by providing them with the means of cultivation, including cash loans. i) The buying and selling of zamindaris accelerated the process of monetization in the countryside. j) zamindars sold the produce from their <i>miikiyat</i> lands, k) There is evidence to show that zamindars often established markets (haats) l) their relationship with the peasantry had an element of reciprocity, paternalism and patronage. <p style="text-align: right;">10 Marks</p>
	Page : 211-12	
Q17		<p>Read the paragraph and answer the following questions :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Buddhist text in which the rules for the monks have been laid down is 'Vinaya Pitaka' <p style="text-align: center;">(only 1 source)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. These rules were framed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop fellow feelings. 2. Sharing 3. To lead a simple life 4. Dignity of labour 5. To be truthful <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two Points)</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 (Any two Points) d. three rules mentioned in the passage for the bikkhus

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. got the rug after six months. 2. couldn't accept more than two or three bowls of grains. 3. Had to confess for the aspect of beddings also. <p>Page : 94 1+2+2+3=8 Marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>
Q17		<p>a) Dronacharya refused to accept Eklavya as his pupil because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. he was a nishada 2. His dharma refused to him as a pupil <p>b) Eklavya amazed the Pandavas with his display of archery skill 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;">(Assess as a whole)</p> <p>c) Was Dronacharya's act justified? Give arguments to prove your answer</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(According to students view)</p> <p>Page: 62 2+3+3=8 Marks</p>
Q18		<p>Read the paragraph and answer the following questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 c. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p style="text-align: center;">(Assess as a whole)</p> <p>Page : 171 2+3+3=8 Marks</p>

		OR
Q18		<p>Passage</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. the principles followed while classifying lands in their territories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Polaj</i> is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow. 2. <i>Parauti</i> is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength. 3. <i>Chachar</i> is land that has lain fallow for three or four years. 4. <i>Banj'ar</i> is land uncultivated for five years and more. <p>c. Revenue assessed in the Mughal Empire- 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 (Assess as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page: 214 1+4+3=8 Marks</p>
Q19		<p>Passage based question</p> <p>a. the peasants paid back the loan to the moneylender</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gave all their possessions – land, cart, animals 2. without animals he could not cultivate so he took land on rent and animals on hire. 3. He had to pay for animals which originally belonged to him. 4. Signed a deed of hire <p>b. The deed of hire</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The deed of hire was an agreement signed between the peasant and the moneylender. 2. It clearly stated that these animals and carts now did not belong to the peasant. 3. In case of conflict these deeds could be enforced through the courts <p>c. Deed of hire throw light on the relationship between peasants and the money lenders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No mutual trust between them 2. Unfair policies of moneylenders/became deceitful 3. Injustice and exploitation with the ryots 4. Miserable condition of ryots

		(Any two points)	
	Page : 283		3+3+2= 8 Marks
		OR	
Q19	Read the paragraph and answer the following questions :		
	<p>a. The attitude of taluqdar towards the British during the revolt of 1857.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taluqdars were unhappy with British 2. Attitude of defiance towards British 3. Feeling of frustration against colonial power 4. Wanted to drive out the british from their colonial power <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points)</p> <p>b. Discontentment amongst the taluqdars against the British</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drove away their king 2. British undermined their power 3. British took away their land 4. Taluqdars were disarmed and their fortresses were destroyed 5. Feeling of distrust by sending their officers to examine the titles to the estates. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points)</p> <p>c. The dispossession of taluqdars led to the breakdown of the entire rural social order</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ties of loyalty and patronage were disrupted 2. Inflexible methods of collection deteriorated the peasantry condition and taluqdars 		
	Page : 299		3+3+2= 8 Marks
Q20 Q21		20 and 21 map questions	
Q20	<p>FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS a. five important sites of Harappa civilization Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, KotDijL Harappa</p> <p>B. five important centers of national movement. Amritsar, ChauriChaura ,Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi</p> <p>Harappan Sites:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harappa 2. Mohenjodaro 3. KotDiji 4. Chanudaro 5. Balakot 6. Dholavira 7. Nageshwar 8. Lothal 		5 Marks

	<p>9. Kalibangan 10. Banawali 11. Rakhi garhi</p> <p>(Any five Points, Page – 2)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Important centres of National Movement</p> <p>1. Amritsar 2. Chauri Chaura 3. Champaran 4. Dandi 5. Bardoli 6. Surat 7. Kheda 8. Ahmedabad 9. Bombay 10. Calcutta 11. Lucknow</p> <p>(Any other relevant place ,Any five points)</p>																												
Q21	<p>Important centres of Revolt of 1857</p> <table> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Delhi</td> <td>7.</td> <td>Allahabad</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Meerut</td> <td>8.</td> <td>Jhansi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Lucknow</td> <td>9.</td> <td>Gwalior</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Kanpur</td> <td>10.</td> <td>Agra</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Azamgarh</td> <td>11.</td> <td>Jabalpur</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Benaras Clacutta</td> <td>12.</td> <td>Barrackpore /</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>13.</td> <td>Arrah</td> </tr> </table> <p>(Any other relevant place)</p> <p>(Any five Points, Page – 305)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5 Marks</p>	1	Delhi	7.	Allahabad	2	Meerut	8.	Jhansi	3	Lucknow	9.	Gwalior	4	Kanpur	10.	Agra	5	Azamgarh	11.	Jabalpur	6	Benaras Clacutta	12.	Barrackpore /			13.	Arrah
1	Delhi	7.	Allahabad																										
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		13.	Arrah																										

Map Question 20

Set 61/1/2/3. Outside Delhi

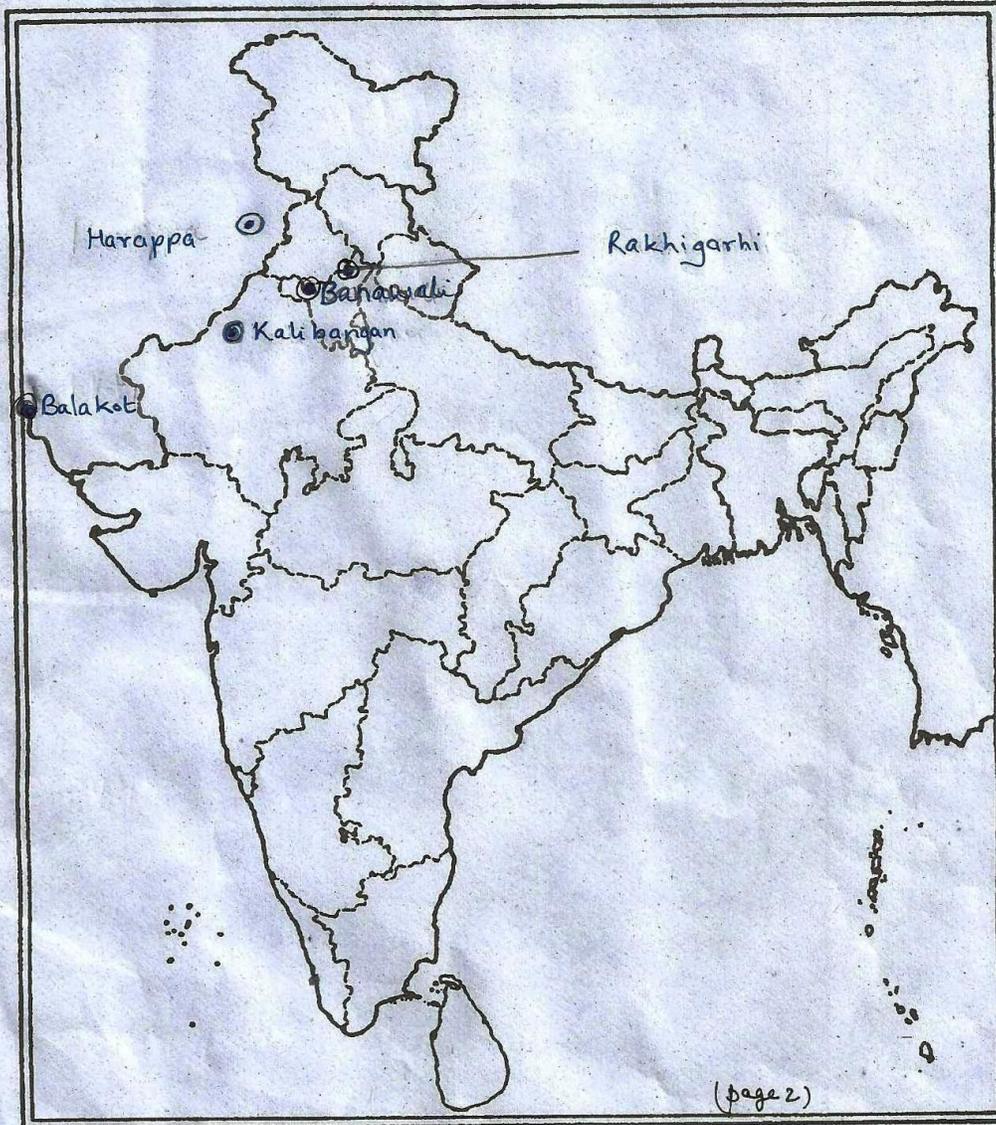
For question no. 20

प्रश्न सं. 20 के लिए

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Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



Map Question 20 (Choice Part)

Set 61/1/2/3

Outside Delhi

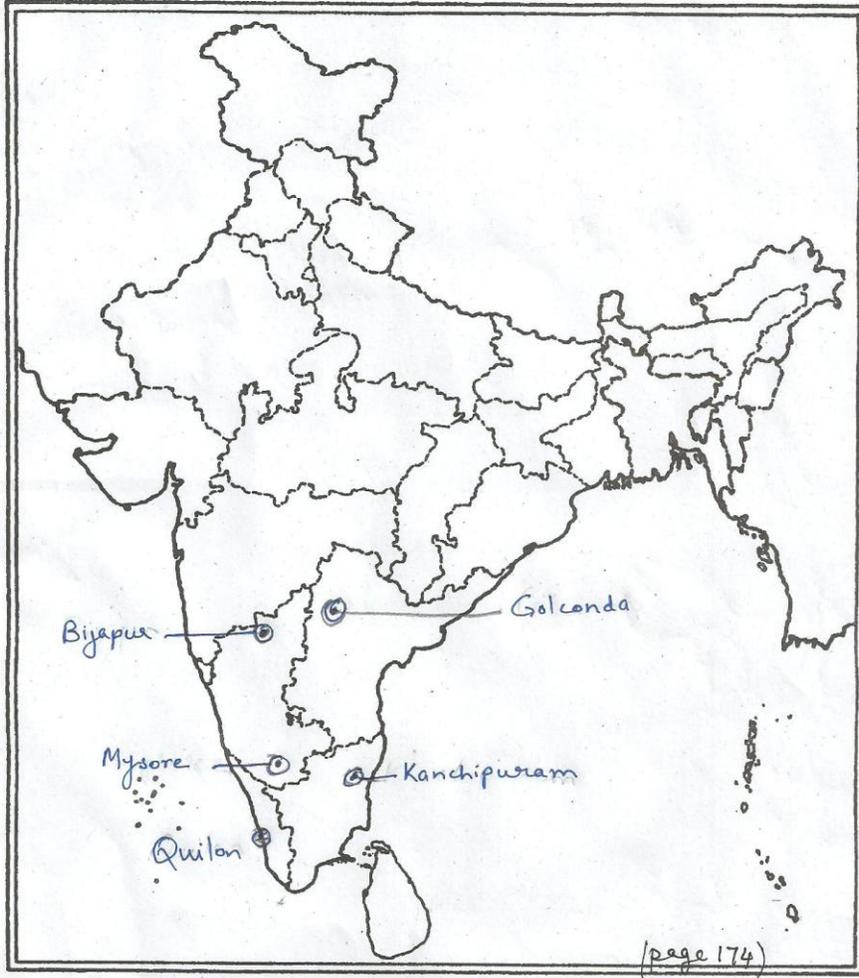
For question no. 20

प्रश्न सं. 20 के लिए

Choice part

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



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)

