

Senior School Certificate Examination
CLASS – XII March – 2010
Marking Scheme – History (Delhi) 61/1/1, 61/1/2, 61/1/3

General Instructions:

1. Please read the following guidelines carefully and seek clarifications from the Head Examiner in case of any doubt. Efforts to reduce subjectivity and bias will be appreciated.
2. Every care has been taken to prepare the Marking Scheme. However it is important to keep in mind that it is neither exhaustive nor exclusive. Full credit should be given to candidates who may also give relevant points other than the ones listed in the Marking Scheme as the answer to the questions. The examiners are requested to use their own knowledge and experience wherever necessary.
3. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answer. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
4. Some of the questions may relate to 'higher order thinking' ability. These questions will be indicated to you separately. These questions are to be evaluated carefully so that the students' understanding / analytical ability may be judged.
5. The Head-Examiners have to go through the first five answer-scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that the evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6. Marking should be neither over strict nor over liberal. Marks should not be deducted for spelling errors, wrong proper names, minor inaccuracies or omissions of detail. No marks be deducted for overshooting word limit.
7. If a candidate answers both the options, both should be read and the better one evaluated.
8. Though break up of value points is given in a number of answers, the examiner may be flexible in marking the different parts, if the answers reflect understanding of the scope of the question.
9. If a question has parts, please award marks in the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left-hand margin and circled. If a question does not have any parts, marks be awarded in the left-hand margin and circled.
10. A full scale of marks 0-100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

Marking Scheme – History Class XII

Delhi 61/1/1

March – 2010

No. of questions on Higher Order Thinking ability

61/1/1	61/1/2	61/1/3
8	7	7
7/9	8/9	8/9
18	18	18
19 or Q.2 & 3	19 All Questions	20 All questions
21 All questions	19 or Q. 2	20 or Q. 2
21 or Q. 2	20 or Q. 2 & 3	21 Q. 2 & 3
34 marks	34 marks	34 marks

Q.No.	Answer/Value points	Marks
<u>PART – A</u>		
1	<p>Page 100, 101 – Book 1</p> <p>Buddha's presence was shown through symbols in the following ways:-</p> <p>a) Empty seat – meditating Buddha b) Stupa – 'mahaparinibbana' c) Wheel – 1st Sermon of Buddha d) Tree represents an event from the life of Buddha e) Any other point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	2
2	<p>Page 197 - Book 2</p> <p>The following factors accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture in the 16th and 17th Centuries:-</p> <p>a) Abundance of cultivable land. b) Availability of labour c) Mobility of Peasants d) Irrigation facility – wells, canals, Persian wheel etc. e) Changes in agricultural techniques. -Iron tipped ploughshare -Drill used for sowing seeds f) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	2
3.	<p>Page 177 - Book 2</p> <p>The following are the most striking features of the geographical location of Vijayanagar –</p> <p>a) Natural basin formed by river Tungabhadra b) Granite hills surrounding the city</p>	2

	<p>c) Numerous streams d) It is an arid zone e) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	
4	<p>Page 327-28 - Book 3 Hill stations were important for the colonial economy in various ways</p> <p>a) Tea and coffee plantations contributed to the revenue for the British economy. b) Immigrant labour found jobs in plantations. c) They developed as tourist destinations which encouraged commercial activities and urbanization. d) Railways connected the hill stations to other areas e) Hill stations became strategic army locations f) They developed as sanitariums g) Summer destinations/capitals of the British in India</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	2
5	<p>Page 341-42 - Book 3 Main characteristics of neo-Gothic style of architecture for public buildings are:-</p> <p>a) Inspired by the churches of northern Europe of medieval period and mid 19th century England. b) High pitched roofs c) Detailed decorations d) Pointed arches e) Secretariat building in Bombay. f) University of Bombay g) High Court building in Bombay h) Victoria Terminus</p> <p>Indians gave money for constructing some of these buildings. E.g. Rajabai Tower</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	2
PART - B		
6.	<p>Page 38-39 - Book 1 Two strategies for increasing agricultural production from the 6th century BCE to 6th Century CE are:-</p> <p>a) Shift to plough agriculture b) Iron-tipped ploughshare c) Introduction of transplantation in Paddy d) Hoe agriculture in hilly tracts e) Use of irrigation methods like wells, tanks and sometimes canals. f) Example of Sudarshan Lake in Gujarat g) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5</p>	5

7.	<p>Page 33-34 - Book 1</p> <p>Communication along both land and riverine routes was vital for the existence of the Mauryan Empire -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Important for trade Important for the movement of army Capital city and other regional centres had to be well connected for effective administration. The army ensured protection and ensured law and order on these routes. Any other point related to the army <p>(The information given in the text is insufficient for this question. The student may be given 5 marks for explaining any of two points mentioned above)</p>	5
8.	<p>Historians usually classified the content on the basis of language of Mahabharata as under:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the language of Mahabharat has been considered as Sanskrit the language used in Mahabharat is far simpler than that of Vedas or the Prashastis. being simpler it was widely under-stood. <p>Content :-</p> <p>Historians classified the content of the present text under two broad heads</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sections that contain stories (narrative) sections that contain prescriptions about social norms (didactic) It includes stories and narrative, often contains a social message. Generally historians agree that the Mahabharat was meant to be a dramatic moving story and that didective portions were added later on. 	5
9.	<p>Page 94 onwards - Book 1</p> <p>Buddhism grew rapidly during and after the lifetime of Buddha because of the following reasons -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> People were dissatisfied with existing religions found Buddhism appealing. The religion laid emphasis on conduct and values. It rejected the superiority based on birth /caste system/ varna system. Emphasized on 'metta' or fellow feeling Emphasized on 'karuna' or compassion Accepted both men and women in the Sangha Laid stress on individual agency in attaining 'nirvana' or salvation Middle path appealed to people 	5

- i) Missionaries propagated Buddhism in central Asia, Sri Lanka and other regions.
- j) Asoka played an important role in spreading Buddhism.
- k) Construction of stupas and other Buddhist structures.
- l) 'Mahayana' and 'hinayana' emerged as two sects of Buddhism

Any 5

PART B – SECTION II

10.	<p>Page 124-25 - Book 2</p> <p>Al-Biruni described caste system in the following manner -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Al-Biruni compared caste system in India to social systems in other places and said that it was not unique to India. b) Accepted Brahmanical description of the caste system c) Disapproved of the notion of pollution, called it contrary to the laws of nature. d) He observed that in practice, the different varnas lived together and mixed with each other in towns and villages. <p>(Any two points to be assessed)</p>	5
11.	<p>Page 191 and enter chapter – Book 2</p> <p>The buildings of Vijayanagar tell us the following about how spaces were organized :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fortifications tell us about the defence requirements and military preparedness. b) Temples tell us about religious ideas and practices. c) Irrigation canals and reservoirs tell us about the status of agriculture. d) The bazaars gives us information about the economic activities. e) Students may also give examples of other structures, sacred centre, royal centre, 'mahanavami dibba', Hajara Rama temple and Virupaksha temple ... etc. and build on the answer. <p>(To be assessed overall)</p>	5
12	<p>Parts of theme 8 and theme 9 - Book 2</p> <p>Jalaluddin Akbar is considered the greatest of all Mughal emperors because of the following reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expansion and conquests made by him b) Composition of nobility c) Court procedures, honours and etiquette d) Foreign policy e) Tolerant religious outlook of Akbar f) 'Din-I-Ilahi' g) 'sulh-i-kul' 	5

	<p>Page 161 – Book 2 2nd Part</p> <p>He described the ultimate reality in the following manner:</p> <p>a) Allah, Ram, Rahim, Hazrat, Pir are different names of the same ultimate reality</p> <p>b) He used terms like 'Allah', 'nirakar', 'brahman', 'Atman'</p> <p>c) He used words like 'shabda', 'shunya from vedntic traditions</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1+1+1 = 3</p>	<p>3 5+3=8</p>
OR	<p>Page 146 - 147</p> <p>Lingayats were –</p> <p>a) It was a religious movement in Karnataka</p> <p>b) led by Basavanna</p> <p>c) Lingayats were also known as Virashaivas.</p> <p>d) They wore the 'linga' in a loop over their left shoulder</p> <p>e) They worshipped Shiva in the 'linga' form</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>Page 147</p> <p>Contribution in social and religious fields –</p> <p>a) Some Lingayats who were worshipped were 'jangamas' or wandering monks.</p> <p>b) They buried their dead and did not cremate them as the Dharmashastras prescribed.</p> <p>c) They believed that the Lingaya after their death they would be united with Shiva.</p> <p>d) They did not believe in rebirth</p> <p>e) They encouraged certain practices like post-puberty marriage and remarriage of widows. These were in defiance of Dharmashastras.</p> <p>f) Their sayings or vachanas are composed in Kannada language.</p> <p>g) Their followers came from the low castes and marginalised groups</p> <p>h) They opposed rituals</p> <p>i) They rejected idol worship</p> <p>j) They challenged caste system and the idea of pollution attached to it.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 6</p>	<p>6</p>
18	<p>Page 365-66 and 394 - Book 3</p> <p>'Finest hour' of Gandhiji in the months after independence:-</p> <p>a) Gandhiji toured the riot torn areas – Bengal, Delhi.</p> <p>b) He tried to restore communal harmony</p> <p>c) He visited refugee camps to console victims of partition.</p> <p>d) He looked after the welfare/rights of minorities</p>	<p>8</p>

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18	<p>Page 365-66 and 394 - Book 3</p> <p>'Finest hour' of Gandhiji in the months after independence:-</p> <p>a) Gandhiji toured the riot torn areas – Bengal, Delhi.</p> <p>b) He tried to restore communal harmony</p> <p>c) He visited refugee camps to console victims of partition.</p> <p>d) He looked after the welfare/rights of minorities</p>	<p>8</p>

15	<p>Pages 317 and 318 - Book 3</p> <p>Towns built by Mughals were famous because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Important towns were Agra, Delhi and Lahore Concentration of population Monumental buildings Imperial grandeur and wealth – symbolized status and prestige Centres of administration Residences of 'mansabdars' and 'jagirdars' A variety of services were available – exclusive handicrafts Grains, vegetables and fruits from countryside came to the cities Fortification around the cities and gates Gardens, mosques, palaces, rest houses (Sarais) Any other point 	5
16	<p>Pages 386-391 – Book 3</p> <p>Demand for Pakistan was formalized gradually in the following manner:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The 1940 resolution of the Muslim League demanded a measure of autonomy for muslim dominated areas of India. This resolution was vague about the creation of Pakistan. Muhammad Iqbal in the 1930s had spoken of a need for a northwest Indian Muslim state and not a new country. After 1945, Jinnah and Muslim League continued to demand Pakistan. No compromise could be reached between the congress and muslim league in the negotiations (cabinet mission etc.) The league emerged as the sole spokesman of the Muslims after their victory in Muslim majority areas in the 1946 elections. The league demanded partition and Pakistan by organizing 'Direct Action Day' in 1946. 	5
PART – C		
17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kabir is one of the most outstanding example of a poet saint of Nirgun Dhara Kabir's verses have been compiled in three distinct traditions-Kabir Bijak, Kabir Granthavali. Many of his compositions have been found in the Adi Granth Sahib. He had taken some terms drawn from yogic traditions Diverse and some times conflicting ideas have been expressed in these poems. He was initiated into bhakti by Guru Ramananda Kabir had used the words Guru & Satguru. He did not believe in idol worship 	5

	<p>Page 161 – Book 2 2nd Part</p> <p>He described the ultimate reality in the following manner:</p> <p>a) Allah, Ram, Rahim, Hazrat, Pir are different names of the same ultimate reality</p> <p>b) He used terms like 'Allah', 'nirakar', 'brahman', 'Atman'</p> <p>c) He used words like 'shabda', 'shunya from vedntic traditions</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1+1+1 = 3</p>	<p>3 5+3=8</p>
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	<p>e) He remained undeterred by the criticism of others.</p> <p>f) He sacrificed his life for the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity</p> <p>g) He used the method of prayer meetings and fasting to bring peace.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Assess overall)</p>	
OR	<p>Page 347-355 – Book 3</p> <p>Gandhiji transformed Indian nationalism by 1922 in the following ways -</p> <p>a) In the BHU speech of 1916, he called the Indian national movement as an elitist movement and appealed for making it a mass movement</p> <p>b) He had a vision of a mass movement which included the ordinary peasants and the common man.</p> <p>c) His moral philosophy of 'satya', 'ahimsa' and 'satyagraha' could be easily adopted.</p> <p>d) He brought in low caste, students, and women into the movement.</p> <p>e) He led by example, using simple language, simplicity in dress and life style.</p> <p>f) He travelled around India, interacted with and understood the common people.</p> <p>g) His early satyagrahas were at Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda.</p> <p>h) He organized the nation wide "Rowlatt Satyagraha"</p> <p>i) The concept of non-cooperation, was used to bring masses into national movement.</p> <p>g) The idea of Khilafat was included in the Non-cooperation Movement to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity.</p> <p>k) The ideas of 'charkha', village industries and 'khadi' appealed to people and thus attacked British economic interest.</p> <p>l) He used boycott and 'swadeshi', public bonfire of British goods, picketing of liquor and foreign goods shop as methods of protest.</p> <p>m) He set up new branches of INC and Prajamandal membership increased.</p> <p>n) Prosperous businessmen and industrialists contributed towards the national movement under his leadership.</p> <p>o) The emergence of Gandhian nationalism between 1917-22</p> <p>p) He fought against untouchability, child marriage.</p> <p>q) He spread his ideas through his writings and publications.</p> <p>(The students should give 4 points in detail or discuss 8 points)</p>	8
	PART D	
	Source based questions	
19.	<u>Proper social roles</u>	3
	i) Yes, Drona's action was justified.	

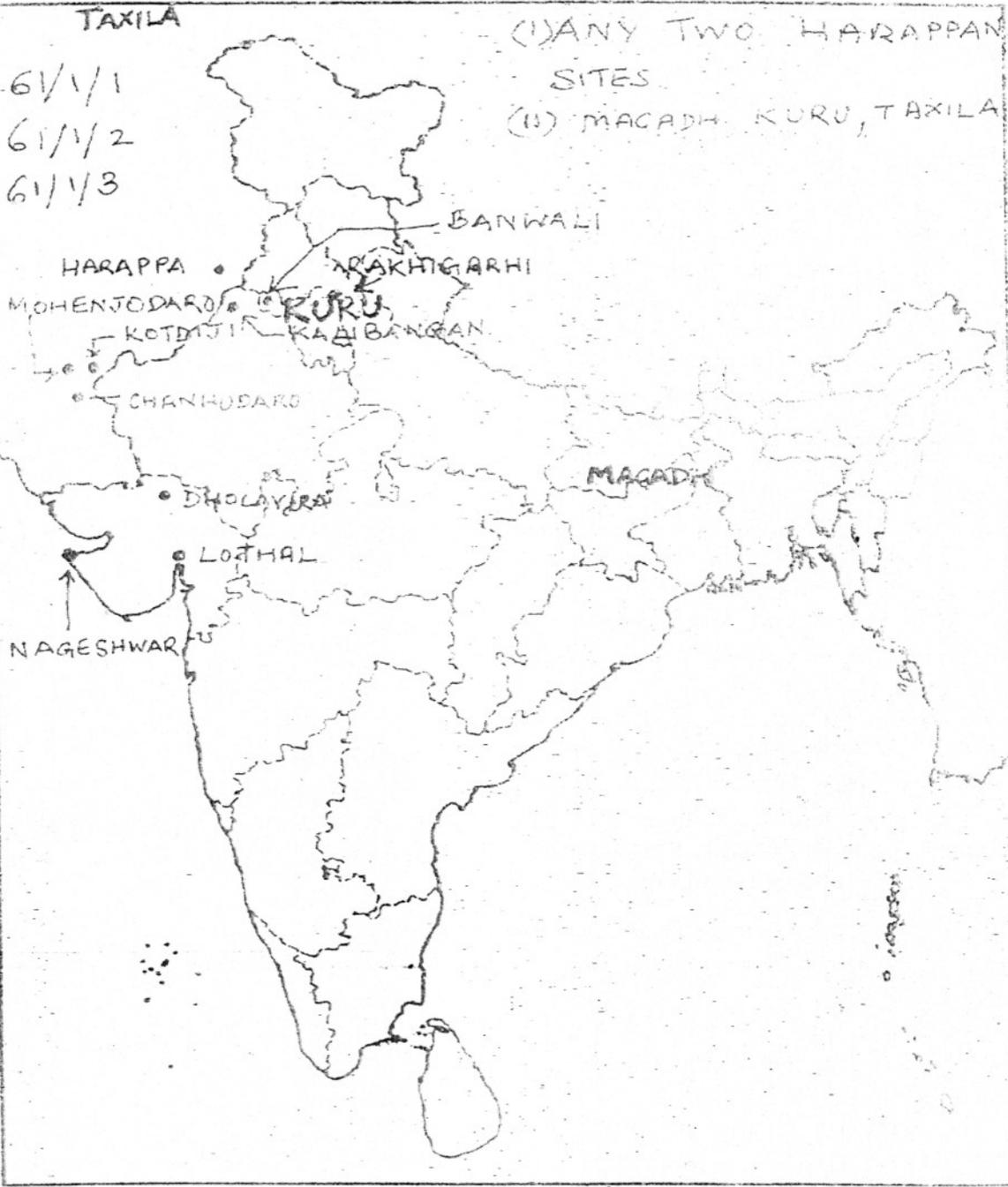
	<p>a) He was following the norms laid down by the Dharmashastras</p> <p>b) Nishadas had no right to acquire archery skills or receive gurukul education according to Dharmashastras</p> <p>c) The concept of 'guru dakshina' was socially accepted at that time</p> <p>d) any other argument</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Assess overall)</p>	
	<p>ii) No, Drona's action was not justified</p> <p>a) Ekalavya was from a hunting community and should have been allowed to practice and learn archery.</p> <p>b) Taking away his thumb was not justified and was inhuman.</p> <p>c) It seems Drona took the thumb as 'guru dakshina' because he could not allow anyone to surpass Arjuna as an archer</p> <p>d) Any other argument</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Assess overall)</p>	3
	<p>2) Character of Ekalavya –</p> <p>a) A nishada (Hunter community)</p> <p>b) A great archer</p> <p>c) A keen and disciplined learner</p> <p>d) A great achiever</p> <p>e) Humble, respectful and obedient towards his 'assumed' acharya, (Drona)</p> <p>f) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3</p>	2
	<p>3) Ekalavya did not repent because he cut off his thumb unhesitatingly and offered it to Dronacharya, his assumed teacher.</p> <p>2nd opinion After giving his thumb, he repented because he was no longer as fast an archer as he was before.</p>	
OR	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Draupadi's question</u></p> <p>(1) The following message goes off after reading this episode</p> <p>a) Women were considered inferior.</p> <p>b) Women were controlled by men.</p> <p>c) They were treated as commodities.</p> <p>d) Women, like Draupadi, did question Yudhisthira when a situation arose and finally Draupadi not only was able to secure her own and other's freedom as well.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1</p>	2
	<p>2) Any one view supported with meaningful arguments should be given marks</p> <p>- It may be noted that the students may not agree with either of the arguments</p>	2
	<p>3) Status of women then and now :</p>	3

	<p>i) 'Stridhana' and limited access to property in the ancient time / economic independence and property rights today</p> <p>ii) Dependence on father/husband/son earlier and independent existence possible for women today</p> <p>iii) No access to education/ role in public sphere today</p> <p>iv) Gender segregation common earlier and no longer so visible now.</p> <p>v) Women were controlled earlier and are empowered now.</p> <p>vi) Political rights available to women now and Dharmashastras called them as inferior earlier.</p> <p>vii) Any other</p>	Any 3
20	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Classification of lands under Akbar</u></p> <p>(1) A brief explanation of land classification.</p> <p>(i) Polaj – Cultivated annually for each crop in succession, never left fallow.</p> <p>(ii) Parauti – left out of cultivation for a time to recover its strength.</p> <p>(iii) Chachar – land that is left fallow for three or four years.</p> <p>(iv) Banjar – land that has been left uncultivated for five years or more</p>	1x4 = 4
	<p>(2) Revenue for the first two types of land was fixed in the following ways:</p> <p>- these two types of land (Polaj and Parauti) existed as good, middling and bad type of land. The produce of each sort was added together and a third of this represented the medium or average produce. One third of this was taken as tax.</p>	2
	<p>(3) Students may give their own suggestions and they should be awarded marks if relevant. E.g.</p> <p>i) The economic status of the peasants should be considered and their capacity to pay should be considered</p> <p>ii) Expenditure on land should be considered</p> <p>iii) Crops grown on the land should be considered</p> <p>iv) Peasants should not be exploited</p> <p>v) The taxation system is too complicated and the peasants should be charged only 10% of produce as tax</p>	2
OR	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Kings and Traders</u></p> <p>(1) A king should improve the harbours of his kingdom because:-</p> <p>i) It would encourage commerce</p> <p>ii) It would help in the easy import of horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles.</p>	2
	<p>(2) Foreign sailors should be looked after in a suitable manner because this would make them comfortable and inclined to</p>	3

	associate with Vijayanagara in trade.	
	(3) The consequence of such an attitude toward sailors would be that they would attach themselves with the Kingdom. They will be encouraged to trade with Vijayanagara and articles like elephants and good horses would never go to the enemy kingdoms.	3
21.	<u>We are not going just to copy</u>	2
	1) The American Constitution was finalized after the Fathers of the Nation met and prepared a constitution. (Any other point) Its results were that it stood the test of time for more than a century and a half and it resulted in the creation of a great nation. (Any other point)	2
	2) Nehru's determination to pass the Constitution shows that he had the confidence that the Constituent Assembly would continue its work despite all difficulties that it might face. (any other point) Two difficulties that were faced by the Constituent Assembly include:- i) The Constitution was being prepared while the British still remained in India. ii) Debate over language issue. iii) Debate over reservation issue iv) Debate over power sharing between centre and state v) Debate over rights of women vi) Any other point	1 3
	Any two	3
OR	<u>That is very good, Sir – bold words, noble words</u>	
	1. Somnath Lahiri congratulated Pandit Nehru because: a) He had given expression to the spirit of the Indian people in his speech stating that British imposition will not be acceptable in the Constitution making process.	2
	2) The British did not frame the Constitution before hand because i) British wanted to control all aspects of administration, finance and army when the Constitution was being made. ii) They wanted India to be dependent on them iii) They wanted final decision-making power in their hands iv) They could threaten India with division.	3
	3) The views of Sardar Patel were – a) We do not have freedom or independence to work out our plans. b) We can only fight among ourselves. c) He wanted immediate declaration of independence for India d) He wanted the Interim Government to call upon people to stop	3

REFER TO PAGES - 2 & 30
BOOK - 1

Outline Map of India (Political)
भारत का रेखा मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



यहाँ से काटें
Cut Here
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यहाँ से काटें
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Outline Map of India (Political)

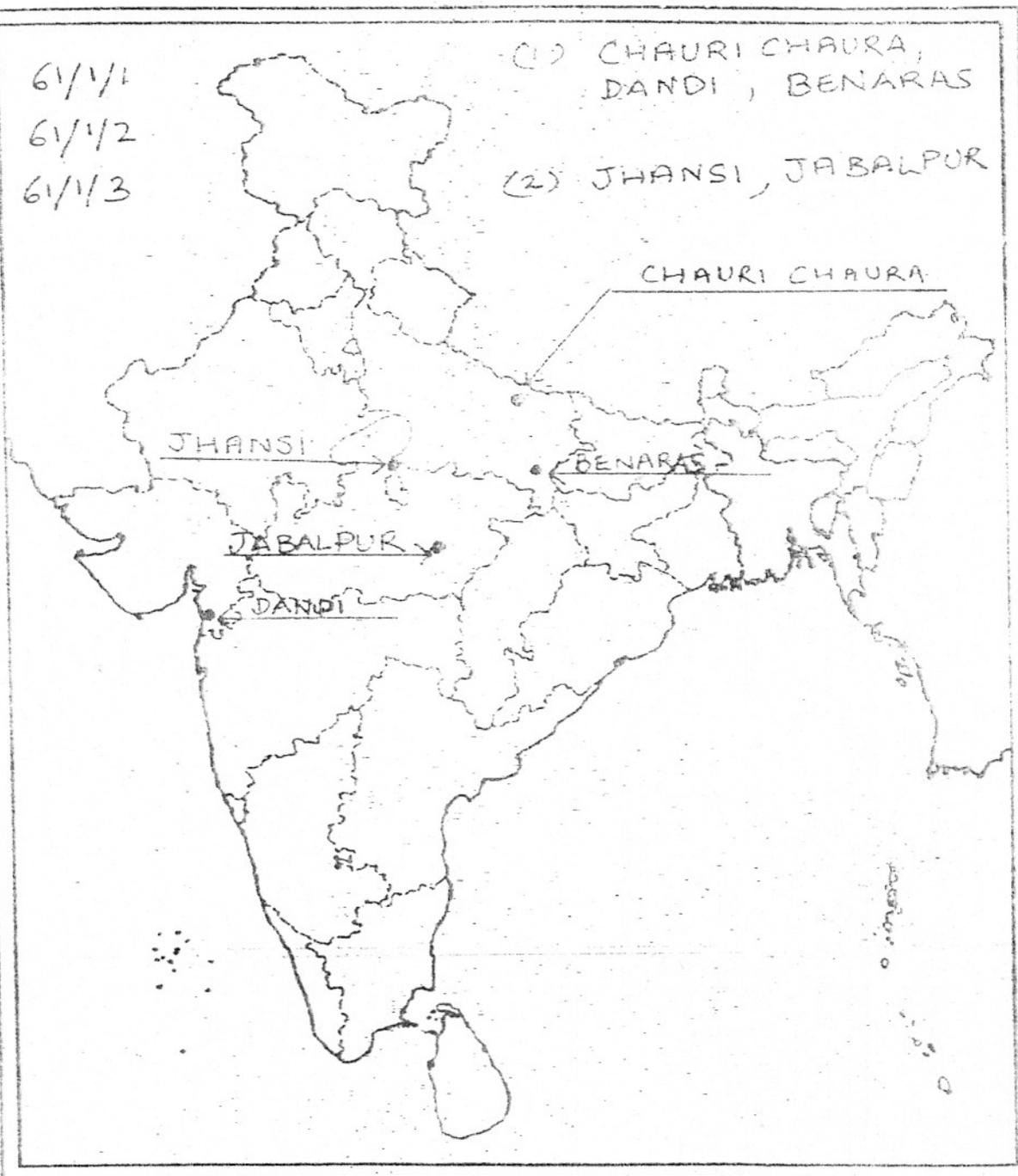
भारत का रेखा मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

22 - OR

(1) CHAURI CHAURA,
DANDI, BENARAS

(2) JHANSI, JABALPUR

61/1/1
61/1/2
61/1/3



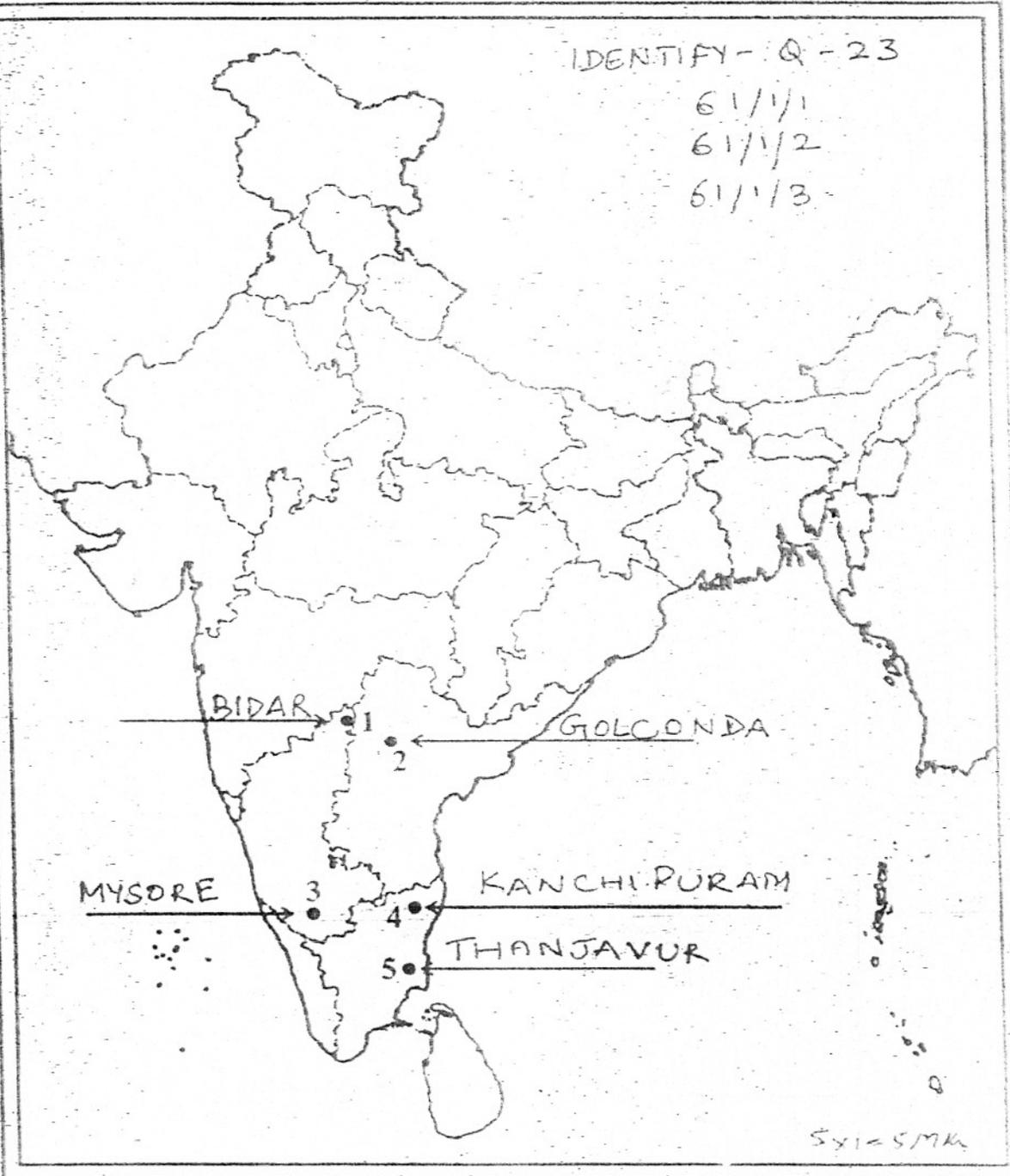
REFER TO PAGE - 174
BOOK - 2

IDENTIFY - Q - 23

61/1/1

61/1/2

61/1/3



5x1 = 5/MK

**Marking Scheme – History Class XII
Delhi 61/1/2**

No. of questions on Higher Order Thinking ability

61/1/1	61/1/2	61/1/3
8	7	7
7/9	8/9	8/9
18	18	18
19 or Q.2 & 3	19 All Questions	20 All questions
21 All questions	19 or Q. 2	20 or Q. 2
21 or Q. 2	20 or Q. 2 & 3	21 Q. 2 & 3
<hr/> 34 marks <hr/>	<hr/> 34 marks <hr/>	<hr/> 34 marks <hr/>

Q.No.	Answers/View points	Marks
1	<p>Page 92 - Book 1</p> <p>The social groups from where Buddha's followers came were:</p> <p>a) Kings b) Wealthy men c) 'Gahapatis' d) Merchants e) Untouchables f) Craftsmen g) Workers h) Slaves</p> <p align="right">(Any 2)</p>	2
2.	<p>Page 205 - Book 2</p> <p>Village artisans were compensated by villagers for their services in the following manner -</p> <p>a) Share in the harvests was given b) Allotting them a piece of land c) Jajmani system – where goods were paid for services or a daily allowance and food was given. d) Cash remuneration was given</p> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	2
3	<p>Page 179-183 - Book 2</p> <p>Buildings that have survived in the royal capital tell us the following –</p> <p>a) Existence of 60 temples tell us religion was important b) The rulers established themselves by associating with temples/gods. c) The statue of kings found in temples tell us about divinity attached to kings. d) There were a large number of palaces which were not</p>	2

	<p>associated with religious functions.</p> <p>e) In 'mahanavami dibba', rituals of Mahanavami celebration were observed.</p> <p>f) Lotus mahal may have been a council chamber where the king met his ministers.</p> <p>g) Hazara Rama temple is associated with Ramayana</p> <p>h) These buildings were constructed by kings/Nayaks, etc.</p> <p>i) Any other point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 2)</p>	
4	<p>Page 323 – Book 3</p> <p>Introduction of railways brought about the following changes in the fortune of towns –</p> <p>a) The towns functioned as collection depots for raw materials.</p> <p>b) They became entry points for British manufactured goods.</p> <p>c) Urbanization and migration of workers occurred.</p> <p>d) They emerged as centre of railway workshops and railway colonies.</p> <p>e) Mirzapur, a cotton collection centre was replaced with Bombay when a railway link was established to the latter.</p> <p>f) Railway towns like Jamalpur, Bareilly, Waltair etc. emerged.</p> <p>g) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2
5	<p>Page 340 - Book 3</p> <p>Characteristics of neo-classical style of architecture –</p> <p>a) Construction of geometrical structures</p> <p>b) Lofty pillars</p> <p>c) Originally from ancient Rome</p> <p>d) Made popular during Renaissance</p> <p>e) Suitable for tropical weather</p> <p>f) Town Hall, Elphinstone Circle, Horniman Circle</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2
PART B – SECTION 1		
6.	<p>Page 6 - Book 1</p> <p>The most distinctive feature of Harappan urban centres</p> <p>a) Town planning</p> <p>b) Sanitation system</p> <p>c) Drainage system</p> <p>d) Roads cutting at right angles (Grid pattern)</p> <p>e) Layout of Houses</p> <p>f) Market places</p> <p>g) Use of weights and measures</p> <p>h) Citadel and Lower Town</p> <p>i) Granaries, Great Bath and other public buildings</p> <p>j) Seals and other terracotta objects</p> <p>k) Evidence of crafts – weaving, carpentry, bead work, wool, gold and other items.</p>	5

- l) Evidence of inland trade
- m) Evidence of overseas trade
- n) Any other point

(Any five)

7. Historians usually classified the content on the basis of language of Mahabharata as under:-

- (i) the language of Mahabharat has been considered as Sanskrit
- (ii) the language used in Mahabharat is far simpler than that of Vedas or the Prashastis.
- (iii) being simpler it was widely under-stood.

Content :

Historians classified the content of the present text under two broad heads

- (i) sections that contain stories (narrative)
- (ii) sections that contain prescriptions about social norms (didactic) It includes stories and narrative, often contains a social message. Generally historians agree that the Mahabharat was meant to be a dramatic moving story and that didective portions were added later on.

8 Page 94 onwards - Book 1
Buddhism grew rapidly during and after the lifetime of Buddha because of the following reasons -

- a) People dissatisfied with existing religions found Buddhism appealing.
- b) The religion laid emphasis on conduct and values.
- c) It rejected the superiority based on birth /caste system/ varna system.
- d) Emphasized on 'metta' or fellow feeling
- e) Emphasized on 'karuna' or compassion
- f) Accepted both men and women in the Sangha.
- g) Laid stress on individual agency in attaining nirvana or salvation
- h) Middle path appealed to people
- i) Missionaries propogated Buddhism in central Asia, Sri Lanka and other regions.
- j) Asoka played an important role in spreading Buddhism.

	<p>k) Construction of stupas and other Buddhist structures. l) 'Mahayana' and 'hinayana' emerged as two sects of Buddhism</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5</p>	
9	<p>Page 33-34 - Book 1 Communication along both land and riverine routes was vital for the existence of the Mauryan Empire -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Important for trade Important for the movement of army Capital city and other regional centres had to be well connected for effective administration. The army ensured protection and ensured law and order on these routes. Any other point related to the army <p>(The information given in the text is insufficient for this question. The student may be given 5 marks for explaining any of two points mentioned above)</p>	5
SECTION II		
10	<p>Page 135 - Book 2 Ibn Batuta described slavery in the following ways –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Slaves were bought and sold in the market. Slaves were given as gifts. Slaves were trained as dancers. Female slaves danced in royal weddings. Female slaves were used as domestic labour. Slaves were used as spies and escorts. Slavery was considered normal by Ibn Batuta. Services of slaves were used to carry palanquins etc. Any other point <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 5)</p>	5
11	<p>Parts of theme 8 and theme 9 - Book 2 Jalaluddin Akbar is considered the greatest of all Mughal emperors because of the following reasons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion and conquests made by him Composition of nobility Court procedures, honours and etiquettes Foreign policy Tolerant religious outlook of Akbar 'Din-I-Illahi' 'sulh-i-kul' Abolition of 'jizya' Ideal of Kingship Land revenue system Mansabdari system Commissioning of chronicles (Ain-i-Akbari) 	5

	(Any other relevant point related to Akbar) (Students may discuss any 5 points)	
12	<p>Page 191 and enter chapter – Book 2</p> <p>The buildings of Vijayanagar tell us the following about how spaces were organized:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fortifications tell us about the defence requirements and military preparedness. Temples tell us about religious ideas and practices. Irrigation canals and reservoirs tell us about the status of agriculture. The bazaars gives us information about the economic activities. Students may also give examples of other structures sacred centre, royal centre, 'mahanavami dibba', Hajara Rama temple and Virupaksha temple ... etc. and build on the answer. <p>(To be assessed overall)</p>	5
SECTION III		
13	<p>Page 317 and 318 - Book 3</p> <p>Towns built by Mughals were famous because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Important towns were Agra, Delhi and Lahore Concentration of population Monumental buildings Imperial grandeur and wealth – symbolized status and prestige Centres of administration Residences of 'mansabdars' and 'jagirdars' A variety of services were available – exclusive handicrafts Grains, vegetables and fruits from countryside came to the cities Fortification around the cities and gates Gardens, mosques, palaces, rest houses (Sarais) Any other point <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5</p>	5
14	<p>Page 299, 300 - Book 3</p> <p>The relationship of the Indian sepoys with their white officers in the years preceding 1857 revolt –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Initially white officers had friendly relations with the sepoys. They participated in wrestling, fencing etc. with sepoys. They were fluent in Hindustani language and culture. In 1840s, this started changing . They treated Indian sepoys as racially inferior. They displayed racial superiority. They used abuse and physical violence against Indian sepoys. The Indian sepoys were given poor pay and leave was not sanctioned to them. 	5

	<p>i) Their promotion avenues remained limited.</p> <p>j) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 5)</p>	
15	<p>Page 275-278</p> <p>The ryots felt injustice at the refusal of money lenders to extend loans after 1830s because of the following factors -</p> <p>a) Around this time, the prices of agricultural products fell, reducing income of peasants.</p> <p>b) There was a famine</p> <p>c) There was large scale death of human population and cattle.</p> <p>d) Acute poverty</p> <p>e) The peasants borrowed and were unable to pay back loans.</p> <p>f) The peasant debt mounted</p> <p>g) The peasants had to pay high rentals for the land.</p> <p>h) Taxation under Ryotwari system was high and collection was rigid.</p> <p>i) Peasants paid high interests on the borrowed money.</p> <p>j) The peasants were exploited by the money lenders.</p> <p>k) The peasants lost their lands and cattle to the moneylenders.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 5)</p>	5
16	<p>Pages 383, 385 - Book 3</p> <p>Communal identities were consolidated by the following developments –</p> <p>a) In the 1920s and 1930s, there was growing tension between Hindus and Muslims.</p> <p>b) The Muslims were angry when music was played around the mosques.</p> <p>c) Arya Samaj started the 'Shuddhi Movement'</p> <p>d) The 'cow protection Movement' was started by Hindus.</p> <p>e) The 'tabligh' and 'tanzim' Movements were spread by muslims</p> <p>f) Communal riots deepened differences.</p> <p>g) Religious identities got politicized where communities tried to promote their interests by demanding favours from the government.</p> <p>h) Government used these to divide the people.</p> <p>i) Any other point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 5)</p>	5
17	<p>Page 365-66 and 394 - Book 3</p> <p>'Finest hour' of Gandhiji in the months after independence:-</p> <p>a) Gandhiji toured the riot torn areas – Bengal, Delhi.</p> <p>b) He tried to restore communal harmony</p> <p>c) He visited refugee camps to console victims of partition.</p> <p>d) He looked after the welfare/rights of minorities</p> <p>e) He remained undeterred by the criticism of others.</p>	8

	<p>f) He sacrificed his life for the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity.</p> <p>g) He used the method of prayer meetings and fasting to bring peace.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Assess overall)</p>	
OR	<p>Page 347-355 – Book 3</p> <p>Gandhiji transformed Indian nationalism by 1922 in the following ways -</p> <p>a) In the BHU speech of 1916, he called the Indian national movement as an elitist movement and appealed for making it a mass movement</p> <p>b) He had a vision of a mass movement which included the ordinary peasants and the common man.</p> <p>c) His moral philosophy of 'satya', 'ahimsa' and 'satyagraha' could be easily adopted.</p> <p>d) He brought in low caste, students, and women into the movement.</p> <p>e) He led by example, using simple language, simplicity in dress and life style.</p> <p>f) He travelled around India, interacted with and understood the common people.</p> <p>g) His early satyagrahas were at Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda.</p> <p>h) He organized the nation wide "Rowlatt Satyagraha"</p> <p>i) The concept of non-cooperation, was used to bring masses into national movement.</p> <p>g) The idea of Khilafat was included in the Non-cooperation Movement to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity.</p> <p>k) The ideas of 'charkha', village industries and 'khadi' appealed to people and thus attacked British economic interest.</p> <p>l) He used boycott and 'swadeshi', public bonfire of British goods, picketing of liquor and foreign goods shop as methods of protest.</p> <p>m) He set up new branches of INC and Prajamandal membership increased.</p> <p>n) Prosperous businessmen and industrialists contributed towards the national movement under his leadership.</p> <p>o) The emergence of Gandhian nationalism between 1917-22</p> <p>p) He fought against untouchability, child marriage.</p> <p>q) He spread his ideas through his writings and publications.</p> <p>(The students should give 4 points in detail or 8 points)</p>	8
18	<p>Page 161-62 - Book 2</p> <p>The teachings of Kabir</p> <p>a) 'Nirguna' Bhakti</p> <p>b) Denounced idol worship</p> <p>c) Rejected caste distinctions</p>	8

	<p>d) Opposed orthodoxy and rituals e) Belief in one God f) Attacked Hindu polytheism g) Recommended chanting god's name (zikr and nam-simaran) h) Love for god (ishq) i) Emphasized on personal devotion (Bhakti) to God.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 6</p>	
	<p>Page 161 – Book 2 2nd Part He described the ultimate reality in the following manner a) Allah, Ram, Rahim, Hazrat, Pir are different names of the same ultimate reality b) He used terms like 'Allah', 'nirakar', 'Brahman', 'Atman' c) He used words like 'shabda', 'shunya'</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	2
OR	<p>Lingayats were – a) It was a religious movement in Karnataka b) led by Basavanna c) Lingayats were also known as Virashaivas. d) They wore the 'linga' in a loop over their left shoulder. e) They worshipped Shiva in the 'linga' form</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	2
	<p>Page 147 - Book 2 Contribution in social and religious fields – a) Some Lingayats who were worshipped were 'jangamas' or wandering monks. b) They buried their dead and did not cremate them as the Dharmashastras prescribed. c) They believed that the Lingaya after their death they would be united with Shiva. d) They did not believe in rebirth e) They encouraged certain practices like post-puberty marriage and remarriage of widows. These were in defiance of Dharmashastras. f) Their sayings or vachanas are composed in Kannada language. g) Their followers came from the low castes and marginalised groups. h) They opposed rituals. i) They rejected idol worship. j) They challenged caste system and the idea of pollution attached to it.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 6</p>	6

PART - D		
Source based questions		
19	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>We are not going just to copy</u></p> <p>1) –i) The American Constitution was finalized after the Fathers of the Nation met and prepared a constitution. ii) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any one</p> <p>2) i) Its results were that it stood the test of time for more than a century and a half and it resulted in the creation of a great nation. ii) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1</p>	2+2
	<p>2) Nehru's determination to pass the Constitution shows that he had the confidence that the Constituent Assembly would continue its work despite all difficulties that it might face. (any other point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1</p> <p>Two difficulties that were faced by the Constituent Assembly include:-</p> <p>i) The Constitution was being prepared while the British still remained in India. ii) Debate over language issue. iii) Debate over reservation issue iv) Debate over power sharing between centre and state v) Debate over rights of women vi) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1</p>	3+1
OR	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>That is very good, Sir – bold words, noble words</u></p> <p>1) Somnath Lahiri congratulated Pandit Nehru because He had given expression to the spirit of the Indian people in his speech stating that British imposition will not be acceptable in the Constitution making process.</p>	2
	<p>2) The British did not frame the Constitution before hand because</p> <p>i) British wanted to control all aspects of administration, finance and army when the Constitution was being made. ii) They wanted India to be dependent on them iii) They wanted final decision-making power in their hands iv) They could threaten India with division.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3</p>	3
	<p>3) The views of Sardar Patel were –</p> <p>a) We do not have freedom or independence to work out our plans. b) We can only fight among ourselves.</p>	3

PART - D		
Source based questions		
19	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>We are not going just to copy</u></p> <p>1) –i) The American Constitution was finalized after the Fathers of the Nation met and prepared a constitution. ii) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any one</p> <p>2) i) Its results were that it stood the test of time for more than a century and a half and it resulted in the creation of a great nation. ii) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1</p>	2+2
	<p>2) Nehru's determination to pass the Constitution shows that he had the confidence that the Constituent Assembly would continue its work despite all difficulties that it might face. (any other point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1</p> <p>Two difficulties that were faced by the Constituent Assembly include:-</p> <p>i) The Constitution was being prepared while the British still remained in India. ii) Debate over language issue. iii) Debate over reservation issue iv) Debate over power sharing between centre and state v) Debate over rights of women vi) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1</p>	3+1
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	<p>3) The views of Sardar Patel were –</p> <p>a) We do not have freedom or independence to work out our plans. b) We can only fight among ourselves.</p>	3

	<p>c) He wanted immediate declaration of independence for India.</p> <p>d) He wanted the Interim Government to call upon people to stop fighting among themselves.</p> <p>e) He wanted people to fight for India's independence</p> <p>f) He said that we can resolve our disagreements later</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3</p>	
20	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Proper social roles</u></p> <p>i) Yes, Drona's action was justified.</p> <p>a) He was following the norms laid down by the Dharmashastras</p> <p>b) Nishadas had no right to acquire archery skills or receive gurukul education according to Dharmashastras</p> <p>c) The concept of 'guru dakshina' was socially accepted at that time</p> <p>d) any other argument</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Assess overall)</p>	3
	<p>ii) No, Drona's action was not justified.</p> <p>a) Ekalavya was from a hunting community and should have been allowed to practice and learn archery.</p> <p>b) Taking away his thumb was not justified and was inhuman.</p> <p>c) It seems Drona took the thumb as 'guru dakshina' because he could not allow anyone to surpass Arjuna as an archer.</p> <p>d) Any other argument</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Assess overall)</p>	3
	<p>2) Character of Ekalavya –</p> <p>a) A 'nishada' (Hunter community)</p> <p>b) A great archer</p> <p>c) A keen and disciplined learner</p> <p>d) A great achiever</p> <p>e) Humble, respectful and obedient towards his 'assumed' acharya, (Drona)</p> <p>f) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3</p>	3
	<p>3) Ekalavya did not repent because he cut off his thumb unhesitatingly and offered it to Dronacharya, his assumed teacher.</p> <p>2nd opinion After giving his thumb, he repented because he was no longer as fast an archer as he was before. Marks may be given for any one of the above opinion</p>	2
OR	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Draupadi's question</u></p> <p>(1) The following message goes off after reading this episode</p>	2

	<p>a) Women were considered inferior. b) Women were controlled by men. c) They were treated as commodities. d) Women, like Draupadi, did question Yudhisthira when a situation arose and finally Draupadi not only was able to secure her own and others' freedom as well.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	
	<p>2) Any one view supported with meaningful arguments should be given marks - It may be noted that the students may not agree with either of the arguments</p>	3
	<p>3) Status of women then and now :</p> <p>i) 'Stridhana' and limited access to property in the ancient time / economic independence and property rights today ii) Dependence on father/husband/son earlier and independent existence possible for women today iii) No access to education/ role in public sphere today iv) Gender segregation common earlier and no longer so visible v) Women were controlled earlier and are empowered now. vi) Political rights available to women now and Dharmashastras called them as inferior earlier. vii) Any other</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3</p>	3
21	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Classification of lands under Akbar</u></p> <p>(1) A brief explanation of land classification. (i) Polaj – Cultivated annually for each crop in succession, never left fallow. (ii) Parauti – left out of cultivation for a time to recover its strength. (iii) Chachar – land that is left fallow for three or four years. (iv) Banjar – land that has been left uncultivated for five years or more</p>	4
	<p>(2) Revenue for the first two types of land was fixed in the following ways: - these two types of land (Polaj and Parauti) existed as good, middling and bad type of land. The produce of each sort was added together and a third of this represented the medium or average produce. One third of this was taken as tax. Any 1</p>	2
	<p>(3) Students may give their own suggestions and they should be awarded marks if relevant. E.g. i) The economic status of the peasants should be considered and their capacity to pay should be considered ii) Expenditure on land should be considered iii) Crops grown on the land should be considered</p>	2

	iv) Peasants should not be exploited v) The taxation system is too complicated and the peasants should be charged only 10% of produce as tax	
OR	<u>Kings and Traders</u> (1) A king should improve the harbours of his kingdom because:- i) It would encourage commerce ii) It would help in the easy import of horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles.	2
	(2) Foreign sailors should be looked after in a suitable manner because this would make them comfortable and inclined to associate with Vijayanagara in trade.	3
	(3) The consequence of such an attitude toward sailors would be that they would attach themselves with the Kingdom. They will be encouraged to trade with Vijayanagara and articles like elephants and good horses would never go to the enemy kingdoms.	3
	PART – E	
22	Map attached – Book 1	5
OR	Map attached – Book 3	
23	Map attached – Book 2	5
	For blind candidates – in lieu of map Q. 22	
22	Page 33 – Book 1 i) Places of major rock edicts 1. Girnar 2. Sopara 3. Sannati 4. Jaugada 5. Sisupalgarh 6. Kalsi 7. Mansehra 8. Shahbazgarhi 9. Kandahar Any other correct answer	2
	Any 2	
22	Page 33 – Book 1 ii) Places of Pillar inscriptions – 1. Sanchi 2. Gujarra 3. Meerut 4. Topra 5. Kausambi 6. Ahraura 7. Sarnath 8. Sasaram 9. Lauriya Araraj 10. Lauria Nandangarh 11. Rampurva 12. Nigali sagar 13. Rummindei (Lumbini) Any other correct option.	3
	Mention any 3	
OR	Page 297 - Book 3 Rajya/Territories under British control in 1857 – - Punjab, Peshawar, Panipat, Delhi, Lucknow, Awadh, Benaras, Allahabad, Patna, Bihar, Bengal, Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Masulipatnam, Madras, Arcot, Fort St. David, Madurai, Poona Bombay, Maharashtra, Sind, any other Any other correct answer	5
	Mention any 5	

23

Page 174 - Book 2

5

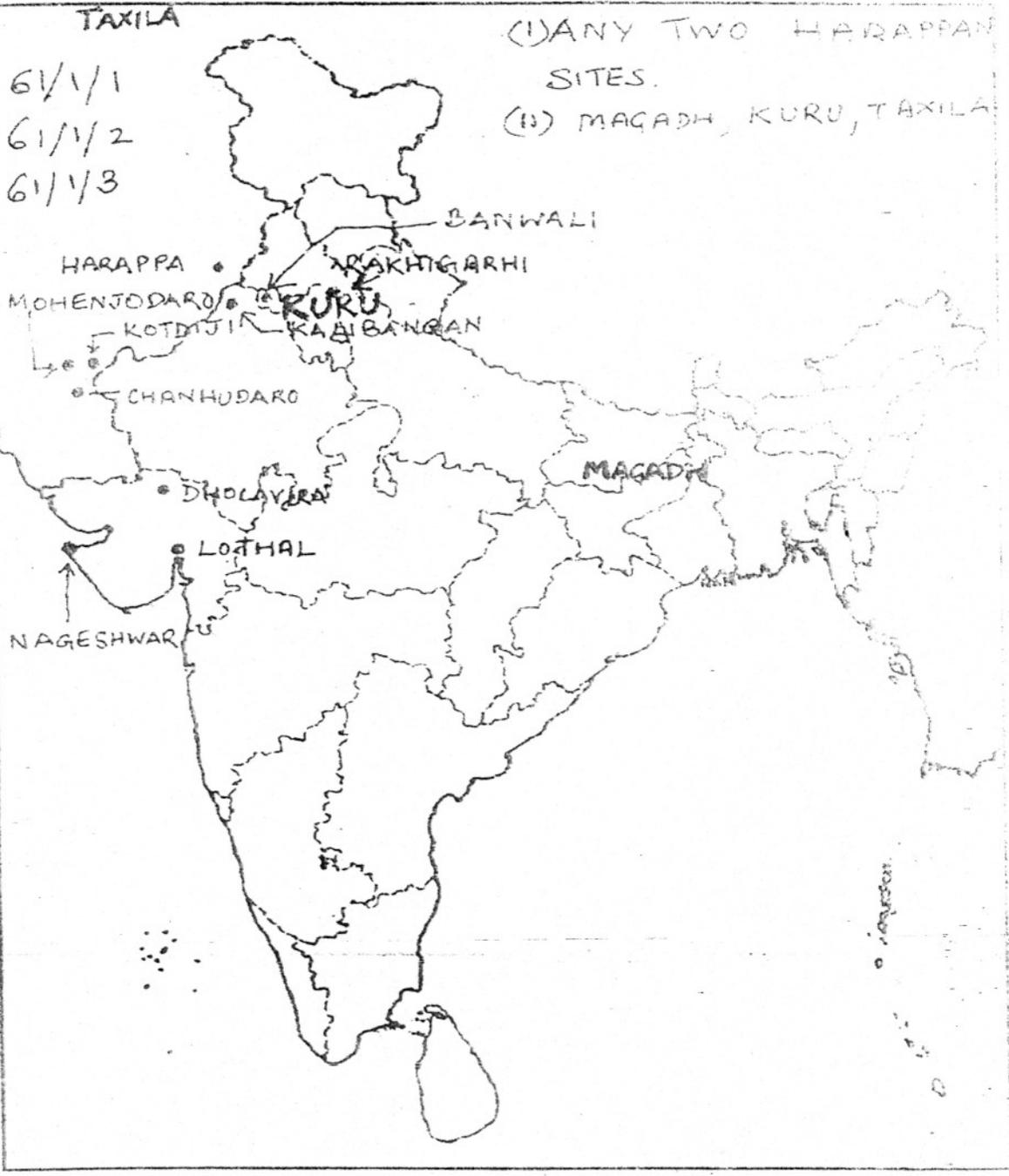
Places in South India during 14th to 18th century

- Bidar, Golconda, Bijapur, Vijayanagar, Ikkeri, Chitradurga, Kolar, Chandragiri, Kanchipuram, Gingee, Chidambaram, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Quilon. Any other correct option.

Any 5

REFER TO PAGES - 2 & 30
BOOK - 1

Outline Map of India (Political)
भारत का रेखा गणचित्र (राजनीतिक)



Map for Q. No. 22
प्रश्न संख्या 22 के लिए मानचित्र

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

22 - OR

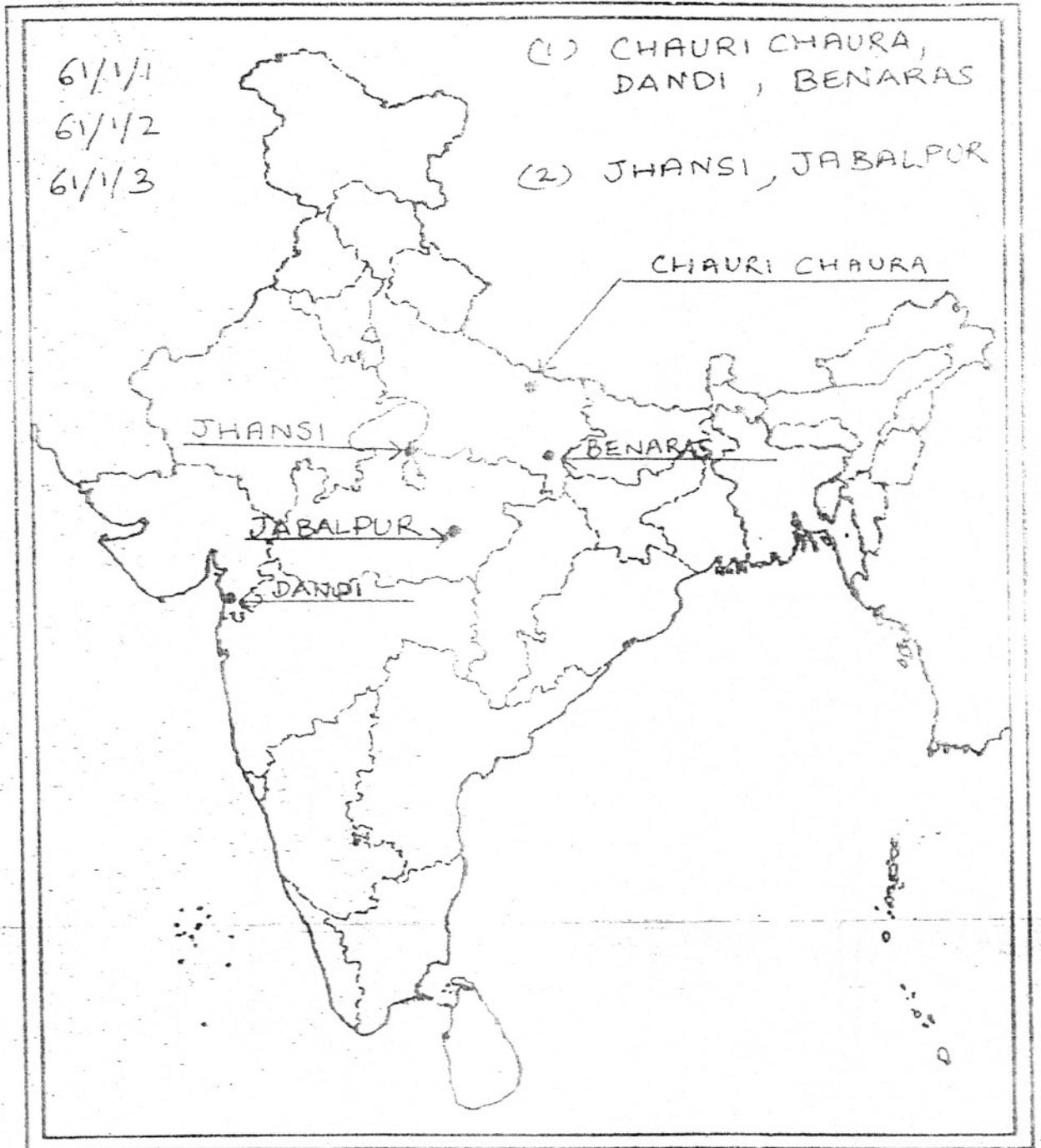
61/1/1

61/1/2

61/1/3

(1) CHAURI CHAURA,
DANDI, BENARAS

(2) JHANSI, JABALPUR



REFER TO PAGE - 174
BOOK - 2

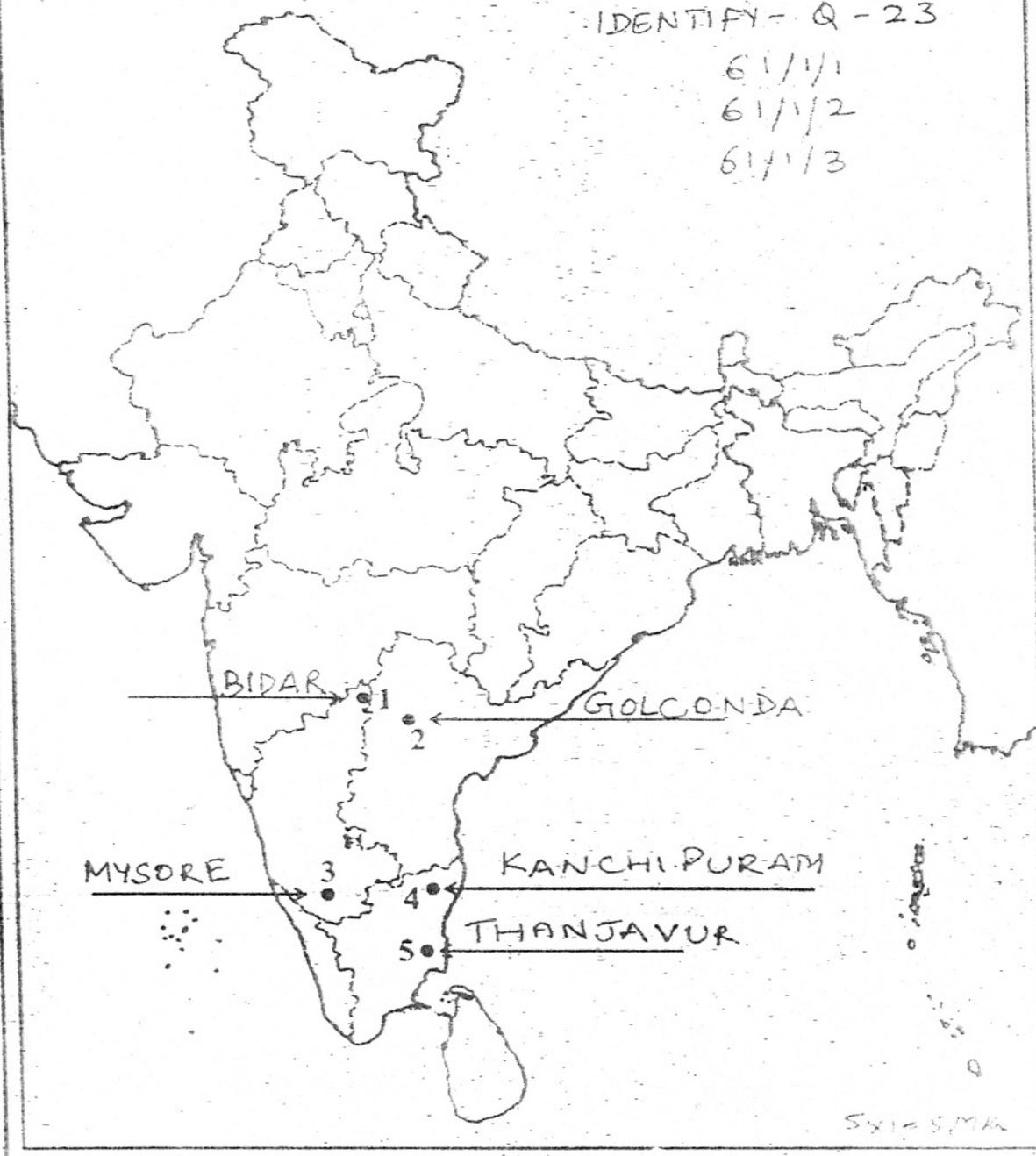
Outline Map of India (Political)
भारत का रेखा मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

IDENTIFY - Q - 23

61/1/1

61/1/2

61/1/3



Marking Scheme – History Class XII
Delhi 61/1/3

No. of questions on Higher Order Thinking ability		
61/1/1	61/1/2	61/1/3
8	7	7
7/9	8/9	8/9
18	18	18
19 or Q.2 & 3	19 All Questions	20 All questions
21 All questions	19 or Q. 2	20 or Q. 2
21 or Q. 2	20 or Q. 2 & 3	21 Q. 2 & 3
34 marks	34 marks	34 marks

Q.No.	Answers/View points	Marks
1	<p>Page 38, 67, 101 - Book 1</p> <p>Content of the 'Jatakas' and what they depict</p> <p>a) 'Jatakas' are written in Pali</p> <p>b) They are stories with morals.</p> <p>c) They are stories from the previous lives of Buddha.</p> <p>d) They are stories featuring animals.</p> <p>e) Life of common or ordinary people is given in 'Jatakas'.</p> <p>f) The relationship of King with his people is given in 'Jatakas'.</p> <p>g) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	2
2	<p>Page 211-213 - Book 2</p> <p>Zamindars derived their power during Mughal period in the following ways –</p> <p>a) They performed a number of services (khidmat) for the rulers.</p> <p>b) They performed military services.</p> <p>c) They collected revenues for them.</p> <p>d) Zamindars had armed contingents.</p> <p>e) They had fortresses.</p> <p>f) They had 'milkiyat' (personal) lands</p> <p>g) They were from higher castes namely Brahmanas and Kshatriyas.</p> <p>h) Many zamindars conquered regions and expanded their zamindari with the approval of the ruler.</p> <p>i) They helped the state in colonising and expanding agriculture.</p> <p>j) They were father figures.</p> <p>k) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	2

3	<p>Page 334-1 - Book 2</p> <p>Rituals associated with 'mahanavami dibba' were as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mahanavami festival was celebrated here Royal processions were carried out on this occasion. Worship of state horse was performed. Kings displayed their prestige through ceremonies. Dancing, wrestling and procession of elephants, horses etc. Ritual presentation by nayakas and subordinate kings. Tributes and gifts were given to the king by nayakas and smaller kings. Any other point <p style="text-align: right;">Any two</p>	2
4	<p>Page 334 and theme 12 - Book 3</p> <p>British took up town planning because –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It would allow better control over the region. To provide security to the British. Segregation between white town and black town. It helped in developing trade. It helped to consolidate British power. To provide better sanitation To prevent water-borne and air-borne diseases and other hazards eg. fire etc. any other point <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	2
5	<p>Page 342 - Book 3</p> <p>Characteristics of Indo-Saracenic style of architecture –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It was inspired by medieval buildings. Domes Chattris Arches Jalis Indo-Muslim architectural style used An attempt to integrate European and Indian style of architecture. Eg. Gateway of India in Bombay, Taj Hotel in Bombay <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	2
PART B – SECTION 1		
6.	<p>Page 23 - Book 1</p> <p>Seals help in reconstructing the religious beliefs of Harappans in the following ways –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Depiction of mother goddess Depiction of 'proto-Shiva, a figure in a yogic posture surrounded by animals Representation of unicorn – a mythical animal Trees are shown on seals, representing nature worship. conical stone objects classified as lingas. 	5

	f) Seals g) Any other point	To be assessed overall
SECTION II		
7	<p>Page 33-34 - Book 1</p> <p>Communication along both land and riverine routes was vital for the existence of the Mauryan Empire -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Important for trade Important for the movement of army Capital city and other regional centres had to be well connected for effective administration. The army ensured protection and ensured law and order on these routes. Any other point related to the army <p>(The information given in the text is insufficient for this question. The student may be given 5 marks for explaining any of two points mentioned above)</p>	5
8.	<p>Historians usually classified the content on the basis of language of Mahabharata as under:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the language of Mahabharat has been considered as Sanskrit the language used in Mahabharat is far simpler than that of Vedas or the Prashastis. being simpler it was widely under-stood. <p>Content :</p> <p>Historians classified the content of the present text under two broad heads</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sections that contain stories (narrative) sections that contain prescriptions about social norms (didactic) It includes stories and narrative, often contains a social message. Generally historians agree that the Mahabharat was meant to be a dramatic moving story and that didective portions were added later on. 	5
9	<p>Page 94 onwards - Book 1</p> <p>Buddhism grew rapidly during and after the lifetime of Buddha because of the following reasons -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> People dissatisfied with existing religions found Buddhism appealing. The religion laid emphasis on conduct and values. It rejected the superiority based on birth /caste system/ varna system. 	5

- d) Emphasized on 'metta' or fellow feeling
- e) Emphasized on karuna or compassion
- f) Accepted both men and women in the Sangha
- g) Laid stress on individual agency in attaining nirvana or salvation
- h) Middle path appealed to people
- i) Missionaries propagated Buddhism in central Asia, Sri Lanka and other regions.
- j) Asoka played an important role in spreading Buddhism.
- k) Construction of stupas and other Buddhist structures.
- l) 'Mahayana' and 'hinayana' emerged as two sects of Buddhism

Any 5

SECTION – II

10 Page 124 - Book 2
Al-Biruni faced the following barriers in making observations in India -

- a) Sanskrit language was different from Arabic and Persian.
- b) Translation became difficult
- c) Difference in beliefs and tradition
- d) Insularity and self absorption of the local people

(only 3 points are there in the text) (To be assessed overall)

3

11 Page 191 and enter chapter – Book 2
The buildings of Vijayanagar tell us the following about how spaces were organized:-

- a) Fortifications tell us about the defence requirements and military preparedness.
- b) Temples tell us about religious ideas and practices.
- c) Irrigation canals and reservoirs tell us about the status of agriculture.
- d) The bazaars gives us information about the economic activities.
- e) Students may also give examples of other structures sacred centre, royal centre, 'mahanavami dibba', Hajara Rama temple and Virupaksha temple ... etc. and build on the answer.

12 Parts of theme 8 and theme 9 - Book 2
Jalaluddin Akbar is considered the greatest of all Mughal emperors because of the following reasons.

5

- a) Expansion and conquests made by him
- b) Composition of nobility
- c) Court procedures, honours and etiquette
- d) Foreign policy
- e) Tolerant religious outlook of Akbar

- f) 'Din-I-Illahi'
 - g) 'Sulh-i-kul'
 - h) Abolition of 'jizya'
 - i) Ideal of Kingship
 - j) Land revenue system
 - k) Mansabdari system
 - l) Commissioning of chronicles (Ain-i-Akbari)
- (Any other relevant point related to Akbar)
(Students may discuss any 5 points)

SECTION – III

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 13 | <p>Pages 275-278 Book No. 3</p> <p>The ryots felt injustice at the refusal of money lenders to extend loans after 1830s because of the following factors -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Around this time, the prices of agricultural products fell, reducing income of peasants. b) There was a famine c) There was large scale death of human population and cattle. d) Acute poverty e) The peasants borrowed and were unable to pay back loans. f) The peasant debt mounted g) The peasants had to pay high rentals for the land. h) Taxation under Ryotwari system was high and collection was rigid. i) Peasants paid high interests on the borrowed money. j) The peasants were exploited by the money lenders. k) The peasants lost their lands and cattle to the moneylenders. <p>(Any 5)</p> | 5 |
|----|---|---|

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 14 | <p>Page Theme 113 - Book 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The leaders of the revolt were presented as heroic figures leading the country into battle 2) Rousing the people to righteous indignation against oppressive imperial rule 3) Heroic poems were written about the valour of Rani of Jhansi 4) Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy. 5) In popular prints Rani Lakshmibai is usually portrayed in battle in armour, with sword in hand and riding a horse. 6) It was a symbol of the determination to resist injustice and alien rule 7) the images indicate how the painters perceived these events. 8) What they felt and what they sought to convey through the paintings. | 5 |
|----|---|---|

15	<p>Page 317 and 318 - Book 3</p> <p>Towns built by Mughals were famous because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Important towns were Agra, Delhi and Lahore Concentration of population Monumental buildings Imperial grandeur and wealth – symbolized status and prestige Centres of administration Residences of 'mansabdars' and 'jagirdars' A variety of services were available – exclusive handicrafts Grains, vegetables and fruits from countryside came to the cities Fortification around the cities and gates Gardens, mosques, palaces, rest houses (Sarais) Any other point <p style="text-align: right;">Any one example 1, any 4 features</p>	1+4
16	<p>Page 391 - Book 3</p> <p>Congress voted for dividing Punjab into two halves because of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Punjab was divided into two halves – one with Hindu majority and one with Muslim majority Partition was seen as a necessary evil by Congressmen. They wanted to stop the communal riots. They feared that unless Partition was accepted Muslims in Muslim majority areas of Punjab would dominate. <p>(To be assessed overall)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Only 4 points found in the text)</p>	5
17	<p>Page 161-62 - Book 2</p> <p>The teachings of Kabir</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nirguna Bhakti Denounced idol worship Rejected caste distinctions Opposed orthodoxy and rituals Belief in one God Attacked Hindu polytheism Recommended chanting god's name (zikr and nam-simaran) Love for god (ishq) Emphasized on personal devotion (Bhakti) to God. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 6</p>	6
	<p>Page 161 – Book 2</p> <p>2nd Part</p> <p>He described the ultimate reality in the following manner</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allah, Ram, Rahim, Hazrat, Pir are different names of the same ultimate reality He used terms like 'Allah,' 'nirakar,' 'Brahman,' 'Atman' He used words like 'shabda', 'shunya' 	2

		Any 2
OR	<p>Lingayats were –</p> <p>a) It was a religious movement in Karnataka</p> <p>b) led by Basavanna</p> <p>c) Lingayats were also known as Virashaivas.</p> <p>d) They wore the 'linga' in a loop over their left shoulder</p> <p>e) They worshipped Shiva in the 'linga' form</p>	Any 2
	<p>Page 147 - Book 2</p> <p>Contribution in social and religious fields –</p> <p>a) Some Lingayats who were worshipped were 'jangamas' or wandering monks.</p> <p>b) They buried their dead and did not cremate them as the Dharmashastras prescribed.</p> <p>c) They believed that the Lingaya after their death they would be united with Shiva.</p> <p>d) They did not believe in rebirth.</p> <p>e) They encouraged certain practices like post-puberty marriage and remarriage of widows. These were in defiance of Dharmashastras.</p> <p>f) Their sayings or vachanas are composed in Kannada language.</p> <p>g) Their followers came from the low castes and marginalised groups</p> <p>h) They opposed rituals</p> <p>i) They rejected idol worship</p> <p>j) They challenged caste system and the idea of pollution attached to it.</p>	Any 6
18	<p>Page 365-66 and 394 - Book 3</p> <p>'Finest hour' of Gandhiji in the months after independence:-</p> <p>a) Gandhiji toured the riot torn areas – Bengal, Delhi.</p> <p>b) He tried to restore communal harmony</p> <p>c) He visited refugee camps to console victims of partition.</p> <p>d) He looked after the welfare/rights of minorities</p> <p>e) He remained undeterred by the criticism of others.</p> <p>f) He sacrificed his life for the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity</p> <p>g) He used the method of prayer meetings and fasting to bring peace.</p>	(Assess overall)
OR	<p>Page 347-355 – Book 3</p> <p>Gandhiji transformed Indian nationalism by 1922 in the</p>	8

	<p>following ways -</p> <p>a) In the BHU speech of 1916, he called the Indian national movement as an elitist movement and appealed for making it a mass movement</p> <p>b) He had a vision of a mass movement which included the ordinary peasants and the common man.</p> <p>c) His moral philosophy of 'satya', 'ahimsa' and 'satyagraha' could be easily adopted.</p> <p>d) He brought in low caste, students, and women into the movement.</p> <p>e) He led by example, using simple language, simplicity in dress and life style.</p> <p>f) He travelled around India, interacted with and understood the common people.</p> <p>g) His early satyagrahas were at Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda.</p> <p>h) He organized the nation wide "Rowlatt Satyagraha"</p> <p>i) The concept of non-cooperation, was used to bring masses into national movement.</p> <p>g) The idea of Khilafat was included in the Non-cooperation Movement to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity.</p> <p>k) The ideas of 'charkha', village industries and 'khadi' appealed to people and thus attacked British economic interest.</p> <p>l) He used boycott and 'swadeshi', public bonfire of British goods, picketing of liquor and foreign goods shop as methods of protest.</p> <p>m) He set up new branches of INC and Prajamandal membership increased.</p> <p>n) Prosperous businessmen and industrialists contributed towards the national movement under his leadership.</p> <p>o) The emergence of Gandhian nationalism between 1917-22</p> <p>p) He fought against untouchability, child marriage.</p> <p>q) He spread his ideas through his writings and publications.</p> <p>(The students should give 4 points in detail or 8 points)</p>	
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<p style="text-align: center;">PART - D Source based questions</p>		
19	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Classification of lands under Akbar</u></p> <p>(1) A brief explanation of land classification.</p> <p>(i) Polaj – Cultivated annually for each crop in succession, never left fallow.</p> <p>(ii) Parauti – left out of cultivation for a time to recover its strength.</p> <p>(iii) Chachar – land that is left fallow for three or four years.</p>	4

	(iv) Banjar – land that has been left uncultivated for five years or more	
	(2) Revenue for the first two types of land was fixed in the following ways: - these two types of land (Polaj and Parauti) existed as good, middling and bad type of land. The produce of each sort was added together and a third of this represented the medium or average produce. One third of this was taken as tax.	2
	(3) Students may give their own suggestions and they should be awarded marks if relevant. E.g. i) The economic status of the peasants should be considered and their capacity to pay should be considered. ii) Expenditure on land should be considered. iii) Crops grown on the land should be considered. iv) Peasants should not be exploited. v) The taxation system is too complicated and the peasants should be charged only 10% of produce as tax. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1</p>	2
OR	<u>Kings and Traders</u>	2
	(1) A king should improve the harbours of his kingdom because:- i) It would encourage commerce ii) It would help in the easy import of horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles.	
	(2) Foreign sailors should be looked after in a suitable manner because this would make them comfortable and inclined to associate with Vijayanagara in trade.	3
	(3) The consequence of such an attitude toward sailors would be that they would attach themselves with the Kingdom. They will be encouraged to trade with Vijayanagara and articles like elephants and good horses would never go to the enemy kingdoms.	3
20	<u>We are not going just to copy</u>	2+2
	1) The American Constitution was finalized after the Fathers of the Nation met and prepared a Constitution. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other point)</p> Its results were that it stood the test of time for more than a century and a half and it resulted in the creation of a great nation. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other point)</p>	
	2) Nehru's determination to pass the Constitution shows that he had the confidence that the Constituent Assembly would continue its work despite all difficulties that it may face. (any other point) Two difficulties that were faced by the Constituent Assembly include:-	3+1

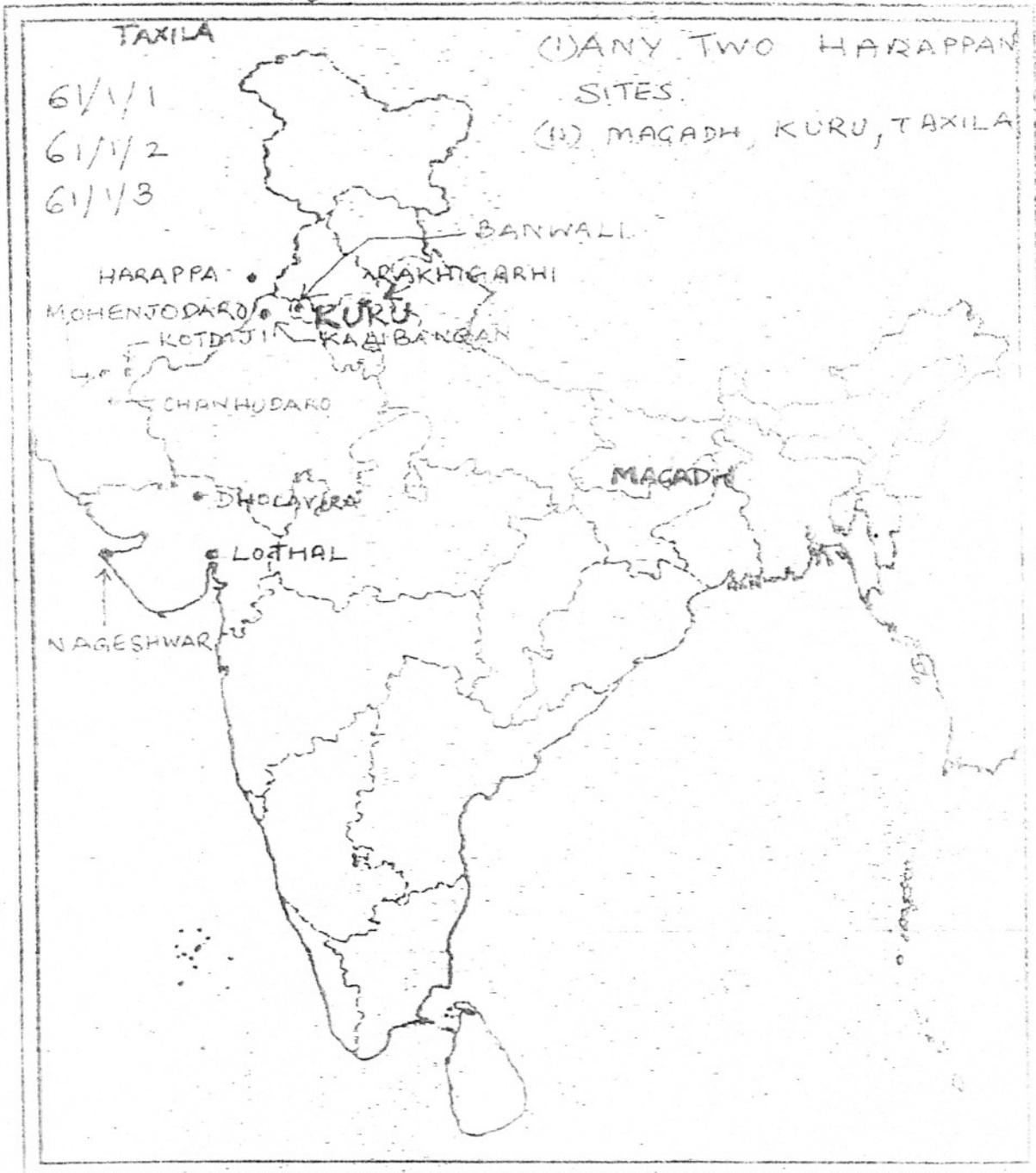
	<p>i) The Constitution was being prepared while the British still remained in India.</p> <p>ii) Debate over language issue.</p> <p>iii) Debate over reservation issue</p> <p>iv) Debate over power sharing between centre and state</p> <p>v) Debate over rights of women</p> <p>vi) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1</p>	
OR	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>That is very good, Sir – bold words, noble words</u></p> <p>1. Somnath Lahiri congratulated Pandit Nehru because:</p> <p>a) He had given expression to the spirit of the Indian people in his speech stating that British imposition will not be acceptable in the Constitution making process.</p>	2
	<p>2) The British did not frame the Constitution before hand because</p> <p>i) British wanted to control all aspects of administration, finance and army when the constitution was being made.</p> <p>ii) They wanted India to be dependent on them.</p> <p>iii) They wanted final decision making power in their hands</p> <p>iv) They could threaten India with division.</p>	3
	<p>3) The views of Sardar Patel were –</p> <p>a) We do not have freedom or independence to work out our plans.</p> <p>b) We can only fight among ourselves.</p> <p>c) He wanted immediate declaration of independence for India.</p> <p>d) He wanted the Interim Government to call upon people to stop fighting among themselves.</p> <p>e) He wanted people to fight for India's independence</p> <p>f) He said that we can resolve our disagreements later</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3</p>	3
21	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Proper social roles</u></p> <p>1) Yes, Drona's action was justified.</p> <p>a) He was following the norms laid down by the Dharmashastras</p> <p>b) Nishadas had no right to acquire archery skills or receive gurukul education according to Dharmashastras</p> <p>c) The concept of 'guru dakshina' was socially accepted at that time</p> <p>d) any other argument</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Assess overall)</p>	3
	<p>ii) No, Drona's action was not justified</p> <p>a) Ekalavya was from a hunting community and should have been allowed to practice and learn archery.</p> <p>b) Taking away his thumb was not justified and was inhuman.</p> <p>c) It seems Drona took the thumb as 'guru dakshina' because he could not allow anyone to surpass Arjuna as an archer</p> <p>d) Any other argument</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Assess overall)</p>	2

	<p>2) Character of Ekalavya –</p> <p>a) A 'nishada' (Hunter community)</p> <p>b) A great archer</p> <p>c) A keen and disciplined learner</p> <p>d) A great achiever</p> <p>e) Humble, respectful and obedient towards his 'assumed' acharya, (Drona)</p> <p>f) Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3</p>	3
	<p>3) Ekalavya did not repent because he cut off his thumb unhesitatingly and offered it to Dronacharya, his assumed teacher.</p> <p>2nd opinion –</p> <p>After giving his thumb, he repented because he was no longer as fast an archer as he was before.</p> <p>Marks may be given for any one of the above opinion</p>	
OR	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Draupadi's question</u></p> <p>(1) The following message goes off after reading this episode –</p> <p>a) Women were considered inferior</p> <p>b) Women were controlled by men</p> <p>c) They were treated as commodities</p> <p>d) Women, like Draupadi, did question Yudisthira when a situation arose and finally Draupadi not only was able to secure her own and other's freedom as well.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2</p>	
	<p>2) Any one view supported with meaningful arguments should be given marks</p> <p>- It may be noted that the students may not agree with either of the arguments</p>	
	<p>3) Status of women then and now :</p> <p>i) Stridhana and limited access to property in the ancient time / economic independence and property rights today</p> <p>ii) Dependence on father/husband/son earlier and independent existence possible for women today</p> <p>iii) No access to education/ role in public sphere today</p> <p>iv) Gender segregation common earlier and no longer so visible</p> <p>v) Women were controlled earlier and are empowered now.</p> <p>vi) Political rights available to women now and Dharmashastras called them as inferior earlier.</p> <p>vii) Any other</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3</p>	
PART – E		
22	Map attached – Book 1	5
OR	Map attached – Book 3	

23	Map attached – Book 2 For blind candidates – in lieu of map Q. 22	5
22	Page 33 – Book 1 Places of major rock edicts 1. Girnar 2. Sopara 3. Sannati 4. Jaugada 5. Sisupalgarh 6. Kalsi 7. Mansehra 8. Shahbazgarhi 9. Kandahar Any other correct answer Any 2	
	Page 33 – Book 1 Places of Pillar inscriptions – 1. Sanchi 2. Gujarra 3. Meerut 4. Topra 5. Kausambi 6. Ahraura 7. Sarnath 8. Sasaram 9. Lauriya Araraj 10. Lauria Nandangarh 11. Rampurva 12. Nigali sagar 13. Rummindei (Lumbini) Any other correct option. Mention any 3	
ii)	Page 297 - Book 3 Rajya/Territories under British control in 1857 – - Punjab, Peshawar, Panipat, Delhi, Lucknow, Awadh, Benaras, Allahabad, Patna, Bihar, Bengal, Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Masulipatnam, Madras, Arcot, Fort St. David, Madurai, Poona Bombay, Maharashtra, Sind, any other Any other correct answer Mention any 5	5
23	Page 174 - Book 2 Places in South India during 14 th to 18 th century - Bidar, Golconda, Bijapur, Vijayanagar, Ikkeri, Chitradurga, Kolar, Chandragiri, Kanchipuram, Gingee, Chidambaram, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Quilon. Any other correct option. Any five	5

REFER TO PAGES - 2 & 30
BOOK - 1

Outline Map of India (Political)
भारत का रेखा मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



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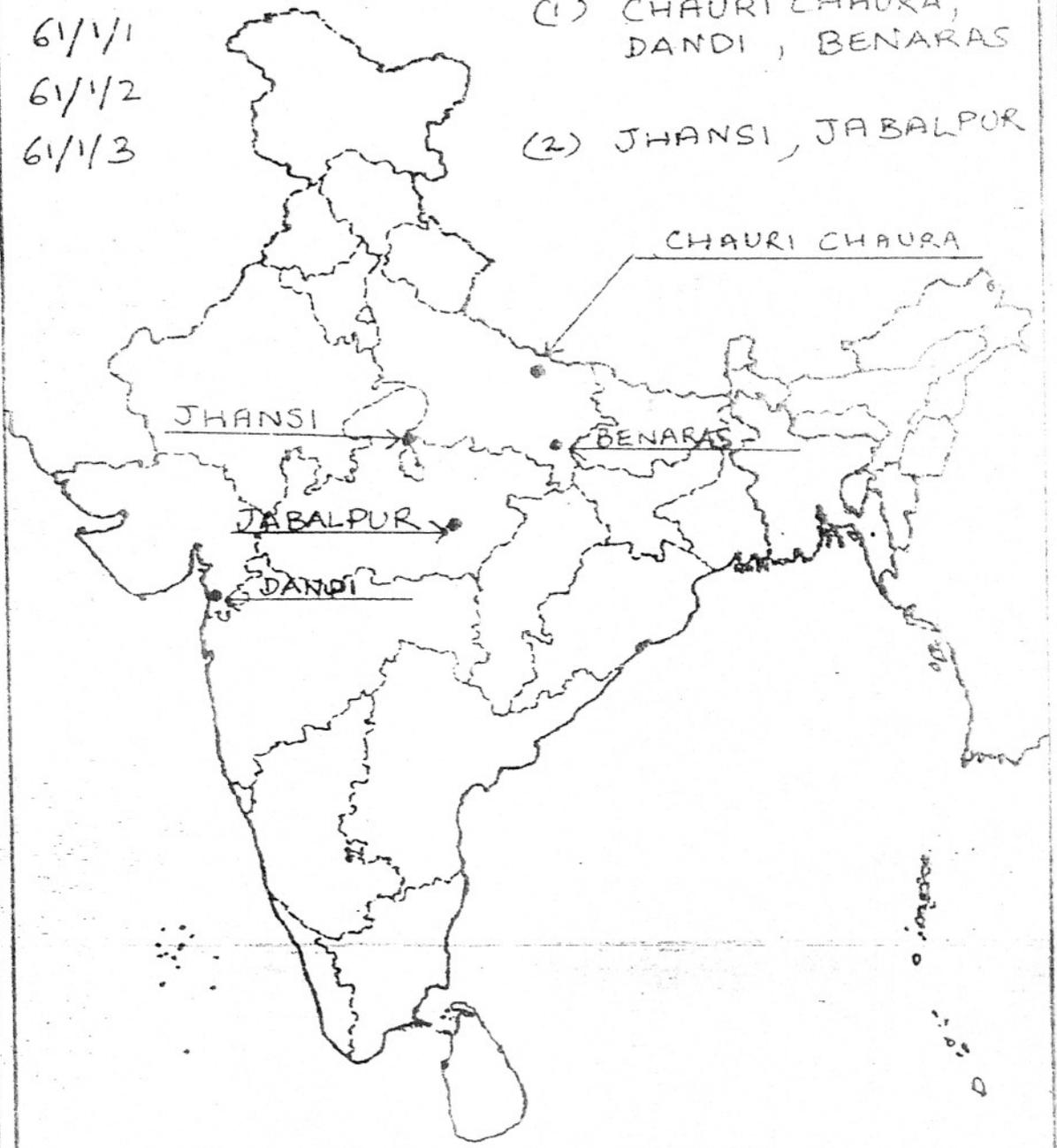
Map for Q. No. 22
प्रश्न संख्या 22 के लिए मानचित्र

22 - OR

Outline Map of India (Political)
भारत का रेखा मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

61/1/1
61/1/2
61/1/3

- (1) CHAURI CHAURA,
DANDI, BENARAS
(2) JHANSI, JABALPUR



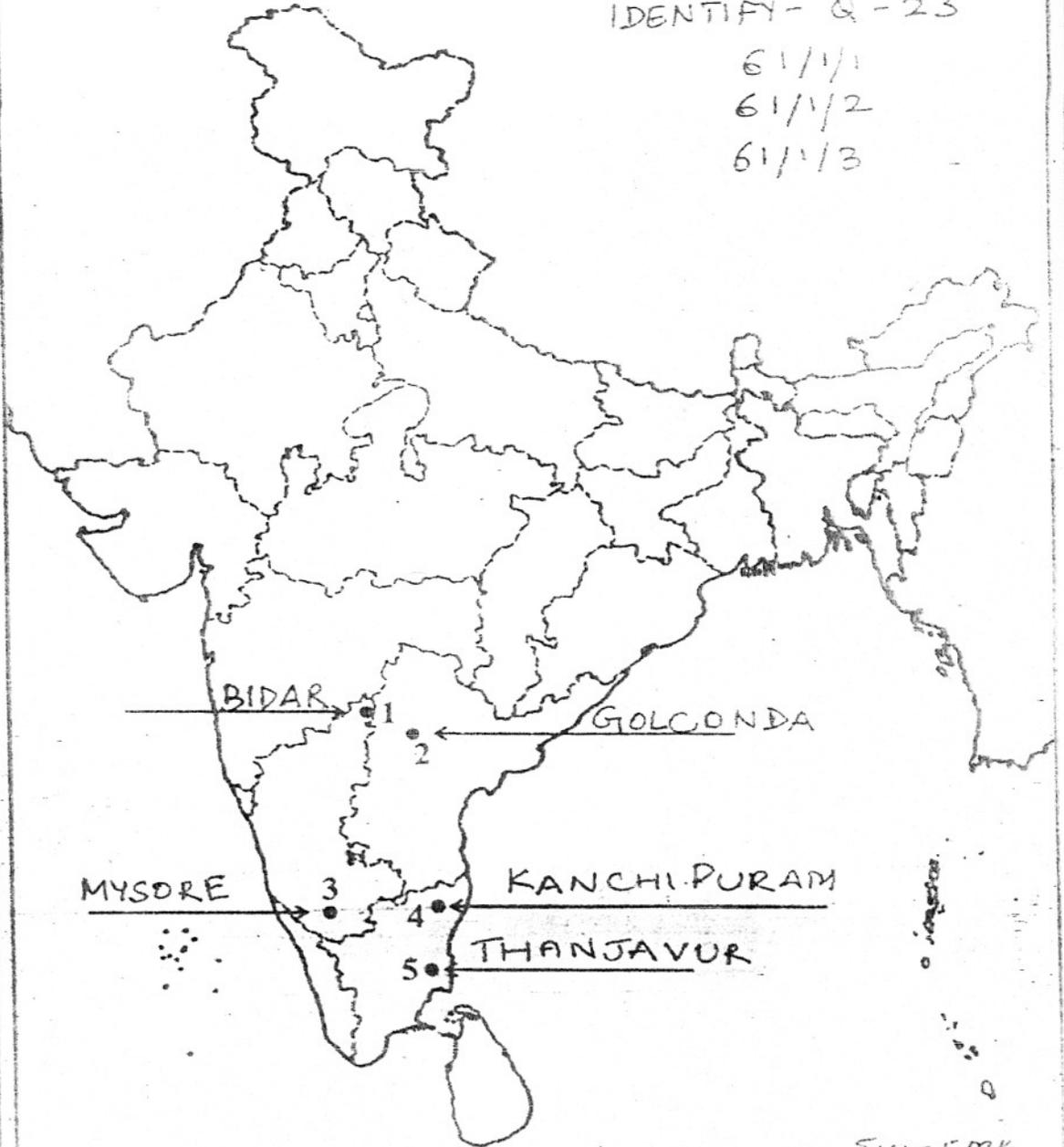
REFER TO PAGE - 174
BOOK - 2

IDENTIFY - Q - 23

61/1/1

61/1/2

61/1/3



5x1 = 5MK