

**B**

**HY/HIAK/1220B 05/11/2020**

**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION - (2020-21)**

**Subject: HISTORY (MARKING SCHEME)**

**Grade: XII**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Section- A |  |
| 1. | When Sanchi was “discovered” in 1818, three of its four gateways were still standing, the fourth was lying on the spot where it had fallen and the mound was in good condition. |  |
| 2. | Raidas |  |
| 3. | Their superior military technology, especially the use of muskets. |  |
| 4. | D. The production of paintings portraying the emperor and his court. |  |
| 5. | The message of Baba Guru Nanak. |  |
| 6. | The meditation of the Buddha |  |
| 7. | Late 18th century revenue records. |  |
| 8. | Jotedars were rich peasants while sharecroppers worked on the land of the jotedars handing them over half of the produce. |  |
| 9. | D) They lived in urban areas with no direct control over peasants. |  |
| 10. | (iv) R is in correct but A is correct. |  |
| 11. | B. Payment of salaries |  |
| 12. | Takht |  |
| 13. | Talukdars |  |
| 14. | **i. ii iii iv**  **C. c a d b** |  |
| 15. | B) (2) and (3) only |  |
| 16. | B.On the condition that the British, in return, would grant India independence once hostilities ended |  |
| 17. | a. ii) austerity  b. iv) The Sufis did maintain a distance from worldly power but at the same time accepted donations in cash and kind .  c. (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.  d. (ii) Only (a) is correct. |  |
| 18. | a) ii. Jahangir  b) iv. Light is projected from the ‘Halo’ around both the figures in the image  c) . dynastic authority  d) The portrait is of Akbar and his white dress depicts him as an enlightened soul. | 1 |
| 19. | a) (ii)  b) (i)  c) (iii)  d) (iii) | 1 |
| 20. | * The political and diplomatic relations between the Mughal kings and the neighbouring countries of Iran and Turan hinged on the control of the frontier defined by the Hindukush mountains that separated Afghanistan from the regions of Iran and Central Asia.A constant aim of Mughal policy was to ward off this potential danger by controlling strategic outposts – notably Kabul and Qandahar. * Qandahar was a bone of contention between the Safavids and the Mughals. The fortress-town had initially been in the possession of Humayun, reconquered in 1595 by Akbar. While the Safavid court retained diplomatic relations with the Mughals, it continued to stake claims to Qandahar. * In 1613 Jahangir sent a diplomatic envoy to the court of Shah Abbas to plead the Mughal case for retaining Qandahar, but the mission failed. In the winter of 1622   a Persian army besieged Qandahar. The ill-prepared Mughal garrison was defeated and had to surrender the fortress and the city to the Safavids.   * The relationship between the Mughals and the Ottomans was marked by the concern to ensure free movement for merchants and pilgrims in the territories under Ottoman control. This was especially true for the Hijaz, that part of Ottoman Arabia where the important pilgrim centres of Mecca and Medina were located. | 3 |
| 21. | * The Santhals, by contrast, gave up their earlier life of mobility and settled down, cultivating a range of commercial crops for the market, and dealing with traders and moneylenders. * The Santhals, however, soon found that the land they had brought under cultivation was slipping away from their hands. The state was levying heavy taxes on the land that the Santhals had cleared, moneylenders (dikus) were charging them high rates of interest and taking over the land when debts remained unpaid, and zamindars were asserting control over the Damin area. * By the 1850s, the Santhals felt that the time had come to rebel against zamindars, moneylenders and the colonial state, in order to create an ideal world for themselves where they would rule. It was after the Santhal Revolt (1855-56 ) that the Santhal Pargana was created, carving out 5,500 square miles from the districts of Bhagalpur and Birbhum |  |
| 22. | The Sepoys complained of:   * Low levels of pay. * Difficulty in getting leave. * Policy of racial discrimination adopted by the British officers in terms of physical abuse,promotion,pension and terms of service. * Rumours about the use of animal fat in cartridges, flour etc. |  |
| 23. | * Newspapers are important contemporary sources because they tell us about daily movement of leaders. They report on their activities and their views. * Newspapers publish the views of ordinary people in different parts of the country and the different ways by which they participated in various movements. * They tell us about the objectives of the people and their expectations from their leaders. * They publish all types of views. E.g. A newspaper published in London gave the viewpoint and reaction of the British public while an Indian newspaper gave the Indian view point. |  |
| 24. | * Historians often try to understand the meaning of sculpture by   comparing it with textual evidence:   * To understand sculpture that may seem like a rural scene,one needs to know the story-for example Vessantra Jataka. * Art historians read hagiographies of Buddha to understand sculpture-symbols of worship-Buddha’s presence shown through symbols. * The empty seat meant meditation. * Wheel-first sermon of the Buddha. * These symbols stand for certain events in his life. They help historians to understand literary traditions. * Others such as Shalabhanjika-a woman whose touch caused trees to flower. * Animal depictions-jataka depicted animals,also to create lively scenes. * Woman surrounded by elephants-identified as Maya, Buddha’s mother. * Serpents lead some art historians to believe Sanchi as center of serpent worship. This was before they were familiar with Buddhist literature-only looking at images. * (To be assessed as a whole) |  |
| 25. | Explain how the Amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. Why did strain begin to show within the imperial structure after the death of Krishnadeva Raya in 1529?   * The amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. It is likely that many features of this system were derived from the iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate. * The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the raya. * They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, craftspersons and traders in the area. They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants. These contingents provided the Vijayanagara kings with an effective fighting force with which they brought the entire southern peninsula under their control. Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works. * The amara-nayakas sent tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court with gifts to express their loyalty. * Kings occasionally asserted their control over them by transferring them from one place to another. However, during the course of the seventeenth century, many of these nayakas established independent kingdoms. This hastened the collapse of the central imperial structure. * Strain began to show within the imperial structure following Krishnadeva Raya’s death in 1529. His successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs. * By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century. During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara. |  |
| 26. | 1Base of Indian National Movement broadened under Gandhiji: 1 Gandhiji as people’s leader:It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals,now hundreds of thousands of  peasants, workers and artisans also participated.  2 He identified himself with the common man.Dressed like  them,lived like them.  3 Use of charkha.  4 Opposed untouchability and the degrading treatment of dalits.  5 Took up the cause of the peasants.  6 Brought changes in the Congress organisation-New branches  and Praja Mandal.  7 Encourage the use of local language for communication.  8 Prosperous industrialists and businessmen involved in the  struggle.  9 Highly talented Indians attached themselves to Gandhiji.  10 Emphasised Hindu-Muslim unity.  11 Gandhiji seen as ‘Mahatma’ and he had a huge following from  all sections of people all over India.  (To be assessed as a whole) |  |
| 27. | As per source |  |
| 28. | As per source |  |
| 29. | As per source |  |
|  |  |  |

\*\*\*