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**PT1/HIAK/1222/A 16-MAY-2022**

**PERIODIC TEST 1 (2022-23)**

**MARKING SCHEME SET1**

**Subject: HISTORY Marks: 35**

**Grade: XII**

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|  | **Section A**  **Multiple Choice Questions** | **1x5=5** |
| 1. | Identify the immediate reason for launching the ‘Quit India Movement’ by Gandhiji against the British rule. |  |
|  | **(B) Cripps Mission** |  |
| 2. | Consider the following events in chronological order:  1. A Bunch of Old Letters  2. Resignation given by Congress Ministers  3. Charge of Sedition on Gandhiji  4. Speech given by Gandhiji at BHU |  |
|  | **D) 4,3,2,1** |  |
| 3. | ASSERTION (A): In Feb,1924 Gandhiji chose to devote his attention to promotion of home -spun cloth (Khadi),and the abolition of Untouchability.  REASON (R): Gandhi Ji believed that in order to be worthy of freedom, Indians had to get rid of social evils. |  |
|  | **(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.** |  |
| 4. | Which incident(s) prompted Gandhiji to call off the non-corporation movements? |  |
|  | **(A) Chauri Chaura** |  |
| 5. | Where did Mahatma Gandhi originally start the Satyagraha movement? |  |
|  | **(B) South Africa** |  |
|  | **Section B**  **Short Answer Type Questions** | 3x4=12 |
| 6. | Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Maharashtra, Bipin Chandra Pal of Bengal, and Lala Lajpat Rai of Punjab. The three were known as “Lal, Bal and Pal”, the alliteration conveying the all-India character of their struggle, since their native provinces were very distant from one another. | 1+2=3 |
| 7. | * Wherever Gandhiji went, rumours spread of his miraculous powers. In some places it was said that he had been sent by the King to redress the grievances of the farmers, and that he had the power to overrule all local officials. * In other places it was claimed that Gandhiji’s power was superior to that of the English monarch, and that with his arrival the colonial rulers would flee the district. * There were also stories reporting dire consequences for those who opposed him; rumours spread of how villagers who criticised Gandhiji found their houses mysteriously falling apart or their crops failing. * Known variously as “Gandhi baba”, “Gandhi Maharaj”, or simply as “Mahatma”, Gandhiji appeared to the Indian peasant as a saviour, who would rescue them from high taxes and oppressive officials and restore dignity and autonomy to their lives. | 3 |
| 8. | * Private letters give us a glimpse of his or her private thoughts. * In letters we see people expressing their anger and pain, their dismay and anxiety, their hopes and frustrations in ways in which they may not express themselves in public statements. * But we must remember that this private-public distinction often breaks down. Many letters are written to individuals, and are therefore personal, but they are also meant for the public. * The language of the letters is often shaped by the awareness that they may one day be published. Conversely, the fear that a letter may get into print often prevents people from expressing their opinion freely in personal letters. * Mahatma Gandhi regularly published in his journal, Harijan, letters that others wrote to him. | 3 |
| 9. | Champaran.   * to obtain for the peasants security of tenure * the freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice. | 3 |
|  | **Section- C**  **Long Answer Type Questions** | 6x2 |
| 10. | Any 6 points. | 6 |
| 11. | Quit India Movement was really a mass movement. It had the participation of lakhs of ordinary people. It especially energized the young who in large numbers left their colleges to go to jail. The British also came to realize that the ultimate goal of all Indians was complete independence from the British rule. So great was the impact of the movement that the British had to free India within three years from the end of this historic movement. The Muslim League made the most out of this movement to expand its influence. It was also during this period that the Muslim League started registering a growth in its influence in the Punjab and Sindh, the provinces where it had scarcely any presence till then. | 6 |
|  | **Section D**  **Case Based Questions** | 4x3 |
| 12. | 1. What were the apprehensions of Mahatma Gandhi when he started the Dandi March?   He was not sure that he and his volunteers would be allowed to reach the place of Dandi. There were rumours that he would be arrested.   1. Why was the Salt March significant?   The Salt March was notable for at least three reasons. First, it was this event that first brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention. The march was widely covered by the European and American press. Second, it was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers. The socialist activist Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone. Kamaladevi was herself one of numerous women who courted arrest by breaking the salt or liquor laws. Third, and perhaps most significant, it was the Salt March which forced upon the British the realisation that their Raj would not last forever, and that they would have to devolve some power to the Indians. | 2+2 |
|  | **Section-E**  **Map Based Question** |  |
| 13. | On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbol.  13.1The place where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.  13.2. The place associated with peasants attacking and torching a police station leading to the calling off of the Non-Cooperation Movement. | 2 |

A picture containing diagram

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