**Text

Description automatically generated**

**PERIODIC TEST 1(2023-24)**

**MARKING SCHEME SET2**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subject: HISTORY** | **Marks: 35** |
| **Grade: XII** |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  | **Section A**  **Multiple Choice Questions** | **1x10=10** |
| 1. | **D. All the above** |  |
| 2. | **D. There was extraordinary uniformity of Harappan artefacts and planned settlements.** |  |
| 3. | **A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1** |  |
| 4. | **A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R)is the correct explanation of (A).** |  |
| 5. | **C. Sanskritic Yajnas** |  |
| 6. | **C. Harappan scripts** |  |
| **7.** | **A. John Marshall** |  |
| 8. | **(B)Both i and iv** |  |
| **9.** | **C. Mesopotamia** |  |
| 10. | 1. **Oman** |  |
|  | **Section B**  **Short Answer Type Questions** | **3x3=9** |
| 11. | Harappans had trade relations with Oman, Mesopotamia and Afghanistan.   * Recent archaeological finds suggest that copper was also brought from Oman. Chemical analyses proves the presence of nickel in both Omani copper and Harappan artefacts. * Also a large Harappan jar coated with a thick layer of black clay has been found at Omani sites. It is possible that the Harappans exchanged the contents of these vessels for Omani copper.   Mesopotamian texts of third millennium BCE refer to copper coming from a region called Magan perhaps a name for Oman and copper found at Mesopotamia also contain traces of nickel.   * Harappan seals, weights, dice and beads have been found in Mesopotamia. Mesopotamian texts mention contact with Dilmunn, Magan and Meluhha which is probably the Harappans.They mention the products from Meluhha –carnelian, lapis lazuli, copper, gold and varieties of wood. A Mesopotamian myth speaks of the haja-bird which according to some archeologists probably refers to the peacock. * It is likely that communication of the Harappans with Oman, Bahrain and Mesopotamia was by sea. Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluhha as the land of the sea farers. Also there are such depictions of ships and and boats on seals. * The Harappans procured materials for craft production from different regions. They obtained Lapis Lazuli, a blue stone from Shortughai, in far-off Afghanistan. | 3 |
| 12. | “Burials is a better source to trace social differences prevalent in the Harappan civilization” Discuss.  1. Studying burials is a strategy to find out social differences.  2. At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits. Sometimes, there were differences in the way the burial pit was made – in some instances; the hollowed-out spaces were lined with bricks.  3. Some graves contain pottery and ornaments, perhaps indicating a belief that these could be used in the afterlife. Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women. | 3 |
| 13. | * Climatic change * Deforestation * Excessive Flood | 3 |
|  | **Section- C**  **Long Answer Type Questions** | **8x1=8** |
| 14. | Explain how archaeologists reconstruct the past.  1. Material evidences, allows archaeologists to better reconstruct Harappan life. This material could be pottery, tools, ornaments, household objects, etc.  2. Recovering artefacts is just the beginning of the archaeological enterprise. Archaeologists then classify their finds.  3. The second, and more complicated, is in terms of function: archaeologists have to decide whether, for instance, an artefact is a tool or an ornament, or both, or something meant for ritual use.  4. An understanding of the function of an artefact is often shaped by its resemblance with present-day things – beads, querns, stone blades and pots are obvious examples.  5. Archaeologists also try to identify the function of an artefact by investigating the context in which it was found.  6. Sometimes archaeologists have to take recourse to indirect evidence. To find out about clothing archaeologists have to depend on indirect evidence including depictions in sculpture.  7. Archaeologists have to develop frames of reference  8. The problems of archaeological interpretation are perhaps most evident in attempts to reconstruct religious practices.  9. Attempts have also been made to reconstruct religious beliefs and practices by examining seals, some of which seem to depict ritual scenes. Others, with plant motifs, are thought to indicate nature worship.  10. Many reconstructions of Harappan religion are made on the assumption that later traditions provide parallels with earlier ones. This is because archaeologists often move from the known to the unknown, that is, from the present to the past.  11. Remains of crops, saddle querns or pit are studied to identify food.  12. Archaelogists observe the different layers of site and try to find out different things which give picture of socio-economic conditions, religions and cultural life of the past people. |  |
|  | **Section D**  **Case Based Question** | **4** |
| 15. | i. Why has MacKay described this system as complete ancient drainage system?  Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while wastewater flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for Cleaning. | 2 |
|  | ii. How were the drains covered?  They were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. | 2 |
|  | **Section-E**  **Map Based Question** | **1x4=4** |
| 16.1.  16.2. | On the given political outline map of India identify the following :  13.1.a A centre for craft production- Chanhudaro  13.1.b. The Harappan site where the dockyard has been found- Lothal  On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbol.  13.2.a. Rakhigarhi  13.2.b. Harappa | 1+1  1+1 |