|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A close-up of a sign  Description automatically generated | | | |
| **PB1/HIAK/1223/A 05-DEC-2023** | | | |
| **PREBOARD EXAMINATION – I (2023-24)**  **MARKING SCHEME** | | | |
| **SUBJECT: HISTORY** | | **MAX. MARKS: 80** | |
| **GRADE: XII** | | **TIME:** | |
|  | **SECTION- A** | |  |
|  | **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS** | | **1X21** |
| **1** | c) ii, I, iv, iii | | **1** |
| **2** | D. Friendly relations between the sepoys and the white officers in 1820. | | **1** |
| **3.** | B. Rajagaha was a fortified settlement. | | **1** |
| **4.** | C. The Kushan kings considered themselves god like. | | **1** |
| **5.** | B. Kshatriyas | | **1** |
| **6.** | A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | | **1** |
| **7.** | C. Auspicious symbol | | **1** |
| **8.** | C. 3 and 4 only | | **1** |
| **9.** | D. Lord Canning: Religious Disabilities Act | | **1** |
| **10.** | B. Depiction of a mendicant seeking alms. | | **1** |
| **11.** | C. I & II | | **1** |
| **12.** | D. Ibn Battuta | | **1** |
| **13.** | C. Maktubat | | **1** |
| **14.** | A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | | **1** |
| **15.** | D. They practiced shifting cultivation**.** | | **1** |
| **16.** | (d) Women took the produce to the overseas markets for trade. | | **1** |
| **17.** | C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. | | **1** |
| **18.** | (c) 1, 2, 4 | | **1** |
| **19.** | (c) Domingo Paes | | **1** |
| **20.** | A. i and iii | | **1** |
| **21.** | C. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in March 1921 | | **1** |
|  | **SECTION B**  **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS** | | **3 x 6 =18** |
| **22.** | Magadha was a region where agriculture was productive.  ii. The Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication. iii. Iron mines were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons.  iv. Elephants, an important of the army, were found in forests in the region  v. Ambitious kings, of whom Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda are the best known, and their ministers, who helped implement their policies  vi. Any other relevant point Any three points to be examined | | **3** |
| **23** | Al-Biruni, was aware of the problems inherent in the task he had set himself. He discussed several “barriers” that he felt obstructed the understanding of the Indian society.  • The first amongst these was language. According to him, Sanskrit was so different from Arabic and Persian that ideas and concepts could not be easily translated from one language into another.  • The second barrier he identified was the difference in religious beliefs and practices.  • The self-absorption and consequent insularity of the local population according to him, constituted the third barrier.  • What is interesting is that even though he was aware of these problems, Al-Biruni depended almost exclusively on the works of Brahmanas, often citing passages from the Vedas, the Puranas, the Bhagavad Gita, the works of Patanjali, the Manusmriti, etc., to provide an understanding of Indian society. Any three relevant point | | **3** |
| **24.** | The Virupaksha temple was built over centuries. While inscriptions suggest that the earliest shrine dated to the ninth-tenth centuries, it was substantially enlarged with the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire.  • The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession. • He is also credited with the construction of the eastern gopuram. These additions meant that the central shrine came to occupy a relatively small part of the complex.  • The halls in the temple were used for a variety of purposes. Some were spaces in which the images of gods were placed to witness special programmes of music, dance, drama, etc. Others were used to celebrate the marriages of deities, and yet others were meant for the deities to swing in.  • Other distinctive features include mandapas or pavilions and long, pillared corridors that often ran around the shrines within the temple complex. Any three relevant point | | **3** |
| **25.** | -The Santhals were given land and persuaded to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal.  • By 1832 a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh. This was declared to be the land of the Santhals. They were to live within it, practise plough agriculture, and become settled peasants.  • The land grant to the Santhals stipulated that at least one-tenth of the area was to be cleared and cultivated within the first ten years.  • The territory was surveyed and mapped. Enclosed with boundary pillars, it was separated from both the world of the settled agriculturists of the 3 plains and the Paharias of the hills. After the demarcation of Damin-I Koh, Santhal settlements expanded rapidly. From 40 Santhal villages in the area in 1838, as many as 1,473 villages had come up by 1851.  • Over the same period, the Santhal population increased from a mere 3,000 to over 82,000. As cultivation expanded, an increased volume of revenue flowed into the Company’s coffers. The Santhal had a tireless search for a place to settle. Here in the Damin-i Koh their journey seemed to have come to an end.  Any three relevant point | | **3** |
| **26.** | * In introducing the Permanent Settlement, British officials hoped to resolve the problems they had been facing since the conquest of Bengal. By the 1770s, the rural economy in Bengal was in crisis, with recurrent famines and declining agricultural output. * Officials felt that agriculture, trade and the revenue resources of the state could all be developed by encouraging investment in agriculture. This could be done by securing rights of property and permanently fixing the rates of Raja (literally king) was a term that was often used to designate powerful zamindars. * If the revenue demand of the state was permanently fixed, then the Company could look forward to a regular flow of revenue, while entrepreneurs could feel sure of earning a profit from their investment, since the state would not siphon it off by increasing its claim. * The process, officials hoped, would lead to the emergence of a class of yeomen farmers and rich landowners who would have the capital and enterprise to improve agriculture. Nurtured by the British, this class would also be loyal to the Company. | | **3** |
| **27.** | Cartridges of the Enfield rifles -Bullets coated with the fat of cows and pigs and that biting those bullets would corrupt their caste and religion.  ii. Flour-According to rumors the British had mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour that was sold in the market.  iii. Chapattis -Reports came from various parts of North India that chapattis were being distributed from village to village.  iv. Lota and khalasi issue- khalasi from a lower caste asked a Brahmin sepoy to give him some water from his container of water. The sepoy refused to give him his container saying that touch by a lower caste would pollute the water.  v. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained with example  **OR**  The leaders of the revolt were presented as heroic figures leading the country into battle  ii. It helped in rousing the people to righteous indignation against oppressive imperial rule iii. Heroic poems were written about the velour of Lakshmi Bai  iv. Rani fought for the freedom of her motherland.  v. Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy, slaying British soldiers and valiantly fighting till her last  vi. In popular prints Rani Lakshmi Bai is usually portrayed in battle armor, with a sword in hand and riding a horse - a symbol of the determination to resist injustice and alien rule  vii. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan wrote: “Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi”  viii. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained. | | **3** |
|  | **SECTION C**  **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS** | | **8x3=24** |
| **28.** | 1) Brahmanical texts prescribed exogamy, but the Satavahanas practiced endogamy.  2) The Satavahana kings worked towards destroying Kshatriya’s pride within their kingdom.  3) The immediate successors of the Mauryas were Shungas and Kanvas who were Brahmans.  4) The Shaka and Kushan rulers were known to be Mlechchas but were aware of Sanskrit traditions.  5) The Shaka and Kushan rulers who came from Central Asia were supposed to be belonging to the Mlechchas caste group.  6) The Satavahana entered into marriage alliances with people who were considered Mlechchas or untouchables as per Brahmanical order.  7) The Satavahana King Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani claimed to be of Brahmin background although as per Brahmanical order only a Kshatriya was allowed to be king.  (to be answered as a whole)  OR  Gendered access to property-. According to the Dharmashastras the paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons after the death of the Father, with a special share for the eldest. ii. Women could not claim a share of these resources.  iii. Women were allowed to retain stridhana  iv. This could be inherited by their children, without the husband having any claim on it.  v. Wealthy women such as the Vakataka queen Prabhavati Gupta had property including lands.  vi. Epigraphic and textual evidences suggest that upper-class women had access to resources, land, cattle and money.  vii. Varna and access to property-There were criterion for regulating access to wealth was varna.  viii. While a variety of occupations were listed for varnas  ix. Poems included in the Tamil Sangam anthologies often illuminate social and economic relationships, while there were differences between rich and poor, those who controlled resources were also expected to share them.  x. Any other relevant point To be evaluated as a whole | | **8** |
| **29.** | - i. An average of 40 per cent of Mughal Empire was covered by forests  ii. Their livelihood came from the gathering of forest produce, hunting and shifting  agriculture.  iii. Collection of livelihood was largely season specific. Spring was reserved for collecting  forest produce, summer for fishing, the monsoon months for cultivation, and autumn and  winter for hunting.  iv. For the state, the forest was a place of rebels and troublemakers.  v. State required elephants for the army. Elephants were captured from forest and sold.  vi. Rulers went for regular hunting expeditions which enabled the emperor to travel across  the extensive territories of his empire and personally attend to the grievances of its  inhabitants.  vii. The spread of commercial agriculture was an important external factor that impinged on the lives of those who lived in the forests.  viii. Forest products –like honey, beeswax and gumlac – were in great demand. Some, such as gum lac, became major items of overseas export from India in the seventeenth century.  ix. Social factors too brought changes in the lives of forest dwellers. Like the head men of the villages, tribes also had their chieftains. Many tribal chiefs had become zamindars, some even became kings.  x. Tribal Kings recruited people from their lineage groups or demanded that their fraternity provide military service. Tribes in the Sind region had armies comprising 6,000 cavalry and 7,000 infantry.  OR  Local Governance: Panchayats were self-governing bodies at the village level and played a pivotal role in local governance during the Mughal era. They were responsible for maintaining law and order, resolving disputes, and overseeing various aspects of village administration. - Revenue Collection: Panchayats were entrusted with the collection of land revenue and other taxes on behalf of the Mughal government. They assessed and levied taxes on agricultural land, supervised revenue collection, and ensured the timely payment of dues. - Conflict Resolution and Mediation: Panchayats acted as mediators and arbitrators in resolving disputes and conflicts within the village. Their role was to promote harmony, reconcile differences, and ensure peaceful coexistence among community members. - Participatory Democracy: Panchayats embodied the principles of participatory democracy by involving villagers in decision-making processes. They provided a platform for individuals from different social backgrounds to contribute to the governance of their village. - any other relevant point (award two marks for each point) | | **8** |
| **30.** | i. After the British suppressed the Quit India movement, many Congress leaders were arrested.  ii. Muslim League worked consistently during the 1940s at expanding its influence in areas of Punjab and Sind.  iii. Early in 1946 fresh provincial legislatures elections Congress swept the “General” category, but in the seats specifically reserved for Muslims, the League won an overwhelming majority.  iv. A Cabinet Mission sent in the summer of 1946 failed to get the Congress and the League to agree on a federal system that would keep India together while allowing the provinces a degree of autonomy.  v. After the talks broke down, Jinnah called for a “Direct Action Day” to press the League’s demand for Pakistan.  vi. On 16th August 1946 communal riots broke out in Calcutta which later spread to rural Bengal, Bihar, then across the country to the United Provinces and Punjab.  vii. In February 1947, Wavell was replaced as Viceroy by Lord Mountbatten who called one last round of talks.  viii. The last round of talks called by Lord Mountbatten also proved to be inconclusive then it was announced that British India would be freed, but also divided.  OR  Explain the significance of Civil Disobedience Movement | | **8**  **8** |
|  | **SECTION D** | | **4x3=12** |
|  | **SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS** | |  |
| **31.** | **Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:**  **31.1. The advice given by Buddha to Sigala are—**  **He should assign them work according to their strength and supply them food**  **and wages.**  **A master should attend them in sickness, share delicacies with them and**  **grant leave at times.**  **31.2. The instructions given by Buddha to the clansmen for Samanas and**  **brahmanas are**  **The clansmen should look after the needs of samanas (those who have**  **renounced the world) and brahmanas in five ways.**  **The clansmen should have affection in act, speech and mind by keeping open**  **to us.**  **31.3. The suggestion Buddha would have advocated regarding parents and**  **teachers are similar. According to Buddha parents and teachers ought to be**  **respected and their needs should be fulfilled with grace and dignity.** | | **1**  **1**  **2** |
| **32.** | **Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:**  32.1) Examine the reason of calling Meera Bai as an ascetic figure.  i. Meera Bai led the life of asceticism and became a devotional and mystic poet  ii. She stood against the conventions of her times  iii. She showed her spiritual devotion for Krishna  iv. Any other relevant point Any one point  32.2) Analyze Meera Bai’s relation with Mewar.  Mira Bai was married to crown prince of Mewar but after few years Rana of Mewar died. 32.3) How was Mirabai unique among the poet-saints of the Bhakti movement.  i. Mirabai was unique among the poet-saints of the Bhakti movement owing to her socio-economic background as well as her gender.  ii. Born a princess, she opted for the life of a saint  iii. She lived a life of austerity  iv. She showed absolute devotion to her beloved Krishna.  v. Any other relevant point Any two points. | | **1**  **1**  **2** |
| **33.** | **Deeds of hire**  When debts mounted the peasant was unable to pay back the loan to the moneylender. He had no option but to give over all his possessions – land, carts, and animals – to the moneylender. But without animals he could not continue to cultivate. So he took land on rent and animals on hire. He now had to pay for the animals which had originally belonged to him. He had to sign a deed of hire stating very clearly that these animals and carts did not belong to him. In cases of conflict, these deeds could be enforced through the court. The following is the text of a deed that a peasant signed in November 1873, from the records of the Deccan Riots Commission: I have sold to you, on account of the debt due to you, my two carriages having iron axles, with their appurtenances and four bullocks … I have taken from you on hire under (this) deed the very same two carriages and four bullocks. I shall pay every month the hire thereof at Rupees four a month, and obtain a receipt in your own handwriting. In the absence of a receipt I shall not contend that the hire had been paid  33.1. According to this deed how did the peasants repay back their loan?  33.2. What was the Limitation Law?  33.3. Why did the peasants begin to see the deeds and bonds as symbols of the new oppressive system? | | **1**  **1**  **2** |
|  | **SECTION E**  **MAP BASED QUESTION** | | **5Marks** |
| **34.** | 34.1 On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:  I. Amravati – A Stupa  II. Nageshwar- Harappan Site  III. Cholas-important kingdom in south  OR  Bijapur- Capital of deccan sultanate.  34.2 On the same outline map, two places have been marked as ‘A and B, as the centres of the Revolt of 1857 Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. | | **3**  **2** |

\*\*\*