

ARKING SCHEME
HISTORY-027 CLASS XII
A I S S C E-March 2019
CODE NO. 61/1/3

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page No.	Marks
1.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PART A</u></p> <p>Mauryan Empire was regarded as a major land mark in the early Indian history:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Archaeological finds. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sculptures. b. Rocks edicts c. Pillar edicts d. Inscriptions of Asoka 2. Asoka was regarded as an inspiring figure. 3. A huge all India Empire in the early period of history. 4. Dhamma policy of Asoka was unique. 5. The historians of 19th Century regarded the Mauryan Empire as a landmark. 6. The Mauryans had a large bureaucracy. 7. Any other relevant point <p>(Any two)</p>	Pg 32	2
2.	<p>Francois Bernier 's work is important in Europe-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He compared Europe to India in a binary opposition to each other 2. His ideas influenced the policy makers and intelligentsia of Europe. 3. He gave a critical insight and reflection on India 4. He made India seem inferior to western Europe 5. He believed in the virtues of private property 6. French philosopher Montesquieu developed the idea of oriental despotism based on Bernier's writings 	Pg133-34	2

	<p>4. Status and hierarchy was well defined.</p> <p>5. Specific places were assigned to mansabdars in the court according to their importance in the eyes of the emperor.</p> <p>6. No one was allowed to move from his allocated position without permission.</p> <p>7. Forms of address, courtesies and speech were specified. Any violation was punished.</p> <p>8. Forms of salutation indicated a person's status in the hierarchy.</p> <p>9. Protocols were to be strictly followed by the envoys.</p> <p>10. Jharokha Darshan.</p> <p>11. Meetings with nobles in the Diwan-i-Khas.</p> <p>12. Special occasions and festivals were celebrated in the court.</p> <p>13. Titles were granted to men of merit.</p> <p>14. Awards and gifts were given by the king to nobles and others in the court.</p> <p>15. The countries visited the king empty handed.</p> <p>16. The king negotiated with the ambassadors of different countries in the court.</p> <p>17. Mansabdars were an important part of the Mughal court.</p> <p>18. In Mughal court, political alliances and relations were forged.</p> <p>19. Imperial structure of military power was defined by the Mughal Courts.</p> <p>20. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	Pg 237	
5.	<p>Features of coinage from 6th Century BCE till 6th Century CE:</p> <p>1.Coins were introduced as mode of exchange</p> <p>2.Punch marked coins made of silver and copper were made from 6th century BCE</p> <p>3. They tell us about trading networks.</p> <p>4.Ruling dynasties can be identified with symbols on punch marked coins</p> <p>5. Coins were issued by traders, bankers as well.</p> <p>6. First coins with the names of Kings and their images were issued by Indo-greeks</p>	Pg-44	4

	<p>7. First gold coins were issued by Kushanas .They are like Roman coins.</p> <p>8. Roman coins have been found in the sites of South India with whom they had trade contacts.</p> <p>9. Yaudheyas issued copper coins which points to their interest in trade.</p> <p>10.Guptas issued gold coins with purity and it facilitated long distance trade.</p> <p>11. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any four)</p>		
6.	<p>Abdur Razzaq and Domingo Paes were impressed with the fortification of the Vijaya Nagara Empire:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abdur Razzaq was the ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia. 2. Domingo Paes was a traveler from Portugal. 3. Domingo Paes gives a description of the city of Vijayanagara- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. He described the city as a city as large as Rome. b. He mentions gardens, houses and conduits of water, lakes etc. C. He describes a palace located in the middle of trees. 4. Abdur Razzaq was impressed with the fortifications- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He mentions 7 lines of forts. 2. They encircled the city 3. They encircled the forest and agricultural lands 4. The outer most wall linked to the hills. 5. The masonry was slightly tapered. 6. No cement and mortar was used. 7. Wedge shaped stone blocks were used to hold them together. 8. The inner portion of the walls was earth packed with rubble. 9. Square and rectangular bastions projected outward. 10. Cultivated fields, gardens, houses were placed between the first, second and the third walls. 11. Archaeologists have found evidence for agricultural fields which was 	Pg176-77	4

	<p>served by an elaborate canal system.</p> <p>12. The second line of fortification was around the inner core of the urban complex.</p> <p>13. The third line surrounded the Royal Centre.</p> <p>14. The major buildings were surrounded by walls.</p> <p>15. The Fort had well guarded gates which linked it to the roads into cities.</p> <p>16. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>		
7.	<p>1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the chairman of Drafting Committee.</p> <p>2. Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strong and united centre.</p> <p>3. He wanted a centre much stronger than the centre was created under the Government of India Act 1935.</p> <p>4. The powers of the centre had to be strengthened to enable it to stop the communal frenzy.</p> <p>5. Gopalaswami Ayyangar declared the centre should be made as strong as possible.</p> <p>6. Balakrishna Sharma reasoned that only a strong centre could plan for the well being of the country.</p> <p>7. The violence of the times gave a further push to centralization.</p> <p>8. The powers of central and state governments have been defined in three lists.</p> <p>9. Article 356 gave the centre the powers to take over a state's administration on the recommendation of the Governor.</p> <p>10. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any four)</p>	Pg 423, 424	4
8.	<p>American Civil War :</p> <p>1. Because of American Civil War, the American export of cotton to Britain fell short.</p> <p>2. Britons sent messages to India to grow cotton.</p> <p>3. The ryots in Bombay Deccan promised loan for growing cotton. India was suitable for cotton growth.</p>	Pg 280-282	4

	<p>4. The Ryots had access to limitless credit</p> <p>5. Cotton production expanded in Bombay Deccan.</p> <p>6. Some of the peasants did gain but poor peasants fell in heavy debt.</p> <p>7. Moneylenders made the lives of ryots miserable.</p> <p>8. The poor peasants became dependent on the moneylender.</p> <p>9. The moneylender was devious and deceitful and exploited the peasants.</p> <p>10. The moneylenders violated the customary norms..</p> <p>11. The credit flow to the ryots was stopped after the civil war.</p> <p>12. Many ryots lost their lands, homes and resources to the moneylender.</p> <p>13. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>14. (To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The religious divisions were hardly noticeable during the uprising</p> <p>1. The 1857 rebellion was seen as war in which both Hindus and Muslims equally to lose or gain.</p> <p>2. The proclamations appealed to all sections of the people irrespective of their caste or creed.</p> <p>3. The proclamations issued by the Muslim princes or in their names addressed the Hindu sentiments.</p> <p>4. The Ishtahars harked back to pre-British days when Hindu-Muslim unity and coexistence was glorified.</p> <p>5. The proclamations issued in the name of Bahadur Shah appealed both to the Hindus and the Muslims to join the fight under the standard of both Mahavir and Mohammad.</p> <p>6. The British tried to create a rift amongst them but failed.</p> <p>7. The religious divisions were hardly noticeable during the uprising.</p> <p>8. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole)</p>	Pg 301	4
9.	<p>Harappans had contacts with West Asia:</p> <p>1. Harappans got their copper from Oman</p>	Pg 13-14	4

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical analysis shows that Omani copper and Harappan artifacts had traces of nickel. This suggests they have a common origin. A large Harappan jar has also been found at Omani sites. Mesopotamian texts tell us about copper coming from Magan (Oman) Other archaeological finds suggest long distance contact eg Harappan seals, beads, dice etc. Communication with Oman and other West Asian countries was by sea route. Any other relevant point. (Any Four) 		
10.	<p>The Chronicle of Ain-i-Akbari :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ain is a mine of information regarding agricultural aspects of Mughal rule. It recorded meticulously the arrangements made by the state to develop agriculture. It explains the ways to collect land revenue. It records the arrangements made by the state to ensure cultivation. The aim of Ain was to present a vision of Akbar's empire where social harmony prevailed. It gives the arrangements made by the state to regulate the relation between the landowners and the state. Any revolt against the Mughal state was predestined to fail. It gives a view of the peasants from the top. The accounts of Ain can be supplemented by details of revenue records from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan.. etc. Any other relevant point. Any Two points <p>Irrigation and Technology:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Monsoons remained the backbone of Indian economy. Artificial system of irrigation was devised. Canal irrigation was developed along with Persian wheels. 	<p>Pg197-200</p> <p>Pg211-13</p>	8

	<p>4. Wooden plough with iron tip was used to till the land.</p> <p>5. A drill was used to plant seeds.</p> <p>6. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>7. Any Two points</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Role of Zamindars :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Zamindars were landowners and enjoyed certain social and economic privileges. 2. Milkiyat 3. They performed certain services to the state. 4. Caste was one factor that elevated their status. 5. Zamindars often collected revenue on behalf of the state. 6. They also had control over military resources. 7. Most of the Zamindars had fortresses. 8. They had small military contingents. 9. They belonged to Brahmin, Rajput, Intermediate castes, and Muslims as well. 10. Zamindars were consolidated in a slow process 11. Zamindars spearheaded the colonization of agricultural lands. 12. They monetized the economy of the countryside. 13. Zamindars also acted as money lenders to the poor peasants. 14. Zamindars often received support from the peasant in their struggle against the state. 15. The Zamindars are seen as paternal figures and patrons. 16. The bhakti saints do not see them as exploiters of peasants. 17. Any other relevant point. 18. To be assessed as a whole. 		8
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11	<p>Ideal of Patriliney and gendered Access to property from 6th Cent BCE to 6th Cent CE :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under patriliney, sons could claim the resources (including the throne in the case of the kings) of their fathers when the latter died. The war of Mahabharata was fought over the issue of patriliney. It was feud over land and power between two warring cousins of the Kuru family. This ideal existed even before war. Most of the dynasties followed this rule. Sometimes when there was no son, then brothers succeeded. If there were no brothers, kinsmen claimed the throne. In exceptional cases women such as Prabhavati Gupta exercised power. Any other relevant point. <p>Gendered Access to property :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> After the death of the father, paternal estate was equally divided among sons. Women could not claim any share. Women could have only Stridhan. Prabhavati Gupta was an exception, when a woman claimed the resources of her father. Manusmriti warned women against honouring wealth, family property and valuables without husband's permission. Women acquired wealth during the ritual of marriage, bridal processions, as a token of affection from her brother, mother or father as a gift from her husband. Any other relevant point. (to be assessed as a whole) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Elements considered by historians to analyse Mahabharata:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Language – Sanskrit used in Mahabharata is simpler than the Vedas. Narrative section contains perceptions about social norms. 	Pg 55, 56, 58	4
		Pg54,72 -74	4

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Didactic sections include stories. 4. Narrative section may have a social message. 5. The didactic and the narrative sections are not water tight. 6. Didactic sections were added later. 7. The historians give considerations to the kinds of texts-whether meant for chanting rituals or telling stories. 8. They find out the author and the ideas that shaped the text. 9. They study the intended audience for the text. 10. They find out the possible date of the text. 11. They find out the place where the text was composed. 12. They study the content of the text and understand their historical significance. 13. The historians agree that the Mahabharata was meant to be dramatic. 14. It is a difficult task to analyse the complex text of Mahabharata. Under the leadership of a noted Indian Sanskritist, V.S. Sukthankar, team of scholars started preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata. 15. It meant collecting Sanskrit manuscripts of the text, written in a variety of scripts, from different parts of the country. 16. The team worked out a method of comparing verses from each manuscript. 17. Common verses from most sections were selected and published in several volumes, 18. The project took 47 years to complete. They found out that there were several common elements in the Sanskrit versions of the story, 19. The manuscripts were found from Kashmir and Nepal to Kerala and Tamil Nadu studied. 20. Regional variations in the ways in which the text had been transmitted over the centuries were documented in footnotes.. etc. 21. The variations are reflective of the complex processes that shaped early (and later) social histories 22. When issues of social history were explored, the belief that everything that was laid down in these texts was actually practiced was not always true and that they were also questioned and occasionally even rejected. 23. Any other relevant point. 		
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	(to be assessed as a whole)		
12	<p>Gandhiji and Salt Satyagraha had made the British rulers desperately anxious:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gandhiji started the Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram towards Dandi on 12th March 1930. 2. After 3 weeks he made Salt at Dandi. 3. A large number of people in different parts of the country organized protests. 4. There were protests against forest laws, factory workers went on strike, lawyers and students boycotted institutions. 5. The protests were huge and successful. 6. The American news magazine “Time” had scorned at Gandhiji at first and were skeptical about the Salt March reaching its destination. 7. The magazine said Gandhiji was too weak and emaciated. 8. After one week the magazine wrote that the British were desperately anxious. 9. They saluted Gandhiji as a saint and a statesman. 10. Gandhiji they said used Christian acts as a weapon against those with Christian beliefs. 11. Any other relevant point <p>(Any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Sources used to reconstruct the political career of Gandhiji and the history of social and nationalist movements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speeches. 2. Private letters to individual. 3. Letters published in Harijan etc. 4. Bunch of old letters. 5. Autobiographies. 6. Government records of the Home department. 	<p>Pg 346-375, 406-429, 400, 398, 376-403</p> <p>Pg360-61</p>	<p>8</p> <p>8</p>

	<p>7. Newspapers.</p> <p>8. Oral sources.</p> <p>9. Contemporary fiction, films, journals.</p> <p>10. The debates of the Constituent Assembly.</p> <p>11. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(to be assessed as a whole)</p>		
13	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PART D</u></p> <p>The One Lord:</p> <p>13.1 (a) Kabir described ultimate reality as Allah, Pir , Khuda , Hazrat, Ram, Rahim, Karim, Kishan, Hari.</p> <p>(b) God is called by many names but he is one and the same.</p> <p>(c) To him the ultimate reality is Alakh and Nirakar.</p> <p>(d) He used terms like Atman and Brahman.</p> <p>(e) He used words with mystical connotation like shabda or shunya</p> <p>(f) He is a Nirguna bhakti saint.</p> <p>(g) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p>13.2 People waste their lives in disputation between Allah and Ram. In fact he is one.</p> <p>(a) People think that there are many Gods.</p> <p>(b) Kabir says that there is one God who is called by many names.</p> <p>(c) Some think that their God is pleased when a Goat is killed and other feel that his is pleased when a Cow is killed. Both are wasting their lives in disputation.</p> <p>(d) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p>13.3 Kabir believed in one God who prevails everywhere . God can be realized through recitation of Namsimran, Zikr, Ishq.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point on lyrical beauty of the poem with or without example or otherwise should be given due weightage)</p>	Pg 387	2+2+3=7

	(To be assessed as a whole)		
14	<p>The Muslim League Resolution of 1940:</p> <p>14.1 (a) Major demand of league was autonomy for Muslim majority areas of the subcontinent.</p> <p>(b) The areas of Muslim majority in North West and Eastern Zone should be grouped together to constitute independent states.</p> <p>(c) The constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.</p> <p>(d)Any other relevant point</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p>14.2</p> <p>(a)The outcome of provincial elections of 1937 and the attitude of congress thereafter.</p> <p>(b) They wanted autonomous and sovereign zones for Muslims</p> <p>(c) They wanted geographically contiguous units demarcated into regions.</p> <p>(d) Muslim majority areas can be made autonomous.</p> <p>(e)Two nation theory</p> <p>(f) They felt that only a Muslim majority province will ensure the protection and preservation of Muslim culture.</p> <p>(e)Any other relevant point</p> <p>(f)(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p>14.3</p> <p>(a)This was an ambiguous resolution because it never demanded Pakistan in clear terms.</p> <p>Muslim League Resolution of 1940</p> <p>(a) They wanted autonomous for Muslims and sovereign zones for Muslims</p> <p>(b) They wanted geographically contiguous units demarcated into regions.</p>	Pg 387	<p>2+3+2=</p> <p>7</p>

	<p>(c) Muslim majority areas can be made autonomous.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A small basket of grapes:</p> <p>14.1 Khushdeva Singh was a doctor, specialist in curing T.B and posted at Dharampur (H.P).</p> <p>Attitude of the people of Karachi towards Kushdeva Singh:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They loved them. They had respect for him. They wanted to be with him till he left the city. They were generous with their hospitality. They presented him with a small basket of grapes. <p>14.2 On Karachi airport many people came to receive him . They gave much of their time to him and had lunch with him. He was very happy.</p> <p>14.3 He was overwhelmed with love and generosity he received at Karachi airport. Kushdeva Singh had showered love and compassion on the people and return he got love and respect from his friends at Karachi.</p>		<p>2+2+3=7</p>
15	<p>A prayer to Agni:</p> <p>15.1 There were tradition of thought , religious belief and practices</p> <p>(a) Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of various deities especially Agni , Indra and Soma.</p> <p>(b) Hymns (Mantras) were chanted</p> <p>(c) Sacrifices were performed .</p> <p>15.2 The people prayed to Agni for cattle, sons, good health, long life ..etc.</p> <p>15.3 Vedic Sanskrit is a special type of Sanskrit in which verses are composed.</p> <p>15.1 Vedic Sanskrit is significant because :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It was used to compose verses from the Vedas. It was a special kind of Sanskrit taught to men belonging to priestly families. <p>(Two points)</p> <p>15.2 Two Vedic traditions of religious beliefs and practices :</p>	Pg 84	<p>2+2+3=7</p>

	<p>i. Sacrifices or Yajnas</p> <p>ii. Ashwamedha</p> <p>iii. Vajapeya</p> <p>iv. Rajasuya</p> <p>v. Chanting of mantras</p> <p>vi. Prayers to Gods, Agni, Varuna and Indra</p> <p>(Any two points)</p> <p>15.3 Sacrifices were performed</p> <p>i. To appeal to Gods for abundant food.</p> <p>ii. To appeal to Gods for cows.</p> <p>iii. To appeal to Gods for abundant wealth.</p> <p>iv. To appeal to God for nourishment.</p> <p>v. To append to God for Sons.</p> <p>vi. To appeal to God for long life.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>		
16	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PART E</u></p> <p>Filled in map attached</p> <p><u>For the Visually Impaired</u></p> <p>16.1 Territories under Babur Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa</p> <p>16.2 Important centres of the national movement : Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Benaras, Amritsar, Chauri Chaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>16.2 Mature Harappan sites : Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigadi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, Kot Diji.</p>		

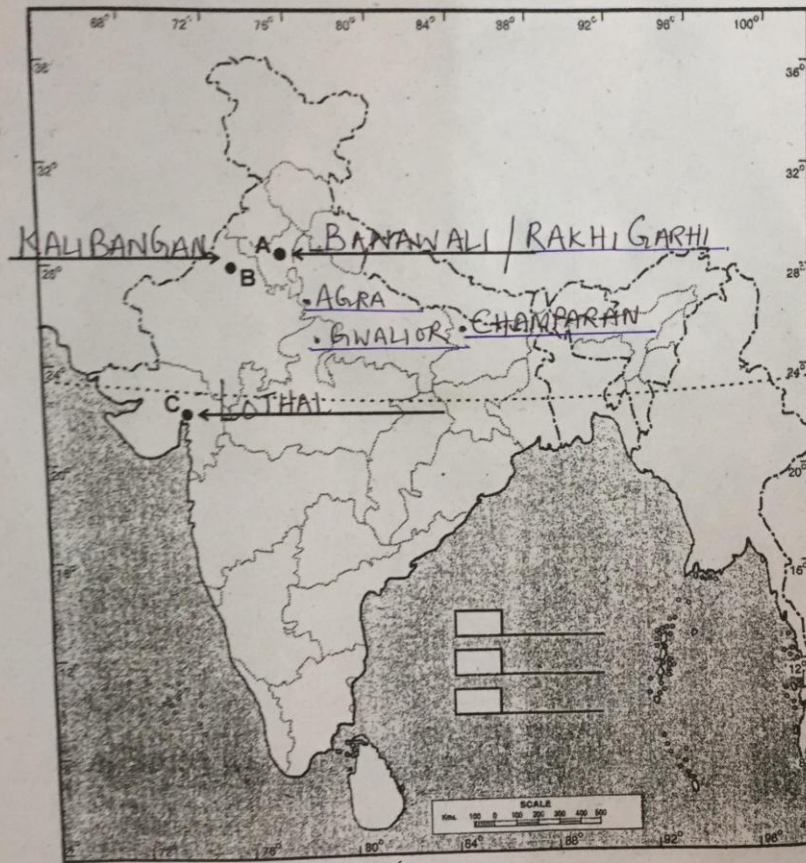
प्रश्न सं. 16 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 16

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

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)



By *V. K. K.*