

**MARKING SCHEME
HISTORY-027
CLASS-XII**

	PART-A	
1.	b. 2 and 3 Pg 23 Theme 1	1
2.	Nageshwar and Balakot. Pg 11 Theme1	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
3.	Votive inscription record gifts made to religious institutions. pg 43 Theme 2	1
4.	Polygyny is the practice of a man having several wives and Polyandry is the practice of a woman having several husbands. Pg 57,60,76 Theme 3	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
5.	C. People were dissatisfied with the existing social practices. Pg 94 Theme 4	1
6.	Dhamma mahamatta. Pg 34 Theme 2	1
7.	B. Perfect crop Pg 200 Theme 8	1
8.	C.Francois Bernier Pg 135 Theme 5	1
9.	B.Worship of idols. Pg 153 Theme 6	1
10.	Ibn Battuta Pg 118 Theme 5	1
11.	B.Payment of salaries Pg 245 Theme 9	1
12.	C.Humayun Nama : Gulbadan Begum Pg 227,230,231,243 Theme 9	1
13.	It was a gateway to the subcontinent, both laid claims over it. Pg 248 Theme 9	1
14.	Untouchables(literally,born outside the caste system). Pg 125 Theme 5	1
15.	1.Good maps were necessary to understand the landscape and know the topography. 2.Town maps give information regarding the location of hills,rivers and vegetation,all important for planning structures for defense purposes. 3.They also show the location of ghats,density and quality of	1

	houses and alignment of roads,used to gauge commercial possibilities and plan strategies of taxation (any one point to be given) Pg 320 Theme 12	
16.	d. 3,4,2,1 Pg 350,362,389 Theme 13	1
17.	D. They were claiming identities associated with lower status. Pg 321,322 Theme 12 OR C. The committee built houses for the labouring poor. Pg 336 Theme 12	1
18.	d. I,II and III Pg 258,259 Theme 10	1
19.	a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Pg 425 Theme 15	1
20.	The image represents the Varaha or boar avatar of Vishnu. Pg104 Theme 4 OR The image represents a sculpture in Mahabalipuram. Pg 109 Theme 4 <u>For Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.20:</u> The first woman to be ordained as a Bhikkhuni was <u>Mahapajapati Gotami</u> . Pg 92 Theme 4 OR In Jainism the teachers who guide men and women across the river of existence are called <u>Tirthankaras</u> . Pg 88 Theme 4	1
	PART-B	
21.	The elements that Historians considered while analysing the Mahabharata : 1 Language in which the text was written- Pali, Prakrit, Sanskrit. 2 Kind of text- devoted to mantras meant to be learnt and chanted 3 Author of the text. 4 Audience- for whom the text is written. 5 Date and place of composition. (To be assessed as a whole) Pg72,73 Theme 3	3

22.	Architectural features of Vitthala temple: 1 Chariot Street 2 Gopurams 3 Garbhagriha 4 Mandapa 5 Combined with other sources of information like literature, Inscriptions and popular traditions buildings are an important source material for reconstruction of the past. But we need to keep in mind that architectural features do not reflect the views of ordinary men. (To be assessed as a whole) Theme 7 Pg185 to188,191	3
	OR	
	Expansion and consolidation of the Vijayanagara empire under Krishnadeva Raya: 1 Krishnadeva Raya's reign is marked by peace, prosperity and military preparedness. 2 Foreign travellers speak of his efficient administration and prosperity of the empire. 3 Agriculture flourished and to increase production the Raya's undertook wise irrigation policy like the construction of Kamalapuram tank. 4 There was flourishing inland, coastal and overseas trade which was an important source of general prosperity. 5 Krishnadeva Raya was also a great builder. 6 He is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many temples. 7 He built a new town near Vijayanagara named Nagalapuram after his mother. 8 He was a gifted scholar and patron of Telugu,Kannada and Tamil poets. 9 He worked for the welfare of his subjects. (Any three points to be justified) Theme 7 Pg173	1+1+1=3
23.	The power of the Jotedars within the village was more effective than that of the Zamindars: 1 Jotedars were located in villages while Zamindars lived in urban areas. 2 Indirectly controlled the ryots by advancing money, controlling local trade. 3 Withholding payment of revenue. 4 Holding benami lands. 5 Purchased the auctioned estates of Zamindars. 6 They became alternate source of power in villages. (Any three points to be explained) Theme 10 Pg261	1+1+1=3
24.	The Sepoys complained of: 1 Low levels of pay. 2 Difficulty in getting leave.	1+1+1= 3

	3 Policy of racial discrimination adopted by the British officers in terms of physical abuse, promotion, pension and terms of service. 4 Rumours about the use of animal fat in cartridges, flour etc. (Any three points to be explained) Theme 11 Pg 94, 299, 300,	
	PART-C	
25	Historians often try to understand the meaning of sculpture by comparing it with textual evidence: 1 To understand sculpture that may seem like a rural scene, one needs to know the story-for example Vessantara Jataka. 2 Art historians read hagiographies of Buddha to understand sculpture-symbols of worship-Buddha's presence shown through symbols. 3 The empty seat meant meditation. 4 Wheel-first sermon of the Buddha. 5 These symbols stand for certain events in his life. They help historians to understand literary traditions. 6 Others such as Shalabhanjika-a woman whose touch caused trees to flower. 7 Animal depictions-jataka depicted animals, also to create lively scenes. 8 Woman surrounded by elephants-identified as Maya, Buddha's mother. 9 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) Theme 4 Pg 99 to 103	8
	OR	
	Sanchi survived because: 1 It escaped the eyes of railway contractors, builders and Europeans. 2 It was discovered in 1818 after the scholars had understood the value of finds. 3 When it was discovered three of its gateways were still standing and the fourth was lying on the spot where it had fallen and the mound was in good condition. 4 Due to the efforts of the rulers of Bhopal the mound could be preserved. Amaravati did not survive because: 1 It was discovered in 1796 before the scholars understood the value of finds. 2 Local Raja who stumbled on the finds used the stones to build a temple. 3 Walter Elliot collected several structured panels and took them away to Madras (Elliot's Marbles). 4 Slabs of Amaravati adorned the gardens of British officials, London office, Asiatic Society of Bengal. 5 H H Cole's plea for preservation were ignored.	4+4=8

	Pg 83,98,99	Theme 4	
26	Relations between the state and the Bhakti and Sufi traditions: 1 Bhakti traditions- Chola rulers supported Brahmanical and Bhakti traditions. 2 They extended royal patronage to Nayanar saints and made lavish grants for building of temples. 3 Some of the temples include those at Chidambaram, Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram. 4 Images of saints were carried during festivals. 5 Kings introduced singing of Tamil Shiva hymns in temples. 6 These hymns were organised in a text called Tevaram. 7 Conflicts among Nayanars and other traditions like Jainism and Buddhism for royal patronage. 1 Sufi traditions- Visiting the shrine/Dargah 2 Rulers wanting their tombs and shrines to be in the vicinity of Sufi shrine 3 Funding the construction of the tomb of Shaikh Muinuddin by Ghiyas-ud-din Khalji. 4 Sultans set up charitable trusts for hospice, made donations. 5 Granted tax free land. 6 Sufis provided legitimisation to the power of Sultans 7 Conflicts among Sufis and Sultans on rituals like kissing of feet and prostration, adopting high sounding titles. (Four points for each to be explained) Theme 6 Pg146,159	4+4=8	
	OR		
	Teaching of Baba Guru Nanak 1 Nirguna Bhakti i.e, God, the absolute 'rab' had no gender or form. 2 Rejected rituals of Hindus and Muslims. 3 Rejected image worship. 4 Shabad. 5 Repetition of the divine name to connect with the divine. 6 Simple mode of worship. 7 Teachings in local language of the region- Punjabi. 8 He formed a community of devotees. 9 Started the tradition of Gurus. 10 The hymns called 'Gurbani' are translated into various languages. His teachings appeal because of the simplicity, practicality and feeling of community. (Any other relevant answer) (To be assessed as a whole) Theme 6 Pg163	8	
27	Base 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	8	

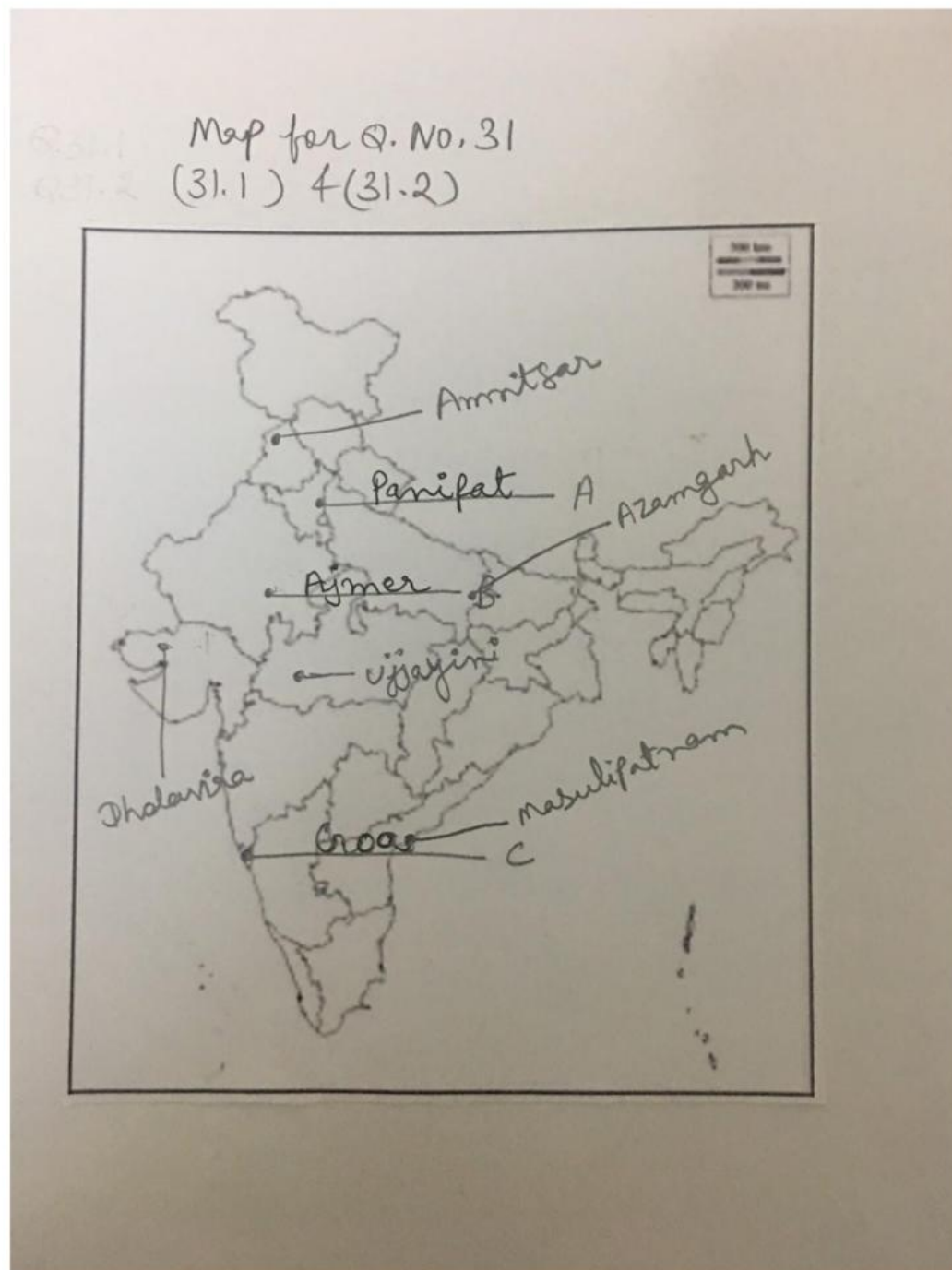
	peasants, workers and artisans also participated. - He identified himself with the common man. Dressed like them, lived like them. - Use of charkha. - Opposed untouchability and the degrading treatment of dalits. - Took up the cause of the peasants. - Brought changes in the Congress organisation-New branches and Praja Mandal. - Encourage the use of local language for communication. - Prosperous industrialists and businessmen involved in the struggle. - Highly talented Indians attached themselves to Gandhiji. - Emphasised Hindu-Muslim unity. - Gandhiji seen as 'Mahatma' and he had a huge following from all sections of people all over India. (To be assessed as a whole) Theme 13 Pg 351 to 355	
	OR	
	The partition of India was a culmination of communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the 20th century: - British policy of divide and rule - Morley-Minto reforms - Stereotypes - Elections of 1937 - Cow protection movement and music before the mosque - Shuddhi movement - Spread of tabligh and tanzim - Role of Hindu Mahasabha - Muslim League Resolution (To be assessed as a whole) Theme 14 Pg 383,384	8
	PART-D	
	The lane is called Deadman lane: - Narrow lane about 3 ft to 6 ft in width from where human skeletal remains have been discovered - Part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered - The body lay on its back diagonally across the lane - Tiny skull has also been found (any two points)	2
b	Scholars and archaeologists have concluded that - the evidence points to an invasion. - According to them this invasion brought about the end of the civilisation.	2
c	Earlier interpretations are sometimes reversed because: - Fresh evidence that comes to light does not support earlier interpretations. - Eg: George Dales finds that the skeletons found did not belong to the same period.	2

	3. Bones found suggest sloppy burial practices. (any two points) Pg18 Theme 1	
	The forms of intrusion suggested by the text are : 1. From the north came the Das (people) 2. From the south came the harvesters 3. Sufis 4. Foreigners (any two points to be explained)	2
b	In the context of the source, Jangli means 1. Forest dwellers were called jangli. 2. It was used to describe those whose livelihood came from gathering forest produce	2
c	Two effects of foreign invasion on the lives of the forest dwellers are 1. Peshkash 2. Spread of commercial agriculture 3. Trade increased in forest products 4. Many tribal chiefs became Zamindars or kings (any two points to be explained) Theme 8 Pg 209	2
	Hansa Mehta did not demand reserved seats for women as : 1. It would be divisive in nature 2. It could lead to resentment 3. She didn't want privileges for women instead give them opportunities to empower themselves (any two)	2
b	The basis of mutual respect among men and women: 1. Appreciation of each other's contribution and role 2. Equality and cooperation between genders 3. Women treated at par with men (any two points)	2
c	Women can be powered economically by: 1. Equal rights in property 2. Access to education 3. Necessary job training 4. Equal pay for equal work (any two points to be explained) Pg 422 Theme 15	2

PART-E

31

(31.1) & (31.2)



QUESTION NUMBER 31 : FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES IN LIEU OF MAP QUESTION 31.

(31.1) Any three centres of Indian National Movement-
Dandi, Champaran, Bombay, Calcutta, Amritsar, Chauri-Chaura, Lahore (3Marks)

OR

Any three territories under Babur-Lahore, Panipat, Agra, Delhi

(31.2) Any three Buddhist Sites-
Amravati, Sanchi, Bodh Gaya, Sarnath, Kushinagar, Lumbini, Nagarjunakonda, Nasik, Bharhut, Ajanta (3 Marks)

