



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS

SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

PRE BOARD-1 EXAMINATION 2024-25

HISTORY (027)

MARKING KEY



CLASS: XII
DATE: 18/11/2024
NAME:

DURATION: 3 Hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 80
EXAM NO: -----

SECTION-A

- Q1. The major problem faced by archaeologists, in relation to an artefact, is related with its** 1
Ans- (c) Function
- Q2. The early Tamil Sangam literature mentions slaves known as** 1
Ans- (a) Adimai
- Q3. The rulers whose names were derived from that of their mothers were** 1
Ans- (b) Satvahanas
- Q4. Which statement is not correct?** 1
Ans- (b) Buddhism and Jainism were against Brahmanism
- Q5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-** 1
Ans- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Q6. According to Bernier, one of the evils-effects of the crown ownership of land was:** 1
Ans- b. 2&3
- Q7. The mahajans were collectively represented by the chief of the merchant community known as** 1
Ans- (c) Nagarsheths
- Q8. Consider the following statement regarding the ziyarat to tombs of Sufi saints:** 1
Ans: (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- Q9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-** 1
Ans- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- Q10. Arrange the following in Chronological order:** 1
Ans: (b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
- Q11. Which temple is shown in the picture?** 1
Ans- (a) Virupaksha temple
- Q12. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-** 1
Ans- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Q13. The classification of lands under Akbar was:** 1
Ans: (a) Polaj, Parauti, Chachar, Banjar.
- Q14. Who was Amil-Guzar?** 1
Ans: (c) Revenue collector
- Q15. Find out from the following pairs which is correctly matched:** 1
Ans: (b) The fifth Report: 1002 pages

- Q16. Match the following:** 1
 Ans: b. (c) (d) (b) (a)
- Q17. Which one of the following was NOT a cause of the Revolt of 1857?** 1
 Ans- d. The prophecy that the end of British rule would lead to the end of the Kali Yuga and the return of Ram Rajya
- Q18. Read the following statements and arrange the events in chronological sequences.** 1
 Ans- b i, iv, iii, ii
- Q19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-** 1
 Ans- c A is true but R is false
- Q20. The Constituent Assembly member who pleaded for continuing separate electorates, after independence, was** 1
 Ans- (d) B. Pocker Bahadur
- Q21. Under the which act the elections were held in 1937?** 1
 Ans- (b) Government of India Act of 1935

SECTION-B

- Q22. How do archaeologists trace socio-economic differences in Harappan society? What are the differences that they notice?** 3
 Answer-
 (i) Study of burials is the one example. In the Harappan sites, the deads were usually laid in pits. There were differences in the way the burial pit was made.
 (ii) Some graves contain pottery and ornaments, have been found. Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women.
 (iii) The artefacts, which archaeologists broadly classify as utilitarian and luxuries. The first category includes objects of daily use made fairly easily out of ordinary materials. These include querns, pottery, etc.
 (iv) Objects of luxuries were rare or made from costly, non-local materials or with complicated technologies. Little pots of faience were considered as precious.
- OR**
- Who was John Marshall? How did he mark a change in the Indian Archaeology?
 (i) John Marshall was the Director General of ASI.
 (ii) He was interested in new findings and looked for patterns of everyday life.
 (iii) He tended to excavate along regular horizontal units measured uniformly throughout the mound, ignoring the stratigraphy of the site.
- Q23. List some of the problems faced by epigraphists.** 3
 Ans-
 i. There can be technical limitations as the letters are faintly engraved which can make the reconstruction really tough.
 ii. The damaging of the inscriptions and the missing of important letters are also one of the important limitation.
 iii. The deciphering of the inscriptions is not an easy task and sometimes there can be irregularity in the meaning of the text.
 iv. All the important political and economic activities are not mentioned in the inscriptions that makes them not a comprehensive source of information.
- Q24. Why do you think women and men joined the Sangha?** 3

Answer-

- (i) Many of them wanted you renounce the worldly pleasures.
 - (ii) They could study the Buddhist literature and philosophy by staying in the company of others monks.
 - (iii) Many people entered Sanghas to become priests and teachers of Buddhism.
 - (iv) All were considered equal and the previous social identity was to be renounced.
- Q25. Discuss the ways in which the Alvars, Nayanars and Virashaivas expressed critiques of the caste system. 3

Ans-

- i. The authority of the Brahmanas over religious matters kept several sections like women and Shudras away from religious practices.
- ii. However, the rise of the poet-saints led to the accommodation of every section of the society in religious practices.
- iii. The ordinary people got close to these poet-saints due to their liberal religious attitude.
- iv. The bhaktas belonged to diverse social backgrounds including artisans, cultivators, and castes that were considered untouchables. Their compositions were sometimes claimed as important as the Vedas.

Q26. What do you think were the advantages and disadvantages of enclosing agricultural land within the fortified area of the city? 3

Ans-

Advantages of enclosing the agricultural lands within the city are:

- i. This led to the regular supply of food grains to the King and its people during the time of seize by an attacking kingdom.
- ii. It ensured that the peasants did not faced any problem in cultivation due to war and other reasons. The collection of land revenue was very easy.

Disadvantages:

- i. This system of fortification was very expensive.
- ii. This also increased the expenditure of defence for maintaining a large army for the protection of forts.

Q27. Discuss the ways in which panchayats and village headmen regulated rural society. 3

Ans-

- i. The caste boundaries within the village were maintained.
- ii. It had the right to levy taxes and fines.
- iii. It could punishment like expulsion from the village or community.
- iv. It also served as the court of appeal in various matters.

SECTION-C

Q28. Explain the views of Bernier about a more complex social reality of the Mughal Empire. 8

Answer-

Bernier had the following views about the complex social reality of the Mughal Empire:

- i. Bernier had a belief that the Mughal state was tyrannical.
- ii. He observed that artisans had no incentives to improve the quality of their manufactures, as the profit was appropriated by the state.
- iii. The manufacturers were consequently, everywhere in decline.
- iv. Bernier also pointed out that vast quantities of the world's precious metals flowed into India, as manufactures were exported in exchange for gold and silver.
- v. Bernier noted the existence of a prosperous merchant community engaged in long-distance exchange.

- vi. Bernier noted that a large portion of land were extremely fertile and the large kingdom of Bengal surpassed Egypt in agricultural production and innumerable articles like, silk, cotton, indigo, etc.
- vii. He observed that many parts of India were sufficiently populated and the land was well tilled.
- viii. People were employed in manufacturing carpets, brocades, embroideries, gold and silver cloths and various sorts of silk and cotton goods.
- ix. There were several kinds of towns in India. These were manufacturing towns, trading towns, port towns, sacred centres, pilgrimage towns, etc.

OR

“Bernier’s description of imperial land ownership influenced Western theorists like French philosopher Montesquieu and German Karl Marx.” Justify it with suitable arguments.

Answer-

- i. Bernier asserted that in Mughal empire, the land was owned by the state and hence it led to the decline of agricultural production.
- ii. It was harmful both for the state and its people. This description of Bernier influenced the Western theorists from the 18th century onwards in following ways:
- iii. Montesquieu further developed Bernier’s idea into oriental despotism.
- iv. According to it, the rulers in Asia exercised the full authority over their subjects.
- v. The subjects were kept in the conditions of subjugation and poverty. All land belonged to the king and private property was non-existent.
- vi. This idea was further developed as the concept of the Asiatic mode of production by Karl Marx in the 19th century.
- vii. He argued that in India and other Asian countries, the surplus was appropriated by the state.
- viii. He added that this led to the emergence of a society with a large number of autonomous and egalitarian village communities.
- ix. Marx thought that it was a stagnant system.

Q29. In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the national movement? 8

Ans-

- i. Gandhiji came to India back from South Africa in 1915.
 - ii. In 1917 he went to Champaran in Bihar to fight for the cause of farmers who were forced to grow indigo by the British government.
 - iii. The farmers movement proved successful as the British government accepted the demands of the farmers.
 - iv. When Gandhiji joined Indian politics, the freedom movement was limited to the middle class.
 - v. Gandhiji made it all pervasive, now people from villages, poor people, labours, workers, and students all became part of the freedom struggle.
 - vi. Mahatma Gandhi has to be credited with emancipation of women and their participation in the public life at a scale not known in Indian history.
 - vii. For Mahatma Gandhi freedom movement was also a platform for social reforms.
 - viii. He spoke in favour of place of dignity and respects for depressed classes.
 - ix. He made end to untouchability a fundamental objective of his political philosophy.
- Thus Mahatma Gandhi made freedom movement a mass movement and a movement much beyond politics.

OR

Describe how Gandhiji knitted Non-Cooperation Movement as a popular movement.

Ans-

- i. Gandhiji believed that British empire in India could survive as long as the local people were cooperating with the foreign rule.
- ii. Non-cooperating with the British government was to weaken it and also to protest against the same.
- iii. Non-cooperation movement came along with the Khilafate movement, The British has not seen

Hindu Muslim unity of this level ever in history.

- iv. People boycotted the pillars and symbols of British rule, courts, colleges and government offices.
- v. Lawyers stopped going to courts and students stayed away from colleges.
- vi. Further many education institutions were established by the leaders of freedom struggle where students can study.
- vii. One of them is Jamia Millia University in Delhi which exists today as one of the most reputed seats of higher education in India.
- viii. People boycotted tax collection also and they refused to pay taxes.

Q30. How did the Constituent Assembly seek to resolve the language controversy?

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Ans-

- i. There were conflicts between the individuals concerning the selection of the Hindi Language as the language of the Union.
- ii. The members in the Constituent Assembly who hailed from the southern states considered Hindi as a threat to their provincial languages.
- iii. The Congress had made up its mind to adopt Hindustani as the national language of the country. Mahatma Gandhi had also approved this decision.
- iv. The Language Committee of the Constituent Assembly was given the task of seeking a compromise on the issue of language.
- v. The Committee decided that Hindi in the Devanagari Script will be the official language but transition to the language will be made slowly.
- vi. The Committee declared that for the first fifteen years English will be continued for use for official purposes.
- vii. The Committee talked about giving the rights to the states to choose one regional language of their choice for official work within provinces.
- viii. The Committee acted very smartly by declaring Hindi as the official language and not the national language.
- ix. Their move of continued use of English, and respect for regional languages, helped in the resolution of the language conflict.

OR

Why did some of our leaders advocate a strong centre during the debate in the constituent assembly of the proposed federal structure of the Indian state? Explain.

Ans-

- i. One of the topic most vigorously debated in the constituent assembly was the respective right of central government and states.
- ii. Jawaharlal Nehru argued for a strong centre in the draft constitution. The need for a strong centre has been underlined the numerous occasions.
- iii. The constitution provided 3 list of subject union, state, and concurrent.
- iv. More over article 356 gave power to centre to take over the state administration on the recommendation of the governor.
- v. DR Ambedkar had declared that he wanted a strong and United centre ,much stronger than we created under the government of India act 1935 .
- vi. Many members felt that the centre must be strong enough to stop the communal riots and violence.
- vi. Gopaldaswami Iyenger declared that the centre should be made as strong as possible.
- vii. Balakrishna Sharma said that only a strong centre would plan for the well being of the country.
- viii. India needs strong centre, only to mobilise the available economic resources, establish a proper administration and defeated the country against foreign aggression.

SECTION-D

Q31. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The Bodhisatta as a Chandala

Did chandalas resist the attempts to push them to the bottom of the social order? Read this story, which is part of the Matanga Jataka, a Pali text, where the Bodhisatta (the Buddha in a previous birth) is identified as a chandala. Once, the Bodhisatta was born outside the city of Banaras as a chandala's son and named Matanga. One day, when he had gone to the city on some work, he encountered Dittha Mangalika, the daughter of a merchant. When she saw him, she exclaimed "I have seen something inauspicious" and washed her eyes. The angry hangers-on then beat him up. In protest, he went and lay down at the door of her father's house. On the seventh day they brought out the girl and gave her to him. She carried the starving Matanga back to the chandala settlement. Once he returned home, he decided to renounce the world. After attaining spiritual powers, he returned to Banaras and married her. A son named Mandavya Kumara was born to them. He learnt the three Vedas as he grew up and began to provide food to 16,000 Brahmanas every day.

One day, Matanga, dressed in rags, with a clay alms bowl in his hand, arrived at his son's doorstep and begged for food. Mandavya replied that he looked like an outcaste and was unworthy of alms; the food was meant for the Brahmanas. Matanga said : "Those who are proud of their birth and are ignorant do not deserve gifts. On the contrary, those who are free from vices are worthy of offerings." Mandavya lost his temper and asked his servants to throw the man out. Matanga rose in the air and disappeared. When Dittha Mangalika learnt about the incident, she followed Matanga and begged his forgiveness. He asked her to take a bit of the leftover from his bowl and give it to Mandavya and the Brahmanas ...

- (31.1) Why were 'chandalas' considered as the bottom of the social order ? 1
(31.2) Why did Dittha Mangalika consider Matanga as inauspicious? 1
(31.3) Interpret the feelings of Matanga from this source. 2

Answer: Self Expression.

Q32. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

A Ryot Petitions

This is an example of a petition from a ryot of the village of Mirajgaon, Taluka Karjat, to the Collector, Ahmednagar, Deccan Riots Commission.

The sowkars (sahukars)... have of late begun to oppress us. As we cannot earn enough to defray our household expenses. We are actually forced to beg of them to provide us with money, clothes and grain, which we obtain from them not without great difficulty, nor without their compelling us to enter into hard conditions in the bond.

Moreover, the necessary clothes and grain are not sold to us at cash rates. The prices asked from us are generally twenty five percent or fifty percent more than demanded from customers making ready money payments. The produce of our fields is also taken by the sowkars, who at the time of removing it assure us that it will be credited to our account, but they do not actually make any mention of it in the accounts. They also refuse to pass us any receipts for the produce so removed by them.

- (32.1) What kind of injustice was experienced by the ryots? 1
(32.2) Why was the harvest taken away by the moneylenders and why was it not credited to the peasants account? 1
(32.3) Give details on the commission that investigated petitions and grievances of the concerned people. 2

Answer: Self Expression.

Q33. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

"British element is gone but they have left the mischief behind"

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said it is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is

good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past.

One day, we may be united... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear).

When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not?

(33.1) Explain Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel's views on the issue of separate electorate system. 1

(33.2) In what ways did Sardar Patel explain that "The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind"? 1

(33.3) Mention the reasons behind Sardar Patel urging the assembly members to get rid of separate electorate. 2

Answer: Self Expression.

SECTION-E

Q34. On the given map of India, mark and locate the following:

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