

BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
PRE BOARD-1 EXAMINATION 2023-24
HISTORY (027)

CLASS: XII

MARKING SCHEME

DATE: 13/12/2023

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Admission No: -----

Roll No: -----

Section A

1. Which one among the following religious practices was seemed to be unfamiliar and unusual with the Harappan culture? 1
(d) Sanskritic Yajnas
2. Consider the following statements about the Mauryan Empire: 1
I. There were 5 major political centers in the Empire.
II. Megasthenes wrote about the Mauryan Empire in his book 'Indica.'
III. Ashoka founded the Mauryan Empire in 321 B.C.
IV. Ashoka used his resources to propagate Buddhism.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(b) I, II and IV
3. Harishen, who composed 'Pragya Prashasti' was a court poet of which of the following rulers?
(b) Samudra Gupta
4. Which of the following options given in Sangam text accurately describes 'Vellalar' and 'Adimai', as two categories of peasants in South Indian villages.
(d) Vellelar a landowner and Adimai a slave
5. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. 1
Assertion (A): From 500 BCE norms were compiled in Sanskrit texts known as the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.
Reason (R): Brahmanas laid the codes of social behavior for the society in general.
Options:
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
6. Look at the figure below. Which school of art is evident on the image of Bodhisattva? 1



(a) Gandhara School of Art

7. Who among the following travelled in Vijayanagar Empire in the fifteenth century and was greatly impressed by the fortification of the empire? 1

(d) Domingo Pae

8.temple was used only by Vijayanagara rulers and their families? 1
(c) The Hazara Rama Temple
9. Who among the following Gurus of Sikhs compiled Shree Guru Adi Granth Sahib? 1
(b) Guru Arjan Dev
10. In the following questions, a statement of assertion followed by a statement of reason is given. Choose the correct answer out- 1
Assertion (A): The citadel was situated on the lower town.
Reason (R): Structures meant for special purposes were built on the citadel.
(d) A is false but R is true
- 11.....belonged to Morocco? 1
(a) Ibn Battuta
12. Choose the correct option: 1
(d) According to Ibn-Battuta, Crown ownership of land was quite disastrous for farmers.
13. Awadh and Satara were annexed under- 1
(b) Subsidiary Alliance
14. Consider the following events: 1
I. Introduction of Permanent settlement
II. American Civil war
III. Fifth report in the British Parliament
IV. Santhals arrived in the hilly area of Rajmahal
The correct Chronological order of these events is:
(b) I, IV, III, II
15. Who was a 'Ryot'? 1
(a) Peasant
16. Identify which of the metal was used more often to make coins during the Mughal Empire? 1
(b) Silver
17. During the Mughal Empire, what was Jins-i-Kamil? 1
(b) Perfect crop
18. Indicate which of the following options is not correct: 1
(a) Muslim League demanded Pakistan in 1946.
19. Which of these was the reason for Nana Saheb's joining the revolt of 1857? 1
(a) The British refused him the pension of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
20. How many sessions of the constituent Assembly were held? 1
(d) 11
21. Which of the following languages Gandhiji favoured as the national language: 1
(c) Hindustani

Section B

22. Explain how Harappans maintained contact with distant lands? 3
For procuring raw materials Harappans sent expeditions to areas such as the Khetri region of Rajasthan (for copper) and South India (for gold).
They used seals to maintain authenticity in the trade and thus trade flourished. They used to procure material from far flung areas such as brought from Oman.
Harappan seals, weights, dice and beads etc., are found in far off places such as Mesopotamia which ascertain this type of trade.

OR

What could be the possible reasons for the decline of Harappan civilisation?
There are many causes for the decline of Harappan civilisation. There were regular floods in the Indus and its tributaries. The overuse of wood for burning bricks that destroyed the forests, which made them

migrate. The Aryans, who came from the north, could have attacked them. The spread of infectious diseases could have made an impact as well.

23. Write the main three features of Mahajanpadas? 3

- (i) Each mahajanapada had a capital city, which was often fortified.
- (ii) Each mahajanapada had a well maintained standing army and regular bureaucracies for administration.
- (iii) Dhatusutras, written by Brahmins laid down norms for rulers.
- (iv) Rulers were ideally expected to be Kshatriyas.
- (v) Rulers were advised to collect taxes.

24. Explain the barriers faced by Al Biruni in Understanding the Indian Subcontinent. 3

Al-Biruni, discussed several "barriers" that he felt obstructed in understanding India.

- 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 constituted the third barrier.

25. Who were Amara-Nayakas? Discuss any two works done by them. 3

The Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the raja. They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, craftsmen and traders in the area. They retained a part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants.

26. "Jotedar inevitably weakened Zamindars in Bengal by the end of the 18th century". Give any three arguments to support the statement. 3

- (i) In the 18th century when many zamindars were facing a crisis, a group of rich peasants, known as jotedars, were consolidating their position in the villages.
- (ii) Unlike zamindars, jotedars lived in villages and thus, had good influence on village population.
- (iii) Jotedars had acquired vast areas of land. They controlled local trade, moneylending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivators and their land was cultivated through adhiyars or bargadars (sharecroppers).
- iv. They deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the zamindars.

27. Why did the British become increasingly interested in acquiring the territory of Awadh? 3

Awadh was annexed by the British in the year 1856. British declared that the territory was being misgoverned, and that they needed to ensure the rule of law.

- (i) Britishers felt that the soil of Awadh was very good for cultivation of indigo and cotton.
- (ii) They also thought that this state could be developed into the principal market of North India.

OR

List any three ways in which Taluqdars of Awadh were affected by the British Policy.

The taluqdars of Awadh felt influenced by the British policy in the following way:

The forts and castles of the taluqdars were demolished and their armed forces were disbanded.

They were deprived of their lands under the Summary Settlement of 1856.

Many taluqdars lost even more than half the villages under their control. Their freedom was snatched.

They lost a lot of power and respect because of the loss of their land.

Section C

28. What did the Right to Property mean in the context of women and men in the period of Mahabharata? 8

OR

Explain why we call Mahabharata a 'Dynamic, Text'?

29. What were the roles played by women in agrarian society under Mughal rule? 8

OR

Explain why Ain-i Akbari remains an extraordinary document of its times even today.

30. Describe the role of Gandhi ji as people's leader from 1917-22. 8

OR

Assess the significance of Salt March in India's Freedom Struggle. How did the British Government react to it?

Section D

Source Based Questions.

31. Read the following Source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Rules for monks and nuns

These are some of the rules laid down in the Vinaya Pitaka: When a new felt (blanket/rug) has been made by a bhikkhu, it is to be kept for (at least) six years. If after less than six years he should have another new felt (blanket/rug) made, regardless of whether or not he has disposed of the first, then – unless he has been authorized by the bhikkhus – it is to be forfeited and confessed. In case a bhikkhu arriving at a family residence is presented with cakes or cooked grain-meal, he may accept two or three bowlfuls if he so desires. If he should accept more than that, it is to be confessed. Having accepted the two or three bowlfuls and having taken them from there, he is to share them among the bhikkhus. This is the proper course here. Should any bhikkhu, having set out bedding in a lodging belonging to the sangha – or having had it set out – and then on departing neither put it away nor have it put away, or should he go without taking leave, it is to be confessed.

- (31.1). Explain any one rule governing the lives of the bhikkhus and bhikkhunis. 1
- (31.2). Why were the bhikkhus and bhikkhunis expected to share their alms with other members of the sangha. 1
- (31.3). How Vinaya Pitaka describes the teachings of Buddha. 2

32. Read the following Source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Declining a royal gift

This excerpt from a Sufi text describes the proceedings at Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya's hospice in 1313: I (the author, Amir Hasan Sijzi) had the good fortune of kissing his (Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya's) feet ... At this time a local ruler had sent him the deed of ownership to two gardens and much land, along with the provisions and tools for their maintenance. The ruler had also made it clear that he was relinquishing all his rights to both the gardens and land. The master... had not accepted that gift. Instead, he had lamented: "What have I to do with gardens and fields and lands? ... None of ... our spiritual masters had engaged in such activity." Then he told an appropriate story: "... Sultan Ghiyasuddin, who at that time was still known as Ulugh Khan, came to visit Shaikh Fariduddin (and) offered some money and ownership deeds for four villages to the Shaikh, the money being for the benefit of the dervishes (Sufis), and the land for his use. Smiling, Shaikh al Islam (Fariduddin) said: 'Give me the money. I will dispense it to the dervishes. But as for those land deeds, keep them. There are many who long for them. Give them away to such persons.'

- (32.1). Examine the suitability of the gifts given by Ulugh Khan to the Sufis? 1
- (32.2). Demonstrate the ways through which Sufis dispensed their donations. 1
- (32.3). Identify the relationship between the state and the Sufi saints. 2

33. Read the following Source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

"There cannot be any divided loyalty"-

Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self:

For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centered round the State.

If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares enough for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

- (33.1). How did G.B Pant encourage citizens to make a unified nation? 1

- (33.2). Why did he urge citizens for loyalty towards nation? 1
(33.3). How was loyalty considered as the base of social pyramid? 2

Section E

Map Based Question. 3+2=5

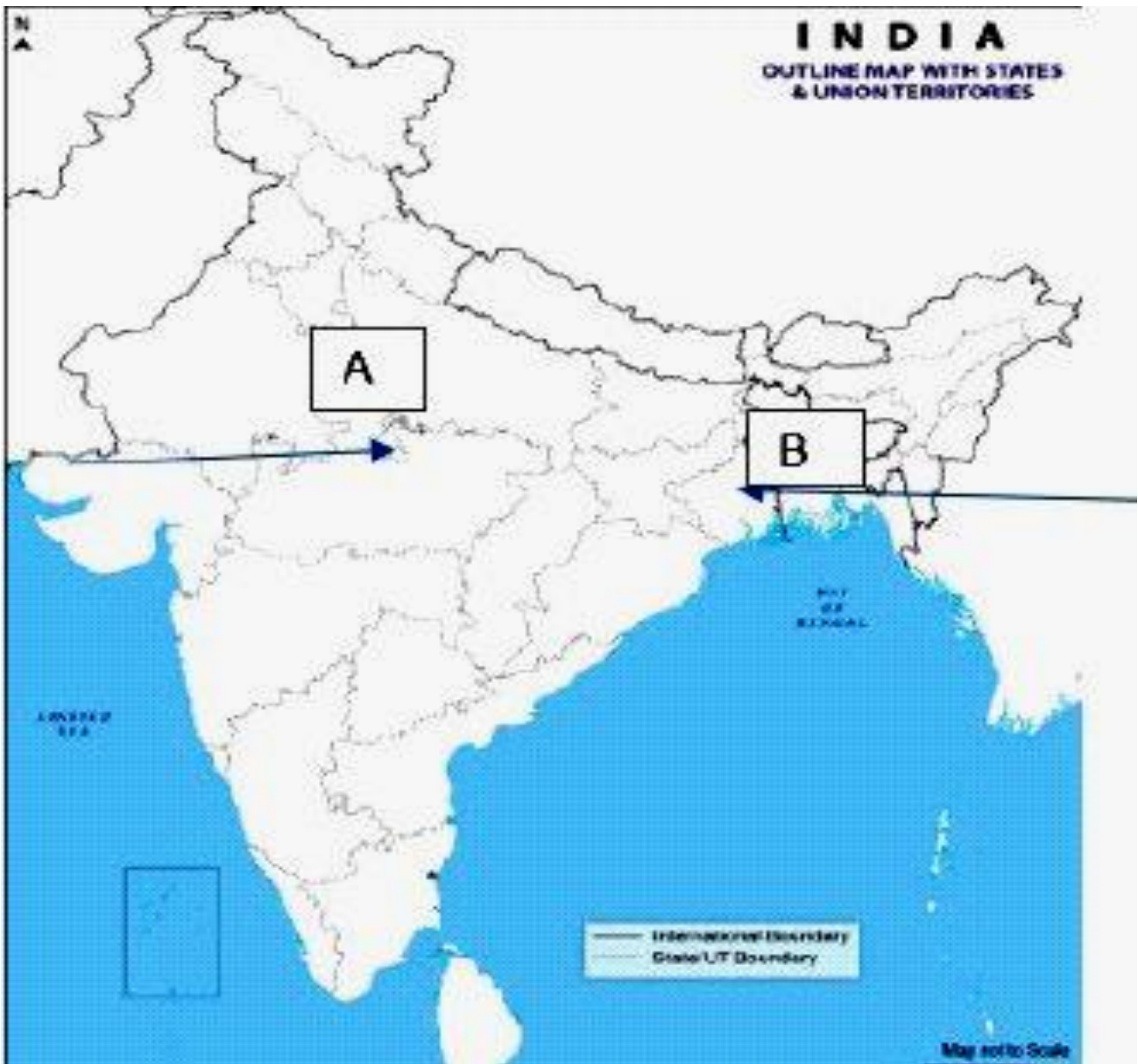
(34.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

1. Sanchi- A Stupa
2. Kalibangan- Indus Valley Site
3. Agra-Territory under the control of Mughals

OR

Hampi- Capital of Vijayanagar Empire

(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.



*****ALL THE BEST*****