

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN ERNACULAM
REGION SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**

Marking Scheme

CLASS : XII

MAX.MARKS :100

SUBJECT : HISTORY

TIME : 3 Hours

1. Rise of states, cities, widespread use of iron and coins. 1+1=2
Witnessed the growth of different religions viz Buddhism & Jainism.
2. Alvars – worshippers of Vishnu; Nayanars-devotees of Shiva. Tamil 1+1=2
3. Indian Nationalism was elitist in nature (factual)
His desire to make it a mass movement 1+1=2
4. The original story was composed by charioteer bard's names as Sutras.
In the 5th BCE, Brahmans took over the story and began to commit it to writing called itihasa.
 - Btw 200 B.C.E. and 200 C.E worship of Vishnu was growing in importance
 - Btw 200 B.C.E and 400 C.E large didactic sections were added.
 - Verses increased to 1,00,000
 - Sage Vyasa was considered to be the original composer of Mahabharata. 1x5=5
5. Temple architecture
 1. Temples built at the same that of the Sanch stupa.
 2. Temples had square room - Garbhagriha-with single doorway, for the worshipper to enter.
 3. Tall structure called as Shikhara was built.
 4. Temple walls were decorated with beautiful sculptures.
 5. Temples had assembly halls, huge walls, gateways etc
 6. Some of these were made out of rocks as artificial caves. E.g Kailashnatha temple 1 x 5 = 5
6. Untouchables: Brahmans considered some people as outside the system
They were those people who indulged in polluting activities such as handling corpses and dead animals
These people were called Chandalas
They lived outside the cities
They used discarded utensils.
They wore ornaments of iron
They could not walk about in villages and cities at night
They served as executioners
They had to sound clapper in the streets. 1 x 5 = 5
7. The entire world is animated. Ahimsa-non-injury to living beings

- Cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma
 - Asceticism and penance required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma
 - Can be achieved by renouncing the world and adopting monastic life
 - 5 vows-to abstain from killing, stealing and lying to observe celibacy and to abstain from possessing property. 1 x 5 = 5
8. Village artisans :
- Marathi documents make a mention of 325% of the village constituted artisans.
 - Distinction between peasants and artisans of fluid one.
 - They engaged in various types of craft production esp in between different agricultural activity
 - For their services they were compensated by villages in variety of ways.
 - Cultivated waste given to them called Miras or wathan in Maharashtra.
 - 18th century zamindars of Bengal paid the artisans small daily allowance called jajmani system. 1 x 5 = 5
9. This trade brought in silver bullion into Asia:
- A large part of the bullion gravitated towards India
 - Commodity composition expanded
 - Stability in the availability of metal currency silver Rupiah in India.
 - Expansion of minting of coins and the circulation of money in the economy.
 - Made the Mughal state extract taxes and revenue in cash.
 - Voyages of discovery led to expansion of Asia's trade. 1 x 5 = 5
10. A distinction between royal wives (Begums) and other wives (aghas)
- Higher status to begum.
 - Lower positions to aghast
 - Love and motherhood played an important role
 - Male and female slaves used to performed tasks.
 - After Noor Johan, Mughal queens and princesses controlled finances resources.
 - Important women of mughal household to commissioned buildings and gardens.
 - All woman received monthly allowances and gifts
 - Many were learned and interest in literature. 1 x 5 = 5
11. British annexation displaced the Talukdars of Awadh.
- They were disarmed and force destroyed.
 - Land revenue policy undermined their position and authority. E.g. Summary settlement.
 - The ties of loyalty and patronage between thru Talukadars and peasants also disrupted.
 - The number of Talukdars came down to 38% many of them lost more than half of the total number of villages they had earlier.

- They reduced their oppression and increase for the state. $1 \times 5 = 5$
12. The British passed a number of laws to help them quell the insurgency
- Reinforcement was brought from Britain for suppressing the revolt.
 - A two pronged to attack from Calcutta into North India and other from Punjab.
 - To conquer Delhi
 - Even ordinary Britons were given the power to try and punish Indians suspected of Indians
 - Rebellion landowners were dispossessed and the loyal were rewarded. $1 \times 5 = 5$
13. The jotedars were powerful because they owned vast areas of land
- Controlled local trade, money lending, controlling over poor peasants
 - They lived in the village and could experience direct control.
 - They came into conflict with the zamindars and mobilized the ryots and delayed.
 - Payments of revenue
 - When the zamindars estates were auctioned, the jotedars were the first to purchase them. $1 \times 5 = 5$
14. value based question
- 14.1. The vision of Unity
or
Unity is trength 2.5
- 14.2. 1. Indian responded to the empirore appeal
2. religious unity.
3. British government's attempt to divide Hindu - Muslim unity ultimately failed.
15. Village panchayat consisted of an assembly of elders-its decision was binding on its members.
- The head o the panchayat was the Mandal.
 - To prepare the village accounts with the help of the panchayats.
 - The members of the village made contributions to a common financial pool.
 - To minister the conduct of the members of the village.
 - Panchayats could also level fines and even expel a person
 - From the community.
 - Teach caste of jati in the village had its own Jati Panchayat.
 - The panchayat was also regarded as the Govt. of appeal.
 - In cases of excessive revenue demands, the panchayat suggested a compromise. $1 \times 10 = 10$

OR

Roads and fortifications -Razzaq greatly impressed by fortification - Seven lines of forts encircled and agricultural hinterland massive masonry, no mortar used.

- Square or rectangular bastions projected outwards.
- Second fortifications went round their inner core of the urban complex
- Roads wound around the valley avoiding rocky terrain.
- Some roads extended from temple gateways.
- It enclosed vast agricultural fields
- Canals system helped to irrigate these fields.
- Agricultural tracts were included within the fortified areas....
- Roads were extended from temple gateways and Bazaars. 1 x 10 = 10

16. On the 12th march 1930 Gandhi began the Dandi March - 78 chosen followers - 375 km on foot from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi

- News of the progress of the March spread to various parts-many of the common people joined/supporter
- People paid their respect by spinning
- 6th April he broke the salt law
- He inaugurated the CDM. it spread to most parts of the country esp NWFP where Abdul Gaffer Khan played active role.
- It focused the attention on the Gandhiji's philosophy and action. It was conveyed by the European/American press.
- Women participated in the large numbers esp kamaladevi
- It made the British realize the depths of nationalist feelings
- Their rule could not last forever.
- Devolving some power to Indians - Indian act of 1935
(ASSESS AS A WHOLE) 1 x 10 = 10

OR

Planning required a layout of the entire urban space and regulation of urban land use.

- Defence-after the battle of Plassey in 1757 they decided to build a new fort taking village of Sutanati, Kolkata and Govindpur.
- Vast space around the fort was left known as Maiden. Reason - to fire in a straight line from the fort against an advancing army.
- Later they moved out of the fort and building residences along the maiden.
- Lord Wellesley built a massive palace, Govt. house. He felt the need for town planning.
- Many bazaars, Ghats, burial grounds were removed.
- This work was later taken up by lottery committee. They made a new map of the city-took up activities of road building and cleaning Indian areas.
- To save the area from the threat of epidemics of 'bustis' were demolished.

- Frequent fires led to stricter building regulations. Finally all town planning activities was taken up the Government.

(ASSESS AS A WHOLE)

1 x 10 = 10

17. a) Types of querns - those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro and other with which a second stone was used as a ponder 2
- b) By hard, gritty, igneous rock or sand stone 2
- c) Because they were used to grind spices for making curries 1
- d) First is related to the daily needs. 3

OR

1. Collected taxes, measured land and supervised irrigation work. Dismantled justice & supervised connections with the land. 2
2. The king had supreme powers - A council of ministers known as matraparishad advised the king. The Empire was divided into districts - no of villages. The military adm was entrusted to the war office consisting of 5 members. 2
3. It helps us to understand that the Mauryan empire had a centralized adm. 1
4. Chanakya's Arthashastra - Megasthenes 'India'. Puvanic, jaina & Buddhist texts and Asoka's edicts and inscription. 3
18. 1. Barren-land badly cultivated & thinly populated. A considerable portion of the good land remains untilled for want of laborers. 2
2. Incapable of discharging the demands of their rapacious lords are not only deprived of the means of subsistence. 2
3. The absence of private property in land improving landlords. Landlords could not pass on their land to their children. 2
4. It was a warning to those who did not recognize the merit of private property. Montesquise Developed the idea of oriental disposition. Autonomy respected as long as flow of surplus continued. 2

OR

1. Lord Shiva. From the statement and epithet used Sri Shiv Jio 2
2. By addressing him respectfully. A piece of cloth for the cloak and a sum of twenty five rupees which have been sent as an offering. 2
3. One God "ALLAH" - prophet mohd as messenger'.
 - 5 times a day, giving arms
 - Fasting during Ramzan
 - Performing pilgrimage to Mecca 2
4. Local customary practices & traditions. Architecture of mosque like shikora like roof. Khojahs developed new modes of communication. 2
19. 1. According to GB Pant a loyal citizen should be self disciplined. He should think not only of his own interests or that of his community. He should rise above petty self interest to be loyal to the state. 3

2. A separate electorate meant that in certain constituencies seats were reserved only for members of a particular community or religion. 1
3. The demand was made to protect the rights of the minorities. It was felt that this was possible only if the minorities were properly represented within the political system, their voices be heard and view taken into account. 2
4. He felt that it would permanently isolate the minorities make them vulnerable and deprive them of any effective within the govt. 2

OR

1. It refers to the collapse of the intuitions of the governance from March 1947 onwards in Amritsar, Partition of India. Great commercial city-Unchallenged and unchecked mob was allowed to rage the great city. The finest bazaars were burnt to the ground without a shot being fired to disperse the incendiaries. 2
 2. It became the scene of bloodshed due to complete breakdown for authority in the city. British officials did not know how to handle the situation. Unwilling to take decision. 3
 3. Behaved in a partition manner. Large police marched but not used force. Indian Soliders act as Hindus, Muslims or Sikhs. 2
 4. He moved from villages of Bihar & Calcutta & Delhi. Persuaded Muslims in in East Bengal to guarantee the safety of Hindu. 1
20. MAP WORK:- Refer Part 3, Page 305 or part 1, page 30
21. MAPWORK :- 1. Amritsar, 2. Ahemdabad, 3. Dandi, 4. Chauri - Chaura, 5. Champaran