

# BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL

## SAMPLE PAPER MARKING SCHEME - 2020-21

### HISTORY (O27) / CLASS -XII

#### SECTION A

1\*15=15

Q1. Seals and sealings were used to facilitate long distance communication. What was the purpose of the seal?.

This sealing conveyed that if the bag reached with its sealing intact, then it had not been tampered with and also it conveyed the true identity of the sender of the goods.

**(Book 1-Theme 1 : Bricks , Beads & Bones page no 15)**

Q2. Enlist one feature of Ashoka's Dhamma.

#### FEATURES OF DHAMMA

Respect to elders, love for young and kindness to servants.

- Religious tolerance to other religions.
- Liberal policies towards Brahmanas, Shramanas.

(Any one point to be mentioned )

**(Book 1-Theme 2 :Kings, Farmers & Towns: page no 32)**

Q3. Read the following statement and mention the context in which it has been stated

“In fact waste is one of the best indicators of craft work”

1. In fact, waste is one of the best indicators of craft work. For instance, if shell or stone is cut to make objects, then pieces of these materials will be discarded as waste at the place of production.
2. Sometimes, larger waste pieces were used up to make smaller objects, but minuscule bits were usually left in the work area. These traces suggest that apart from small, specialized centres, craft production was also undertaken in large cities such as Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.

**(Book 1-Theme 1 : Bricks , Beads & Bones page no 11)**

Q4.All the gold jewellery found at the Harappan sites was recovered from.....?.

- A. Burials
- B. Hoards

- C. Lakes
- D. Temples

**(Book 1 Theme 1 : Bricks , Beads & Bones page no 10)**

Q5. Look at the given image and state what is the mendicant seeking ?



**A- The medicant is seeking alms**

**(Book 1 Theme 3 : Kinship caste & class page no 66 fig 3.6)**

Q6. Correct the following statement and rewrite it

According to Shalabhanjika motif many people who turned to Jainism enriched it with new beliefs and practices.

- A. According to shalabhanjika motif many people who turned to Buddhism enriched it with their own pre Buddhist and non Buddhist beliefs, practices and ideas**

**(Book 1 Theme 4 : Thinkers, Beliefs & Buildings page 101)**

Q7. Identify the Bhakti tradition which challenged the idea of caste and pollution and attributed it to a certain group of Brahmanas

- A) Alvars
- B) Nayanars
- C) Lingayats**
- D) Siddhas

**( Book 2: Theme 6: Bhakti Sufi Traditions page 147)**

Q8. Enlist any one source through which we come to know about Buddha and his teachings.

1. Buddhist and Brahmanical texts
2. Material remains , monuments (Sanchi stupa ) Inscriptions

**(Book 1: Theme 4 : Thinkers , beliefs and Buildings page no 82)**

Q9. Examine the the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire.

1. Queens Nur Jahan took an important part in the administration during the period of Jahangir
2. After Nur Jahan, Mughal queens and princesses began to control significant financial resources. Shah Jahan's daughters Jahanara and Roshanara enjoyed an annual income often equal to that of high imperial mansabdars. Jahanara, in addition, received revenues from the port city of Surat, which was a lucrative centre of overseas trade
3. Besides taking part in different activities, some women such as Gulbadan Begum, daughter of Babur, wrote the Humayun Nama

(AnyONE of the above listed point or any other relevant point)

**((Book 2 : Theme 9 :Kings & Chronicles :page no 242-243)**

Q10. Assertion (A) : Mahatma Gandhi thought Hindustani would be the ideal language of communication between diverse communities.

Reason (R) : It could unify Hindus and Muslims and the people of the North and the South.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

**(Book 3 : Theme 15 : Framing the Constitution :page no 425)**

Q11. With which Mughal Emperor can we associate Badshahnama

- A) Aurangzeb
- B) Shahjahan**
- C) Humayun
- D) Jahangir

**((Book 2 : Theme 9 :Kings & Chronicles :page no 231)**

Q12. Point out the similarity between Be-Shari'a and Ba- Shari'a Sufi traditions.

1. Both renounced the material life and ignored rituals and observed a life of extreme asceticism.
2. Both observed celibacy.  
(Any one point )

**(Book 2 : Theme 6 : Bhakti -Sufi Traditions page no 154)**

Q13. Show how the idea of Sulh I kul was implemented through state policies .

A. The idea of Sulhikul was implemented through state policy -

1. Organisation of a composite nobility comprising of Iranis ,Turani's,Afghans , Rajputs& Deccan's all of whom were given positions and awards purely on the basis of their service and loyalty to the king.
2. Further Akbar abolished the tax on pilgrimage in 1563 and the jizya in 1564 as the two were based on religious discrimination

Any ONE of the above listed points

**((Book 2 : Theme 9 :Kings & Chronicles :page no 233)**

Q14. Consider the following events:

1. Constitution is signed
2. Muslim League demands dissolution of constituent Assembly
3. Cabinet Mission announces its constitutional scheme.
4. Labour Government comes into power in India

The correct chronological order of these events is:

- a. 4, 3, 2, 1
- b. 4, 3, 1, 2
- c. 3, 4, 1, 2
- d. 3, 4, 2, 1

**(Book 3 : Theme 15: Framing the Constitution page no 430)**

Q15. The uprising in 1857 in Lucknow was led by.....

- A.Nawab Wajid Ali Shah
- B.BirjisQadr
- C.BegumHazrat Mahal
- D.Lakshmi Bai

**(Book 3: Theme 11: Rebels & the Raj page 299)**

Q16. The salt March was notable for at least three reasons. Identify which of the following statements is NOT correct about the Salt March

- A. It was this event that first brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention.
- B. It was the first nationalist activity in which the Dalits participated in large numbers.
- C. It was the salt march which forced upon the British the realisation that their Raj would not last forever and that they would have to devote some power to the Indians..

**(Book 3: Theme 13: Mahatma Gandhi & the Nationalist Movement page no360 )**

## SECTION B

**Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions**

Q17. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow (1+1+1=3)

### **COINS & KINGS**

To some extent, exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of coinage. Punch marked coins made up of silver and copper (c. Sixth century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used. These have been recovered from excavations at a number of sites throughout the subcontinent. Numismatists have studied these and other coins to reconstruct possible commercial networks.

a) The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were first issued by the

(i) Indo Greeks

(ii) Samudragupta

(iii) Chandragupta Maurya

(iv) Ashoka

**(Book 1 Theme 3: Kings, Farmers & Towns page no 44)**

b.) Which among the following were the earliest coins to be minted and used ?

(i) Gold coins

(ii) Bronze coins

(iii) Punch marked coins made up of silver and copper

(iv) Nickel coins

**(Book 1 Theme 3: Kings, Farmers & Towns page no 44)**

c) Choose the correct option

Assertion (A): "Coins were also issued by tribal republics such as the Yaudheyas of Punjab and Haryana .

Reason (R): It is also likely that merchants bankers and townspeople issued some of these coins

A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

**B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**

C) (A) is correct but R is not correct

D) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct

**(Book 1 Theme 3: Kings, Farmers & Towns page no 45)**

Q18. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow. (1+1+1=3)

### **TITLES AND GIFTS**

Grand titles were adopted by the Mughal emperors at the time of coronation or after a victory over an enemy. High sounding and rhythmic, they created an atmosphere of awe in the audience when announced by ushers (naqib). Mughal coins carried the full title of the reigning emperor with regal protocol. The granting of titles to men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal polity. A man's ascent in the court hierarchy could be traced through the titles he held

(a) Who among the following were given the title of Mirza Raja by Aurangzeb

(i) Jai Singh and Veer Singh

**(ii) Jai Singh and Jaswant Singh**

(iii) Veerbhadra Singh and Todarmal

(iv) Hakim Singh and Jaswant Singh

**(Book 2 Theme 9: Kings & chroniclers no 241)**

b) Which among the following was NOT AN award granted by the Mughal Emperors

(i) robe of honour

(ii) Sarapa

**(iii) Peshkash**

(iv) Asaf Khan

**(Book 2 Theme 9: Kings & chroniclers no 241)**

c) Choose the correct option

Assertion: Mir Khan offered Rs one lakh to Aurangzeb for the letter alif, that is A, to be added to his name to make it Amir Khan.

Reason: Titles could be earned or paid for.

- (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (ii) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (iii) (A) is correct but R is not correct
- (iv) (R) is correct but A is not correct

**(Book 2 Theme 9: Kings & chroniclers no 241)**

Q19. Study this extract and answer the following questions

(1+1+1=3)

### **RUMOURS AND PROPHECIES**

Rumours and prophecies played a part in moving people to action. As we saw, the sepoys who had arrived in Delhi from Meerut had told Bahadur Shah about bullets coated with the fat of cows and pigs and that biting those bullets would corrupt their caste and religion. They were referring to the cartridges of the Enfield rifles which had just been given to them. The British tried to explain to the sepoys that this was not the case but the rumour that the new cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs spread like wildfire across the sepoy lines of North India

(a) Which among the following rumors can be traced to Captain Wright commandant of Rifle Instruction Depot

(i) British government had hatched a conspiracy to destroy the caste and religion of the Hindus and Muslims

(ii) The British had mixed the bone dust of the cows and pigs into the flour that was sold in the market.

(iii) Christian missionaries were converting the Indians to Christianity

(iv) A low caste khalasi had reportedly retorted in his argument with a high caste Brahmin that he would lose his high caste as he would have to bite the cartridges composed of cow and pig fat.

**(Book 3 Theme 11: Rebels & the Raj page no 294)**

b) Rumors circulate only when

(i) Some people are insecure

(ii) Some people are convinced about it

(iii) When they resonate with deeper fears and suspicions of people

(iv) All of the above

**(Book 2 Theme 9: Kings & chroniclers no 241)**

c) Choose the correct option

**Assertion:** The rumors in 1857 began to make sense when seen in the context of British policies pursued from late 1820's

**Reason:** With the cooperation of sections of Indian society they set up English-medium schools, colleges and universities which taught Western sciences and the liberal arts.

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

(ii) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(iii) (A) is correct but R is not correct

(iv) (R) is correct but A is not correct

**(Book 2 Theme 9: Kings & chroniclers no 241)**

#### SECTION C

Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.

Q20. State any three elements that historians considered while analysing the Mahabharata.

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)

**( Book 1: Theme 3: Kinship , Caste & class Pg72,73.)**

Q21. Analyse the reasons for the frequent shifting of the capital cities of the Mughals during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Reasons for the frequent shifting of the capital cities of the Mughals during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries :

- (i) Agra - In the 1560s Akbar had the fort of Agra constructed with red sandstone quarried from the adjoining regions .
- (ii) Fatehpur Sikri - One of the reasons prompting this may have been that Sikri was located on the direct road to Ajmer, where the Dargah of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti had become an important pilgrimage centre.
- (iii) Lahore - In 1585 the capital was transferred to Lahore to bring the north-west under greater control and Akbar closely watched the frontier for thirteen years.
- (iv) Shahjahanabad - It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the Red Fort, the Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with bazaars (Chandni

Chowk) and spacious homes for the nobility. Shah Jahan's new city was appropriate to a more formal vision of a grand monarchy.

**(Book 2 Theme 9: Kings & chroniclers no 236)**

Q22. The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were also influenced by the opinions expressed by the public "Justify this statement with any three points."

1. As the deliberations continued, the arguments were reported in newspapers, and the proposals were publicly debated
2. Criticisms and counter-criticisms in the press in turn shaped the nature of the consensus that was ultimately reached on specific issues
3. In order to create a sense of collective participation the public was also asked for submissions. There were hundreds of responses, a sampling of which gives a clue to the conflicting interests that the lawmakers had to take account of.
4. Thus the All India Varnashrama Swarajya Sangh (based in Calcutta) asked that the Constitution "be based on the principles laid down in ancient Hindu works". The prohibition of cow-slaughter and the closing down of abattoirs was particularly recommended.
5. Low-caste groups demanded an end to "ill treatment by upper-caste people" and "reservation of separate seats on the basis of their population, in legislatures, government departments, and local bodies, etc."
6. Linguistic minorities asked for "freedom of speech in (the) mother tongue" and the "redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis"
7. The District Teachers' Guild of Vizianagaram and the Central Jewish Board of Bombay requested "adequate representation on all public bodies"

**(Any three points Book -3 Theme 15 Framing the constitution page no 408-409)**

Q23. Visual images and literature as much as the writing of history have helped in keeping alive the memory of the revolt of 1857." Assess this statement

- The writing of history, art and literature contributed remarkably to immortalise the sacred memory of the struggle of 1857. The leaders of revolt were presented as heroes taking the country towards the battlefield. They were depicted as heroes inspiring the common masses to begin struggle against the oppressive colonial power.
- Many heroic poems were composed narrating the bravery of Laxmi Bai, holding a sword in one hand and the reins of the horse in the other, fought for the independence of her motherland. She was usually portrayed in battle armour with a sword in hand and riding a horse symbolising the determination to resist injustice and alien rule.
- Thus, it becomes clear that visual representations produced various images of the revolt. We should know that these images were not a mere expression of contemporary ideas and sentiments, but they also reflected the contemporary sensibilities.

- **(Book 3: Theme 11 :Rebels & The Raj page 313)**

#### SECTION D

Answer to questions carrying 8 marks ( Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.

Q24 Explain the structural and sculptural features of the Sanchi stupa

The Sanchi stupa was built in the 2nd century BCE and regarded as one of the important stupas in India. It was discovered in 1888.

The structural features of the Sanchi stupa are:

- The stupa originated as a simple semi-circular mound of Earth, later called Anda. Above the anda was the harmika, a balcony-like structure that represented the abode of the Gods. There was a mast called the yashti, arising from the harmika and it was surmounted by a chhatra or umbrella.
- Around the mound, there was a railing, separating the sacred space from the world. There were stone railings and the gateways, which were richly carved and installed at the four cardinal points.
- An elevation of the great stupa provides a vertical perspective.

The sculptural features of the Sanchi stupa are:

- Art historians identified the scene depicted in the gateways as a scene from the Vessantara Jataka. They often try to understand the meaning of sculpture by comparing it with textual evidence.
- Many symbols like empty seat, wheel, tree were used to indicate the different teachings of Buddhism in Sanchi stupa. For instance, the empty seat was meant to represent the mahaparinibbana. Wheel stood for the first sermon of Buddha.
- Other sculptures at Sanchi were perhaps not directly inspired by Buddhist ideas. These figures included beautiful women swinging from the edge of the gateway holding into a tree, like, Shalabhanjika was a woman whose touch caused trees to flower and bear fruit.
- There are other images in Sanchi stupa. Depiction of animals like elephants, horses, monkeys and cattle were found there. Animals were used as symbols of human attributes, e.g. elephants were depicted to signify strength and wisdom.
- There is a motif in Sanchi stupa of a woman surrounded by lotuses and elephants, which seems to be sprinkling water on her as if performing an Abhisheka or consecration. It has been identified by some historians as Maya, the mother of Buddha while others identify her with a popular Goddess Gajalakshmi (Goddess of good fortune).

**(Book 1: Theme 4: Thinkers, Beliefs & Buildings page 96-101)**

Q25. Describe the significance of temple building in the sacred centre of Vijayanagara.

Temple building in Vijayanagara had a long history. Temple building in this area got inspired by the dynasties such as the Pallavas, Chalukyas. Hoysalas and Cholas.

1. Rulers had been encouraging temple building as a means of associating themselves with the divine.

2. Temples were functioning as centre of learning. Rulers and other rich people granted land and other resources for the maintenance of temples.
3. Temples were developed as significant religious, social, cultural and economic centres.
4. Rulers thought that constructing, repairing and maintaining temple were the important means of winning support and recognition for their power, wealth and piety from the subjects.
5. The choice of Vijayanagara as a site of sacred centre was inspired by the holy shrines of Virupaksha and Pampadevi.
6. In reality, the Vijayanagara rulers claimed to rule on behalf of the God Virupaksha. Royal portrait sculpture was displayed in temples and the ruler's visits to these temples in royal style was treated as an important state occasion on which he was accompanied by the important nayakas of the empire.
7. All royal orders were signed 'Shri Virupaksha' using Kannada script.
8. Rulers indicated their close links with the Gods by using the title 'Hindu Suratrana' which literally meant Hindu Sultan. This all added to the significance of temple building in the sacred centre of Vijayanagara.

**(Book 2: Theme 7: An Imperial Capital Vijaynagara page 184)**

Q26. Explain how Gandhiji's mass appeal was undoubtedly genuine in the context of Indian politics and how it contributed to his success in broadening the basis of nationalism?

**Gandhiji mass appeal:**

1. He appeared to the Indian peasant as a saviour, who would rescue them from high taxes and oppressive officials and restore dignity and autonomy to their lives.
2. Gandhiji appeal among the poor and the peasants in particulars, was enhanced by his ascetic lifestyle and by his shrewed use of symbols such as the dhoti and the Charkha.
3. Gandhiji's simple life style and love of working with 'his hands' allowed him to empathise more fully with the labouring poor and then in turn to empathise with him.
4. Gandhiji's mass appeal was undoubtedly genuine in the context of Indian politics.

**(b) Gandhiji mass appeal contributed to his success in broadening the basis of nationalism was based on careful organisation.**

1. New branches of the Congress were set up in various parts of India.
2. A series of 'PrajaMandals' were established to promote the nationalist creed in the princely states.

3. Gandhiji encouraged the communication of the nationalist message in the mother tongue rather than the language of the rulers, English.
4. In these different ways nationalism was taken to the farthest comers of the country and embraced by all the social groups.

**(Book 3: Theme 13: Mahatma Gandhi & the Nationalist Movement page353-354)**

### SECTION E

**Section E: Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.**

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow

#### EVIDENCE OF AN “INVASION”

Evidence of an “invasion” Deadman Lane is a narrow alley, varying from 3 to 6 feet in width...At the point where the lane turns westward, part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered, all in a very friable condition, at a depth of 4 ft 2 in. The body lay on its back diagonally across the lane. Fifteen inches to the west were a few fragments of a tiny skull. It is to these remains that the lane owes its name.

From John Marshall, Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation, 1931

27.1 Name the archeologist who presented this source. (1)

A . John Marshall

27.2 Why is the lane called the Dead man Lane? (2)

It is called Dead Man Lake as

i Narrow lane about 3 ft to 6 ft in width from where human skeletal remains have been discovered

ii. Part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered

iii. The body lay on its back diagonally across the lane

iv. Tiny skull has also been found

27.3 State the conclusions that scholars and archaeologists draw from this information? (2)

Scholars and archaeologists have concluded that

i. The evidence points to an invasion.

ii. According to them this invasion brought about the end of the civilization.

**(Book 1: Theme 1: Bricks, Beads & Bones page7)**

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow

### **RITUAL AND THE REAL WORLD**

Here is a vachana composed by Basavanna; When they see a serpent carved in stone they pour milk on it. If a real serpent comes they say: 'kill', 'kill'. To the servant of the god who could eat if served they say; 'Go away', 'Go away'! But to the image of the god which cannot eat they offer dishes of food.

28.1 Who was Basavanna?

Basavanna was initially a jaina and minister of chalukya king. His followers were known as virashaivas or lingayats. They worshipped shiva as a linga

28.2 From which cult & region he belonged to?

**Cult was lingayat& region he belonged to was Karnataka**

28.3 Describe Basavanna's attitude towards rituals .

**Basavanna's attitude towards rituals-challenged the idea of caste and the pollution attributed to brahmanas. They questioned the theory of rebirth. They did not practice funerary rites, gave stress on post-puberty marriages.**

**(Book 2: Theme 6: Bhakti-Sufi traditions page 147)**

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow

### **THERE CANNOT BE ANY DIVIDED LOYALTY**

Gobind 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 the democracy one must train him in the art of self- discipline. In democracies one should care less for him and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centered on 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 not for larger or other interest, then democracy is doomed

29.1. Why G.B. Pant wanted to see people as loyal citizens? (1)

G.B.Pant said these lines for the success of democracy and for becoming a good citizen of India.

29.2.What are criteria for the success of democracy?

All loyalties must exclusively be centered on the state

1. In democracies one should care less for him and more for others & not create rival loyalties ( 2 )

29.3. How does G.B. Pant define the attributes of a loyal citizen (2)

1. One must train him in the art of self- discipline. One should care less for him and more for others.
2. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centered on the state .

**(Book 3: Theme 15: Framing the Constitution -page420)**

## SECTION F

### MAP WORK

