

MARKING SCHEME
HISTORY-027 CLASS XII
A I S S C E-March 2019
CODE NO. 61/4/3

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page No.	Marks
	PART A		
1	<p>The archaeologists used burials to find out the social and economic differences :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The way the burial pits were made was indicative of social differences. 2. The burials of upper class people were lined with bricks. 3. The ordinary people were generally laid in pits. 4. Jewellery has been found in some burials. 5. In some burials articles of daily use were found. 6. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two points to be explained).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Cunningham's confusion :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harappan artifacts reached Cunningham in early 19th century and he did not know how old they were. 2. He unsuccessfully tried to place them within the Harappan time frame. 3. He used the accounts left by the Chinese Buddhists pilgrims who visited the sub continent between 4th and 7th centuries C.E. 4. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two points to be analyzed).</p>	9	1+1=2
		19	1+1=2
2	<p>KITAB-UL-HIND:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Voluminous text divided into 80 chapters. ii. Written in Arabic. iii. Deals with religion, philosophy, social life, astronomy etc. iv. Each chapter begins with a question, described in Sanskrit tradition and concludes with comparison to other cultures. v. Any other relevant point <p>(Any two points to be stated)</p>	117	1+1=2
3	<p>Separate Electorates:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. G.B. Pant argued that it would permanently isolate minorities, make them vulnerable and deprive them from any effective say within the govt. ii. It was against making of a unified nation state and for forging the unity of nation. iii. Any other relevant point <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	418	1+1=2

<u>PART B</u>			
4	<p>Feature of Trade:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Land and river routes criss crossed the sub-continent providing efficient system of trade and transportation. ii. Oversees trade conducted through sea routes through Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal etc, linking China and other countries. iii. Rulers controlled routes for providing protection to traders for a price. iv. Peddlers travelled on foot and merchants travelled with caravan. v. Wide range of goods traded including spices, medicinal plants and textiles etc. vi. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any four points to be explained)</p>	44	4*1=4
5	<p>Baba Guru Nanak Dev:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Advocated a form of Nirgun Bhakti. ii. For him absolute or Rab had no gender or form. iii. Rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship etc. iv. Proposed a simple way to connect to the Divine by repeating the divine name expressing his ideas through hymns or shabads. v. Organized his followers in a community. vi. Set up rules for congregational worship for collective recitation. vii. Appointed Angad to succeed him as Guru. viii. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any four points to be explained)</p>	163	4*1=4
6	<p>Diplomatic relations and conflicts with neighbouring powers:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Relationship of Mughal with Iran and Turan hinged on control of frontier defined by Hindukush Mountains. ii. Qandahar was a bone of contention between the Saffavids and Mughal. Qandahar was in control of Humanyun and Akbar reconquered it in 1595. iii. Saffavids court continued to claim stake on Qandahar. iv. Jahangir sent a diplomatic envoy to court of Shah Abbas for retaining Qandahar but the mission failed. v. Relation between Mughals and Ottomans was marked by concerns to ensure free movements for merchants and pilgrims. vi. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">Any four points to be explained</p>	248- 249	4*1=4

7	<p>Variation in the pattern of urbanization during 19th century.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The growth of cities was monitored through regular head count and by mid 19th century, local census had been carried out in different regions. The first all India census was attempted in 1872 and from 1881 census conducted every ten years became a regular feature. ii. After 1800, urbanization in India was sluggish. All through the 19th century upto first two decades of 20th, the proportion of urban population to total population in India was extremely low and remained stagnant. iii. Calcutta, Bombay and madras grew rapidly and became sprawling cities. iv. These cities grew as commercial and administrative centers. v. They were the collection depots for the export of Indian manufacturers such as cotton textiles. vi. After the industrial revolution this trend was reversed and these cities became entry point for British manufactured goods and for the export of Indian raw material. vii. The introduction of railways in 1853 meant a change in towns. every railway station became a collection depot for raw materials and distribution point for imported goods viii. Railway towns like Jamalpur, Waltair and Bareilly developed.. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p>	322-323	4*1=4
8	<p>Vitthala temple:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Vitthala temple- the principal deity was Vitthala, a form of Vishnu. ii. The temple had several halls and a unique shrine designed as a chariot. iii. A characteristic feature of the temple complexes is the chariot streets that extended from the temple gopurams in a straight line. iv. The streets were paved with stone slabs and lined with pillared pavilions in which merchants set up their shops. v. The rulers of Vijaynagara drew on different traditions to create an empirical culture. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Enclosing agriculture land:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Agriculture tracts were incorporated within the fortified area to save people from medieval sieges. ii. To continue with agriculture to save people from starvation and subsequent submission to the attacker iii. Sieges could last for several months and sometimes for years, so granaries were also built within the area. iv. The rulers of Vijayanagara developed this strategy for protecting agriculture belt. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p>	188	4*1=4

9	<p>Deccan riots commission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The commission was specifically asked to judge whether the government resume demand was the cause of the revolt. ii. The commission reported that the govt. demand was not the cause of peasant's anger. iii. It was the money lenders who were to be blamed- this report was frequent in colonial records. iv. This shows that there was persistent reluctance on the part of colonial govt. to admit that the popular discontent was never on govt. action. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any four points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Annexation of Awadh:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The conquest of Awadh happened in stages ii. In the first instance a policy of subsidiary alliance was imposed iii. Nawab had to disband his military force and allow the British to station the British troops within the kingdom and act in accordance of the advice of British resident who was now attached to the court iv. Thus Nawab became dependent on the British to maintain law and order. v. Imposition of British rule and Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned on the plea of misrule. That completed the process of annexation. vi. Awadh territory was very fertile and British wanted to capture it by all means. 	285	4*1=4
10	<p>THE IDEAL OF SULH-i-KUL:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mughal chronicles present the empire as comprising many different ethnic and religious communities- Hindus, Jains, Zoroastrians and Muslims. ii. In Sulh-i- kul all religious and school of thoughts had freedom of expression but on condition that they did not undermine the authority of the state or fight among themselves. iii. As source of all peace and stability the emperor stood above all religions and ethnic groups iv. Its idea was experimented through state policies where the composite nobility of Iranians, Turans, Afghans, Rajputs and Deccanis were given positions and awards purely on the basis of service and loyalty to the king. v. Akbar abolished pilgrimage and jizya tax which was based on religious discrimination. vi. Instructions were sent to the officials of the empire to follow the precept of Sulh-i- kul in administration. vii. Mughal emperor gave grants to Sulh-i- kul buildings and places of worship irrespective of the religions. 	233- 234	6+2=8

	<p>(Any six points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Magnificent features of the sculpture of Sanchi Stupa</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Stupas were regarded as sacred as it contained relics of the Buddha such as his bodily remains or objects used by him were buried there. ii. According to a Buddhist text, the Ashoka vadana, Ashoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them. iii. It originated as a simple semi circular mound of earth called anda. iv. It evolved into a more complex structure balancing round and square shapes. v. There was a harmika, a balcony like structure. vi. Arising from harmika was a mast called yashti after surmounted by a chhatri or umbrella. vii. Around the mound was a railing, separating the sacred space from the secular world. viii. The early stupas at sanchi and bharhut were plain except for the stone railings. ix. Wooden fence and gateways were richly carved and installed at four cardinal points. x. Sculpture stories in stone- it depicts a rural scene with thatched huts and trees. xi. Animal motifs: - finest depictions of animals include elephants, horses, monkeys and cattle. xii. The serpent motif: - it is found on several pillars. xiii. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any eight points to be explained)</p>	96-97	1*8=8
12	<p>Harrowing experiences of Women :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Women had traumatic and barbaric experiences in those violent times. ii. Women were raped, abducted, sold and forced to settle down to new life with strangers in unknown circumstances. iii. Some women began to develop new family bonds in their changed circumstances. iv. Governments were engaged in resettlement and recovery of women and many women were taken away from their new relatives and sent them back to their earlier families. v. Concerned women were not consulted undermining their rights to take decisions regarding their own lives. vi. Recovery and resettlement continued as late as 1954 and nearly 30,000 women were recovered in both India and Pakistan. vii. When the men feared that their women would be violated by the enemy, they killed the women. viii. Women are said to have voluntarily jumped into wells rather than falling into 	394-396	1*8=8

	<p>enemy hands.</p> <p>ix. Women were conditioned to commit suicides rather than being violated by the attackers.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Events leading to partition-</p> <p>i. Partition is seen as a culmination of communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the 20th century.</p> <p>ii. The Shuddhi movement started by Arya Samaj and Tabligh and Tanzim by the Muslim groups vitiated the atmosphere.</p> <p>iii. The separate electorates for Muslims in 1909 and then expanded in 1919 shaped the nature of communal politics.</p> <p>iv. Muslim League insisted that Congress was essentially a Hindu party and League be recognized as a soul spokesman of Muslims.</p> <p>v. In 1940 Muslim League moved a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim majority areas for the Muslims of the sub continent.</p> <p>vi. In 1930s Hindu Mahasabha and RSS were gaining strength and supported an ideology of Hindu nationalism</p> <p>vii. The failure of the Cabinet Mission Plan which was sent to India in March 1946 also added to the development for the partition, Congress and Muslim League both finally did not agree to the proposals of the Cabinet Mission.</p> <p>viii. Muslim League announced 16th August 1946 as the Direct Action Day for winning its Pakistan demand.</p> <p>ix. On this day of direct action riots broke out in Calcutta, lasting several days and leaving many people dead.</p> <p>x. The riots spread to other parts of the country where thousands of people died and lakhs of people were displaced.</p> <p>xi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any eight points to be explained)</p>	383-393	1*8=8
13	<p>13.1 MOISTENING THE ROSE GARDEN OF FORTUNE</p> <p>i. The royal command was issued to the provinces, that those who formed old service remembered with certainty or doubt, the events from the past should</p>	219	2+2+3=7

14	<p>copy out the notes and memoranda and transit them to the court.</p> <p>ii. The collected material is recited in the royal hearing and whatever have to be written down afterwards is introduced as a supplement</p> <p>13.2</p> <p>i. The king was the head of empirical court and above all the people.</p> <p>ii. His voice was considered to be the voice of God.</p> <p>iii. As such the royal orders were divine ordinance.</p> <p>13.3 Sources used to describe the vivid account of the Mughal empire</p> <p>i. Collection of records and narratives of his majesty.</p> <p>ii. Interrogating the servants of the state.</p> <p>iii. Royal orders to the provinces.</p> <p>iv. Reports of the ministers and high officials about the affairs of the empire.</p> <p>v. Events of the foreign countries.</p> <p>“Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law”</p> <p>14.1 What were the apprehensions of Mahatma Gandhi when he started his Dandi March?</p> <p>i. Gandhi was apprehensive that he might not be allowed to reach Dandi</p> <p>ii. Government might perhaps let the party come as far as Dandi, but not Gandhi certainly.</p> <p>iii. He will be arrested on the way.</p> <p>14.2 Why did Gandhiji say that the Government deserved to be congratulated?</p> <p>i. Government displayed patience and forbearance and allowed Gandhi to reach Dandi.</p> <p>ii. That is why Gandhi said that the Government deserved to be congratulated on not arresting, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion.</p> <p>14.3 Why was the ‘Salt March’ very significant?</p> <p>i. Salt march was significant because it brought Gandhi into limelight and attracted the world’s attention.</p> <p>ii. In this movement women also participated.</p> <p>iii. It forced the British to think that their British Raj will not continue further.</p> <p>iv. Gandhi mobilized a wider discontent against British rule. The whole nation is roused.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	358	2+2+3=7
		352	2+2+3=7

	<p>Charkha</p> <p>14.1 Gandhi was critical of the modern age because:-</p> <p>i. man has become slave of machinery</p> <p>ii. displaced labour</p> <p>14.2 The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery:-</p> <p>i. Wheel is a sign of progress.</p> <p>ii. Could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self reliant.</p> <p>iii. Uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages.</p> <p>14.3 Importance given to the Charkha by Gandhiji:-</p> <p>i. symbol of the society not glorifying machines and technology.</p> <p>ii. help the poor with supplementary income</p> <p>iii. make them self reliant</p> <p>15.1 A MOTHER’S ADVICE</p> <p>i. Duryodhana should refrain from war and make peace as there is no surety of victory in the war .</p> <p>ii. A man who couldn’t control his senses couldn’t control the kingdom.</p> <p>iii. There was also a fear that her son may leave the earth, i.e, die in the war</p> <p>15.2</p> <p>i. Man cannot think rationally and a king cannot guard his kingdom properly.</p> <p>ii. Many times takes wrong decisions.</p> <p>iii. They drag a man away from his profits</p> <p>15.3</p> <p>(This is an open-ended question. The student should be given due weightage for their logical reasoning and understanding).</p> <p>The answer could be as follows:</p> <p>i. There was no good in war, no love and no happiness therefore he should make peace with the Pandavas.</p>		
15.		60	2+2+3
16.	<p>ii. Victory is short lived and he could enjoy this earth by surviving and that can only come when a person is away from the vices, greed and anger.</p> <p>iii. By not thinking about the war he would also be honoring his parents as well as</p>		

	<p>his well wishers.</p> <p>Part E Map Question</p> <p>16.1 Filled in map attached</p> <p>16.2 Filled in map attached</p> <p>Note: For the Visually Impaired Candidates</p> <p>16.1 Kheda/ Bardoli/ Dandi/ Champaran or any other centre from the given list</p> <p>16.2 Delhi/ Panipat or any other territory</p> <p>16.3 Sanchi/ Amaravati/Lumbini/ Bharut/ Bodhgaya or any other centre from the list</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Harappa/ Mohenjodaro/ Lothal/ Kalibangan/ rakhigarhi or any other site from the list</p>		<p>1+1+3=5</p> <p>1+1+3=5</p>
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61/4/1, 61/4/2, 61/4/3



प्रश्न सं. 16.1 और 16.2 के लिए

For question no. 16.1 and 16.2

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

64/4/1, 64/4/2, 64/4/3

