

Set: 61/1/1
MARKING SCHEME-2023
HISTORY (027) MM: 80

S.No.	Value Points	Page No.	Marks
SECTION A			
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)			21x1=21
1	(c)Haryana	2	1
2	(c) S N Roy	20	1
3	(c) Garbhagraha	96-97	1
4	(d) Hidimba	65	1
5	(d) Rudradaman	38	1
6	(d) Uttar Pradesh	106	1
7	(c) Ashoka	32	1
8	(b) His book of travels is known as ' <i>Badshahnama</i>	118	1
9	(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A	132	1
10	(b) Francois Bernier - Frenchman	122	1
11	(d) A is incorrect but R is the correct.	164-165	1
12	(d) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)	163-164	1
13	(a) Sangama	173	1
14	(a) Polaj	214	1
15	(b) Charles Cornwallis	259	1
16	(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)	295	1
17	(b) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan	389	1
18	(c) Hansa Mehta	422	1
19	(b) Dr B R Ambedkar – Chairman of the drafting committee	409	1
20	(b) Arrah – Kunwar Singh	292	1
21	(d) Francis Buchanan	266	1
22 (a)	(a) Explain how the drainage system of Harappan cities indicate town planning.		3
Ans.	(i) Urban Centres at Harappa were well planned. (ii) The drains were properly laid down. (iii) Roads and streets were laid down along approximate grid pattern. (iv) Streets with drains were laid out first and then the houses were built. (v) For domestic waste water to flow into street drains every house needed to have at least one wall along the street. (vi) Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained	Pg. 6,7	
OR			
22 (b)	Explain why the seals and sealings were used by the Harappans.		3
Ans.	Seals and Sealings : (i) They were used to facilitate long distance	Pg. 15	

	<p>communication.</p> <p>(ii) On the mouth of a bag of goods, which is tied with a rope, seals were pressed, leaving an impression.</p> <p>(iii) If the bag reaches with sealing intact, it means, it has not been tampered with.</p> <p>(iv) The sealing also conveyed the identity of the sender.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>		
23	How is Mahabharata a dynamics text? Explain with examples.		3
Ans	<p>Mahabharata, a Dynamic text :</p> <p>(i) Available in various Languages</p> <p>(ii) Several stories</p> <p>(iii) Epic retold in various ways</p> <p>(iv) Depicted in Sculpture</p> <p>(v) Paintings of Mahabharata</p> <p>(vi) Plays, dance and narrations</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg.77	
24	Explain the role of women devotees in the traditions of Alvars and Nayanars.		3
Ans	<p>(i) In the traditions of Alvars and Nayanars, they did play a vital role.</p> <p>(ii) The women bhakts made compositions which were widely sung.</p> <p>(iii) A woman Alvar, Andal's composition were widely sung.</p> <p>(iv) Andal considered herself to be a beloved of Vishnu.</p> <p>(v) Kairakal Ammaiyar, a devotee of Shiva adopted the path of extreme asceticism to attain her goal.</p> <p>(vi) These women renounced their social obligations.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg.144 – 145	
25.(a)	How did the Chishtis adopt the local languages of India during the Medieval period? Explain.		3
Ans	<p>(i) The chishtis adopted local languages. In Delhi under the chishtis silsila Hindavi was used.</p> <p>(ii) Baba Farid composed verse in local languages, which were incorporated in the Guru Granth Sahib.</p> <p>(iii) Long poems or masnavis were composed to express idea of divine love using human love as an allegory.</p> <p>(iv) Short poems in Dakhani were composed around the town of Bijapur, Karnataka.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg.158	
OR			

25.(b)	Explain the distinctive features of Al-Biruni's Kitab–UI–Hind.		3
Ans.	Kitab-UI-Hind : i. It is written in Arabic, simple and lucid. ii. It is a voluminous text, divided into 80 chapters. iii. It deals with religion, philosophy, astronomy, alchemy, meteorology etc. iv. Al-Biruni begins with a question in each chapter and then gives the description and concludes with a comparison with other cultures. v. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained	Pg.117	
26	How did the American Civil War of 1861 affect the lives of Ryots of India? Explain.		3
Ans	i. The ryots in Deccan villages were given enough money to grow cotton. ii. Sahukars also gave them long term loans. iii. The boom years after the war could not bring prosperity for the ryots. iv. Rich Peasants did gain. v. Now cotton expansion meant heavy debt. vi. Ryots came under debt and the revenue demand increased. vii. The ryots had to suffer. viii. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained	Pg. 281 – 282	
27	“Art and literature highlighted the importance of Lakshmi Bai”. Support the statement with suitable examples.		3
Ans	Lakshmi Bai : i. Leader was presented as heroic figure. ii. Against oppressive rule of British. iii. Heroic Poems were written. iv. “Khoob ladi Mardani.....of S.K. Chauhan. v. Figure of determination. vi. Any other relevant point vii. Any three points to be explained	Pg.313	
SECTION-C (LONG-ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)			
28. (a)	Explain the reasons of apogee and fall of the Vijayanagara Empire.		8
Ans.	(i) Krishnadeva Raya was a powerful ruler of Vijayanagara. (ii) He expanded and consolidated his empire. (iii) He acquired Raichur Doab and defeated the rulers of Orissa and Sultans of Bijapur. (iv) Amara-Nayaka system also consolidated the empire. (v) In the times of peace many temples and impressive Gopurams were built. (vi) After the death of Krishnadeva Raya, strain began to show within the imperial structure. (vii) Nayakas or military chiefs started troubling the successors of Krishnadeva Raya. (viii) Rama Raya became very ambitious. (ix) He also played one Sultan against the other. (x) The Sultans saw through his tricks and they combined their forces.	Pg. 173,174	

	(xi) Rama Raya led his army against the Sultans in a battle where his army was routed. (xii) In this way the Sultans ruined Vijayanagara. (xiii) Any other relevant point Any eight points to be explained		
OR			
28. (b)	Explain the distinctive features of the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara Empire.		8
Ans.	<p>The royal centre had more than 60 temples and about 30 buildings.</p> <p>(a) The Mahanavami Dibba :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is located on the highest point and has a base of 11000 sq. feet with 40 feet height. (ii) Dusehra and Durga Puja were celebrated here. (iii) Vijaynagara kings displayed power and prestige here. (iv) Wrestling matches and processions were taken out. <p>(b) Hazara Rama Temple :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This is a spectacular temple. (ii) It is probably meant for the use of king and his family. (iii) The images in the central shrine are missing however sculpted panels on the wall survived. (iv) There are scenes of Ramayana sculptured on the inner walls. <p>(c) Lotus Mahal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Lotus Mahal is the most beautiful building in the royal centre. (ii) This may have been used as a council chamber. (iii) Here the king used to meet his advisors. (iv) It was so named by British travellers in the 19th Century. <p>(d) A building called “elephants stables” was located close to the Lotus Mahal. Any other relevant point To be assessed as a whole.</p>	Pg.179-183	
29. (a)	“The Stupa at Sanchi is among the best preserved monuments of the earliest times.” Explain the statement.		8
Ans.	<p>Sanchi Stupa :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This most wonderful ancient building is at Sanchi Kanakhera. (ii) This Stupa was of great interest to 	Pg. 83	

	<p>Europeans.</p> <p>(iii) The French sought permission of Shah Jahan Begum to take away the eastern gateway.</p> <p>(iv) French wanted to keep it in their museum.</p> <p>(v) The English also wanted to do the same thing.</p> <p>(vi) Begum refused and they got the plaster copies of the same.</p> <p>(vii) Begums provided money for the preservation of this monument.</p> <p>(viii) The Begum also funded the museum and guest house in the Stupa complex.</p> <p>(ix) Wise decisions of the Begums of Bhopal.</p> <p>(x) Due to good luck in escaping the eyes of railway contractors and builders.</p> <p>(xi) Today it is the key archaeological site and best preserved.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any eight points to be explained</p>		
OR			
29. (b)	Explain the growth of Puranic Hinduism.		8
Ans.	<p>Puranic Hinduism :</p> <p>(i) Vaishnavism is part of Puranic Hinduism and in this Vishnu is worshipped.</p> <p>(ii) In Shaivism tradition, Shiva is the chief deity.</p> <p>(iii) The worship of these deities is considered a bond between the deity and the worshipper.</p> <p>(iv) In Vaishnavism there are many incarnations or Avatars.</p> <p>(v) Ten avatars have been recognised.</p> <p>(vi) It is presumed that whenever there was disorder on this earth one avatar appeared to save people from evil forces.</p> <p>(vii) Each avatar is recognised as a local deity.</p> <p>(viii) Shiva is symbolised in the form of linga although occasionally represented in human form too.</p> <p>(ix) All deities in human form depicted complex set of ideas and their attributes through symbols such as head dresses ornaments and weapons.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any eight points to be explained</p>	Pg. 104-105	

30. (a)	Why was Gandhiji called a 'people's leader' and how did Gandhiji seek to identify himself with the common people? Explain.		8
Ans.	<p>Gandhi :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) By 1922 Gandhi had transformed the national movement. (ii) It was no longer a movement of professional and intellectuals, hundreds of thousands of common people joined it. (iii) Gandhi dressed like the common people. (iv) People appreciated that Gandhi wears like them, speakstheir language and lives like them. (v) Gandhi went among the people in dhoti and loin cloth. (vi) He spent part of the day in spinning cotton on charkha. (vii) Gandhi looked like the peasants of Eastern UP. (viii) Wherever Gandhi went, rumours spread of his miraculouspowers. (ix) People started calling him as Gandhi Baba or Mahatma. (x) His appeal to the people was genuine. (xi) Any other relevant point <p>Any eight points to be explained.</p>	Pg. 351-354	
OR			
30. (b)	Explain the different sources which are helpful in knowing thepolitical career and achievements of Gandhiji.		8
Ans.	<p>Sources of knowing political career and achievements of Gandhiji:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Public voices (ii) Private Scripts, Letters (iii) Books written by many people (iv) Newspapers and magazines (v) Archives (vi) Gandhi's own writings (vii) Script of the then leaders (viii) Autobiography (ix) Police and court records (x) Press-media (xi) Any other relevant point <p>Any eight points to be explained.</p>	P-367-373	
31.	Read the given source and answer the questions that follows : Cash or Kind?	Pg. 215	(1+1+2=4)
31.1	Explain the meaning of cash.		1
Ans.	Cash means money/metal currency in the form of Rupya/ Rupee.		
31.2	Explain the role of <i>Amil-Guzar</i>.		1
Ans.	The role of <i>Amil Guzar</i> was to assess the land revenue and then to collect revenue from the peasants in cash or kind.		
31.3	Explain the system of <i>lang batai</i>.		2
Ans.	(i) Lang batai was the system under which, after cutting the grain heaps were formed.		

	(ii) These heaps were divided among themselves and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.		
32.	Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:	Pg.35	(1+1+2=4)
(32.1)	Who is the author of <i>Arthashastra</i>?		1
Ans.	Kautilya or Chanakya is the author of Arthashastra.		
(32.2)	How were the elephants traced in the forests?		1
Ans.	Elephants are traced in the forests by following the course of urine and dung scattered in the forests with the help of 5 or 7 female Elephants.		
(32.3)	Why were the elephants captured by the Mauryan rulers?		2
Ans.	(i) Elephants were captured to raise the military strength of elephant by the Maurya rulers. (ii) According to Greek sources, the Mauryan ruler had a standing army of 9,000 elephants.		
33.	Read the given source and answer the questions that follows: “The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind”	Pg. 417	(1+1+2=4)
33.1	Mention the meaning of separate electorates.		1
Ans.	It was a part of political framework in which minorities could be elected and have meaningful voice in the administration.		
32.2	Why did Sardar Patel insist on unity?		1
Ans.	Patel was against separate electorate because he felt that in this way minorities will always remain minority.		
33.3	Why was separate electorate considered a mischief by the British?		2
Ans.	(i) Separate electorate was considered a mischief by the British, as it laid the foundation of dividing the different communities. (ii) (ii) Endangered the unity of the nation.		
	SECTION—E		(3+2=5)
34	(Map–Based Questions)		
34.1	On the given political outline map of India (on page 23), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :		
Ans.(i)	Mathura –A place of Ashokan inscription.		1
(ii)	Rajgir–The capital of early State of Magadha.		1
(iii)	(a) Chandragiri–Where Aravidu dynasty ruled.		1
	OR		
(iii)	(b) Delhi–Capital of Mughal Empire		1
34.2	On the same map, two centres related to the Revolt of 1857 are marked as A and B. Identify them and write their names of the lines drawn near them.		2
	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only in lieu of Q.No. 34:		(3+2=5)
34.1	Name one place where Ashokan inscription is found.		1
Ans.	Sanchi or any other place		
34.2	Which was the capital town of State of Magadha?		1
Ans.	Rajgir		
34.3	(a) Name the place where Sangam dynasty ruled?		1

Ans.	(a) Vijaynagara /Hampi		
OR			
34.3	(b) Name the capital of Mughal Empire in Uttar Pradesh.'		1
Ans.	(b) Agra		
34.	Mention any two centres of Revolt of 1857.		2
Ans.	Meerut, Delhi, Gwalior or any other		

