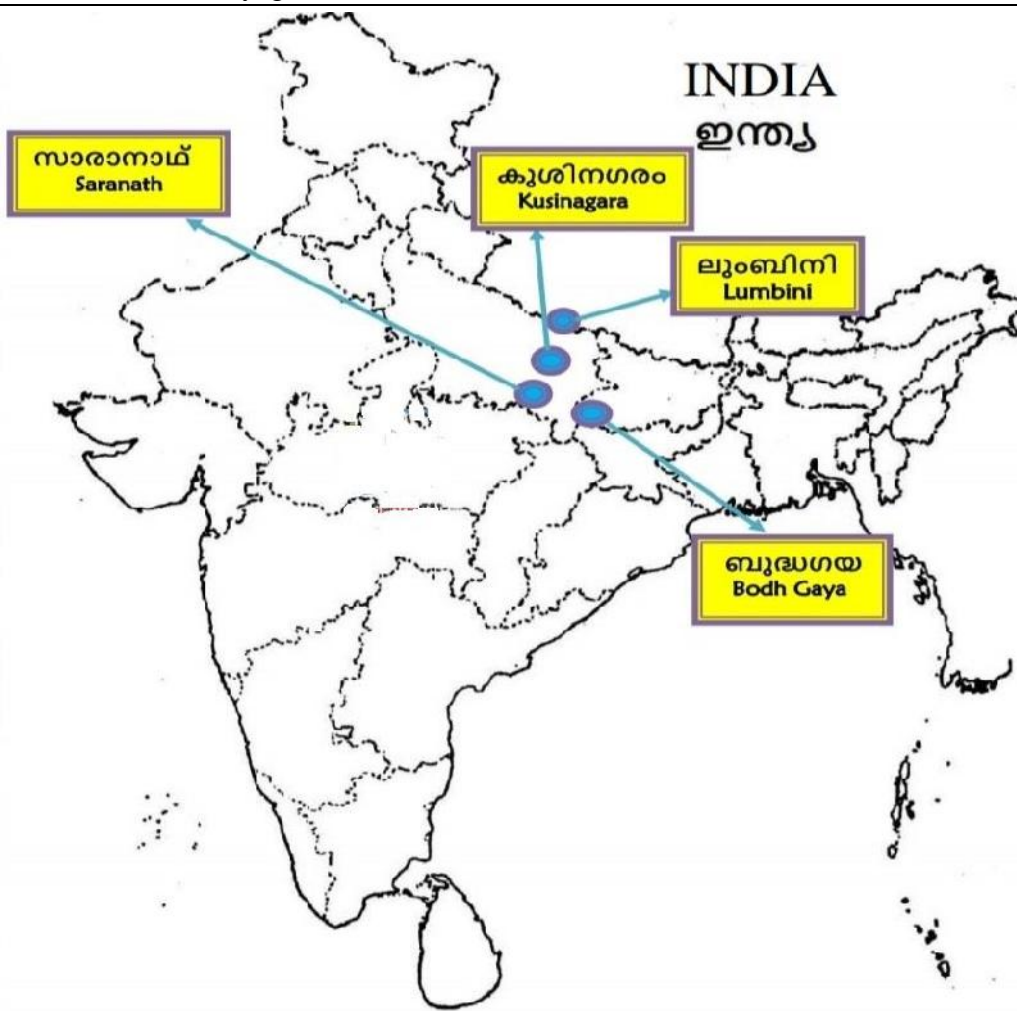


Second Year Higher Secondary Model Examination March 2022

History -Answer Key

Q.No	Value Points	Score
1	Kanpur	1
2	Banawali	1
3	Shortughai	1
4	Gujarat	1
5	Basavanna	1
6	Guru Nanak	1
7	Malik Muhammed Jayasi	1
8	Wedding songs	1
9	The Portuguese	1
10	Mahodayapuram	1
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Language of the texts, Kinds of texts, Author or authors, · Intended audience, possible date and place of composition(Any two) 	2
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Khud Kashta -Residents of the village- held their lands · Pahi-Kashta- Non-Resident cultivators- cultivate land on contract basis 	2
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Women worked shoulder to shoulder with men in fields-women sowed, weeded threshed and winnowed the harvest – Biases related to women's biological functions did continue · Women engaged in spinning yarn, sifting and kneading clay for pottery,and embroidery. · Women were considered an important resource- child bearers in a society dependent on labour (Any two points) 	2
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Oral history may lack concreteness · Chronology may be imprecise · Difficult to generalize. · Concerned with tangential issues · Difficult to retrieve complete information (Any two) 	2
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Kurinji- Hilly Forest Region – Hunting · Mullai – Pastoral tracts – cattle rearing · Palai- dry land- plundering · Marutam- Wet plains- farming · Neital- Coastal Zone – fishing <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Two important traditions that developed within puranic Hinduism · Vaishnavism: V i s h n u was worshipped as the principal deity-cults were developed around the various avatars or incarnations of Lord Vishnu. · Shaivism : Shiva was regarded as the chief god. Shiva was symbolized by the linga, 	2
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Abul Fazal-Akbar Nama is the most reliable source of Mughal dynasty, especially the reign of Akbar-Collection of three books. · Ain -i- Akbari was the third book – made up of five books- first book - 	2

	Manzil Abadi -imperial household and its maintenance-Second book-Sipah Abadi-Military and civil administration -Third book(Mulk Abadi)-fiscal side of the empire Fourth and fifth- religious, cultural, literary traditions	
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rich peasants in Bengal in 18th century-Possessed vast area of land-controlled local trade and money lending -Immense power over poor and cultivators 	2
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paliyam Satyagraha – A.G Velayudhan Kundara Proclamation -Velu Thampi Kurichiya Revolt -Rama Namby Vaikom Satyagraha -T.K.Madhavan 	4
20	 <p>The map shows the geographical locations of the four major religions in India. The birthplaces are marked with blue dots and labeled as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> സാരനാഥ് (Saranath): Located in the northwestern part of India. കുശിനഗരം (Kusinagara): Located in the northern part of India. ലുംബിനി (Lumbini): Located in the northern part of India, south of Kusinagara. ബുദ്ധഗായ (Bodh Gaya): Located in the eastern part of India. 	4
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sufis - organized communities around the hospice or Kanqah controlled by a teaching master known as shaikh, pir or murshid-enrolled disciples and appointed a successor-established rules for spiritual conduct Silsila literally means a chain-signifying a continuous link between master and disciple – Dargah – tomb-shrine - practice of pilgrimage or ziyarat 	4
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital cities-Agra-Fatehpur sikri- Buland Darwaza- shajahanabad- Redfort- Jama masjid 	4
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Santhals had come to the Rajmahal hills in 1780s. By 1832 a large area was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh and was declared as the land of the Santhals They realized that the land was slipping out of their hands. The British started levying taxes on those lands 	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Zamindars and moneylenders exploited them · The Santhals wanted to create an ideal world that would be ruled by the Santhals · The Santhal Revolt (1855-56) -Sidhu, leader 	
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · James Princep-deciphered Asokan Brahmi in 1838 · Indo –Greek coins contain the names of kings written in Greek and Kharoshti · Comparing inscriptional evidences- names-Devanampiya and piyadasi 	4
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Slaves openly sold in market-exchanged as gifts-Ibn Battuta’s description- Bernier on Sati- Women labour in agricultural and non agricultural field. 	4
26	<p>(a) Asoka Dhamma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Asoka used the inscriptions to proclaim his principles of Dhamma. · This included, · Respect to elders · Generosity towards Brahmanas and others sects · Kindness to slaves and servants. · Religious tolerance towards other religions <p>(b) Limitations of Inscriptional evidences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · (b)Letters faintly engraved-Damaged or letter missing- · Difficult to understand the exact meaning of the word used · Everything that we consider significant was necessarily not recorded · Projects the perspective of the person (s) who commissioned them. 	6
27	<p>(a) Teachings of Buddhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The world is transient (anicca) and constantly changing. · It is also soulless (anatta), nothing permanent or eternal in it. · Sorrow (dukkha) is intrinsic to human existence. · It is by following the middle path between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can rise above these worldly troubles. · Whether or not God existed was irrelevant. · Buddha regarded the social world as a creation of humans rather than divine origin. · The Buddha emphasized individual agency and righteous action · Buddhism emphasizes the extinguishing of the ego and desires and ends the suffering of those who renounced the world. <p>(b) Structure of Stupa A simple semicircular mound of earth – Anda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Harmika -Abode of Gods · Yashti,Chhatri, · Railing 	6
28	<p>a).The Mahanavami Dibba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · King Palace-two platforms, Audience hall, Mahanavami dibba, A highest massive platform, Rituals associated with Mahanavami dibba <p>b).The Gopurams and Mandapas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Mandapas or pavallions-Virupaksha temple and the Vithala temple-Raya gopurams-Reminders of the power of kings-Built by the local Nayakas 	6
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rumours and prophecies related to 1857 · Cartridges, bone dust of cows and pigs · Conspiracies to destroy the castes and religion 	6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · End of British rule on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey · Bahadursha ,Kunwar Singh,Rani Lakshmbai,Nana sahib etc. (Any three) 	
30	<p>(a) The rules of marriage in ancient India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Exogamy- marriage outside the unit · Endogamy- marriage within a unit · Polygyny- practice of a man having several wives · Polyandry – practice of a woman having several husbands · Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras recognised as many as eight forms of marriage First four were considered as good-remaining were condemned. <p>(b) Varana System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Brahmanas,Kshatriyas,Vaishyas and Shudras · Brahmanas -to study and teach Vedas, perform sacrifices, give and receive gifts · Kshatriyas-engage in warfare, protect people, administer justice, study Vedas, get sacrifices performed, make gifts · Vaishyas-Make gifts, get sacrifices performed, study the Vedas, agriculture, trade and pastoralism · Shudras- Serving the three higher varnas 	6
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Mughal chronicles are an important source for studying the empire and its court. They project a vision of an enlightened kingdom · Turkish to Persian- Manuscripts · Abul Fazl · Akbarnama 3 books Ain-i-Akabri 5 daftars · Badshah nama- Abdul Hamid lahari- Third part- Muhammed Waris 	6
32	<p>(a) The Cabinet Mission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A three member mission sent in 1946-To examine the League’s demand and to suggest suitable frame work · Recommended a three tier confederation, constituent assembly, India will remain united, Weak central government controlling only foreign affairs, defence and communication · Provincial assemblies grouped into three sections · A- Hindu majority · B and C-Muslim majority provinces of North West and North East <p>(b)The Partition of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Partition or holocaust · Jinnah’s theory of two nations · Pakistan resolution · Failure of Cabinet Mission · Post war incidents 	6
33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Drainage system - most distinctive feature of Harappan Culture.grid pattern- house was connected to the street drains. Drains were made of bricks set in mortar and covered with loose bricks for cleaning. · Domestic architecture -The Lower Town – residential buildings. 	8

	<p>A courtyard, with rooms on all sides- concerned about their privacy. Every house had its own bathroom, drains, and well - remains of staircases to reach second storey or the roof.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Citadel – These were constructed on mud brick platforms-separated from the lower town. Structures probably used for special public purposes-ware house and The Great Bath-Features • Burials-The dead were laid in pits – hollowed-out spaces were lined with bricks. Some graves contain pottery and ornaments indicate belief in life after death-Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women They did not believe in burying precious things with the dead. 	
34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An early globe trotter-Rihla • The coconut and the paan • Indian cities-Crowded Streets • Delhi-vast City-Daulatabad • Communication-Postal system was efficient • Trade routes with inns and guest houses 	8
35	<p>Non-Co-operation Movement-1920</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khilafat • Students boycotted schools and colleges • Lawyers refused to attend court • The working class went on strike • Hill tribes violated forest laws • farmers in Awadh did not pay tax • Chauri-Chaura incident- 1922 <p>Civil Disobedience Movement-1930</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dandi March -1930 • The Salt March was noted for three reasons – Gandhiji to world attention, widely covered by Europeans by and American Press, women participation • British realised that their raj would not last forever. <p>Quit India Movement 1942</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cripps Mission,1942,Mass Movement-Large participation of people • Do or Die -Third major movement of Gandhi 	8

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