

Marking Scheme

SECTION 'A' (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION)

1	A. 'Great Wall of China'	1
2	iv) a, b, c and d	1
3	A. 2,3,4	1
4	A St. Michael's Benedictine abbey	1
	Note LIEU Answer- A. Only 1	
5	C. 1, 2, 3	1
6	iii A is true but R is false.	1
7	d) the policy of great leap forward was introduced by Deng Xiaoping in 1958	1
8	C. James Cook	1
9	D. People were conscious about cleanliness.	1
10	C. Temujin.	1
11	iv. A-1 B-3, C-4, D-2	1
12	Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido	1
13	4. Thomas More d) Eutopia	1
14	The Prince	1
15	CHIROKI, DAKOTA	1
16	(c) Has many interests and skills.	1
17	Ong Khan	1
18	a) Tax levied on peasants	1
19	B. Weakening of the control of religion on human life.	1
20	Search of GOLD in California (USA) by Europeans	1
21	D. Capitalism	1

अनुभाग 'ख' / SECTION - 'B'

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न / SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

22	Agriculture in ancient South Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq) was subject to a variety of hazards, many of which were related to the region's climate and geography. Some of the factors that contributed to these hazards included: Natural causes: 1. Irregular rainfall 2. Flooding 3. Drought 4. Soil quality Man made causes: 5. Those who lived on the upstream stretches of a channel could divert so much water into their fields that villages downstream were left without water. 6. They could neglect to clean out the silt from their stretch of the channel blocking the flow of water further down. (any other relevant points)	3
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23	The Renaissance broke the feudal bond and established nation-states. • The church was the suprem authority. People had complete faith in the authority of church. But in the Renaissance period, rational thinking and logical thought were dominant. • The Renaissance brought about new ideologies in art and literature. (any other relevant points) OR In 1517 German monk Martin Luthe launched a compain against Catholic Church and argued that a person did not need priests to establish contact with God. • He asked his followers to have complete faith in God. • For Faith alone could guide them to right life and entry into heaven. • This movement called the protestant Reformation led to the Churches in Germany and Switzerland breaking their Connection with Pope and the Catholic Church. • Backed by merchants, the reformers had greater popular appeal in towns. (any other relevant points)	3
24	Till this time the Christians believed that the earth was full of sins and the heavy burden of sins made it immobile, they Trusted the earth stood at the centre of the Universe around which moved the celestial planets. • But Copernicus a scientist of Poland asserted that the earth is a planet. It rotates around the sun and take one year to complete the rotation. • Kepler and Galileo offered mathematical proof that he was right.	3
25	The conquered people hardly felt a sense of affinity with their new Mongol nomadic masters because of the following in reasons: (i) Cities were destroyed during the campaigns in the first half of the 13th century. (ii) Agricultural lands laid waste. (iii) The outlying provinces of Multan, Samana and Dipalpur were declared Frontier Provinces and special attention was administration. paid to their.	3
26	1. European settlers and native peoples interacted on the issue of land after the emergence of North America. 2. They were displaced by the Europeans. Early settlers were convicts deported from England. Hence, they were unknown to the area. 3. They had not even their own tradition and history. Nothing has been written in American and Australian history textbooks about the native peoples. 4. Till the middle of the 20th century Australian history textbooks hardly mentioned the native people except to suggest that the latter were hostile to European. OR • an episode in Georgia, a state in the USA. Officials had argued that the Cherokee tribe was governed by statelaws, but could not enjoy the rights of citizens. • In 1832, an important judgment was announced by the US Chief Justice, John Marshall. He said that the Cherokees were ‘a distinct community, occupying its own territory in which the laws of Georgia had no force’. • He refused to honour the Chief Justice’s judgment, and ordered the US army to evict the Cherokees from their land and drive them to the Great American Desert. Of the 15,000 people thus forced to go, over a quarter died along the ‘Trail of Tears’.	3
27	Lifestyle of the native people was as follows:	3

	(a) These people lived in bands, in villages along river valleys. (b) They ate fish and meat and cultivated vegetables and maize. (c) They often went on long journeys in search of meat, chiefly that of bison. (d) They did not attempt extensive agriculture and since they did not produce a surplus, they did not develop kingdoms and empires as in Central and South America.	
अनुभाग-ग / SECTION-C दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न / LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS		
28	The emperor, the aristocracy and the army were the three main ‘players’ in the political history of the empire. Emperor: The regime established by Augustus, the first emperor, in 27 BCE was called the ‘Principate’. Although Augustus was the sole ruler and the only real source of authority, the fiction was kept alive that he was actually only the ‘leading citizen’ (Princeps in Latin), not the absolute ruler. This was done out of respect for the Senate, the body which had controlled Rome earlier, in the days when it was a Republic. Tiberius (14-37 CE), the second in the long line of Roman emperors, was not the natural son of Augustus, the ruler who founded the Principate, but Augustus adopted him to ensure a smooth transition. External warfare was also much less common in the first two centuries. The empire inherited by Tiberius from Augustus was already so vast that further expansion was felt to be unnecessary. In fact, the ‘Augustan age’ is remembered for the peace it ushered in after decades of internal strife and centuries of military conquest. The only major campaign of expansion in the early empire was Trajan’s fruitless occupation of territory across the Euphrates, in the years 113-17 CE abandoned by his successors. Aristocracy: The Senate had existed in Rome for centuries, and had been and remained a body representing the aristocracy, that is, the wealthiest families of Roman and, later, Italian descent, mainly landowners. Most of the Roman histories that survive in Greek and Latin were written by people from a senatorial background. From these it is clear that emperors were judged by how they behaved towards the Senate. The other key institution of imperial rule was the army. Unlike the army of its rival in the Persian empire, which was a conscripted army, the Romans had a paid professional army where soldiers had to put in a minimum of 25 years of service. Indeed, the existence of a paid army was a distinctive feature of the Roman Empire. The army was the largest single organised body in the empire (600,000 by the fourth century) and it certainly had the power to determine the fate of emperors. The soldiers would constantly agitate for better wages and service conditions. OR 1. The term ‘Late Antiquity’ is used to describe the final, fascinating period in the evolution and break-up of the Roman Empire and refers broadly to the fourth to seventh centuries. 2. This period was full of many cultural and economic advances. Following religious and administrative changes were made in the Roman empire during this period: On the basis of the peace that prevailed during the reign of Augustus and the progress made in	8

	various field of Culture, • Augustus organized and strengthened the empire, during which there was complete peace. • He Improved the transport routes and made Rome the main center. • He made significant contributions in the fields of art, literature and education and tried to remove the evils prevalent in social and religious life.	
29	hird order of the feudal system comprised of the cultivators. Cultivators were of two kinds : 1. Free Peasants: They had the following features: (a) They held their farms as tenants of the lord and they had to render military service. (b) Peasant families had to set aside certain days of the week when they would go to the lord's estate and work there. Output from such labour, called labour-rent would go - directly to the lord. (c) In addition, peasants were required to; do other unpaid labour services like digging ditches, gathering firewood, building fences and repairing roads and building. (d) Women and children had to do other task they spun thread, wove cloth, made candles and pressed grapes to prepare wine for the Lord's use. (e) There was one direct tax called 'taille' that kings sometimes imposed on peasants. 2. Serfs: (a) They cultivated plots of land, but these belonged to the lord. Much of the produce from this land had to be given to the lord. (b) Serfs also had to work on the land which belonged exclusively to the lord. (c) They received no wages and could not leave the estate without the lord's permission. (d) The lord claimed a number of monopolies at the expense of his serfs. (e) The lord could decide whom a serf should marry or might give his blessings to the serfs choice, but on payment of a fee. OR Europe's economic expansion slowed down by the early fourteenth century because of the following factors : (i) Changes in Climatic Conditions: By the end of the thirteenth century, the warm of the previous 300 years of northern Europe had been replaced by the bitterly cold summers. (ii) Seasons for growing crops were reduced at least by a month. On higher altitudes, it became almost impossible to grow crops. (iii) Many agricultural farms were destroyed by storms and oceanic flooding. As a result, government's income, in taxes, was reduced. (iv) Intensive Ploughing : The favourable climate before the thirteenth century had converted many forests and pastures into agricultural land. But the soil was exhausted with intensive agriculture despite the practice of the three field rotation of crops. (v) It happened because of lack of proper soil conservation. Number of cattle was also reduced due to short of pastures. (vi) Shortage of Metal Money : Output from the silver mines in Austria and Serbia was reduced which resulted in the severe shortage of metal money. Consequently, trade was hit. (vii) This shortage of silver forced the government to reduce the silver content of the currency. The government started to mix cheaper metals in the silver to make coinage.	
30	1. In 1853, the USA sent Commodore Matthew Perry to Japan to demand that the government sign a treaty that would permit trade and open diplomatic relations. 2. The emperor, who till then had had little political power, now re-emerged as an important figure.	

	In 1868, a movement forcibly removed the shogun from power, and brought the Emperor to Edo. Administration: 1. The government launched a policy with the slogan ‘fukoku kyohei’ (rich country, strong army). 2. At the same time, the new government also worked to build what they called the ‘emperor system’. 3. Officials were sent to study the European monarchies on which they planned to model their own. 4. His birthday became a national holiday, he wore Western-style military uniforms, and edicts were issued in his name to set up modern institutions. 5. The Meiji government imposed a new administrative structure by altering old village and domain boundaries. OR After its defeat in second world war the Japanese efforts of making a Colonial empire ended. • The nuclear bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it resulted in huge destruction of masses. • Japan was totally demilitarised during American occupation • The new Constitution also came into being. Agricultural reforms were also done, Re-organisation of trade unions were also done. • Political parties were also revived and the first post-war elections held in 1946 were won for first time. • After the defeat of Japan in the second world war. • Japanese economy also revived. It grew at a fast pace. • Constitution was also democratised. • There was close relation between the government, bureaucracy and industry.	
31	Source based.	
32	Source based.	
33	Source based.	
34	See map from textbook.	