

ANSWER KEY
SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2023-24
CLASS 12
SUBJECT HISTORY (027)

| QN. | | MARKS |
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| 1 | (IV) | 1 |
| 2 | (IV) | 1 |
| 3 | (III) | 1 |
| 4 | (I) | 1 |
| 5 | (c) | 1 |
| 6 | (IV) | 1 |
| 7 | (a) | 1 |
| 8 | (c) | 1 |
| 9 | (II) | 1 |
| 10 | (III) | 1 |
| 11 | (IV) | 1 |
| 12 | (a) | 1 |
| 13 | (III) | 1 |
| 14 | (IV) | 1 |
| 15 | (III) | 1 |
| 16 | (a) | 1 |
| 17 | (b) | 1 |
| 18 | (c) | 1 |
| 19 | (II) | 1 |
| 20 | (III) | 1 |
| 21 | (I) | 1 |
| SECTION -B | | |
| 22 | <p>We completely agree with the fact that all Harappan cities had a carefully planned drainage system. The drainage system was an integral part of the Harappan town- planning. It was also essential to keep the city neat and clean. From this point of view the drainage system of the Harappan cities was perfect. The domestic waste water passed through gutters to flow out in the street drains.</p> <p>It seems as if the streets alongwith the drains were laid out first. Then the residences were made along side these roads. One wall of the house always touched the side of a street so that the waste water may easily flow into the drains of the street.</p> <p>The main drain was made of mud and sand bricks. It was covered with such bricks which could be removed for the purpose of sanitation. The gutters of the houses first fell into a dump or cesspit. The solid in the water was accumulated here and the water flowed into the main drain. In this way, the dirty water drained out of the city. According to Mackey, it is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered." In the end, we can say that every house of the Harappan society was connected to the street drains which were made of bricks set in mortar. They were covered with limestone or loose bricks which could be easily removed for cleaning.</p> | 3 |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Cunningham, the first Director General of the ASI, missed the significance of Harappa due to following confusion</p> <p>(I)-Although Harappan artefacts were found fairly often in the 18 century and some of these reached Cunningham yet he did not understand how old these were.</p> <p>(ii)-An Englishman gave a Harappan seal to Cunningham. He noted put it, within the time frame with which he was well known.</p> <p>(iii)-Cunningham, like many others, maintained that Indian history started with the first cities in the Ganga valley. In this way he missed the significance of Harappa.</p> | |
| 23 | <p>Main teachings of Jainism are-</p> <p>(A)- According to Jainism, entire world is animated, i.e., even stones, rocks and water have life.</p> <p>(B)- Non-injury to living beings is central to Jaina philosophy. According to Jainism, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma.</p> <p>(C)- To free oneself from the cycle of Karma, asceticism and penance are required. Jaina monks and nuns took five vows. These are</p> <p>(i) to abstain (to decide not to do something) from killing</p> <p>(ii) to abstain from stealing</p> <p>(iii) to abstain from lying</p> <p>(iv) to observe celibacy (not married and not naring sex)</p> <p>(v) to abstain from possessing property.</p> <p>Jainism spread to many parts of India. Jaina scholars produced a wealth of literature in Prakrit, Sanskrit and Tamil languages.</p> | 3 |
| 24 | <p>Factors responsible for the rise of bhakti movement are as following-</p> <p>A- Evils of Hinduism</p> <p>B- Moral Degradation of Brahmanas</p> <p>C- The Philosophical Nature of the Path of Jnanna</p> <p>D- Danger of Islam</p> <p>E- Influence of Saint Devotees</p> <p>F- Rise of Saint Devotees</p> | 3 |
| 25 | <p>Meaning of panchayat: The village panchayat consisted of an assembly of elders, they represent different caste and communities except the menial class. Usually important were people of the village with hereditary right over their property.</p> <p>Function :</p> <p>(i)- The main function of the panchayat was to ensure that the caste boundaries among the various communities inhabiting the village were upheld .</p> <p>(ii)-It had also the authority to levy fines and taxes .</p> <p>(iii)-It can also give punishment like expulsion from the community.</p> <p>(iv)-The panchayats were also regarded as the court of appeal ,that would ensure that the state carried out it's moral responsibilities.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> | |
| 26 | <p>By 1832, the Santhal had settled in Damin i-Koh area. Their settlement expanded rapidly. Forest were cleared to accommodate them. The company also benefitted as it got more and more revenue.</p> | 3 |

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| | <p>However, the Santhals too got dissatisfied. They rebelled against the British rule due to following reasons.</p> <p>(i)-Santhals were not happy with the tax regime of company. They thought that the land revenue rates high and exploitative.</p> <p>(ii)-The Zamindars began to exercise greater control on the areas brought under cultivation by Santhals, apparently it was a part of the British policy. But Santhal resented it ‘</p> <p>(iii)-Moneylenders in the rural areas were seen as villain and agent of Company by the Santhals. Moneylenders could auction the land of Santhals in case of default.</p> | |
| 27 | <p>1-Lord Dalhousie describe the Kingdom of Awadh as 'a Cherry that will drop into our mouth one day'.</p> <p>2-Lord Wellesley introduced subsidiary alliance in Awadh in 1801. Gradually, the British developed more interest in the kingdom of Awadh.</p> <p>3-The British were looking at role of Awadh as producer of cotton and indigo and also as principal market of upper India.</p> <p>4-By the 1850s, British conquered all major areas of India like the Maratha lands, the Doab, the Carnatic, the Punjab and Bengal. The annexation of Awadh in 1856 completed the territorial annexation which started a century earlier with the annexation of Bengal.</p> <p>5-Dalhousie displaced Nawab Wazid Ali Shah and exiled to Calcutta on plea that Awadh is being misgoverned.</p> <p>6-British government wrongly assume that Nawab Wazid Ali was an unpopular ruler. On the contrary, he was widely loved and people 570 bemoaned for the loss of Nawab.</p> <p>7-The removal of Nawab led to dissolution of court and decline of culture. Musicians, dancers, poets, cooks, retainers and administrative officials, all lost their livelihood.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798. All those who entered into such an alliance with the British had to accept certain terms and conditions.</p> <p>These were:</p> <p>(i) The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats to their power.</p> <p>(ii) In the territory of the ally, a British armed contingent would be stationed.</p> <p>(iii) The ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent</p> <p>(iv) The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of the British.</p> | 3 |
| SECTION -C | | |
| 28 | <p>The original Mahabharata was penned down in the Sanskrit. However, the Sanskrit used in the Mahabharata was not as difficult as used in the Vedas or Prashastis. Thus the historians assume that perhaps, this text was widely understood.</p> <p>The contents of the Mahabharata have been classified by the historians into two broad heads: the narrative i.e., sections containing stories and didactic i.e. the sections containing prescriptions about social norms. However, it should be kept in mind that this division is</p> | 8 |

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| | <p>by no means watertight. We should know that the didactic sections include stories and the narrative often contain a social message. The central story of the Mahabharata is about a war waged between Kauravas and Pandavas in the battlefield of Kurukshetra.</p> <p>Dynamic Text :</p> <p>Mahabharata is a dynamic epic and it contains vivid description of battles, forests, palaces and settlement. It was originally written in Sanskrit. Today it is available in world's leading languages. It depicts an ongoing dialogue between the people and communities between hand and on another hand with the authors. Many stories originated in the different region has been incorporated in it, thus it became a big epical text. The main story of the epic have been narrated in different ways.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>No doubt ,Mahabharata is a good source to study social value of ancient time as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It provide us valuable description of social values prevailing in the society at that time. (ii) Rules regarding patriliney successions were followed. (iii) It throws light on the caste system and interrelation of the various caste groups prevalent in the society. (iv) It is quite evident that society was patriarchal in nature. (v) Kanyadan was considered as an important religious duty of the father. (vi) Different types of marriages were practised in the society. (vii) It also throws light on the different varna and different professions practised by the people . (viii) The elder male member of the society was more dominating. (ix) It also throws light on the two contrasting social norms in the relationship between Pandavas and their mother and the relation of Kauravas with their mother. | |
| 29 | <p>Amarnayaka were the military commanders of the Vijayanagar empire Salient features of Amarnayaka system are as follows-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- They were the military commanders who were given (allotted some territories to rule by the ruler of Vijayanagara Empire. 2-They were free to carry out the administration of their state. 3 -They had right to collect land revenue from the peasants and other taxes from the crafts persons and traders living under their territory. 4-They kept some portion of the revenue collected for their personal consumption and for the maintenance of their horses and elephants and submitted the rest to the state treasury. 5-Through their help, the rulers of Vijayanagara had firmly established and then controlled in peninsular region. 6-They can be transferred from one place to another <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The river Tungabhadra flows in the north easterly direction and surrounded by charming granite hills.</p> | 8 |

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| | <p>(ii) Many streams flow down from mountains and merged with the river, Tungabhadra.</p> <p>(iii) On these streams, embankments were built to form water reservoirs of different sizes.</p> <p>(iv) Vijayanagara was the most arid zones of Southern peninsula, most elaborated arrangement were made to store rainwater.</p> <p>(v) Tanks and canal constructed to store rainwater. For examples; (a) Kamalpurans water tank not only irrigated field but also conducted through a channel to the royal centre.</p> <p>(vi) Hiriyā canal built by rulers of the Sangama Dynasty, was the most important sources of irrigation.</p> | |
| 30 | <p>Gandhi ji transformed national movement into mass movement by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Simple lifestyle 2- Using Hindi for communication 3- Emphasis of principle of truth and non-violence 4- By promoting swadeshi, boycott and swaraj 5- Promoting importance on Charkha and Khadi 6- New branches of the congress were opened in various parts of the country 7- Praja mandals were established in order to give a fillip to nationalism in princely states 8- Social service <p>Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 and this mass movement was based on truth and non-violence and was the first important step taken towards complete independence. Various aspects of starting this movement were as under.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Simon Commission visited India in 1928. The commission had no Indian member. So the people widely opposed it . (ii) The British government rejected recommendations of the Nehru report. (iii) The British government banned the preparation of salt from sea water by peasants. (iv) Gandhi Ji wrote a letter to Viceroy Irwin raising eleven demands. (v) Lord Irwin did not pay heed towards Gandghī Ji’s demand. <p>Significance of Movement :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The import of foreign cloth declined. (ii) The collection of government revenue was reduced due to picketing of wine shop. (iii) The Indians were permitted to make salt by boiling sea water near the sea coast. (iv) The women took part in a large number. (v) This movement was covered by International Media. | 8 |

| SECTION -D | | |
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| 31 | Passage based question | 4 |
| 32 | Passage based question | 4 |
| 33 | Passage based question | 4 |
| SECTION -E | | |
| 34 | Map Based question | 5 |