

ANSWER KEY

Ind PRE BOARD EXAMINATION 2024-25

CLASS 12

SUBJECT HISTORY (027)

QN.		MARKS
1	(A)	1
2	(C)	1
3	(D)	1
4	(III)	1
5	(C)	1
6	(C)	1
7	(A)	1
8	(C)	1
9	(C)	1
10	(B)	1
11	(A)	1
12	(A)	1
13	(C)	1
14	(D)	1
15	(C)	1
16	(A)	1
17	(B)	1
18	(C)	1
19	(C)	1
20	(D)	1
21	(C)	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</p>	3

	<p>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> <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>Between 4th and 6th century Magadha become most powerful mahajanpada due to following reasons-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Land of Magadh very fertile 2- Iron and coal mines 3- both capital of maghdh were very secure 4- any other relevant points 	3
24	<p>Teachings of guru Nanak are very relevant today due to following reasons-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-Unity between different religious sect 2-Equality and dignity of human. 3-Criticise rituals and orthodox practices. 4- Believe in one god 5- any other relevant points 	3
25	<p>The forest dwellers earned their livelihood from hunting and shifting agriculture. But all these activities were seasonal. For example, the Bhils collected forest produce in the spring, fished in the summer, cultivated land in the monsoon and hunted during autumn and winter. They had to observe perpetual mobility.</p> <p>However, the spread of commercial agriculture immensely affected the life of forest-dwellers. They exported forest products like honey, gum and wax. It encouraged an overseas export from India in the seventeenth century. They even captured and sold elephants. The Lohan is of Punjab were engaged in overland trade between India and Afghanistan. The commercial agriculture also brought a considerable change in the social life of the forest- dwellers. Many tribal chiefs had become zamindars. A few of them even had become kings. It was the royal monopoly Or any other relevant point.</p>	
26	<p>The Santhals rose up in rebellion against the British rule:</p>	3

	<p>(i) The Santhals settled on the peripheries of the Rajmahal Hill and started cultivating a range of commercial crops for the market, and dealing with traders and moneylenders according to permanent settlement.</p> <p>(ii) The Santhals found that the land they had brought under cultivation was slipping away from their hands due to Britishers.</p> <p>(iii) The State was levying heavy taxes on the land that the Santhals had cleared, moneylenders (dikus) were charging them high rates of interest and taking over the land when debts remained unpaid, and Zamindars were asserting control over the Damian area. By the 1850s, the Santhals felt that the time had come to rebel against Zamindars, Moneylenders and the Colonial State, to create an ideal world for themselves where they would rule.</p> <p>(V)</p> <p>It was after the Santhal Revolt (1855-56) that the Santhal Pargana was created.</p> <p>The Colonial State hoped that by creating a new territory for the Santhals and imposing some special laws, the santhals could be conciliated</p> <p>Any other relevant points</p>	
27	<p>Following were the main grievances of Indian Sepoys</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Use of cow and pig fat in new cartridges 2-Low wages in comparison to British soldiers 3- Denial of leave 4-Overseas deployment 6- No promotion for Indian soldiers <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Rumours circulate only when they resonate with the deep fears and suspicion of the people:</p> <p>(1) Foremost was the rumour of greased cartridges itself that infuriated the sepoys and became the final trigger of discontent.</p> <p>(ii) The rumours about the British trying to pollute the religion of Indians by mixing the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour led people to avoid touching the flour and bred animosity towards the British.</p> <p>(iii) The rumour about the British rule coming to an end on the centenary to the Battle of Plassey also reinforced the call for the revolt against the masters</p>	3

	<p>(iv) The people formed a connection between the recent British policies of introducing Western education and social reform that targeted cultural practices.</p> <p>The annexations on the pretext of the Doctrine of Lapse also made the masses suspicious of the British intentions (v)</p> <p>(vi) Introduction of British system of administration, their own laws and land revenue collection.</p> <p>(vii) The activities of the christians missionaries also bred doubt and discomfort</p> <p>(viii i) Any other relevant point..</p>	
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 historian 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 by no means watertight. We should know that the didactic sections include stories and the narrative often contain a social message.</p> <p>The central story of the Mahabharata is about a war waged between Kauravas and Pandavas in the battlefield of Kurukshetra.</p> <p>Historians consider the following elements when they analyse texts:</p> <p>Language They examine whether the texts were written in Prakrit, Pali or Tamil languages that were probably used by ordinary people. The texts could have been written in Sanskrit, a language meant almost exclusively for priests and the elite. The version of the Mahabharata, presently, is in Sanskrit, although there are versions in other languages as well. However, the Sanskrit used in the Mahabharata is simpler than that used in the Vedas or the prashastis discussed earlier. Thus, the simplified Sanskrit was probably widely understood.</p> <p>Kind of Text They check whether the texts</p> <p>were mantras, learnt and chanted by ritual specialists, or stories that people could have read, or heard, and then retold if they found them interesting.</p> <p>Author and Audience Historians try to find out the authors of the texts whose perspectives and ideas shaped the texts, as well as the intended audience. It has been found that usually authors kept the interests of their audience in mind while composing their work.</p>	8

	<p>The original story of the Mahabharata was probably composed by charioteer-bards known as sutas who generally accompanied Kshatriyawarriors to the battlefield and composed poems celebrating their victories and other achievements. However, its final composition is traditionally attributed to a sage named Vyasa.</p> <p>Date and Place They try and ascertain the possible date of the composition or compilation of the texts as well as the place where they may have been composed. This helps them place the texts in the right context for maintaining historical accuracy.</p> <p>Content After they have considered the above factors, they are in a better position to analyse the content of the texts. This has been a particularly difficult task for a text as complex as the Mahabharata..</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</p> <p>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 	8

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Vijayanagara Empire, which flourished in southern India from the 14th to the 16th century, is renowned for its stunning architectural achievements. Here are the salient features of Vijayanagara architecture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dravidian Style: Vijayanagara architecture is characterized by the Dravidian style, which is a blend of Hindu and Islamic influences. 2. Use of Local Materials: The architects of Vijayanagara made extensive use of local materials, such as granite, gneiss, and schist, to construct their buildings. 3. Ornate Carvings: Vijayanagara architecture is famous for its intricate and ornate carvings, which adorn the walls, pillars, and ceilings of its buildings. 4. Gopurams: The gopuram, or gateway tower, is a distinctive feature of Vijayanagara architecture. These towers are often decorated with intricate carvings and sculptures. 5. Mandapas: The mandapa, or pillared hall, is another characteristic feature of Vijayanagara architecture. These halls are often used for ceremonial purposes. 6. Vimanas: The vimana, or tower, is a prominent feature of Vijayanagara temples. These towers are often decorated with intricate carvings and sculptures. 7. Kalyana Mandapas: The kalyana mandapa, or marriage hall, is a unique feature of Vijayanagara architecture. These halls are often decorated with intricate carvings and sculptures. 8. Use of Water: Vijayanagara architects made extensive use of water features, such as tanks, canals, and fountains, to create a sense of serenity and beauty. 9. Influence of Islamic Architecture: Vijayanagara architecture shows a significant influence of Islamic architecture, particularly in the use of arches, domes, and minarets. 10. Regional Variations: Vijayanagara architecture shows regional variations, with different styles and influences evident in different parts of the empire. <p>Some of the most famous examples of Vijayanagara architecture include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Virupaksha Temple at Hampi - The Vitthala Temple at Hampi - The Hazara Rama Temple at Hampi - The Krishna Temple at Hampi - The Chandragiri Fort at Tirupati <p>Overall, Vijayanagara architecture is a unique and fascinating blend of Hindu and Islamic influences, characterized by its use of local materials, ornate carvings, and innovative use of water features.</p>	
30	Gandhi ji transformed national movement into mass movement by 1- Simple lifestyle	8

	<p>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 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> <p>(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 Gandghi Ji’s demand.</p> <p>Significance of Movement :</p> <p>(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.</p>	
SECTION -D		
31	Passage based question	4
32	Passage based question	4
33	Passage based question	4
SECTION -E		
34	Map Based question	5