


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>(Any two)</p>	2
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two important traditions that developed within puranic Hinduism vaishnavism _Vishnu was worshipped as the principal deity-cults were developed around the various avatars or incarnations of Lord Vishnu. Shaivism i-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 two 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 outline of India with four specific locations marked by blue dots and labeled in yellow boxes with arrows pointing to them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> സാരാനാഥ് Saranath (Northwest) കുശിനഗരം Kusinagara (North Central) ലുംബിനി Lumbini (North Central) ബുദ്ധഗയ Bodh Gaya (East) </p>	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 Prinsep-deciphered Asokan Brahmi in 1838 • Indo –Greek coins contain the names of kings written in Greek and Kharoshti • comparing inscriptional evidences- names-Devanampiya and piyadasa 	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 a- ends the suffering of those who renounced the world. <p>(b) Structure of Stupa</p> <p>A simple semicircular mound of earth – Anda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmika -Abode of Gods • Yashti,Chhatra, • 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 Lakshmibai,Nana sahib (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 lahori- 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. A 	8

	<p>courtyard, with rooms on all sides- concerned about their privacy. Every house had its own bathroom, drains, 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 courtyard • 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