SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2020-2021)
HISTORY (027)
CLASS-XII

Time Allowed:3hrs

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

• Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question.This question paper comprises of *six* sections.
• Section A: Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (Attempt any 15)
• Section B: Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question.
• Section C:Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.
• Section D:Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.
• Section E:Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
• Section F:Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

Section A

Attempt any 15 questions.

1	Ancient Mesopotamian texts refer to copper coming from a place called 'Magan'.Which place were they referring to?	1
2	Whom did Ashoka appoint to spread the message of dhamma?	1
3	Read the following information and mention the context in which the statement is connected- " Many Kushana rulers also adopted the title ' devaputra' or 'son of God'."	1
4	Which among the following was a strategy adopted by the Brahmanas to enforce the varna order? A) assert that varna order was a human creation B) advised kings to punish those who violated these norms C) persuaded people that their status was determined by Birth D) persuaded people that their status was determined by occupations they practised.	1

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5	Look at the given image and state what does the symbol of ‘stupa’ stand for? **<u>Question For Visually Impaired candidates only</u>**: In lieu of Question number 5. Which of the following was a non-Buddhist symbol used to decorate stupa: A) Shalabhanjika B)Wheel C) Stupa D) Tree	1
6	Correct the following statement and rewrite it: According to Jainism, asceticism and the middle path are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma.	1
7	Identify the Bhakti tradition which favoured widow remarriage. A) Alvars B) Nayanars C) Lingayats D) Siddhas	1
8	What is the source to know about the Virashaiva tradition in Karnataka?	1
9	Differentiate between ‘Nayaks’ and the ‘Amara-nayakas’.	1

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10	Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Archaeologists suggest that in the north-eastern corner of the urban core rich traders lived. Reason (R): Numerous tombs, mosques, and fine Chinese porcelain have been found here. A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R)is the correct explanation of (A) B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) C) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct D) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct	1
11	With which Mughal Emperor can we associate ‘ Alamgir Nama’? A) Aurangzeb B) Shah Jahan C) Humanyun D) Jahangir	1
12	The two artists, Mir Saiyyad Ali and Abdus Samad were brought from Iran to the Mughal court by Emperor_____	1
13	Show how the powers of jotedars were more effective than that of zamindars?	1
14	Match the following: List I — List II (i) Delhi — (a) Birjis Qadr (ii) Kanpur — (b) Kunwar Singh (iii) Arrah — (c) Bahadur Shah (iv) Lucknow — (d) Nana Sahib Options: (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) A) (b) (c) (a) (d) B) (c) (d) (b) (a) C) (a) (b) (c) (d) D) (a) (b) (c) (a)	1
15	Mahatma Gandhi illustrated his tactical wisdom by picking on salt monopoly .Which of the following statement (s) is/ are correct to prove this? 1.State monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular. 2.People were forbidden from making salt for even domestic use. 3.Salt was not an essential item.	1

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	Choose the correct option: A) (1) and (2) only B) (2) and (3) only C) (1), (2) and (3) D) (2) only	
16	Who among the following declared- Separate Electorate was a 'poison that has entered the body politic of our country'? A) G. B.Pant B) Sardar Patel C) R. V. Dhulekar D) Begum Aizaz Rasul	1
	SECTION B	

17. **(1+1+1=3)**

Read the following excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti carefully and answer any three questions :

> This is an excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti:
> He was without an antagonist on earth; he, by the overflowing of the multitude of (his) many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, has wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles of (his) feet; (he is) Purusha (the Supreme Being), being the cause of the prosperity of the good and the destruction of the bad (he is) incomprehensible; (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility; (he is) possessed of compassion; (he is) the giver of many hundred-thousands of cows; (his) mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering; (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind; (he is) equal to (the gods) Kubera (the god of wealth), Varuna (the god of the ocean), Indra (the god of rains) and Yama (the god of death)…

a)This inscription is known as a prashasti because
(i) it is composed in praise of its patron
(ii) it is composed by a court poet
(iii) it is treasured as an important account of its patron
(iv) it is composed in Sanskrit

b) This excerpt mentions (he is) equal to (the Gods)…… This projects what element of

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kingship?
(i) means of claiming high status by identifying with a variety of deities
(ii) means of claiming themselves god like
(iii) means of claiming a number of titles
(iv) All of the above

c) Choose the correct option.
Assertion(A) :He is possessed of compassion.
Reason(R) : He is the giver of many hundred- thousand cows; his mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering…
(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
(ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.
(iv) R is incorrect but A is correct.

d) Consider the following statements :
a) Histories of rulers have been reconstructed from literature, coins and inscriptions including prashastis like the one in the excerpt.
b) While historians often attempt to draw factual information from such a composition, those who composed and read them often treasured them as works of poetry rather than as accounts that were literally true. This excerpt is an example of such a case.
Choose the correct option:
(i) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
(ii) Only (b) is correct.

18. **(1+1+1=3)**
Study this Mughal painting entitled Jahangir's dream carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct option:

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a) This Mughal painting is given the name of Jahangir's dream because:
(i) It shows the two rulers Jahangir and Safavid Shah Abbas in a friendly embrace which was Jahangir's desire
(ii) It gave a sense of authenticity to a scene which was fictional as the two rulers had never met
(iii) An inscription on this miniature records that Jahangir commissioned Abu'l Hasan to render in painting a dream the emperor had recently
(iv)All of the above

b)The animals seen in the painting stand for:
(i) a realm in which both the strong(lion) and the weak(lamb) exist in harmony
(ii) an ideal world where animals and humans live together
(iii) Both(i) and (ii)
(iv) None of the above

c) The globe beneath the feet of both the emperors suggests:
(i) the dream of Jahangir(the world seizer) to conquer the whole world by embracing his rival Shah Abbas.
(ii) the globe is used by the painter to provide depth to the painting
(iii) the globe is representing the ideal world of humans and animals existing together
(iv) Both (ii) and (iii)

d) A comparison of the physique and posture of both the emperors in the painting portrays:
(i) the superiority of Jahangir over Shah Abbas as shown by the difference in the physical size of their respective portraits
(ii) the dream of Jahangir of embracing his rival Shah Abbas in a friendly manner to retain Qandahar
(iii) Both (i) and(ii)
(iv) None of the above

<u>Question For Visually Impaired candidates only</u>: In lieu of Question number 18.

Read the following text and answer any three of the following questions:

Apart from wives, numerous male and female slaves populated the Mughal household. The tasks they performed varied from the most mundane to those requiring skill, tact and intelligence. Slave eunuchs (khwajasara) moved between the external and Apart from wives, numerous male and female slaves populated the Mughal household. The tasks they performed varied from the most mundane to those requiring skill, tact and intelligence. Slave eunuchs (khwajasara) moved between the external and internal life of the household as guards, servants, and also as agents for women dabbling in commerce.
After Nur Jahan, Mughal queens and princesses began to control significant financial resources. Shah Jahan's daughters Jahanara and Roshanara enjoyed an annual income often equal to that of

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high imperial mansabdars. Jahanara, in addition, received revenues from the port city of Surat, which was a lucrative centre of overseas trade.
Control over resources enabled important women of the Mughal household to commission buildings and gardens. Jahanara participated in many architectural projects of Shah Jahan's new capital, Shahjahanabad (Delhi). Among these was an imposing double-storeyed caravanserai with a courtyard and garden. The bazaar of Chandni Chowk, the throbbing centre of Shahjahanabad, was designed by Jahanara.

a) "Mughal Empire was very prosperous during the reign of Shah Jahan." Which of the following statement justifies it?

i) Nur Jahan began to have control over financial resources
ii) Jahanara and Roshanara had a very high annual income.
iii) Roshanara spent a large part of her income in building of a caravanserai.
iv) Roshanara made a huge profit from the lucrative overseas trade .

b) Mughal queens and princesses were able to participate in economic activities despite being confined to the harem because:

i) Male slaves helped them in the economic activities
ii) Slave eunuchs acted as agents for them
iii) Mansabdars were deputed to help them in these activities
iv) Female slaves helped them in the economic activities

c)"Jahanara Begum defied all stereotypes associated with women ." Which of the following statement justifies this?

i) She took complete charge of the Mughal household
ii) She participated in domestic conspiracies
iii) She commissioned and participated in many architectural projects in Shahjanabad
iv) She controlled significant financial resources

d) In what way (s) did Jahanara contribute towards the growth of trade?

i) By building the port city of Surat.
ii) By helping Shahjahan in building his capital at Agra
iii) By building a double storeyed caravanserai in Delhi
iv) By designing the Chandini Chowk market.

Choose the correct option:

A) Only (i)
B) Only (i), (ii)
C) Only (iii) and (iv)
D) Only (iii)

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19. **(1+1+1=3)**

Study this extract of the Fifth Report and answer any three of the following questions:

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated:
The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28,70,061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26,66,191, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea , Rajeshaye , Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal) , … and others , the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

a) Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country.
Reason (R): The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction.
(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
(ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(iii) A is correct but R is wrong.
(iv) R is correct but A is wrong.

b) What are the officials who wrote the Fifth Report trying to show through these figures?
(i) Maladministration, corruption and misrule by the East India Company officials
(ii) Drawback of the system of Permanent Settlement
(iii) Inefficiency in revenue collection
(iv) Only (ii)and (iii)

c) Long term generalisations from these figures of two years may lead to misinterpretation of the actual situation. How?
(i) As these were the years when zamindars faced problems.
(ii)There could be exaggeration of facts.
(iii) Both (i) and (ii).
(iv) None of the above.

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d) What do you think, according to this extract is the meaning of jumma?
(i) the amount collected as land revenue
(ii) the amount collected from the auction of the land
(iii) the official assessment of land revenue
(iv) All of the above

	SECTION C	
20	Explain the sources used by historians to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire.	3
21	"The nobility was recruited consciously by the Mughal rulers from diverse ethnic and religious groups".Justify.	3
22	"The battle between the hoe and plough was a long one." Substantiate the statement with reference to the Santhal and Paharias of Raj Mahal Hills during the 18th century.	3
23	"Rumours circulate only when they resonate, with the deep fears and suspicion of the people'. How was this statement true in the context of the Revolt of 1857?	3
	SECTION D	
24	Explain the most important idea of Jainism and its impact on Indian thinking. (2+6) OR "Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation ". In light of this statement explain the teachings of Buddhism.	8
25	Identify the rituals and practices associated with the Mahanavami Dibba, a structure in the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara Empire. OR Outline the distinctive features of the Virupaksha temple and the Vitthala temple in the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara Empire. (5+3)	8
26	Examine the different kinds of sources from which the political career of Gandhiji and the history of the National movement could be reconstructed. OR "The Quit India Movement genuinely a mass movement". Justify.	8
	SECTION E	

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27	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **The most ancient system yet discovered** About the drains, Mackay noted: "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered." Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while wastewater flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that "little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows … that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared". FROM ERNEST MACKAY, Early Indus Civilisation, 1948. 27.1) Enumerate one reason, why, Mackay states that" it is certainly the most complete ancient systems yet discovered" 27.2) Define the term' grid pattern' of the Lower town and state one of its features. 27.3)Describe the features of the domestic drainage system.	1 + 2 + 2 = 5
28	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **The pilgrimage of the Mughal princess Jahanara,1643** The following is an excerpt from Jahanara's biography of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti,titled Munis al Arwah (The Confidant of Spirits): After praising the one God … this lowly faqira (humble soul) Jahanara ... went from the capital Agra in the company of my great father (Emperor Shah Jahan) towards the pure region of incomparable Ajmer … I was committed to this idea, that every day in every station I would perform two cycles of optional prayer … For several days ... I did not sleep on a leopard skin at night, I did not extend my feet in the direction of the blessed sanctuary of the revered saving master, and I did not turn my back towards him. I passed the days beneath the trees. On Thursday, the fourth of the blessed month of Ramzan, I attained the happiness of pilgrimage to the illuminated and the perfumed tomb … With an hour of daylight remaining, I went to the holy sanctuary and rubbed my pale face with the dust of that threshold. From the doorway to the blessed tomb I went barefoot, kissing the ground. Having entered the dome, I went around the light-filled tomb of my master seven	

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	times. …. Finally, with my own hand I put the finest quality of itar on the perfumed tomb of the revered one, and having taken off the rose scarf that I had on my head, I placed it on the top of the blessed tomb … 28.1) Do you know of another instance, when the Dargah was patronised by royal visitors? 28.2) Evaluate the concept of ziyarat, in the context of the source. 28.3) Classify the ways by which the devotees, showed their reverence, at the Dargah.	1 + 2 + 2 = 5
29	**Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **What should be the qualities of a national language ?** A few months before his death Mahatma Gandhi reiterated his views on the language question: This Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both. It should also freely admit words wherever necessary from the different regional languages and also assimilate words from foreign languages, provided that they can mix well and easily with our national language. Thus our national language must develop into a rich and powerful instrument capable of expressing the whole gamut of human thought and feelings. To confine oneself to Hindi or Urdu would be a crime against intelligence and the spirit of patriotism. HARIJANSEVAK, 12 OCTOBER 1947 29.1) Explain the term 'multicultural language '. 29.2) What were the characteristics of the national language, in context to the source. 29.3) " The report of the Language Committee, promoted the spirit of patriotism ".Give reasons	1 + 2 + 2 = 5
	SECTION F	
30	(30.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : a) Lothal, a mature Harappan site OR Sanchi, a major Buddhist site b) Agra, a territory under Babur, Akbar, and Aurangzeb OR Calcutta, a main centre of the revolt1857 c) Dandi	1 + 1 + 1 = 3

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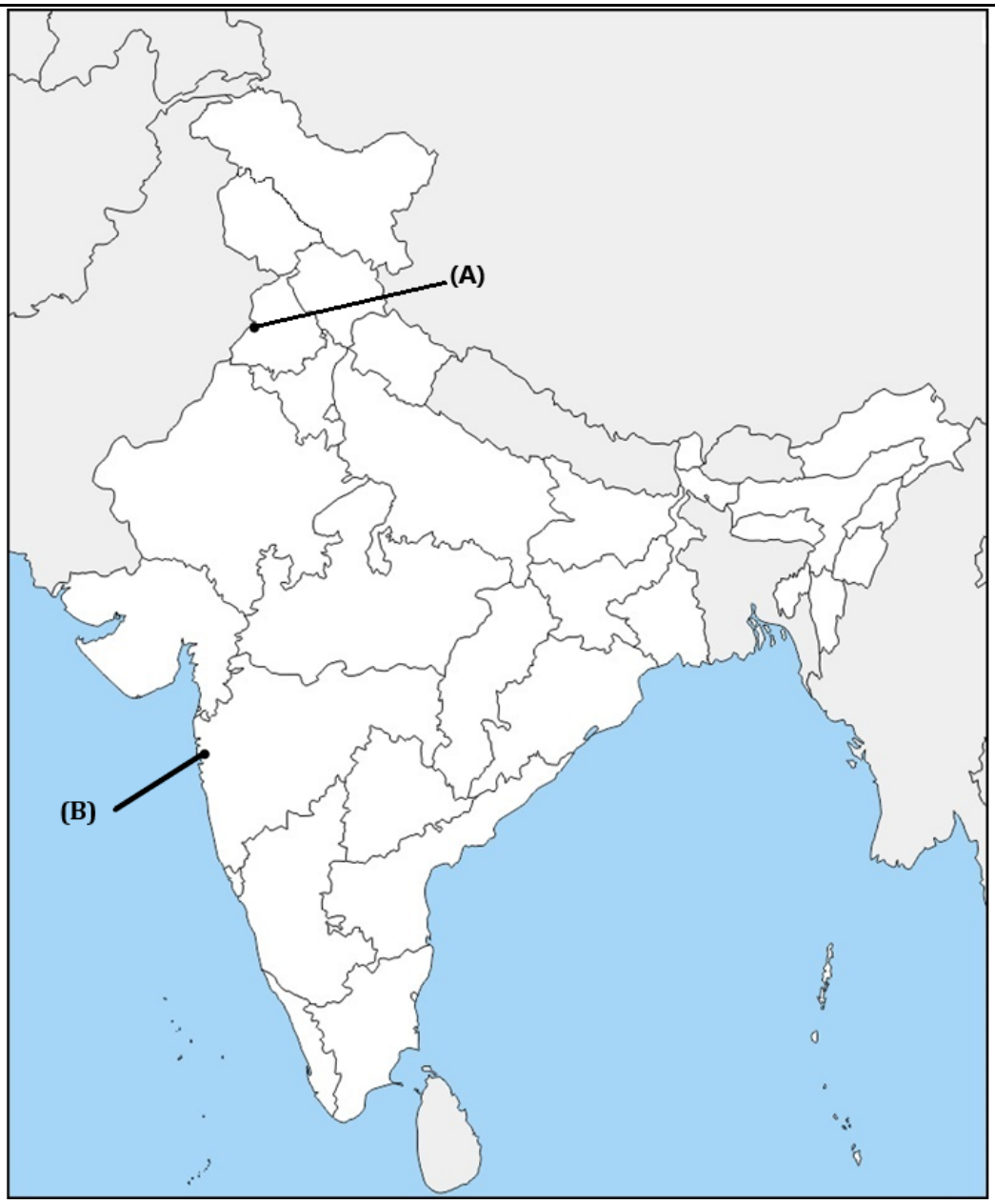
	(30.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which are centres of the National movement. Identify, them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them Note: The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q.No.30 (30.1) Mention any three Mature Harappan sites (3 marks) OR Mention any three Buddhist sites. (30.2) Name any two centres of the revolt of 1857. (2 marks)	1 + 1 = 2



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MARKING SCHEME (2020-2021)
HISTORY-027
CLASS-XII

	SECTION A	
1	Magan refers to Oman . Theme -1 page 13	1
2	Appointed special officers called dhamma mahamatta. Theme - 2 page 34	1
3	Divine kings Theme -2 page 36	1
4	C) persuaded people that their status was determined by birth Theme -3 page 61	1
5	Stupa stands for mahaparinibbana. Theme- 4 page 100 **For Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.5**: A) Shalabhanjika Theme- 4 page 101	1
6	According to Jainism, asceticism and the **penance** are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma. Theme- 4 page 88	1
7	C) Lingayats Theme -6 page 147	1
8	Our understanding of the Virashaiva tradition is derived from vachanas (literally, sayings) composed in Kannada by women and men who joined the movement. Theme- 6 Page 147	1
9	Nayakas were military chiefs who usually controlled forts and had armed supporters. These chiefs often moved from one area to another. The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the raya. Theme-7 Page 175	1
10	B)Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) Theme-7 page 179	1
11	A)Aurangzeb Theme-9 Page 226	1

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12	Humayun Theme-9 Page 230	1
13	The power of jotedars was more effective than that of zamindars. Unlike zamindars who often lived in urban areas, jotedars were located in the villages and exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers. Theme -10 Page 261	1
14	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) B) (c) (d) (b) (a) Theme- 11 Page 292	1
15	A) (1) and (2) only Theme-13 Page 356	1
16	B) Sardar Patel Theme-15 Page 417	1
	SECTION B	
17	a) (i) b) (i) c) (i) d) (i) Theme - 2 Page 37	3
18	a (iv) b) (i) c) (i) d) (iii) Theme - 9 Page 249 **For Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.18** : a) (ii) b) (ii) c) (iii) d) C) Only (iii) and (iv) Theme - 9 Page 242-243	3
19	a) (ii) b) (i) c) (iii) d) (iii) Theme - 10 Page 265	3

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	SECTION C	
20	Sources to reconstruct the history of Mauryan Empire: i) Archaeological finds -sculptures, coins, rock edicts ii) Accounts of Megasthenes iii) Arthashastra composed by Kautilya iv) Buddhist, Jaina, Puranic literature and Sanskrit literary works. v) Accounts of Chinese travellers vi) Inscriptions of Asoka Theme-2 page 32	3
21	The Mughal nobility was recruited consciously by the Mughal rulers: i)The Mughal nobility were the main pillars of Mughal state ii)The Mughal nobility was chosen from different groups, both religiously and ethnically so as to ensure a balance of power between the various groups. iii)They are described as guldasta or a bouquet of flowers in the official chronicles signifying their unity, held together by loyalty towards the Mughal emperor. iv)They can be divided into four major groups ethnically, viz Irani, Turani, Rajputs and Shaikhzadas or Indian Muslims. v)All nobles were ranked or were allotted mansabs comprising of zat and sawar vi)The nobles were also required to perform military service for the Emperor vii)Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole) Theme-9 Page 244-246	3
22	"The battle between the hoe and plough was a long one" i)The Paharias had problems with the people living in the plains. They charged taxes from them, raided into their areas etc. Therefore, the Paharias were pushed back into the hills. ii)Santhals were settled on the peripheries of the Rajmahal hills by the British and the Paharias resisted it, they were forced to withdraw deeper into the hills. iii)The Paharias had refused to use plough & settled agriculture. iv)They were restricted from moving down to the lower hills and valleys. v)They were confined to dry interior and to the barren and rocky upper hills. vi)This severely affected their lives and impoverished them. vii)Shifting agriculture depended on the ability to move to newer and newer lands. viii)When forests were cleared for cultivation, the lives of hunters also got affected. ix)Their earlier life of mobility was also affected. (To be assessed as a whole) Theme-10 Page 271	3
23	Rumours circulate only when they resonate with the deep fears and suspicion of the people: i) Foremost was the rumor of greased cartridges itself that infuriated the sepoys and became the final trigger of discontent. ii)The rumors 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.	3

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	iii)The rumor 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 iv)The people formed a connection between the recent British policies of introducing Western education and social reform that targeted cultural practices. v)The annexations on the pretext of the Doctrine of Lapse also made the masses suspicions of the British intentions vi) Introduction of British system of administration, their own laws and land revenue collection. vii)The activities of the christians missionaries also bred doubt and discomfort viii) Any other relevant point. Any 3 points Theme-11 Page 294,295	
	SECTION D	
24	Most important idea of Jainism:- i) The entire world is animated and hence Ahimsa is emphasized. ii) Non injury to living beings Impact on Indian thinking:- i) Idea of Ahimsa left its mark on Indian thinking as a whole- Influenced Bhuddha and Gandhiji ii) Cycle of birth and rebirth through karma iii) Renouncing the world to free oneself from the cycle of karma iv) High moral thinking was advised through the vows like not stealing, killing, lying or possessing property and observing celibacy v) Simple way of life vi) Vegetarianism (Any other relevant point) (2+6) Page 88 OR Teachings of Buddha- i) Buddha's teachings are reconstructed from stories ii) These stories are found in 'Sutta Pitaka' iii) They describe his miraculous powers iv) They let us about how Buddha tried to convince people through reason and persuasion rather than through supernatural powers v) He convinced a woman who was in grief over the death of a child about the variable nature of death and did not advice her to bring back her son to life vi) He spoke in a simple language which common people could understand vii) He said, world is transient (Anicca) and constantly changing viii) It is soulless and there is nothing permanent about the world ix) By following the path of moderation, human beings can rise above these worldly troubles x) Existence of God is irrelevant to Buddhism xi) Buddha considered social world as the creation of humans rather than divine origin xii) He advocated that people should follow ethics and be humane. xiii) He believed that individual effort can change social relations	8

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	xiv) Individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth (To be assessed as a whole) Theme-4 Page 91,92	
25	The Mahanavami Dibba- i) The name comes from the shape of the platform and the Mahanavami platform which was observed there. ii) Rituals associated with the structure- Dussehra, Durga Puja and Navratri or Mahanavami iii) The Vijayanagara kings displayed their prestige, power and suzerainty. iv) The ceremonies performed on the occasion included worship of image, worship of state horse, and the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals. v) Dances, wrestling match and procession of horses,elephants and chariots and soldiers. vi) Ritual presentations before the king and his guests by the chief nayakas and subordinate kings marked the occasion. vii) The ruler inspected the army. viii) Nayakas brought gifts and tribute for the king. It had the two most impressive platforms, the “Audience Hall” and the “ Mahanavami Dibba”. ix) The entire complex was surrounded by high double walls with a street running between them. x) The Audience hall was a high platform with slots for wooden pillars at close and regular intervals. xi) It had a staircase going up to the second floor. xii) The pillars were closely spaced. xiii) The “Mahanavami Dibba” was a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft to a height of 40 ft. xiv) The platform must have supported a wooden structure and other perishable material during festivals. xv) The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings. (To be assessed as a whole) Page180,181 OR The Virupaksha Temple: i)The Virupaksha Temple was an old temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, the guardian deity ii)It was enlarged with the establishment to the Vijayanagara Empire iii)The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession iv)This was decorated with delicately carved pillars v) Gopurams, royal gateways that often dwarfed the towers on the central shrines, and signalled the presence of the temple vi) Central shrine (Garbha griha) vii) There were mandapas or pillared corridors found in the temple viii) Social importance- -Images of God were placed to witness special programmes of music, dance and dramas -Used to celebrate the marriage of deities -Others were meant to swing the deities	8

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	ix) Vijayanagara rulers/kings ruled on behalf of lord Virupaksha x) Orders were signed in the name of Sri Virupaksha xi) Rulers indicated close links with God using the title 'Hindu Suratarna' xii) Royal portraits sculptures were also displayed in temples xiii) Kings visits to temples along with Amaranayakas were important occasions. The Vitthala temple i) The principle deity was Vitthala a form of Vishnu ii) This temple had several halls and a unique shrine designed as a Chariot iii) A characteristic feature of the temple complexes in the Chariot streets that extended from the temple Gopuram in a straight line iv) These streets were paved with stone slabs and lined with pillared pavilions in which merchants set up their shops (Any five from Virupaksha and any three from Vitthala temple) (5+3) Theme-7 Page184-188	
26	Different kinds of sources that can be used to reconstruct the political career of Gandhiji and the History of the National Movement. i) Public voices and private scripts of an individual ii) Speeches iii) Letters to individuals iv) Publications- Harijan, Young India etc. v) Letters written to Gandhiji (A bunch of old letters) published. vi) Gandhiji's role understood through other publications vii) Conversations with Nehru and others viii) Gandhiji's autobiography or other such autobiographies of other leaders of that period. ix) Government records a)Fortnightly reports b)Police reports..etc x) Newspaper reports xi)Time magazine reports on Gandhiji and Dandi march xii) Oral sources (Rumors..etc.) Any other relevant source (To be assessed as a whole) Page 367,369-373 OR The Quit India Movement genuinely was a mass movement- i) Failure of Cripps Mission led to the launch of Quit India Movement in August 1942 for the liquidation of British imperialism. ii) Dissatisfaction from the Govt. of India 1935. iii) Gandhi ji and other important leaders were arrested and jailed. iv) The mass movement was left to the young people of India. v) Younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage. vi) Brought into the movement hundreds of Indians. vii) Socialist members like Jayaprakash Narayan were very active in the underground resistance. viii) 'Independent' govt. Was proclaimed in many districts like Satara, Medinipur,etc	8

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	ix) British used force to suppress the movement but failed x) Thousands of ordinary citizens joined the Movement xi) Young people participated in large numbers xii) Muslim League was working on expanding its base xiii) In 1944, Gandhi was released from jail (To be assessed as a whole) Theme-13 Page 362-364	
	SECTION E	
27	27.1) It is the most complete ancient system, since, it is : (i)Carefully planned drainage system 27.2) Grid pattern means: (i) Roads and streets, intersecting at right angles. (ii) Streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them. (iii) Every house needed to have at least one wall along a street. (any one point) 27.3) The features of the domestic drainage system were : (i) Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks, (ii) Drains connected through the wall to the street drains. Theme -1 Page 6,7	1 + 2 + 2 = 5
28	28.1) The rulers ,who patronised the Dargah; (i) Muhammad bin Tughlaq , Sultan Ghiyasuddin Khalji of Malwa,Akbar (any one) 28.2) The concept of Ziyarat,in context to the source: (i)Pilgrimage to tombs of sufi saints (ii) Seeking the sufi's spiritual grace (barakat) (iii) People of various creeds, classes and social backgrounds have expressed their devotion at the dargahs (any two points) 28.3) The devotees showed their reverence at the Dargah by : (i) Reciting the zikr (ii) Evoking His Presence through sama (iii) Mystical chants performed by specially trained musicians or qawwals to evoke divine ecstasy (any two points) Theme - 6 Page 155,156,157	1 + 2 + 2 = 5
29	29.1) Multicultural language means : (i) A popular language of a large section of the people of India, (ii) A composite language enriched by the interaction of diverse cultures (iii) Understood by people from various regions (any one point) 29.2) The characteristics of a national language ,in context to the source are : (i) A combination of Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu	1 +

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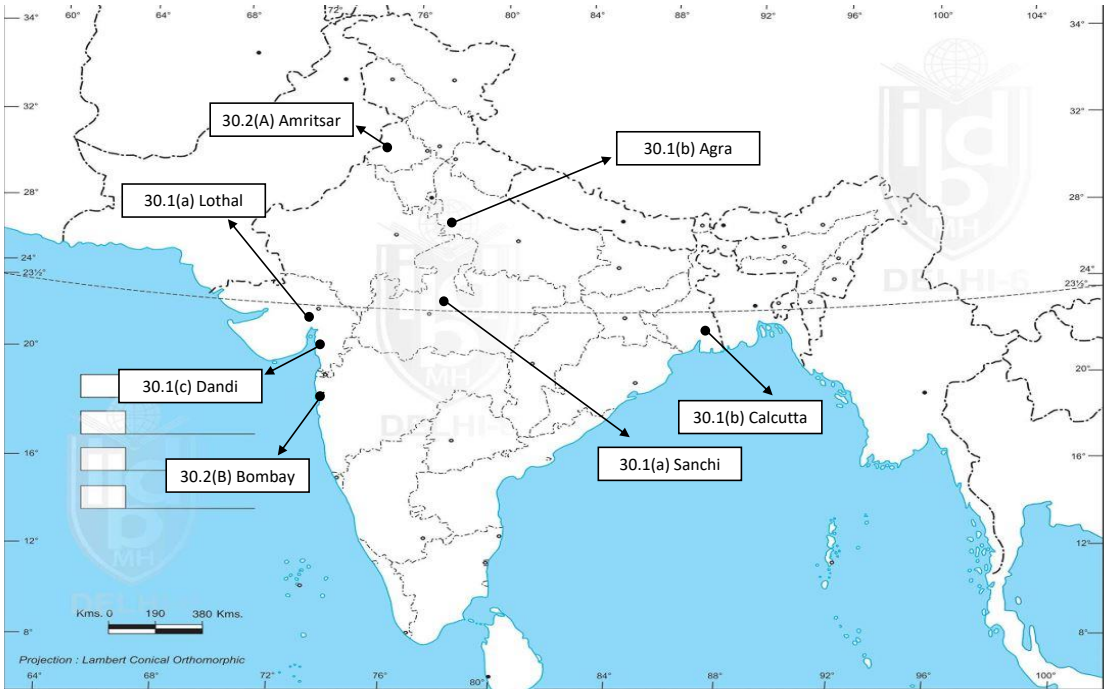
	(ii) Words from regional languages (iii) Assimilate words from foreign languages (any two points) 29.3) The spirit of patriotism as promoted by the language committee ; (i) It had decided, but not yet formally declared, that Hindi in the Devanagari script would be the official language (ii) For the first fifteen years, English would continue to be used for all official purposes (iii) Each province was to be allowed to choose one of the regional languages for official work within the province (any two points) Theme -15 Page 425,426	2 + 2 = 5
	SECTION F	
30	(30.1) and (30.2) Solved Map attached  	3 + 2 = 5

	For Visually impaired candidates in lieu of map question. (30.1) Mature Harappan sites: Harappa,Banawali,Kalibangan,Balakot,Rakhigarhi,Dholavira,Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanudaro, Kotdiji (any three sites) OR	

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	Major buddhist sites : Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amaravati, Lumbini, Nashik, Bharut, Bodh Gaya, Ajanta (any three sites) (30.2) Main centres of the revolt : Delhi,Meerut,Jhansi,Lucknow,Kanpur,Azamgarh,Calcutta,Benares,Gwalior,Jabalpur, Agra, Awadh (any two centres)	3 + 2 = 5

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