

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-पत्र के अनुसार भरे

विषय Subject : HISTORY

विषय कोड Subject Code : 027

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि
Day & Date of the Examination : Tuesday 3/03/2020

उत्तर देने का माध्यम
Medium of answering the paper : ENGLISH

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखें
कोड को दर्शाए :
Write code No. as written on
the top of the question paper :

Code Number	Set Number
<u>61/1/3</u>	① ② ● ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या
No. of supplementary answer -book(s) used

+1

बेंचमार्क विकलांग व्यक्ति : हाँ / नहीं
Person with Benchmark Disabilities : Yes / No

No

विकलांगता का कोड (प्रवेश पत्र के अनुसार)
Code of Disability (As per the admit card)

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क्या लेखन - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया : हाँ / नहीं
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No

यदि दृष्टिहीन हैं तो उपयोग में लाए गये
सॉफ्टवेयर का नाम :
If Visually challenged, name of software used :

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*एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।
Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for office use

Section - A

- Ans 1. (C) Brahmi and Kharosthi
- Ans 2. Bhikkhuni
- Ans 3. (C) I and III
- Ans 4. Sculpture of Jain tirthankara from Ma
- Ans 5. (C) Auspicious Symbol
- Ans 6. (D) Its writing remains undeciphered
- Ans 7. (D) Archaeo-Botanists
- Ans 8. Ramananda was Guru of Kabir.
or
Basavanna led Virashaiva Movement.



(K) I, III, IV

(D) Aurangzeb

Guru Gobind Singh, (10th Guru)

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(A) This book is written in Persian.

MIRABAI.

SHIVA, (she was a Nayanar)

(E) To suggest a suitable political framework for free India.

Ans 17. Muslim league rejected the Cabinet Mission of 1946 because their demand for an 'independent Pakistan' could not be fulfilled. So, through violence and 'Direct means', they put forth their demand.

The main reason was to form a nation by hook or crook.

Ans 18. (B) Cripps Mission.

Ans 19. (C) I, III and IV

Ans 20. (C) Govind Ballabh Pant

Section - D

1) PROBLEM FACED BY BRITISH -

- (i) Village people used guerilla warfare technique. they were intangible.
- (ii) Village people were armed with guns. They were present in a large number.

2) PEOPLE OF OUDE HOSTILE BECAUSE -

- (i) Their beloved Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was exiled to Calcutta.
- (ii) The taluqdars were dispossessed who were fatherly to the people.
- (iii) Britishers imposed high taxes in Summary Settlement of 1856.

3) BRITISH SUPPRESSED THE REBELS BY -

- (i) Passing 'Acts' like 'Martial law' under which ordinary Britons can punish insurgents by 'death'.

(ii) Two-pronged attack

→ from Punjab into Delhi

→ from Calcutta into North India

(iii) Armed struggle against villagers

(iv) Inciting landlords by giving lands. Hence, by breaking by unity.

29.

9.1.) PURPOSE FOR APPOINTING KING'S OFFICIALS :-

(i) as supervisors

(ii) Inspectors

(iii) to maintain 'social distributive justice'
i.e., equality in resource ~~distrib~~ distribution

(iv) to monitor works at local level/provincial level.

TYPES OF JOBS -

- (i) Superintend rivers.
- (ii) Measuring land [as in Egypt]
- (iii) Inspect sluices by which water let out from main canal into branches, so that everyone gets equal share.
- (iv) Incharge of huntsmen - Reward/Punish them.
- (v) Tax collectors
- (vi) Superintend occupations

NEED TO SUPERINTEND WORK OF WORKMEN :-

- (i) So that they make high-quality commodities
- (ii) To maintain the standards of commodities as prescribed according to rules laid by emperor.
- (iii) To see whether there is any discrepancy in functioning of workmen like woodcutters, carpenters.
- (iv) to ensure supply of goods, furniture, swords etc to royal family.



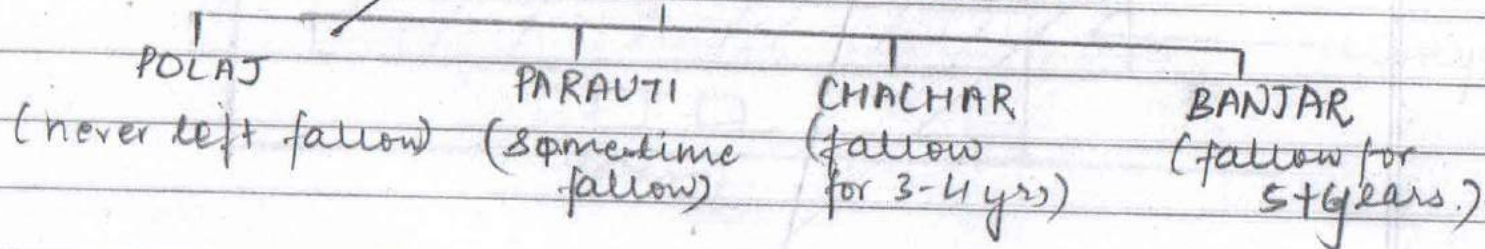
(v) To export goods thus produced.

- 1) CHACHAR LAND WAS LEFT UNCULTIVATED FOR 3-4 years BECAUSE -
- (i) to regain fertility, naturally.
 - (ii) to practice traditional method of 'fallowing'.
 - (iii) to increase productivity as it recovers strength.
 - (iv) to maintain ecological balance as continuous cultivation will strain land's fertility.

BASIS of CLASSIFICATION :

- (i) The number of years the cultivable land is allowed to remain fallow is the main basis of classification.
- (ii) This classification indirectly represents the fertility of land and hence the resulting output/crop yield.

Hence, the land is called as:-



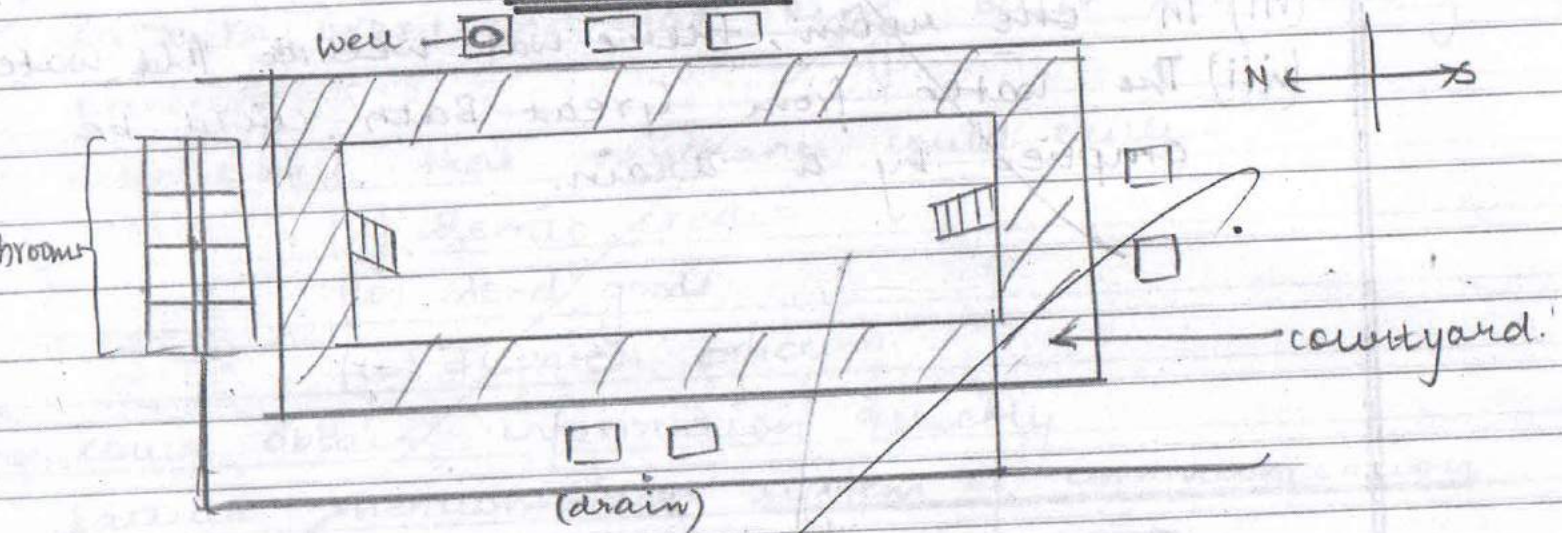
Yes, I think it was a sound basis to assess revenue. The land is classified according to 'fallowing' and then the land which yields for continuous years is taxed by taking the one-third produce. As a result, peasants are not overburdened to pay only in cash but also in kind (here, produce).

(ii) It is also beneficial for revenue assessors as they can easily assess the 'crop produce' to be exacted.



SECTION - B

GREAT BATH in CITADEL, MOHENJO DARO LAYOUT



- i) The Great Bath was located in a courtyard with corridors on four sides.
- ii) It was a rectangular shaped tank.
- iii) It had two flights of stairs on north and south.
- iv) The tank was made watertight by applying mortar of gypsum at edges.

(v) On three sides, there were rooms.

(vi) Across the lane to north, eight bathrooms (four on each side), along with drain were there.

(vii) In one room, there was well to fill water.

(viii) The water from Great Bath could be emptied by a drain.

SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATION

~ IBN BATTUTA

- i) Ibn Battuta mentions that king built inns and g for travellers.
- ii) He mentioned that merchants could easily-
 - (i) remit credit
 - (ii) send goods
 - (iii) dispatch orders
- (iii) King could obtain information quickly
- (iv) Ibn Battuta mentions two system of communication

↓
ULUQ

↓
DAWA

- (v) **ULUQ** - (a) This was horse-post.
- (b) Stations were ~~the~~ situated at distance of miles.
- (c) A relay of horsemen transported goods/

- (vi) **DAWA**
- (a) This was the foot post.
 - (b) A relay of foot-runners transported goods/information.
 - (c) 3 Stations were situated per mile.
 - (d) The runners held a rod with bell tied at top.
 - (e) When they heard the bell, they would get ready with their rod.
 - (f) This way, the relay continued till destination.

Eg:- fruits of Khurasan were transported.

CHANGES IN COLONIAL CITIES AFTER REVOLT OF 1857.

Britishers made a distance with ordinary people by

(i) Delhi - In Delhi, the area around the Red Fort was cleared to get a straight line of defence to defend from any further revolt.

(ii) CIVIL LINES. Areas around city were cleared fields, residents of poor etc. and new fortified settlements were developed safe enclaves. They were connected to the fort by road.

(iii) CANTONMENTS - The areas where Indian troops of British army were stationed were taken over by Europeans. They were separate to but attached to towns.



These cantonments were s
and came to be identifie
by bungalows set amid
gardens.

later, hill stations were also developed.
Suburbs were also taken over to build
garden houses.

This way, ~~the~~ colonial cities
changed.



GANDHI AS SOCIAL REFORMER

(i) Against social evils -

(a) He was against child marriage

(b) He was against untouchability.

He called untouchables as 'Harijans' or son of god.

(ii) Religious unity.

(a) He promoted Hindu-Muslim unity

(b) He said both are born of same soil

(c) He said that 'Strength lies in unity' hence, promoted harmony.

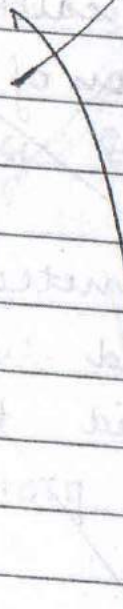
(iii) Women Empowerment

(a) He allowed women to join protest

(b) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay joined the Dandi March and

courted arrest

- (c) Sarojini Naidu was also an active reformer.
- (d) Women participated in Quit India Movement.



SECTION - C

BRAHMANICAL THEORY OF KINSHIP and IDEAL OCCUPATIONS OF VARNA ORDER

The Brahmanas laid down many rules and regulations in the Dharmaśāstras and Dharmasūtras which ~~was~~ ^{were} composed from 600 BCE onwards.

- i) The kinship relations came under the -
- (a) KULA - family
 - (b) JNATI - larger network of kinfolk (relatives)
 - (c) VAMSHA - lineage.

ii) The system of patriliney i.e. tracing descent from father to son was followed. Patrilineal succession was also followed i.e. ~~son's~~ sons could claim their father's property and throne after his death.

(iii) Exogamy i.e. marriage outside the unit was promoted. Hence, lives of women were closely regulated and kanyadana was considered auspicious.

(iv) Gotra system was followed, named on a Vedic secr. All those kins who belonged to same gotra were considered his descendants.

(v) Ideal occupations of Varna order are as follows :-

(a) BRAHMANA → study and teach vedas
→ perform sacrifices
→ get sacrifices performed
→ give and receive gifts

- (b) KSHATRIYA → PROTECT people by engaging in various
 → ADMINISTER justice
 → study vedas
 → Give gifts
 → get sacrifices performed.
- (c) VAISHYA → PASTORALISM (Animal rearing)
 → TRADE (Merchants)
 → Agriculture
 → study vedas
 → Give gifts
 → get sacrifices performed.
- d) SHUDRA → 'SERVE' the other varnas
 They were meant for servitude.

THE THEORIES WERE NOT UNIVERSALLY

- (vi) Sometimes brothers succeeded throne and sometimes women like Prabhavati Gupto also held power.
- (vii) EXOGAMY not followed :-
The Satavahanas married women from same gotra as we come to know by comparing names (derived). They followed endogamy.
- (viii) Satavahana king Gotami Puta Siri-Sata-
married Shaka ruler's Rudraman's kin.
Which shows intercaste marriage.
- (ix) Not all kings were kshatriyas.
for eg (a) Mauvryas were of low origin
(b) Shungas and Kanvas were Bra

c) Satavahanas were Brahmanas

(d) Shakas were of low origin also called Mled

(x) We find evidences of Vais merchants who were not Vaishyas

for eg:- (a) Mrichchhakatika by Shudraka mentions that the hero Chaudata was a Brahmana Vahak Sorthvan

(b) We find an inscription (5th CE) which mentions that two brothers who were Kshatriya vaniks donated for building temple.

Hence, we can see that Brahmanical norms were not universally followed.

ans 26

The Glory of Vijayanagara Empire

The Vijayanagara empire reached its glory during 14th fourteenth to sixteenth century. The growth trajectory of the city/ empire is mentioned below:-

(i) ORIGIN:- Two brothers Harihara and Bukka found the Vijayanagar empire in

(ii) LOCATION:- a) The strategic location in southern peninsula in Raichur Doab is very fertile.

b) Communication along riverine of Krishna & Tungabhadra.

c) Ports on Western coast.

d) Protection from granite hills.

iii) TRADE → Trade contributed to prosperity of empire.

- The precious metals, textiles and spices were in great demand.
- They were an index of its prosperity.
- Domingo Paes and fernao Nuniz gave a detailed description of markets of BISNAGAR (Vijayanagar)

iv) CAVALRY → Vijayanagar had an effective cavalry. Arabian horses and horses from Central Asia were imported. Arab Merchants participated in this trade. Kudirai chettis were also involved.

Portuguese also exported 'muskets' which helped to increase power and artillery.

Many dynasties ruled Vijayanagar.



SANGAMA (till 1485)

SALLVA (till 1503)

TULUNATULUNA (till 1542)

ARAVIDU

(vii) Under Krishna Deva Raya empire reach
pinnacle. He conquered Raichur Doab (1512)
Gajapati rulers (1514), Bijapur (1520).

He settled an suburban township - Nag

DECLINE OF VITAYANAGARA:-

→ Till now, there was peace and prosperity but
death of Krishnadevaraya following events
unfolded:-

NAYAKAS :- The military chiefs were reb
They possessed armies and
attacked the ruling dynasty
Vijayanagara.
Even though they had to be

subordinate of kings they wanted to become rulers after death of Krishnadeva

RAMA RAYA'S POLICY :- The chief minister of Vijayanagara tried to play off one sultan off another, i.e. he wanted to 'Divide the unity' of Sultans of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Golconda. But, this turned out to be counterproductive.

BATTLE OF TALIKOTA :- The Battle of Rakshasi Taluk of 1565 was fought between Rama Raya and combined armies of Sultans of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda.

In this battle, Rama Raya lost. Subsequently the city of Vijayanagara was deserted and ultimately abandoned.

FREQUENT DYNASTIC SUCCESSIONS :-

The Aravidu's started ruling from east from

They also shifted the capital to east to

a) Penukonda

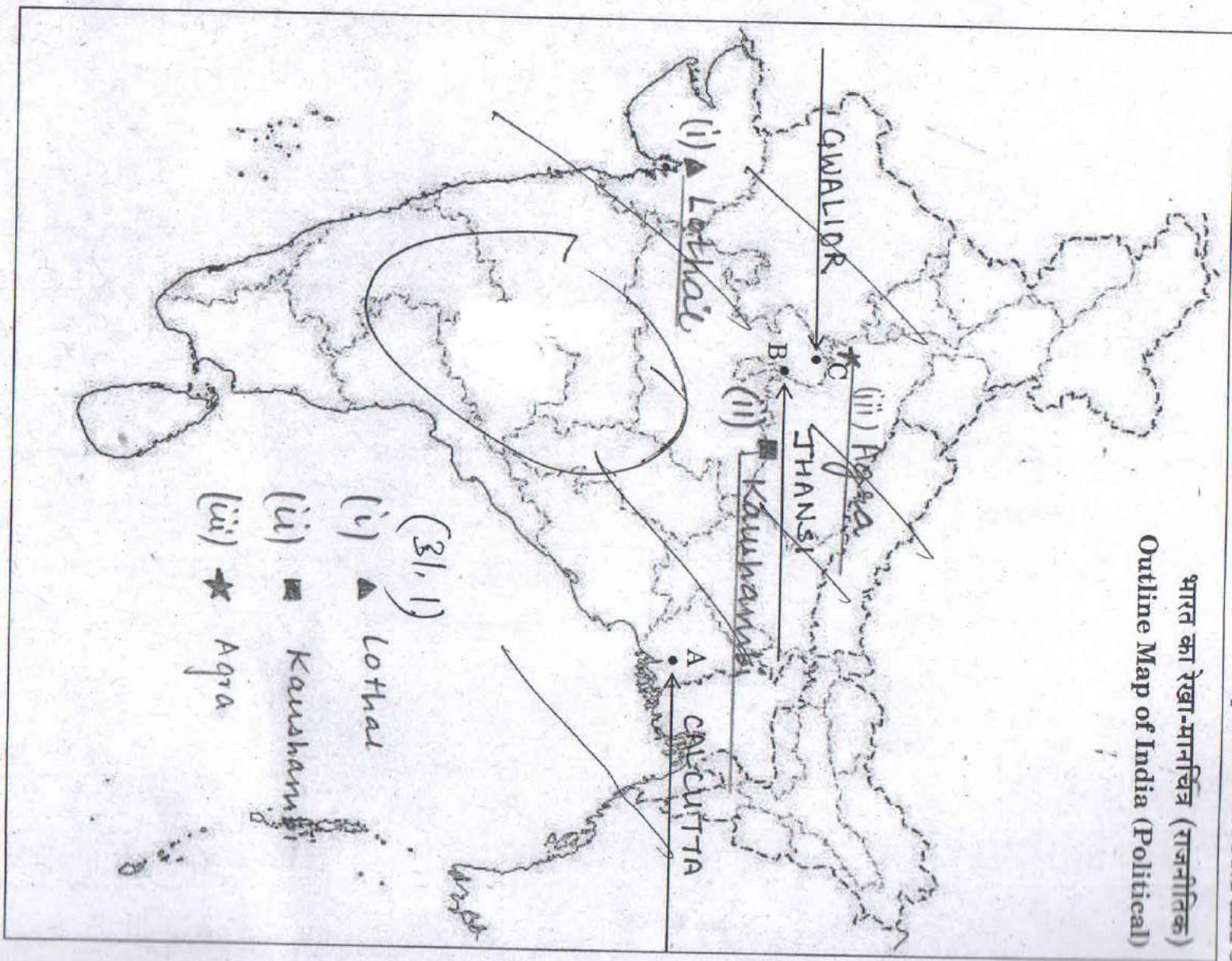
b) Chandragiri.

This also contributed to weakening of power of the Vijayanagara. This dynasty also declined till late seventeenth century.

Later, the rise of nayakas led to the decline of nayakas. Thus, we can see, that the glorious empire of Vijayanagara came to an end by various factors.



भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, INDEED HAD A PROFOUND IMPACT ON THE LIVES OF DECCAN RYOTS BY - FOLLOWING WAYS :-

The American civil war started in 1861. Before that all the cotton was imported from America to Lancashire. When supply of cotton from America was disrupted, the Cotton Supply Association and Manchester cotton company suggested to grow cotton in central India and Western India because of following

- reasons -
- (i) black soil
 - (ii) labour
 - (iii) ~~irrigation~~ humid weather.

(ii) The cotton merchants began assessing supplies in countryside. The export merchants tried to secure supply by lending to urban sahukars who in turn lent to rural moneylenders.

(iii) Credit → The peasants now had money in their hands because loans were easily given.
for eg:- ₹ 100 / acre was given as advance to secure

(iv) But, the loans did not bring prosperity all only some rich ryots were becoming prosperous. Others, mainly small peasants fell into debt trap.

(v) The real test of time started after the

(v) Some figures:-

During 1861 to 1862 → 90% of cotton was imported from India
↳ Import from America from 2,000,000 bales to

During 1860 to 1864 → cotton acreage doubled.

- (vi) When the American civil war ended in 1865.
 The cotton supply from America resumed.
 The cotton prices in Deccan plummeted to all time low. The cotton boom was over.
- (vii) The export merchants, urban sahukars and rural moneylenders started closing down their operations, stopped their exports and started demanding their money back.
- (viii) This was also the time ^(1860s) when the Ryotwari settlement was revised after 30 yrs (1820s).
 The new rates were very high about 50 to 100% higher than the earlier.
- (ix) At a time when there was low harvest and agricultural prices were depressed. The Deccan Ryots were unable to pay back the loans neither the revenue. As a result, they once again turned to moneylender.

(x) The moneylender was insensitive to their plight. He refused to grant any further loans. The peasants were infuriated because not following the customary norms:-
(a) Interest should be less than principal.
(b) Moneylender should grant loans in

(xi) Deeds of hire → Now, the ryots had to mortgagage land, equipment and cattle and take them back on hire by paying rent. To enforce this, they signed deeds of hire stating that these did not belong to them.

(xii) Moneylenders deceived them by many ways:-
→ He did not mention the receipts.
→ He took their lands.
→ He manipulated accounts / forged accounts.
→ He entered fictitious figures.

0903

Fictitious Roll No.
(To be entered by Board)

अपना अनुक्रमांक इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका
पर न लिखें

Please do not write your
Roll Number on this Answer-Book

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं)
Supplementary Answer-Book

(xiii) As a result, the bonds, contracts and deeds, entrapped
Deccan ryots. They symbolised subjugation and tyranny.

Following this, the Deccan Ryots in 1875 revolted
by burning the banikhatas and account books
which were a symbol of injustice.

