

ANSWER KEY

SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION MARCH 2023

PART-I/II/III

SUBJECT: HISTORY

CODE NO: SY ~~234~~ 534

VERSION: T

80 SCORES

2.30 HOURS

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points		Score	Total Score
1.		A	B		
		Kunwar Singh	Arrah (Bihar)	1	4
		Bahadurshah II	Delhi	1	
		Rani Lakshmi Bai	Jhansi	1	
		Nana Sahib	Kanpur	1	
2.	D	Greece		1	1
3.	A	Gulbadan Begum		1	1
4.	C	Neithal		1	1
5.	A.	Marthanda Varma		1	1
6.	B.	Kochi		1	1
7.	D	1498		1	1

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
8.		• Pazhassi Revolt • Kundara proclamation • Vaikom Satyagraha • Guruvayur Satyagraha.	4x1	4
9.	A B. C. D.	Harappa Mohenjodaro Dholavira Kalibangan	4x1	4
10.		• Deforestation • Climatic change • Excessive floods • Shifting of river • Drying up of river • Over use of the landscape (Any Two)	2x1	2
11.		• Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit. • Exogamy refers to the marriage outside one's own group (family) or kin.	1 1	2
12.		• Language of the text- whether it was ordinary people's language or the language of the		

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		priests and elites. • kind of text - whether it was a mantra or story. • Author's perspective in writing the text. • The audience to whom it was written. • Date of the composition or compilation of the text. • The place of composition. (Any Two)	2x1	2
13.		• Harihara and Bukka	2x1	2
14.		• Sangama dynasty • Saluva dynasty • Tuluva dynasty • Aravida dynasty (Any Two)	2x1	2
15.		• The king's Palace had two attractive platforms - the Audience Hall and the Mahanavami Dibba. • The Mahanavami dibba is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft. to a height of 40 ft. • Mahanavami is the 9th day of Hindu festival		

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		- There is evidence that it supported a wooden structure. The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings. (Any Two)	2x1	2
16.		- Agra - Fatehpur Sikri - Lahore - Shajahanabad (Any Two)	2x1	2
17.		- In March 1946, the British cabinet sent a three-member mission to Delhi. - The Cabinet Mission recommended a loose three-tier Confederation. India was to remain united. - It was to have a weak central government controlling only foreign affairs, defence and communication with the existing provincial assemblies being grouped into three sections. - Section A for the Hindu majority provinces and Sections B and C for the Muslim majority provinces of the north-west and the north-east (including Assam) respectively. (Any Two)	2x1	2

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18.		• After rejecting the Cabinet mission's proposal, the League moved for "Direct Action Day" to achieve its separate nation for the Muslims. • 16 August 1946 was declared as "Direct Action Day" by the Muslim League.	2x1	2
19.		• Technical limitations. • Letters are very faintly engraved. • Inscriptions may be damaged or letters missing. • It is not sure about the exact meaning of the words used in inscriptions. • Several thousand inscriptions have been discovered, but all of them were not deciphered. • The events that we are considering as politically or economically significant in present day may not be recorded in the inscriptions. (Any three)	3x1	3

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
20.		• Kabir was a poet saint who lived in the 14th - 15th Centuries. • Kabir's verses were compiled in three distinct traditions Kabir-Bijak, Kabir Granthavali, the Kabir verses which included in the Adi Granth Sahib. • Some Kabir's poems are composed in special language of the nirgun poets, the Sant bhasha. • Some others are known as ulatbansi or upside-down sayings. • For describing the Ultimate Reality he used the Islamic tradition terms, Vedantic tradition terms, Yogic tradition. • He opposed polytheism and idol worship. • He believed in monotheism. (Any Three)	3x1	3
21.		• Books written in Mughal India were manuscripts that were hand written. • The work of manuscript production was carried out by the imperial Kitabkhana.		

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		• It was a place where emperor's collection of manuscript was kept and new manuscripts were produced. • scribes, calligraphers, binders, painters, gliders	3x1	3
22.		• Military administration was carried out by a committee with six committees. • The first sub committee looked after Navy. • The second managed transport and provisions. • The third was responsible for the foot soldiers. • The fourth looked after the horses. • The fifth for chariots. • The sixth for elephants.	4x1	4
23.		• Stupa is a Sanskrit word meaning a heap. • At first it was a semi circular mound of earth, later called anda. • Above anda, a balcony like structure called harmika. • a mast called yashti was raised from the harmika.		

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		• It is surrounded by a Chhatra or umbrella. • Around the mount there was a railing which separated the sacred space from the secular world. • Stupas were decorated with sculptures.	4x1	4
24.		• The amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. • The system was derived from the iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate. • The amara-nayakas were military commanders. • They were given territories to govern by the raya. • They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, crafts persons and traders in the area. • They kept part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants.		

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		• Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works. • The amara-nayakas sent tribute to the king annually to express their loyalty.	4x1	4
25.		• Abul Fazl was the author of Akbar Nama. • Beginning in 1589, Abu'l Fazl worked on the Akbar Nama for thirteen years, repeatedly revising the draft. • The Akbar Nama is divided into three books of which the first two are chronicles. The third book is the Ain-I-Akbari. • The first volume contains the history of mankind from Adam to one celestial cycle of Akbar's life (30 years). • The second volume closes in the 46th regnal year (1601) of Akbar. • The Akbar Nama gives us a detailed picture of all aspects of Akbar's empire - geographic,	4x1	4

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		social, administrative and cultural - without reference to chronology.		
26.		• Champaram Satyagraha • Ahmedabad mill workers strike • Kheda Satyagraha.	4x1	4
27.		• Productive agriculture due to high fertility of soil. • Availability of iron mines. • The availability of elephants in the forests of Magadha. • Cheap and convenient means of communication provided by Ganga and its tributaries. • The strategic importance of the capitals. • Ambitious rulers like Ajatasattu and Bimbisara.	5x1	5
28.		• Early life. • The world is transient (anicca) and constantly changing. • It is soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it. • Sorrow is intrinsic to human existence.		

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		• By following a moderate path between severe penance and self indulgence humans can overcome worldly troubles. • Whether or not God existed is irrelevant. • Social world is the creation of humans rather than divine. • For escaping from the cycle of rebirth and to attain self realisation and nibbana Buddha advised righteous action.	5x1	5
29.		• In 12th Century - Basavanna - Karnataka - Virashaiva tradition. • His followers were known as Virashivas or Lingayats. • They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a linga. • Men usually wear small linga in a silver case on a loop strung over the left shoulder. So they were called Lingayats. • On death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.	5x1	5

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		platforms buildings were constructed. - Houses were constructed with bricks. - Sun dried and baked bricks were used. - They were of a standardised ratio. - These standardised bricks were used in all Harappan cities and it indicate a sort of planning. <u>Great Bath</u> - It is a large rectangular tank in courtyard surrounded by corridor on all four sides. - Built with brick and made watertight using mortar of gypsum - On north and south two flights of steps. - There were rooms on three sides. - in one of that room there was a well.	2	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		• Arrangements were made for filling fresh water and draining waste water. • In the north a smaller building with eight bathrooms, four on each side of a corridor. • Drains were provide to each bathroom and were connected with the drain of the corridor. • The uniqueness of the structure and its location in the Citadel suggest that it was used for some ritual bath. <u>Domestic Architecture</u> • Houses were centred on a courtyard with rooms on all sides. • Courtyard was the centre of activities like weaving and cooking. • Gave importance to privacy. • There were no windows in the walls along the ground level. • The main entrance does not give a view of the interior.	2	8

Q. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		• Every house had bathrooms paved with bricks. • The drains from the bathrooms connected with the street drains. • The remains of staircases indicates multi storied buildings. • Many houses had wells. There were about 700 wells in Mohenjodaro.		
31.		Importance of Awadh • "A cherry that will drop into our mouth one day" - Lord Dalhousie • In 1856 Awadh was annexed to the British empire. • Fertile soil for Indigo and Cotton Cultivation. • The region is a principal market of upper India. • To complete the process of territorial annexation. Grievances of Talukdars • Talukdars were the zamindars who enjoyed a life next to the rulers. • With the coming of the British, Talukdars lost their power and prestige.	2	2

Q. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		• After annexation they were dispossessed, disarmed. • Their forts were destroyed. • The Summary Settlement of 1856 removed Talukdars from whatever possible. Grievances of Peasants • In Pre British social order the Peasants maintained a strong ties of loyalty and patronage to the Talukdars. • Under British the Peasants were directly taxed. • High rate - not reduced revenue demand in times of hardships. • Talukdars gave loans in times of festivals, that was also stopped. • Thus peasants fought against the British along with the Talukdars.	2	

Q. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		Grievances of Sepoys. • Sepoys - lowest officers in British Indian army. • Grievances of peasants also affected the sepoys because most of them were from villages. • Low levels of pay. • Difficulty in getting leave. • Racial discrimination • Faced abuse and physical violence.	2	8
32.		Non Cooperation movement • The Rowlatt Act - • Gandhiji called for a country wide campaign against the Rowlatt Act • Jallianwala Bagh massacre • He called for a campaign of non cooperation with the British rule. • He also joined hands with the Khilafat movement that sought to restore the caliphate - Hindu muslims unity.	4	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		• The students boycotted the schools and colleges. • The working class went on strike in many towns. • Hill tribes - farmers - peasants participated. • Chawri Chawra incident. • Impacts - new branches of Congress - series of Prajagandals. Salt Satyagraha • Simon Commission - boycott • Lahore Congress of 1929 - its decisions. • Salt March - importance of Salt. • Brought Gandhiji to world attention - large scale participation of women - British Raj would not last for ever.	4	8

