

SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION **MARCH** 20**24****PART-III/III****SUBJECT:HISTORY.....****CODE NO: SY 534****VERSION: S...****..80.. SCORES****2:30. HOURS**

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score										
1.		<table><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>Rani Lakshmi Bai</td><td>Jhansi</td></tr><tr><td>Kunwar Singh</td><td>Arrah</td></tr><tr><td>Bahadur Shah</td><td>Delhi</td></tr><tr><td>Nana Sahib</td><td>Kanpur</td></tr></table>	A	B	Rani Lakshmi Bai	Jhansi	Kunwar Singh	Arrah	Bahadur Shah	Delhi	Nana Sahib	Kanpur	1 1 1 1	4
A	B													
Rani Lakshmi Bai	Jhansi													
Kunwar Singh	Arrah													
Bahadur Shah	Delhi													
Nana Sahib	Kanpur													
2.	C.	Guru Gobind Singh	1											
3.	B.	Malik Muhammad Jayasi	1											
4.	A.	Khawaja Muinuddin	1											
5.	D.	Virashaivas	1	6										
6.	A.	Kaccam	1											
7.	C.	Marthanda Varma	1											

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
8.		- Pazhassi Revolt {1793-1797} {1800-1805} - Kundara Proclamation 1809 - Kurichiya Revolt 1812 - Temple Entry Proclamation (1936)	4x1	4
9.		- Bodh Gaya - Sarnath - Sanchi - Amaravati	4x1	4
10.		- Stupas are mound where the relics of Buddha like Buddha's bodily remains objects used by him were buried. - According to the Buddhist text Ashokavadana, Asoka distributed the relics of Buddha to every important town and ordered to construct stupas over them. - Relics regarded as Sacred.	2x1	2

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11.		• Ziyarat - Pilgrimage to the tomb shrine of a Sufi guru. • Qawwali - performance of music during ziyarat.	2x1	2
12.		• Milkiyat - Personal land of zamindar. • Cultivated for the private use of zamindar.	2x1	2
13.		• The terms connected with the revenue system of the Mughals. • Jama - assessed tax. • Hasil - Collected tax	2x1	2
14.		• Rich Peasants of Bengal • Controlled local trade, money lending.	2x1	2
15.		• Pahariyas • Santhals	1 1	2

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
16.		- New Cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and Pigs. - The British mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the atta sold in the market. - The British government is conspiring to destroy the caste and religion of Hindus and Muslims. - The British wanted to convert the Indians to Christianity. (Any two)	2x1	2
17.		- Relief of Lucknow - In Memoriam - Justice - Miss Wheeler - Rani Lakshmi Bai (Any two)	2x1	2

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Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
18.		• Kuringi • Mullai • Palai • Marutham • Neital (any two)	2x1	2
19.		• Deforestation • Climatic Change • Excessive floods • Shifting of river • Drying up of river • Overuse of the landscape (any three)	3x1	3
20.		• Akbar Nama • Badshah Nama • Alamgir Nama • Humayun Nama (Any Three)	3x1	3
21.		• Champaran Satyagraha • Kheda Satyagraha • Ahmedabad Mill Strike	3x1	3

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
22.		• 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. / not mention the daily life of the people	4x1	4
23.		• Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and get sacrifices performed, give and receive gifts.	4x1	4

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Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
24.		• Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice, study the vedas, get sacrifices performed and make gifts. • The Vaishyas were expected to give gifts, get sacrifices performed and study vedas in addition to engaging agriculture, pastoralism and trade. • Shudras were assigned only one occupation serving the three higher varnas. • 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 on behalf of the state. • Maintained army • major political innovation	4x1	4

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		• Done maintenance works of temples and irrigation works. • Sent tribute to the king. (Any four)		
25.		• Taluqdars were the zamindars who enjoyed a life next to the rulers. • With the coming of the British, Taluqdars lost their power and prestige. • After annexation they were dispossessed. Their forts were destroyed. • The Summary Settlement of 1856.	4x1	4
26.		• A lot of women were abducted, raped, or sold many times. • Some of them were forced to start new lives with the strangers. • The governments' plan to 'recover' the lost women	4x1	4

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
27.		• The attack on women and children was common in Punjab as well as Bengal borders. • Established settlements where raw materials are available. • Collected locally available materials. (eg. clay) • Send expeditions to distant areas - copper, gold. • Contacts with abroad lands. • Collected copper from Oman - traces of nickel - A large Harappan jar found from Oman - • The Mesopotamian texts - Magan, Bahrain, Meluhha, Bahrain	5x1	5
28.		• Productive agriculture due to high fertility of soil. • Availability of iron mines. • The availability of elephants in the forests of Magadha.		

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29.		• Cheap and convenient means of communication provided by Ganga and its tributaries. • The strategic importance of the Capitals. • Ambitious rulers like Ajatasattu and Bimbisara. (any five) • Age of Cultural synthesis – the Indian cultural tradition had synthesized with Turkish – Iranian culture – this blend can be seen in architecture, paintings, language, literature, music, customs, and manners. • The Mughal rulers built numerous forts, palaces, gates, mosques, baolis, gardens etc – Agra. • The regional architectural features can be seen in Mughal architecture. • Persian influence can be seen in these palaces in the form of glazed blue tiles used for decoration.	5x1	5

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		• The Mughal painting displays a beautiful fusion of Indian and Persian styles. • This cultural fusion can be seen in literature and language too - The usages and words from Arabic and Persian languages enriched various Indian languages - Urdu - Persian poetry. • Many Indian texts like the Mahabharata, Ramayana etc were translated to Persian. • This synthesis spread to other fields like music, dress, food, festivals etc. (any five)	5x1	5
30.		• The Citadel - It is a high platform - buildings were constructed on mud brick platforms - walled - warehouse and the Great Bath. • The Lower Town - It is a lower place than the Citadel - It is also walled - Ordinary people lived - Brick Platforms - Houses were constructed with bricks.	1	1

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		- Great Bath - large rectangular tank - Corridor on all four sides - Built with brick and made watertight using mortar of gypsum - On north and south two flights of steps - rooms on three sides - a well in one room - In the north a smaller building with eight bathrooms, four on each side of a corridor - it was used for some ritual bath. - Drainage system - planned drainage system - roads and streets on grid pattern - Streets with large drains - then houses built - one wall along the street side - Planning and Cleanliness. - Domestic Architecture - Courtyard with rooms on all sides - weaving and cooking - privacy bathrooms paved with bricks - The drains - remains of staircases - houses had wells.	2 2 2	8

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31.		• Kitab-ul-Hind - The accounts of Al-Biruni - written in Arabic language 80 chapters. It dealt with subjects such as religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy, alchemy, manners and customs, social life, weights and measures, iconography, laws and metrology, mathematical approach - begins each chapter with a question - description and comparison of cultures. • Barriers faced - Language - Religious beliefs - Self-absorption and consequent insularity of the local population. • Description of the Caste System - Comparison with ancient Persia - Social divisions were existed not only in India - within Islam all men were considered equal - four varnas - opposed the notion of pollution - against the laws of nature.	3 2 3	8

14-

14
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Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
32.		<u>Non Cooperation movement</u> - The Rowlatt Act - Jallianwala Bagh massacre - Khilafat movement - hindu muslim unity - Boycott - the students boycotted the schools and colleges - the working class went on strike in many towns and cities - The hill tribes violated the forest laws - Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes - peasants in Kumaon refused to carry loads for colonial officials - Chauri Chaura incident. <u>The Salt Satyagraha</u> - The Simon Commission - 1929 - Lahore Congress - Its decisions - Salt March - Importance of salt - on 12th march 1930 Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean - Salt March or Dandi March - impacts - Gandhi to world attention - wide participation of women - Convinced the British that their Raj would not last forever.	3	
			3	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
		<u>The Quit India Movement</u> . Failure of Cripps Mission - Quit India Resolution - do or die - arrest of the leaders - nature of the struggle was violent - mass movement.	2	8
1		BHAGIALAKSHMI. P. VIVEKODAYAM BHSS THRISSUR		
2		SHABU. S, AKM HSS, mylapure, Kollam.		
3		BINU.M, EZHIPPURAM HSS PARIPPALLY, KOLLAM		
4		Sureshkumar.N.K KMMVHSS, Vatanappally, Thrissur		
5		SANTHOSH M. C, CIVHSS, North Edappally Erackulam.		

