

**HISTORY PRE BOARD EXAM  
TERM II  
CLASS XII 2021-22  
SET-1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. i) In the last decades of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, frontiers of settled agriculture were being aggressively extended.
- ii) British encouraged forest clearance, zamindars and jotedars turned uncultivated lands into rice fields.
- iii) British associated forests with wildness, and saw forest people as savage, primitive and difficult to govern.
- iv) Settled agriculture, necessary to enlarge sources of land revenue, produce crops for export and establish basis of settled society.

Any three - 3 marks

OR

The Jotedar was a powerful figure in many areas of rural Bengal due to the following reasons:

- i) They had acquired vast areas of land
- ii) Controlled local trade including moneylending.
- iii) Unlike zamindars, jotedars lived in the villages and exercised direct control over the villagers.
- iv) Resisted efforts by zamindars to increase the jama and prevented zamindari officials from executing their duties.
- v) Mobilised ryots and deliberately delayed payments of revenue to zamindars

Any three – 3 marks.

2. i) The ties of loyalty and patronage that had bound the peasant to the taluqdars were disrupted.
- ii) Pre British times- taluqdars were oppressors but were also generous father figures: were often considerate in times of need.
- iii) Now peasant was directly exposed to overassessment of revenue and inflexible methods of collection.

iv) In times of festivities, the peasant would often get loan and support from the taluqdar—now no longer.

Any three -3 marks

3.i)As deliberations continued in the Constituent Assembly,arguments were reported in newspapers.

ii)Proposals were publicly debated.

iii) To create a sense of collective participation,the public were also asked for submissions.

iv) The lawmakers had to consider the views of multiple groups e.g caste groups, linguistic minorities,religious minorities,All India Varnashrama Swarajya Sangh etc

Any three -3 marks

4.Gandhiji – a social reformer

i) He believed Indians had to get rid of social evils like child marriage. sati etc-

ii)A firm advocator for the rights of women-education and involvement in politics.

iii) Against untouchability—called them Harijans.

iv) Emphasized on Hindu –Muslim unity.

v) Self- reliance, emphasis on charka and khadhi

Any three -3 marks.

5.i) Reforms of William Bentinck in education-western ideas and institutions

ii) Spread of English language and western education went against traditional custodians of education.

iii)Laws abolishing sati and favouring widow marriage against traditions.

iv) Activities of Christian missionaries

v) Annexation of states based on Doctrine of Lapse,

vi) Economic policies led to destruction of traditional systems.

vii) Rumours therefore circulated and had great impact on the minds of the people as they resonate with the deeper fears and suspicions of the people.

Assess overall – 6 marks.

## 6.Mughal Chronicles

- i)They were written to project a vision of an enlightened kingdom.
- ii) To convey to those who resisted Mughal rule that resistance was bound to fail.
- iii) Wanted everyone to know about their rule in the future.
- iv)Authors were courtiers.
- v) Histories written by them focused on the ruler. his family, the court and nobles, administration,wars.
- vi)History of the empire was synonymous with the emperor - Akbar Nama,Shahjahan Nama.Alamgir Nama.
- vii) Written mostly in Persian as Akbar made it the court language.
- viii)Chronicles narrating events contained alongside written text, images that described the event in visual form.

Assess overall -6 marks

OR

## Women in imperial household

- i)Mughal household consisted of the emperor's wives, concubines, near and distant relatives ,female servants and slaves.
- ii) Harem- a sacred place used to refer to domestic world of Mughals.
- iii)Polygamy practiced.
- iv)Distinction maintained between wives who came from royal families-begums, other wives(aghas) and concubines .
- v) Begums married after receiving huge amounts of cash and valuables as dower, naturally received higher status..
- vi) All received monthly allowances.
- vii) Could rise to position of begum –depending on husband's will-love and motherhood played important role in elevating status.
- viii) numerous slaves-male and female. slave eunuchs play a very important role.
- ix)Position of important women like- Nurjahan,Gul Badan.Jahanara,Roshanara.

x) Control over resources gave Mughal women power to commission buildings and gardens.

Assess overall – 6 marks

## 7. Non Cooperation Movement

i) Displayed concern for the poor (reference to BHU speech). Wanted Indian nationalism to represent the masses.

ii) Popularized satyagraha through initiatives at Champaran, Ahmedabad, Khera.

iii) Through Non Cooperation, he led the people to protest against the Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

iv) Non cooperation – a much wider and popular movement – participation from all sections

v) Supported the Khilafat movement – stressed on Hindu Muslim unity.

vi) Popularised swadeshi and boycott-charkha-self reliance.

vii) Emphasised and identified with the common people in language, dress and lifestyle

viii) Stress on non-violent methods – ahimsa.

ix) Under his leadership – a united challenge to British imperialism like never before.

Any six points to be explained- 6 marks

OR

A brief description of the sources

i) public voices and private scripts – letters to individuals

ii) Speeches

iii) Publications.. Harijans

iv) Autobiography

v) Government Records- Police records, Fortnightly reports

vi) Newspaper Reports.

vii) Foreign Reports like the Time magazine

viii) Oral sources (Rumours etc)

Assess as a whole -6marks

8.1)Kornish was a form of ceremonial salutation in which the courtier placed the palm of his right hand against his forehead and bent his head. 1 mark

8.2) Abul Fazl was Akbar's court historian ,author of the chronicle Akbar Nama. 1 mark

8.3) i) The physical arrangement of the court-centrepiece was the throne-focussed on the emperor.

ii) Whenever the emperor holds court, a large drum is beaten , accompanied by high praise—so all classes of people receive notice.

iii) All people admitted in court have proper places and remain standing after making the kornish.

iv) The emperor gives orders and conducts the affairs of the court.

Any two -2 marks

9.1 Veluyudhan refused to consider Harijans as a minority as there were seventy million Harijans in the country. 1 mark

9.2 Dr.B.R.Ambedkar had demanded separate electorates which was strongly opposed by Gandhiji.. 1 mark

9.3i) The upper castes exploited them for their services and labour

ii) They were not allowed to socially mix with the upper castes and had to maintain a distance.

iii) Depressed castes were denied entry into temples, use wells of the upper castes.

iv) Systematically marginalized- no access to education or administrative positions

Any two -2marks.

10a i) Amritsar

1 mark

OR

ii) Ahmedabad(Sabarmati Ashram)

b) Lucknow

1 mark

