

**AISSCE
COMPARTMENT -SET-61/C/2
HISTOTY (027)
MARKING SCHEME-2020**

Q. NO	VALUE POINTS	PG	MARKS
1.	Same as Q4 of set-1		
2	Same as Q3 of set-1		
3	Same as Q2 of set-1		
4	Same as Q1 of set-1		
5	Same as Q6 of set-1		
6	Same as Q7 of set-1		
7	Same as Q5 of set-1		
8	LOUIS XIV of France	122	1
9	Same as Q10 of set-1		
10	Same as Q12 of set-1		
11	Jajmani system - Exchange network operated at micro level Eg- Blacksmith, carpenter, etc.	205	1
12	Same as Q13 of set-1		
13	Same as Q15 of set-1		
14	Same as Q9 of set-1		
15	Same as Q14 of set-1		
16	Same as Q20 of set-1		
17	Same as Q19 of set-1		
18	Same as Q17 of set-1		
19	Same as Q18 of set-1		
20	Same as Q16 of set-1		
21	Untouchables i. Lived outside the villages ii. Used discarded utensils iii. Performed polluting activities like handling corpses iv. Were called as chandals and were at bottom of hierarchy v. Wore clothes of the dead and ornaments of iron vi. Any other relevant point Any three to be explained	66	3
22	Same as Q23 of set-1		
23	Same as Q22 of set-1		
24	Same as Q24 of set-1		

*These answers are meant to be used by evaluators



25	<p>The archaeologists faced problems in classification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Classification in terms of material, such as clay, stone, bone, etc ii. On the basis of functions- it is difficult to decide where it is a tool or an ornament iii. Issue of resemblance with present day things iv. Artifacts were found in house, in a drain or in grave or in some other area vii. Any other relevant point Any three to be explained <p>HARAPPAN TOWN PLANNING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The CITADEL had buildings which were constructed on mud brick platforms ii. The <u>Great Bath</u> was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides. There were two flights of steps on the north and south leading into the tank. There were rooms on three sides, in one of which was a large well. Across a lane to the north lay a smaller building with eight bathrooms, four on each side of a corridor. Scholars suggest that it was meant for some kind of a special ritual bath. iii. <u>LOWER TOWN</u> . The Lower Town was also walled. the settlement was first planned and then built accordingly. iv. <u>DRAINAGE SYSTEM</u> It seems that streets with drains were laid out first and then houses were built along them. Houses were built with unbaked bricks but drainages were made with burned bricks v. <u>ROADS AND STREETS</u> were laid out along an approximate “grid” pattern, intersecting at right angles. vi. <u>.DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides. • Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks. House drains connected through the wall to the street drains. • Some houses have remains of stair cases to reach a second storey or the roof. Many houses 	22	4+4=8
		5-7	



	<p style="text-align: center;">had wells Any four to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM AND JOHN MASHALL</p> <p><u>Cunningham</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cunningham was the first Director-General of the ASI and called as father of Indian archaeology. Cunningham's main interest was in the archaeology of the Early Historic periods. ii. He used the accounts left by Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who had visited India between the 4th and 7th centuries CE . iii. Harappan artefacts were found fairly often during the nineteenth century and some of these reached Cunningham, he did not realise how old these were. iv. A Harappan seal was given to Cunningham by an Englishman. v. He noted the object, but unsuccessfully tried to place it within the time-frame of c. sixth century BCE-fourth century CE. It is not surprising that he missed the significance of Harappa. viii. Any other relevant point <p><u>John Marshall</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. John Marshall , the Director-General of ASI and he made a major change in Indian archaeology. ii. He was the first professional archaeologist to work in India, and brought his experience of working in Greece and Crete to India. iii. He was interested in spectacular finds and patterns of everyday life. iv. Marshall tended to excavate along regular horizontal units, measured uniformly throughout the mound, ignoring the stratigraphy of the site. v. This meant that all the artefacts recovered from the same unit were grouped together, even if they were found at different stratigraphic layers. vi. As a result, valuable information about Harappan civilisation was irretrievably lost 	19-20	4+4=8
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	<p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole</p>		
26	Same as Q26 of set-1		
27	<p>SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLT</p> <p>i. British passed a series of laws to curb the rebellion. ii. British imposed Martial Law in north India iii. Ordinary Britons were given the power to try and punish suspected Indian. iv. Death punishment were given to rebels v. Two pronged attack one from Calcutta and another from Punjab to re conquer Delhi. vi. British used military power on large scale vii. British tried to break the unity of Indian viii. Execution of sepoys to instill fear among people. (any four to be explained)</p> <p>The vision of unity</p> <p>i. The rebel proclamations repeatedly appealed o all the sections of population to remain united ii. The rebellion was seen as a war in which both Hindus and Muslims had equally to lose or gain. iii. The ishtahars (notifications) harked back to the pre-British Hindu-Muslim past iv. Mughal emperor Bahadur shah appealed to both Hindus and Muslims to fight under the standards of both Muhammad and Mahavir v. Glorified the coexistence of different communities under Mughal Empire. vii. In 1857, the British spent Rs. 50,000 to incite the Hindu population against the Muslims but the attempt failed. viii. Search for alternative powers ix. Any other relevant point Any three to be explained</p>	305	4+4=8
		301	



	<p>OR</p> <p>Rumors and prophecies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. News of greased cartridges made of fat of cows and pigs and biting those bullets would corrupt their caste and religion. ii. There was the rumor that the British government had hatched a gigantic conspiracy to destroy the caste and religion of the Hindus and Muslim. iii. The rumour said that the British had mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour that was sold in the market. iv. The sepoys and the common people refused to touch the atta. v. There was a fear and suspicion that the British wanted to convert Indians to Christianity. <p>1. Why did the people believe in the rumors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The British adopted policies aimed at reforming Indian society by introducing Western education, Western ideas, and Western institutions. ii. With the cooperation of sections of Indian society, they set up English medium schools, colleges, and universities which taught Western sciences and the liberal arts. iii. The British established laws to abolished customs like Sati (1629) iv. They permitted the remarriage of Hindu widows. v. The British introduced their own system of administration, their own laws and their own methods of land settlements and land revenue collection. vi. 	294-295	4+4=8
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28	Same as Q30 of set-1		
29	Same as Q28 of set-1		
30	Same as Q29 of set 1		
31	Same as Q31 of set1		



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