

BHARTIYA SHIKSHA BOARD

MARKING SCHEME

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2025-26

CLASS - XII

HISTORY (141)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1 This Question paper comprises of five sections. – A, B, C, D, and E . There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- 2 Section-A -- Question no. 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each
- 3 Section B – Question no 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 -80 words.
- 4 Section-C -- Question no. 28 to 30 are Long Answer type questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to this question should not exceed 300 -350 words.
- 5 Section D -- Question no. 31 and 33 are Source Based questions, with three Sub Questions and carrying 4 marks each.
- 6 Section-E: Question no. 34 is map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and locations of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer books.
- 7 There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- 8 . In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Q NO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO	MARKS
SECTION – A OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS			
1	ANS- D- Sanskrit	Pg 30 , Ch 2	1 U
2	ANS-B- Gujrat	Pg 3 , Ch 1	1 R
3	ANS- B- (A) and (R) both are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	Pg 172, Ch 7	1 CB

4	ANS-B- I and II	Pg 88 Ch 4	1 U
5	ANS-A- iv I ii iii	Pg 8 Ch 1	1 R
6	ANS- C- Ibn Battuta	Pg 128 Ch 5	1 R
7	ANS-C- The Asoka Chakra ANS-C- Indo- Greeks	Pg 32 Ch 2 Pg 44 Ch 2	1 R
8	ANS-C- Al-Biruni spent years in the company of Brahmana priests and scholars, learning Sanskrit,	Pg 117 Ch 5	1 CB
9	ANS-D- All the above	Pg 116 Ch 5	1 CB
10	ANS-A- To bring unity among Hindus and Muslims communities	Pg 290 Ch 11	1 CB
11	ANS-A- ii iii iv i	Pg 19 Ch 1	1 R
12	ANS-B- To accept as a form of tribute	Pg 209 Ch 8	1 U
13	ANS-C- Helpless and innocent	Pg 279 Ch 10	1 CB
14	ANS-B- The empire thrived due to harmony between the peasantry and the state.	Pg 197 Ch 8	1 CB
15	ANS-B- Kannada or Telugu	Pg 178 Ch 7	1 CB
16	ANS-B- Localized struggles focusing on specific issues	Pg 349 Ch 11	1 CB
17	ANS-D- Only IV	Pg 151, 152 Ch 6	1 R

18	ANS-C- Zamindars hired Santhals to reclaim land and expand cultivation	Pg 242 Ch 9	1 CB
19	ANS-B- Mass	Pg 303 Ch 11	1 R
20	ANS-C- Abdur Razzaq	Pg 177 Ch 7	1 A
21	ANS-D- Elected by the legislatures of various provinces and nominated by the rulers of the princely states	Pg 318 Ch 12	1 U
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION B SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (6*3= 18) (Any three points to to be explained in each questions)</p>		
22	A	Pg 32 Ch 2	3 CB
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Archaeological finds, especially sculpture. II. The account of Megasthenes III. The Arthashastra IV. The Mauryas are mentioned in later Buddhist, Jaina and Puranic literature, as well as in Sanskrit literary works. V. The inscriptions of Asoka (c. 272/268-231 BCE) on rocks and pillars 		
	OR		
	B	Pg 32 Ch 2	3 CB
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. He used the inscriptions to proclaim what he understood to be dhamma. II. This included respect towards elders, III. generosity towards Brahmanas and those who renounced worldly life, IV. treating slaves and servants kindly, V. Respect for religions and traditions other than one's own. VI. Administering the empire 		

23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Archaeologists have to develop frames of reference. II. Archaeologist finds the context in which to place seals – both in terms of the cultural sequence in which it was found, and in terms of a comparison with finds in Mesopotamia III. Early archaeologists thought that certain objects which seemed unusual or unfamiliar may have had a religious significance, such as terracotta figurines of women, Rare stone statuary of men- Priest King IV. By examining seals, some of which seem to depict ritual scenes. V. Others, with plant motifs, are thought to indicate nature worship. Such as Unicorn. VI. In some seals, a figure shown seated cross-legged in a “yogic” posture “proto-Shiva” 	Pg 16 Ch 1	3 An
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Artisans had no incentive to improve the quality of their manufactures, since profits were appropriated by the state. II. Manufactures were, consequently, everywhere in decline. III. At the same time, he conceded that vast quantities of the world's precious metals flowed into India, as manufactures were exported in exchange for gold and silver. IV. He also noticed the existence of a prosperous merchant community, engaged in long-distance exchange. V. Bernier described Mughal cities as “camp towns”, by which he meant towns that owed their existence, and depended for their survival, on the imperial camp. 	Pg 133 Ch 5	3 An

25	<p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Zamindars involved colonisation of new lands, by transfer of rights, by order of the state and by purchase. These were the processes which perhaps permitted people belonging to the relatively "lower" castes to enter the rank of zamindars as zamindaris were bought and sold quite briskly in this period. A combination of factors also allowed the consolidation of clan- or lineage-based zamindaris. For example, the Rajputs and Jats adopted these strategies to consolidate their control over vast swathes of territory in northern India This helped in settling cultivators by providing them with the means of cultivation, including cash loans. The buying and selling of zamindaris accelerated the process of monetisation in the countryside. In addition, zamindars sold the produce from their milkiyat lands. zamindars often established markets (haats) to which peasants also came to sell their produce. Although there can be little doubt that zamindars were an exploitative class, their relationship with the peasantry had an element of reciprocity, paternalism and patronage. 	Pg 212 Ch 8	3 CB
OR			
	<p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The panchayat was headed by a headman known as muqaddam or mandal. Some sources suggest that the headman was chosen through the consensus of the village elders, and that this choice had to be ratified by the zamindar. Headmen held office as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders, failing which they could be dismissed by them. The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, assisted by the accountant or patwari of the panchayat. 	Pg 202 Ch 8	3 CB

	<p>V. In eastern India all marriages were held in the presence of the mandal.</p> <p>VI. In other words one of the duties of the village headman was to oversee the conduct of the members of the village community "chiefly to prevent any offence against their caste"</p>		
26	<p>I. Non-co-operation entailed denial, renunciation, and self-discipline.</p> <p>II. It was training for self-rule.</p> <p>III. As a consequence of the Non-Cooperation Movement the British Raj was shaken to its foundations for the first time since the Revolt of 1857.</p> <p>IV. Then, in February 1922, a group of peasants attacked and torched a police station in the hamlet of Chauri Chaura, in the United Provinces (now, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal).</p> <p>V. Several constables perished in the conflagration. This act of violence prompted Gandhiji to call off the movement altogether.</p> <p>VI. "No provocation," he insisted, "can possibly justify (the) brutal murder of men who had been rendered defenceless and who had virtually thrown themselves on the mercy of the mob."</p>	Pg 290 Ch 11	3 Ap
27	<p>I. It was a momentous resolution that outlined the defining ideals of the Constitution of Independent India, and provided the framework within which the work of constitution-making was to proceed.</p> <p>II. It proclaimed India to be an "Independent Sovereign Republic", guaranteed its citizens justice, equality and freedom,</p> <p>III. And assured that "adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal areas,</p>	Pg 322 Ch 12	3 U

	and Depressed and Other Backward Classes ... "		
	SECTION C LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION (3*8=24)		
28	<p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The ideal of patriliney Rules of marriage The gotra of women <p>All points to be explained briefly</p> <p>OR</p> <p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The "right" occupation Non-Kshatriya kings Jatis and social mobility Beyond the four varnas: Integration <p>All points to be explained briefly</p>	<p>Pg 55 Ch 3</p> <p>Pg 61 Ch 3</p>	<p>8 An</p> <p>8 An</p>
29	<p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Vijayanagara kings competed with contemporary rulers Fortifications and roads Kings and traders Nayakas exercised power in the empire were military chiefs <p>All points to be explained briefly</p> <p>OR</p> <p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Military chiefs who usually controlled forts and had armed supporters Collected taxes Sent tribute to the king annually and personally appeared 	<p>Pg 171 Ch 7</p> <p>Pg 175 Ch 7</p>	<p>8 CB</p> <p>8 CB</p>

	<p>IV. During the course of the seventeenth century, many of these nayakas established independent kingdoms.</p> <p>All points to be explained briefly</p>		
30	<p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. In January 1915, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to his homeland after two decades of residence abroad II. It was in South Africa that Mahatma Gandhi first forged the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as satyagraha III. The India that Mahatma Gandhi came back to in 1915 was rather different from the one that he had left in 1893. IV. That movement had thrown up some towering leaders V. His first major public appearance was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in February 1916. VI. Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor VII. Gandhiji's speech at Banaras in February 1916. <p>All points to be explained briefly</p>	Pg 287 Ch 11	8 An
	OR		
	<p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. By 1922, Gandhiji had transformed Indian nationalism, thereby redeeming the promise he made in his BHU II. The referring Gandhiji as Mahatma III. Image of Mahatma Gandhi among the peasants of eastern Uttar Pradesh, as conveyed by reports and rumours in the local press IV. Wherever Gandhiji went, rumours spread of his miraculous powers V. Gandhiji appeared to the Indian peasant as a saviour, who would rescue them from high 	Pg 291 Ch 11	8 An

	<p>taxes and oppressive officials and restore dignity and autonomy to their lives.</p> <p>All points to be explained briefly</p>		
	<p>SECTION D</p> <p>SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS</p> <p>(3*4=12)</p>		
31		Pg 84 Ch 4	1+1+2+ 4 CB
i	The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra and Soma.		
ii	Agni was the god of fire, often identified with the sacrificial fire, into which offerings were made so as to reach the other deities		
iii	<p>I. Sacrifices were performed collectively.</p> <p>II. Later (c. 1000 BCE-500 BCE onwards) some were performed by the heads of households for the wellbeing of the domestic unit.</p> <p>III. More elaborate sacrifices, such as the rajasuya and ashvamedha, were performed by chiefs and kings who depended on Brahmana priests to conduct the ritual.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained</p>		
32		Pg 198 Ch 8	1+1+2+ 4 CB
i	Features of agrarian society		
ii	Babur Nama was his memoirs to record about his observations, and his life.		

iii	<p>I. On one hand, if the people of a large town, one inhabited for years even, flee from it, they do it in such a way that not a sign or trace of them remains in a day and a half.</p> <p>II. On the other hand, if they fix their eyes on a place to settle, they need not dig water courses because their crops are all rain-grown, and as the population of Hindustan is unlimited it swarms in.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained</p>		
33		Pg 245 Ch 9	1+1+2=4 CB
i	Francis Buchanan was a physician who came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service.		
ii	Mahua is a flower and the Paharias collected it as food from forest.		
iii	<p>I. Paharias lived around the Rajmahal hills, subsisting on forest produce and practising shifting cultivation.</p> <p>II. Paharias grew a variety of pulses and millets for consumption. They scratched the ground lightly with hoes, cultivated the cleared land for a few years, then left it fallow so that it could recover its fertility, and moved to a new area.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained</p>		
	Section-D Map Based Question (1*5=5)		
34	34.1	CB	
	i Nageswar- Mature Harrapan sites	Pg 2 Ch 1	1
	ii Topra - Asokan inscription	Pg 33 Ch 3	1

	iii Lumbini – Major Buddhist site	Pg 95 Ch 5	1
	Or		
	iii Ajanta – Major Buddhist site	Pg 95 Ch 5	1
	Please see the attached map		
	34.2 Kanpur, Jhansi	Pg 260 Ch 9	2
	Please see the attached map		
	For the Visually Impaired Candidates		2
	A Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber (Any two)	Pg 214 Ch 8	
	B I Delhi, Meerut, Jhansi Lucknow (Any one)	Pg 287 Ch 9	1
	OR	Pg 33 Ch 3	1
	II Magadha, Kosala, Kuru (Any one)		
	C Lahor, Bardoli, Bombay (Any two)	Pg 287 Ch 9	2

Outline Map of India (Political Map)

