

DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER

FINAL EXAM

Subject: HISTORY (CWSN Modified)

Class: XII

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hours

The weightage or the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows:

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes

S.no	Learning Outcomes	Marks	Percentage of marks
1.	Knowledge	40	50
2.	Understanding	20	25
3.	Application	20	25
	TOTAL	80	100

2. Weightage to Content / Subject Units

S.No.	Units	Marks
1.	The Harappan Civilisation	Book I 10
2	Early States and Economies	Book I 05
3.	Cultural Developments	Book I 05
4	Rebels and the Raj	Book III 20
5	Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement	Book III 20
6	History of Goa	20
	TOTAL	80

3. Weightage to Forms of Questions

S. No.	Forms of Questions	Number of questions	Marks for each question	Total Marks
1	Short Answer Type (SA-II)	20	02x20	40
2	Very Short Answer Type(VSA)	40	01x40	40
	TOTAL	60		80

4. The expected time for different types of question would be as follows:

S.No	Form of Questions	Approx. time for each Question in mins. (t)	Number of questions (n)	Approx. time for each form of Questions in mins. (n x t)
1	Short Answer Type (SA- II)	Picture Qts-05 SA-II 08	20	10x05 =50] 10x08= 80] 130min
2	Very Short Answer type (VSA) MCQ	02 01	40	10x02=20 30x01=30 50min
	Total		60	180mins

As the total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the length of their anticipated answers, it would, therefore, be advisable for the candidates to budget their time properly and be within the expected time limits.

5. Scheme of Options

There will be no overall choice in the Question Paper. However, there is an internal choice in the 2 marks question in Section-B. Qt. 41, Qt. 47 and Qt. 49

6. Weightage to Difficulty level of questions:

S.No	Estimated difficulty level of questions	Marks	Percentage
1.	Easy	20	25
2.	Average	40	50
3.	Difficult	20	25
	Total	80	100

A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual. As such, the assessment in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general anticipation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in its weightage, rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.

7. Picture Observation Questions

The following figures from the text will be considered for evaluation in the question paper on picture description/observation.

Unit 1 - The Harappan Civilisation: BK 1-Figures - **1.1, 1.2, Map 1 (Some Important Mature Harappan sites) 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 1.21, 1.23, 1.24, 1.26**

Total: 09

Unit 2 - Early States and Economies: BK 1 -**No Figures for Evaluation.**

Unit 3 - Cultural Developments: BK 1 -Figures - **4.3, 4.14**

Total: 02

Unit 4 - Rebels and the Raj: BK 3 - Figures - **1.1 , 11.3**

Total: 02

Unit 5 - Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement
Bk-3 Figures - **13.1, 13.5, 13.6, 13.7, 13.13**

Total: 05

History of Goa: **Follow the given material for picture questions.**

Total: 06

Total: 24

PICTURES ON HISTORY OF GOA FOR EVALUATION

1. 18th JUNE 1946 MOVEMENT



2. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA



3. VATSALA KIRTANI



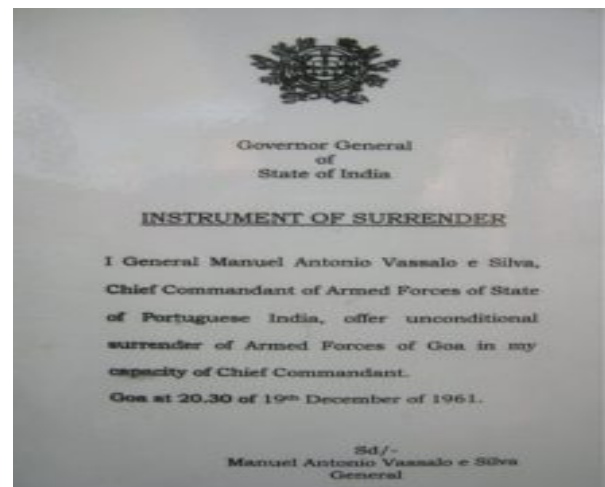
4. DR. T.B. CUNHA



5. OPERATION VIJAY



6. INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER



INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This Question Paper consists of 60 questions, divided onto two sections, SECTION – A and SECTION – B
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. SECTION – A consists of 40 questions of 01 mark each.
 - a. Questions 01 to 10 are multiple choice questions.
 - b. Questions 11 to 20 are match the Columns.
 - c. Questions 21 to 30 are True or False.
 - d. Questions 31 to 40 are to be answered in one sentence each.
4. SECTION – B consists of 20 questions of 02 marks each.
5. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However there is a choice in Section – B for Question No's 41, 47 and 49.
6. Write the number of each question clearly.

SECTION – A

Complete the following statements by selecting the correct alternative from those given below each statement:

1. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of _____. (1)
 - a. kalibangan
 - b. Shortughai
 - c. Dholavira
2. Nageshwar and Balakot were specialised centres for making objects of _____. (1)
 - a. shell
 - b. Terracotta
 - c. stone
3. The first gold coins were issued in the first century CE by the _____. (1)
 - a. Kushanas
 - b. Mauryas
 - c. Guptas
4. The Buddhas Teachings were included in the _____. (1)
 - a. Sutta Pitaka
 - b. Abhidamma Pitaka
 - c. Vinaya Pitaka
5. The revolt began on 10 May 1857, in _____. (1)
 - a. Lucknow
 - b. Meerut
 - c. Awadh
6. The leader of the rebels in Bihar was _____. (1)
 - a. Taty Tope
 - b. Rani Lakxmibai
 - c. Kunwar Singh
7. Gandhiji first used the distinctive technique of non violent protest in _____. (1)
 - a. England
 - b. India
 - c. South Africa
8. "A Bunch of Old Letters" was published by _____. (1)
 - a. Gandhiji
 - b. Gokhale
 - c. Nehru
9. The Ranes were feudal chieftains of _____. (1)
 - a. Ponda
 - b. Sattari
 - c. Pernem
10. The leader of the Goa Congress Committee formed in 1928 was _____. (1)
 - a. T.B. Cunha
 - b. P.P. Shirodkar
 - c. Peter Alvares

Match the following pairs and rewrite:

(10)

11	Megasthenes	a	exiled to Calcutta in 1856
12	Five Vows	b	militant leaders
13	Sarnath	c	System of Subsidiary Alliance
14	Nawab Wajid Ali Shah	d	stringent restrictions on civil liberties
15	Lord Wellesly	e	Greek ambassador
16	Rani Lakshmi Bai	f	mentor of Gandhiji
17	Jallianwala Bagh massacre	g	Jain monks and nuns
18	Gokhale	h	Amritsar, April 1919
19	Lal, Bal, Pal	i	Buddha preached his first sermon
20	Dr. Antonio Salazar	j	led the revolt in Jhansi

State whether the following statements are true or false:

(10)

21. Between the sixth century and fourth century BCE, Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada.
22. According to Jaina philosophy, asceticism and mysticism are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma.
23. The "empty seat" was meant to indicate an event in the life of the Buddha.
24. There was tremendous unity seen among the Hindus and Muslims during the Revolt of 1857.
25. Lord Dalhousie abolished sati in India in 1829.
26. The Revolt of 1857 is celebrated as the "First War of Independence".
27. Gandhiji intervened and resolved a labour dispute in Champaran, in 1918.
28. The Round Table Conferences in 1930 and 1931 were held in Delhi.
29. The last Viceroy of British India was Lord Mountbatten.
30. Father Alvares published, "O Brado Indiano".

Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

31. What signal did the sepoys use to begin their action? (1)
32. What words did Governor General Lord Dalhousie use to describe the kingdom of Awadh? (1)
33. On what plea did the British dethrone Nawab Wajid Ali Shah? (1)
34. Name the revenue settlement imposed by the British in Awadh in 1856? (1)
35. Which incident forced Gandhi to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement? (1)
36. Where did Gandhiji begin the Dandi March? (1)
37. Who was appointed as the prefect of Goa in 1835? (1)
38. Name any one newspaper in which Luis de Menezes Braganca expressed his opinions. (1)
39. Name the renowned Indian leader who launched the Direct Action Movement in Margao on 18 June 1946. (1)
40. Name any one country which assisted India in the success of Operation Vijay. (1)

SECTION - B

Answer the following questions in two sentences each:

41. Why is the sixth century BCE often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian History?
(any two points) (2)

OR

Explain

the strategies employed by the people to increase agricultural production during the sixth century BCE. (any two points) (2)

42. Why were the British interested in annexing Awadh? (any two points) (2)

43. Explain the terms and conditions of the Subsidiary alliance. (any two points) (2)

44. Why were the sepoy unhappy with their British officers? (any two points) (2)

45. Explain the measures employed by the British to suppress the revolt of 1857.
(any two points) (2)

46. Why was Gandhiji called "Peoples Leader"? (any two points) (2)

47. Explain the importance of the Lahore Session of the Congress held in 1929.
(any two points) (2)

OR

Why is 'Quit India' called a Mass Movement? (2)

48. Why is the Salt March of 1930 significant in Indian History? (any two points) (2)

49. Explain the provisions of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1878. (any two points) (2)

OR

Explain the suppression of the press during Salazar's regime. (any two points) (2)

50. Explain the effects of the Opinion Poll of 1967. (2)

Observe carefully the figures given below and answer the questions which follow:

Q.51.



a) Name any one shape of the beads you see in the figure. (1)

b) Name the famous bead making centre in the Harappan Civilisation. (1)

Q.52.



- a. What did Archaeologists label this statue ? (1)
- b. Why do archaeologists suggest that there was a single ruler in the Harappan Civilisation? (1)

Q.53



- a. Describe the statue seen in the picture. (1)
- b. Name any other structures which have been assigned religious significance in the Harappan Civilisation. (1)

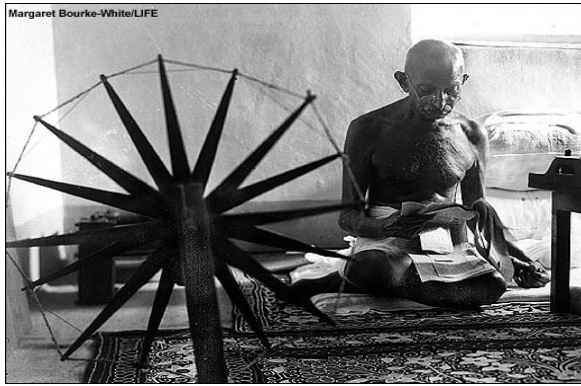
P.T.O 5

Q.54



- a. Which category of artefacts does this pot belong to? (1)
- b. How is faience prepared? (1)

Q.55



- a. What do you see in this picture? (1)
- b. Why did Gandhiji adopt this activity? (1)

Q.56



- a. Name the movement led by Gandhiji in 1930. (1)
- b. Which law was Gandhiji protesting against? (1)

Q.57



- a. Name the personality you see in the picture. (1)
- b. What is his contribution to the Goan freedom struggle? (1)

Q.58.



- a. Why did the people gather at Lohia maidan? (1)
- b. Who took the leadership at Lohia Maidan (1)

Q.59



- a) Identify the personality (1)
- b) Name the committee formed under his Chairmanship in 1953 (1)

Q.60



- a. Name the military operation carried out to liberate Goa from the Portuguese. (1)
- b. When was Goa finally liberated? (1)

MODEL ANSWERS

ANSWER KEY FOR HISTORY (CWSN MODIFIED) PAPER

SECTION-A

M.C.Q

Q.NO	ANSWERS		
01	Shortughai	Pg. No 03	01
02	Shell	Pg. No 11	01
03	Kushanas	Pg. No 44	01
04	SuttaPitaka	Pg. No 86	01
05	Meerut	Pg. No 288	01
06	Kunwar Singh	Pg. No 292	01
07	South Africa	Pg. No 347	01
08	Nehru	Pg. No 367	01
09	Sattari	Pg. No 06	01
10	T.B. Cunha	Pg. No 15	01

MATCH THE PAIRS

11	Greek ambassador	Pg. No 32	01
12	Jain monks and nuns	Pg. No 88	01
13	Buddha preached first sermon	Pg. No 100	01
14	Exiled to Calcutta in 1856	Pg. No 296	01
15	System of Subsidiary Alliance	Pg. No 296	01
16	Led the revolt in Jhansi	Pg. No 292	01
17	Amritsar, April 1919	Pg. No 349	01
18	Mentor of Gandhiji	Pg. No 347	01
19	Militant leaders	Pg. No 347	01
20	Stringent restriction on civil liberties	Pg. No 13	01

TRUE OR FALSE

21	True	Pg. No 31	01
22	True	Pg. No 88	01
23	False	Pg. No 100	01
24	True	Pg. No 301	01
25	False	Pg. No 295	01
26	True	Pg. No 313	01
27	False	Pg. No 349	01
28	False	Pg. No 360	01
29	True	Pg. No 364	01
30	True	Pg. No 05	01

ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

31. Sounding of the bugle **OR** firing of the evening gun. (Pg. 289; any one for 1 Mark).
32. "A cherry that will drop into our mouth one day". (Pg. 296; 1 Mark)
33. The British dethroned Wajid Ali Shah on the plea that the kingdom was misgoverned. (Pg. 298 , 1 Mark)
34. The Summary Settlement. (1856) . (Pg. 298; 1 Mark)
35. A group of peasants attacked and torched a police station in the hamlet of Chauri Chaura. (Pg. 296; 1 Mark)
36. Gandhiji began the Dandi March from his ashram at Sabarmati. (Pg. 357; 1 Mark)
37. Bernardo Peres da Silva was appointed as Prefect of Goa in 1835. (History of Goa ; Pg.3 1 mark)
38. "O Debate" and "Pracexa" (History of Goa ; Pg.5 any one for 1 mark)
39. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia (History of Goa ; Pg.16 1 mark)
40. Ceylon and United Arab Republic (History of Goa ; Pg.24 any one for 1mk)

SECTION - B

Answer the following questions in two sentences each:

NOTE: 1 mk to be given for 1 correct point.

41. Sixth century BCE, a major turning point (Pg. 29; 2 points , 2 marks)

- The sixth century was an era associated with early states, cities,
- The growing use of iron
- Development of coinage.
- It also witnessed the growth of diverse systems of thought including Jainism and Buddhism.

OR

Strategies for increasing agricultural production (Pg.38. any 2pts)

- Shift to plough agriculture, iron tipped plough , hoe agriculture
- Introduction of transplantation
- Use of irrigation through wells, tanks, canals.

42. Reasons for the annexation of Awadh (Pg 296; 2 points, 2 marks)

- Awadh had rich soil suitable for cultivating cotton and indigo.
- It was ideally located to develop into the principal market in the North
- By the early 1850's all the major areas of India had been conquered. The conquest of Awadh in 1856 was expected to complete the process of territorial annexation.

43. Terms / Conditions of the Subsidiary Alliance (Pg. 296 2 points 2 marks)

- The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats to their power.
- A British armed contingent would be stationed in the territory of the ally.
- The ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent.
- The ally would enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of the British.

44. Reasons of Sepoy Unrest (Pg. 299 ; 2 points 2 marks)

- The sepoys complained of low level of pay and difficulty in getting leave.
- In the 1840s the relations between the sepoys and their superior white officers underwent a significant change. The officers developed a sense of superiority and started treating the sepoys as their racial inferiors.
- There existed close links between the sepoys and the rural world in North India. The fears and grievances in the sepoy lines were communicated to the villages while the threats perceived by the peasants reached the sepoys.
- The rumour about the cartridges greased in the fat of the cow and pig. The sepoys were required to bite them before loading in the rifle. This endangered their faith and caste.

45. Repression of the Revolt of 1857

(Pg. 305 ; 2 points 2 marks)

- The British passed a series of laws to help them quell the insurgency. Accordingly the whole of North India was put under martial law, military officers, and even ordinary British were given the power to try and punish Indians suspected of rebellion. The rebels would have only one punishment-death.
- Reinforcements were brought in from Britain to help them in the task of suppressing the revolt.
- The British mounted a two-pronged attack. One force moved from Calcutta into North India and the other from the Punjab.
- The British used military power on a gigantic scale.
- The British tried to break up the unity by promising to give back to the big landholders their estates. Rebel landholders were dispossessed and the loyal were rewarded.

46. Gandhiji – “People’s Leader”

(Pg. 351; 2 points 2 marks)

- Gandhiji transformed Indian nationalism from an elite movement to a mass movement. It was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals but hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers and artisans also participated in it.
- They appreciated the fact that he dressed like them, lived like them and spoke their language. Unlike other leaders he did not stand apart from the common folk, but empathized and even identified with them
- The act of spinning allowed Gandhiji to break the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system, between mental labour and manual labour.

47. Lahore Session-1929

(Pg. 355; 2 points 2 marks)

- At the Lahore Session of 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President which signified the passing of the baton of leadership into the hands of the younger generation.
- The proclamation of commitment to Purna Swaraj was adopted at this session.
- 26 January, 1930 would be observed as Independence Day by hoisting of the national flag and singing of patriotic songs.

OR

47. Quit India - Mass Movement

(Pg. 360; 2 points 2 marks)

- Hundreds of thousands of ordinary people participated in the Quit India Movement
- The movement energised the young who in large numbers left their colleges to go to jail.

48. Significance of the Salt March

(Pg. 360; 2 points 2 marks)

- Gandhiji was brought to world attention for the first time as the event was covered by the American Press.
- Women participated in large numbers.
- The British were forced to devolve some power to the Indians.

49. Anglo- Portuguese Treaty

(History of Goa- Pg. 9 ; 2 points 2 marks)

- Custom barriers between the two dominions, British India and Portuguese India were got rid of and a customs union was created.
- It provided for a common system of currency weights and measures for both the dominions
- Operations for the enhancement of the port of Mormugao and the construction of a railway line from Mormugao to new Hubli was taken up.

OR

49. Salazar- Suppression of the Press

(History of Goa - Pg 13; 2 points, 2 marks)

- All publications were subjected to prior censorship by a special committee appointed by the governor General.
- The governor General was entrusted with powers to force the closure of any printing press, stoppage of publication and to take punitive measures against the publisher.
- Any newspaper brought from outside Goa specially British India was strictly censored by the censor committee and without its clearance newspaper agents were not supposed to release it for distribution.

50. Effects of the Opinion Poll

(History of Goa Pg 26 -27; 2 points 2 marks)

- As a result of the Opinion Poll of 1967, the merger of Goa into Maharashtra was avoided
- Goa remained a separate entity, with Konkani as its distinct linguistic identity.

Answers to the Picture Questions

Q. 51.

- a) Cylindrical/Barrel shaped/ Segmented (any 1 for 1 mark)
- b) Chanhudaro (1 mark)

Q.52.

- a) Priest King (1 mark)
- b) Due the similarity in artefacts/ Land settlements /standard ratio of brick size (any 1 for 1 mark)
- a) Heavily Jewelled/ Elaborate head dress (any 1 for 1 mark)
- b) Fire altars/ Great bath (any 1 for 1 mar)

Q.53.

Q.54.

- a. luxuries (1 mark)
- b. ground sand or silica mixed with colour and a gum and then fired. (1 mark)

Q.55.

- a. Gandhiji on the Charkha (1 mark)
- b. To break the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system between mental labour and menial labour (1 mark)

Q.56.

- a) The Civil Disobedience Movement (1 mark)
- b) The Salt Law (1 mark)

Q.57.

- a) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (1 mark)
- b) Launched the Direct Action Movement in Margao (1 mark)

Q.58.

- a) To protest against the government's ban on civil liberties (1 mark)
- b) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (1 mark)

Q.59.

- a) Dr T.B Cunha (1 mark)
- b) The Goa Action Committee (1 mark)

Q.60.

- a) Operation Vijay (1 mark)
- b) 19th December 1961 (1 mark)

Goa Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, Alto , Betim-Goa
Blue Print H.S.S.C Examination
Modified Question paper (C.W.S.N)

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks:80

Subject: History (CWSN)

	Objective	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Skill				Total
		MCQ (1)	VSA (1)	SA-I (2)	LA (-)	O (1)	VSA (1)	SA-I (2)	LA (0)	O (1)	VSA (1)	SA-I (2)	LA (-)	O (1)	VSA (1)	SA-I (2)	LA (-)	
1	Harapan City state	2 (1)	-									4 (2)						6 (10)
2	Early States	1(1)	2(1)					1 (2)										4(5)
3.	Culture Developments	1 (1)	4(1)															5(5)
4.	Rebels & Raj	2 (1)	10(1)					4 (2)										16(20)
5.	Mahatma Gandhi the National Movement	2 (1)	8 (1)					3 (2)				2 (2)						15(20)
6.	History of Goa	2 (1)	6 (1)					2(2)				4(2)						14(20)
		10(10)	30(30)					10(20)				10(20)						60(80)

Note: 1) Figures inside the bracket indicate marks

2) Figures outside the bracket indicate number of questions

