DAV Public School, Hehal
Practice Test - 2. Dt 04.12.17
Marking Scheme.

History

1. Nishadas and Chandaladas were two such groups of people.
Nishadas were forest dwellers and lived on gathering & hunting.
Chandalas were untouchables, lived outside the villages and wore discarded clothes and used discarded utensils.

2. i. The whole world is full of sorrow, ii) All sufferings have a cause iii) sorrow can be ended, iv) There is a way to end sorrow.

3. i. Some people claimed their identities to higher status. ii) People hesitated to tell about their ailments. iii) Data of deaths and diseases were not accurate.

4. i. Brahmans performed religious ceremonies and Teaching, ii) Kshatriyas were the ruling class, iii) Vaishyas were the Producers and iv) Shudras were the servants of the three sections.

5. i. The world is Transient and it is constantly changing, ii. The world is soulless and nothing is Permanent. iii. Four Noble Truths - sorrow, ~~desire~~, Cause of sorrow, Sorrow ceasing, Way to end sorrow - Eight Fold Path Right view, Right Resolution, Right speech, Right action, Right livelihood, Right efforts, Right mindfulness and Right meditation.
Buddha was not in favours of extreme asceticism but believed in the Path of Moderation. He emphasised sheels as code of conduct like non violence, Truth, Non stealing, celibacy, Non Possession, discarding dancing singing, perfumes and scents, Not having food at odd times, Renouncing gold and woman.

6. The structure of immense scale like gopus and mandapas were included in the Temple architecture. Royal gateways were the marks of royal authority.
The gopurams signalled signalled the presence of the temple from a great distance.
Their height and grandeur dwarf the towers of the central shrine.
The gopurams were the manifestations of the Powers and resources, Techniques and Skills.
Mandapas were built on raised platform.
Mandapas and long Pillared corridors were other salient features of the temple architecture.

7. 1. Shah mal united the cultivators of chauraasee desh. (2.P) to rebel against the British.
2. Ahmadullah Shah (Danka Shah) moved village to village preaching Jehad against the British.
3. Azamgarh Proclamations were responded by zamindars, merchants, Public Servants, artisans Pundits, Fakirs and other Learned persons.
4. Requests were made to different Rulers to lead the Revolt in different areas.

8. 1. Interference in the social life of Indians by passing laws.
2. Spread of Western Education.
3. Propagation of christianity.
4. Introduction of Railways and spread of rumours of Fats of Pig and cow and Bone dust in flours.

9. 1. The hill stations were founded in connection with the needs of the British army.
2. Hill stations became strategic places for billeting troops, guarding Frontiers, and Launching campaigns against the enemy rulers.

3. The hill stations were developed as Sanitariums.
4. The hill stations became the centres of recreation.
5. Tea and coffee plantations were also developed on the slopes of the Hill stations.

10. 1. Older towns were built by the rulers but New towns were built by the British.
2. The Traders, administrators, artisans and other people lived in the older towns. The British ~~bounded~~ bribed the new towns for their protection.
3. Rapid growth of Transport and communication took place in new towns than the older ones.
4. The New towns led to the growth of a middle class in the society.
5. Emergence of New Public places took places in newtowns.
6. ~~Settlements~~ of the White people and the Indians were at seperate parts.

11. 1. The Mahabharata influences the Indian life in many a ways even today.
2. The war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas is a war between the Dharma and the Adharma and the Justice and the injustice
3. The Indian masses have been encouraged to follow the path of Dharma by various characters and stories
4. We find Indian civility and politeness in its ideal form in the Mahabharata.
5. Yudhisthir is a lively instance of Indian civility and politeness.
6. It depicts the expression of etiquettes in terms of

age, gender, kinship, and nobility, amity, beauty, slavery, disability and helplessness as well.

7. The underlying object of the Mahabharata is to attract Indian society and culture to the basic values of human life.

8. Shrimad Bhagwadgita, the essence of Indian Philosophy is the most significant contribution of the Mahabharata. (Amalgamation of Jnan, Bhakti & Karma)

9. The Mahabharata furnishes significant information regarding the social and cultural conditions of some subsequent centuries of the later Vedic period.

12. The Rulers of the Vijaynagar the task of building to associate themselves with the divine.
They adopted the architecture techniques which were earlier adopted by the Chola, Hoysala, Pallavas and Chalukyas.
The tower of the temple was in the shape of a Pyramid and it diminished as it went high.
Temples were many storeys.
Temples were constructed on an open ground.
Magnificient gateways were constructed to enter the temples called gopurams.
High walls were constructed around the Temple to safe gaurd it.
There were a big hall in all most all the Temples known as Kalyan Mandapa.
In all Temples, vast chariots were built.

13. The Revolt Spread Widely in Awadh and it came to become an expression of People's Protest against the alien rule.
The most significant factor of the revolt of 1857 was that all the sections of the society - the Princess