

CBSE CLASS 12 HISTORY
ANSWER SHEET
(SET – 1)

SECTION A – MCQs (20×1 = 20 Marks)

1. (c) Aryans
 2. (b) Mohenjodaro
 3. (b) Pataliputra
 4. (b) Ashoka
 5. (b) Bronze sculptures
 6. (b) Abul Fazl
 7. (a) Lord Cornwallis
 8. (c) Meerut
 9. (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 10. (a) 1885
 11. (b) Chandragupta Maurya
 12. (c) 1942
 13. (a) Rajaraja I
 14. (c) 1946
 15. (a) Dara Shikoh
 16. (b) 1920
 17. (b) Harappan Civilization
 18. (a) Lord Ripon
 19. (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
 20. (b) London
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SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)

21. Archaeology

Archaeology is the study of past human life through material remains such as tools, pottery, buildings, inscriptions and artifacts.

22. Dharma

Dharma refers to moral duties and ethical conduct that guide an individual's behaviour according to religion and social norms.

23. Mansabdari System

The Mansabdari system was a Mughal administrative system introduced by Akbar in which officials were given ranks (mansabs) and were responsible for maintaining troops.

24. Subsidiary Alliance

Subsidiary Alliance was a policy introduced by Lord Wellesley under which Indian rulers accepted British troops in their territory and paid for their maintenance.

25. Nationalism

Nationalism is a feeling of unity and loyalty among people of a nation, promoting independence and collective identity.

26. Salt Satyagraha

Salt Satyagraha was a mass civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 against the British salt tax.

SECTION C – Short Answer (3 Marks Each)

27. Features of Harappan Towns

- Well-planned cities with grid pattern
 - Advanced drainage system
 - Use of burnt bricks
 - Citadel and lower town division
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28. Ashoka's Dhamma

- Emphasis on non-violence (Ahimsa)
- Respect for all religions

- Moral conduct and tolerance
 - Welfare measures for people
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29. Features of Mughal Administration

- Centralised administration
 - Mansabdari system
 - Efficient revenue system (Zabt)
 - Division of empire into Subas
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30. Causes of Revolt of 1857

- Political causes (Doctrine of Lapse)
 - Economic exploitation
 - Religious interference
 - Introduction of Enfield rifle cartridges
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31. Role of Mahatma Gandhi in National Movement

- Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)
 - Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
 - Quit India Movement (1942)
 - Promoted non-violence and mass participation
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32. Permanent Settlement

- Introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis
 - Zamindars became landowners
 - Fixed revenue to be paid to British
 - Led to exploitation of peasants
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33. Bhakti Movement

- Emphasized devotion to one God
 - Rejected caste discrimination
 - Promoted equality
 - Saints like Kabir, Mirabai
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34. Importance of Constitution Making Process

- Ensured democracy
 - Guaranteed fundamental rights
 - Established federal structure
 - Reflected diversity of India
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SECTION D – Long Answer (5 Marks Each)

35. Causes and Consequences of Revolt of 1857

Causes

- Political annexations
- Economic exploitation
- Social and religious reforms
- Military grievances

Consequences

- End of East India Company rule
 - Beginning of Crown rule (1858)
 - Reorganisation of army
 - Policy of divide and rule
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36. Civil Disobedience Movement

- Launched in 1930
 - Started with Dandi March
 - Violation of salt laws
 - Mass participation including women
 - Ended with Gandhi-Irwin Pact
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37. Harappan Trade and Economy

- Agriculture was main occupation
 - Trade with Mesopotamia
 - Use of standard weights
 - Craft production (beads, pottery)
 - Dockyard at Lothal
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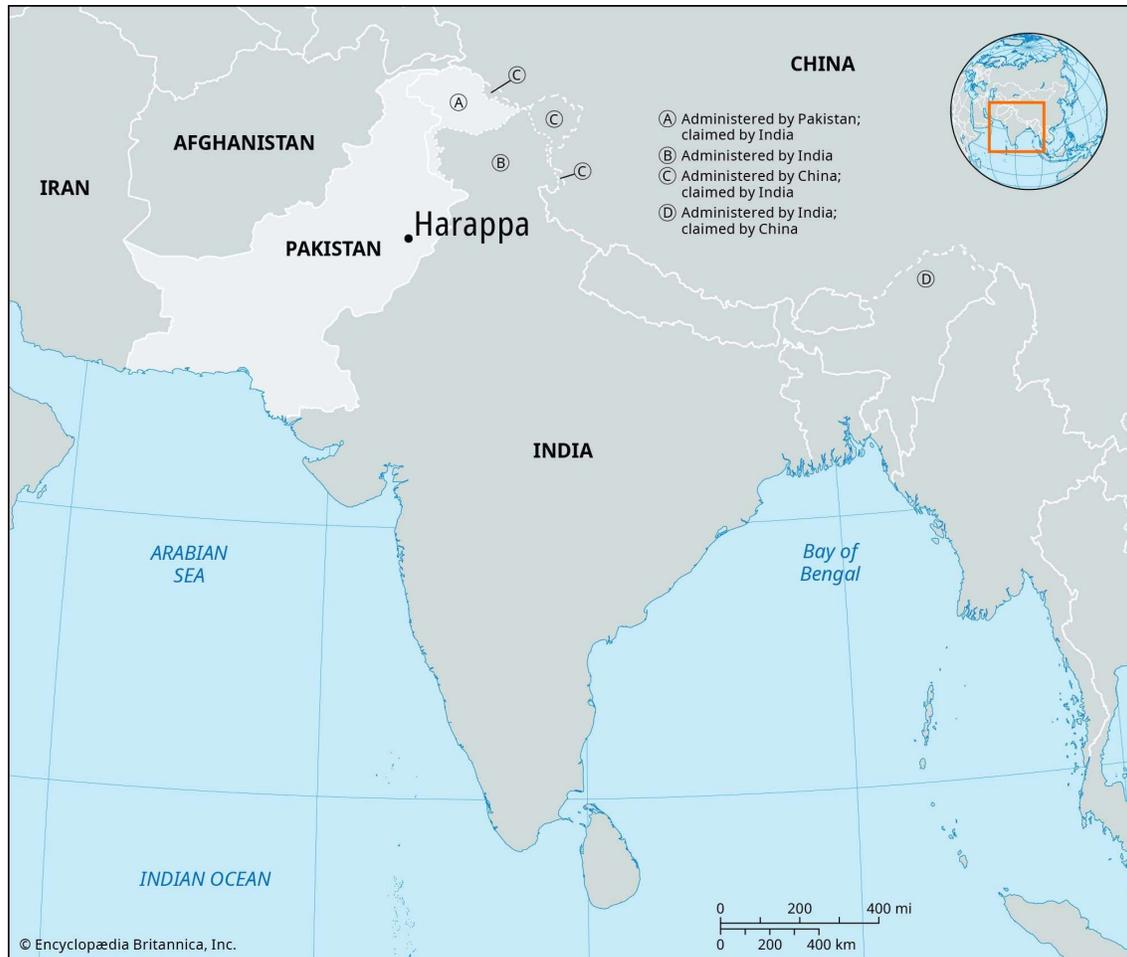
38. Partition of India and Its Impact

- Announced under Mountbatten Plan (1947)
 - Creation of India and Pakistan
 - Massive migration
 - Communal violence
 - Long-term political tensions
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SECTION E – MAP WORK (4 Marks)

Correct Locations:





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Labelling Guide:

- Harappa → Present-day Pakistan (Punjab region)
- Dandi → Gujarat coast
- Delhi → National capital region
- Jhansi → Uttar Pradesh