

# CBSE CLASS 12 HISTORY

## ANSWER SHEET (SET – 10)

SECTION A – MCQs (1×20 = 20 Marks)

1. (a) Gujarat
2. (b) Territory of a tribe
3. (a) Brahmi script
4. (a) Samudragupta
5. (b) Bijapur
6. (b) Todar Mal
7. (b) 1760
8. (b) Company's trade monopoly
9. (d) All of the above
10. (b) Constitutional methods
11. (b) Detain people without trial
12. (a) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
13. (c) 1946
14. (b) Bronze technology
15. (b) Ramcharitmanas
16. (c) 1932
17. (b) 1947
18. (a) G.V. Mavalankar
19. (b) Harappan Civilization
20. (b) Fundamental Rights

---

SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2×6 = 12 Marks)

21. What is Numismatics?

Numismatics is the study of coins and currency, which helps historians understand ancient trade, economy and political history.

**22. Who was Chandragupta Maurya?**

Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan Empire (c. 321 BCE). He defeated the Nanda dynasty and established a vast empire with the help of Chanakya.

**23. Define Ryotwari System.**

Ryotwari System was a land revenue system introduced by Thomas Munro in which revenue was collected directly from peasants (ryots).

**24. What was the Cripps Proposal?**

The Cripps Proposal (1942) was a British offer promising Dominion Status to India after World War II, which was rejected by Indian leaders.

**25. Name two leaders of Non-Cooperation Movement.**

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. C.R. Das

**26. What is Republic?**

A Republic is a form of government in which the head of state is elected and not a hereditary monarch.

---

**✓ SECTION C – Short Answer (3×8 = 24 Marks)**

**27. Main Features of Harappan Town Planning**

- Grid pattern streets
- Citadel and lower town
- Advanced drainage system
- Use of standardized burnt bricks
- Public buildings like Great Bath

---

**28. Mauryan Administration**

- Highly centralized system
- King was supreme authority

- Council of ministers
  - Provinces under governors
  - Efficient spy system
- 

### **29. Mughal Mansabdari System**

- Introduced by Akbar
  - Mansabdars were military officials
  - Rank determined by Zat and Sawar
  - Paid in cash or jagir
  - Ensured loyalty to emperor
- 

### **30. Causes of Quit India Movement**

- Failure of Cripps Mission
  - Continued British rule during WWII
  - Demand for immediate independence
  - Rising nationalist sentiments
- 

### **31. Impact of British Rule on Indian Economy**

- Deindustrialization
  - Drain of wealth
  - Commercialization of agriculture
  - Famines and poverty
  - Destruction of handicrafts
- 

### **32. Role of Subhash Chandra Bose**

- Leader of Forward Bloc
- Formed Indian National Army (INA)
- Slogan: “Give me blood, I will give you freedom”

- Sought foreign support against British
- 

### **33. Features of Bhakti Movement**

- Devotion to one God
  - Rejection of caste discrimination
  - Use of local languages
  - Emphasis on equality and love
- 

### **34. Challenges Faced During Partition**

- Communal riots
  - Mass migration
  - Refugee crisis
  - Violence and loss of property
- 

## **✔ SECTION D – Long Answer (5×4 = 20 Marks)**

### **35. Social and Economic Life of Vedic Period**

#### **Social Life**

- Patriarchal society
- Varna system
- Joint family system

#### **Economic Life**

- Agriculture main occupation
  - Cattle wealth important
  - Trade and craft activities
- 

### **36. Causes and Consequences of Revolt of 1857**

#### **Causes**

- Political annexations

- Economic exploitation
- Military grievances
- Religious interference

### **Consequences**

- End of East India Company rule
  - Crown rule established (1858)
  - Reorganization of army
- 

### **37. Civil Disobedience Movement**

- Started with Dandi March (1930)
  - Breaking of Salt Law
  - Nationwide protests
  - Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)
  - Relunched in 1932
- 

### **38. Framing and Features of Indian Constitution**

#### **Framing**

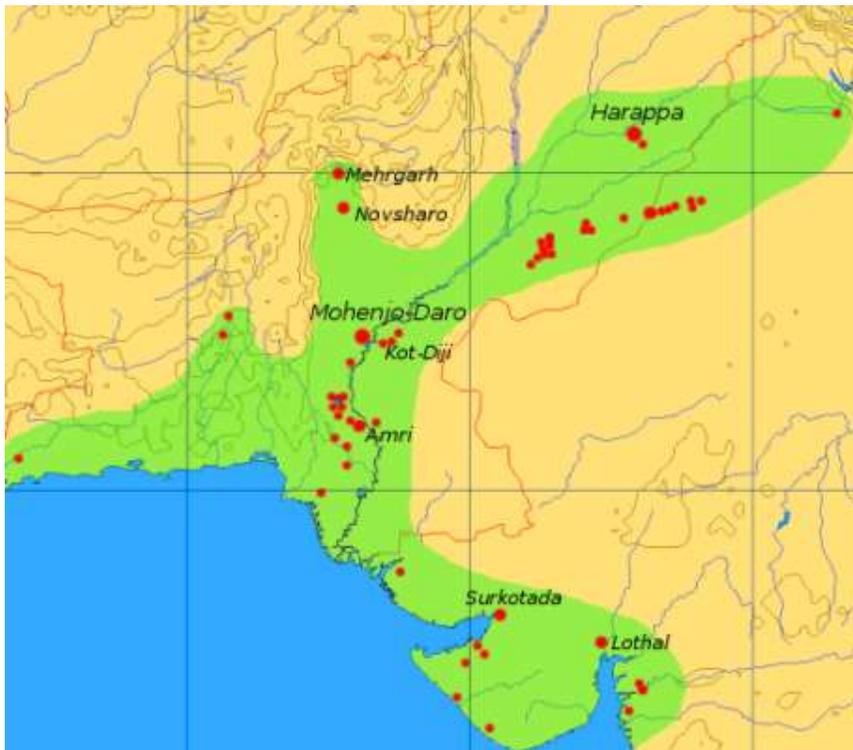
- Constituent Assembly formed in 1946
- Drafting Committee headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Adopted on 26 November 1949
- Enforced on 26 January 1950

#### **Features**

- Written Constitution
  - Federal system
  - Fundamental Rights
  - Secularism
  - Parliamentary democracy
-

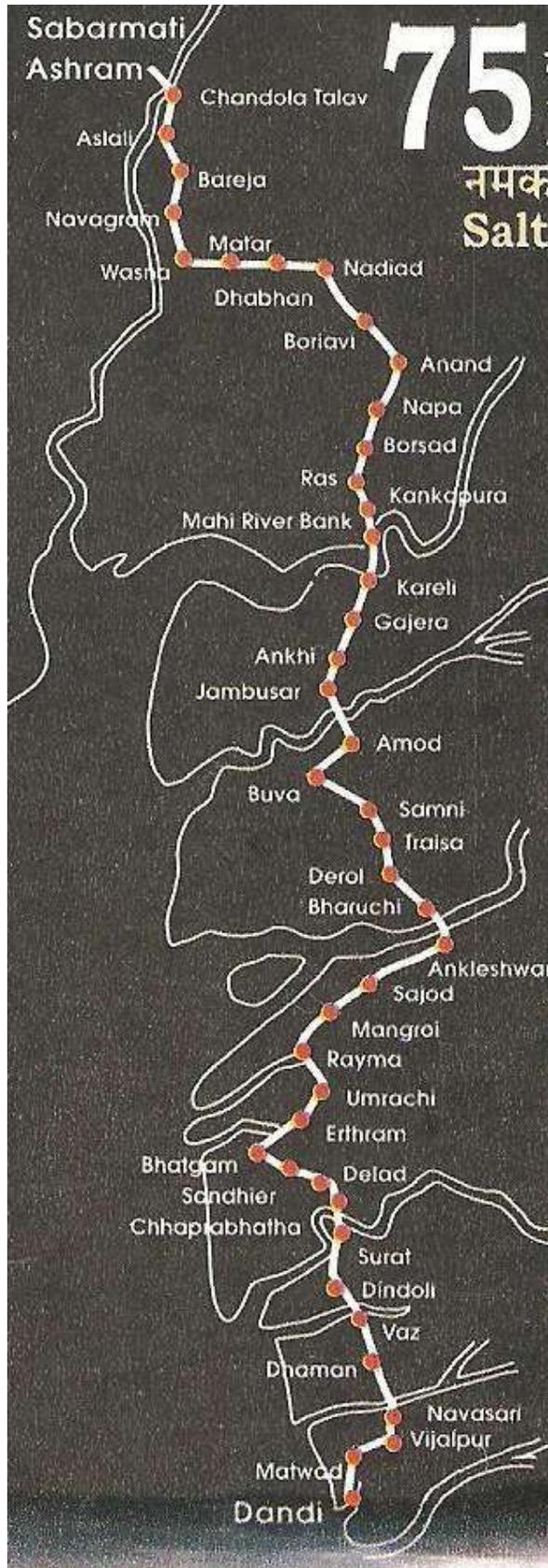
✓ SECTION E – MAP WORK (4 Marks)

📍 Surkotada



📍 Dandi





4

 Lahore



4

 Delhi

