

CBSE CLASS 12 HISTORY

ANSWER SHEET

(SET – 2)

SECTION A – MCQs (20×1 = 20 Marks)

1. (c) Not yet deciphered
 2. (b) Oral tradition
 3. (c) Pataliputra
 4. (b) Chandragupta Maurya
 5. (b) Village self-government
 6. (c) Akbar
 7. (b) 1764
 8. (a) Lord Wellesley
 9. (d) Both (a) and (b)
 10. (a) Partition of Bengal
 11. (a) 1919
 12. (a) Ali Brothers
 13. (a) 1932
 14. (b) 1906
 15. (c) Federal structure
 16. (a) 1919
 17. (a) Lord Mountbatten
 18. (b) 26 November 1949
 19. (c) Bronze Age
 20. (a) Bombay
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SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)

21. Carbon Dating

Carbon dating is a scientific method used to determine the age of organic materials by measuring the amount of carbon-14 present in them.

22. Ibn Battuta

Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan traveler who visited India during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq and wrote about Indian society and administration.

23. Mansabdari System

The Mansabdari system was introduced by Akbar. Officials were assigned ranks (mansabs) and were required to maintain a fixed number of soldiers.

24. Drain of Wealth Theory

The Drain of Wealth theory was propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji. It stated that British policies were draining India's wealth to Britain.

25. Two Leaders of Non-Cooperation Movement

- Mahatma Gandhi
- C.R. Das

26. Communalism

Communalism is an ideology that emphasizes religious identity over national unity, often leading to conflict between communities.

SECTION C – Short Answer (3 Marks Each)

27. Main Features of Vedic Society

- Patriarchal family system
 - Varna system (Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra)
 - Pastoral economy in early Vedic period
 - Importance of Sabha and Samiti
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28. Ashoka's Dhamma

- Emphasized non-violence
- Religious tolerance

- Welfare of subjects
 - Moral values and compassion
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29. Mughal Revenue System

- Based on Zabt system
 - Land measured carefully
 - Revenue fixed according to productivity
 - Implemented by Todar Mal
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30. Causes of Swadeshi Movement

- Partition of Bengal (1905)
 - Economic exploitation
 - Rise of nationalism
 - Boycott of foreign goods
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31. Civil Disobedience Movement

- Launched in 1930
 - Began with Dandi March
 - Violation of salt laws
 - Mass participation
 - Ended with Gandhi-Irwin Pact
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32. Doctrine of Lapse

- Introduced by Lord Dalhousie
 - Annexation of states without natural heir
 - Caused resentment among rulers
 - Contributed to Revolt of 1857
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33. Role of Women in National Movement

- Participation in Civil Disobedience
- Leaders like Sarojini Naidu
- Participation in protests and picketing
- Strengthened mass movement

34. Features of Indian Constitution

- Federal structure
- Parliamentary system
- Fundamental Rights
- Secularism
- Independent judiciary

SECTION D – Long Answer (5 Marks Each)

35. Harappan Economy and Trade

- Agriculture was the main occupation
- Trade with Mesopotamia
- Use of standardized weights
- Craft production (beads, pottery)
- Dockyard at Lothal
- Internal and external trade networks

36. Causes and Results of Non-Cooperation Movement

Causes

- Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- Rowlatt Act
- Khilafat issue

Results

- Massive participation
- Spread of nationalism
- Strengthened unity
- Withdrawn after Chauri Chaura incident

37. Impact of British Land Revenue Systems

- Exploitation of peasants
- Rise of Zamindars
- Agricultural distress
- Increase in rural poverty
- Famines

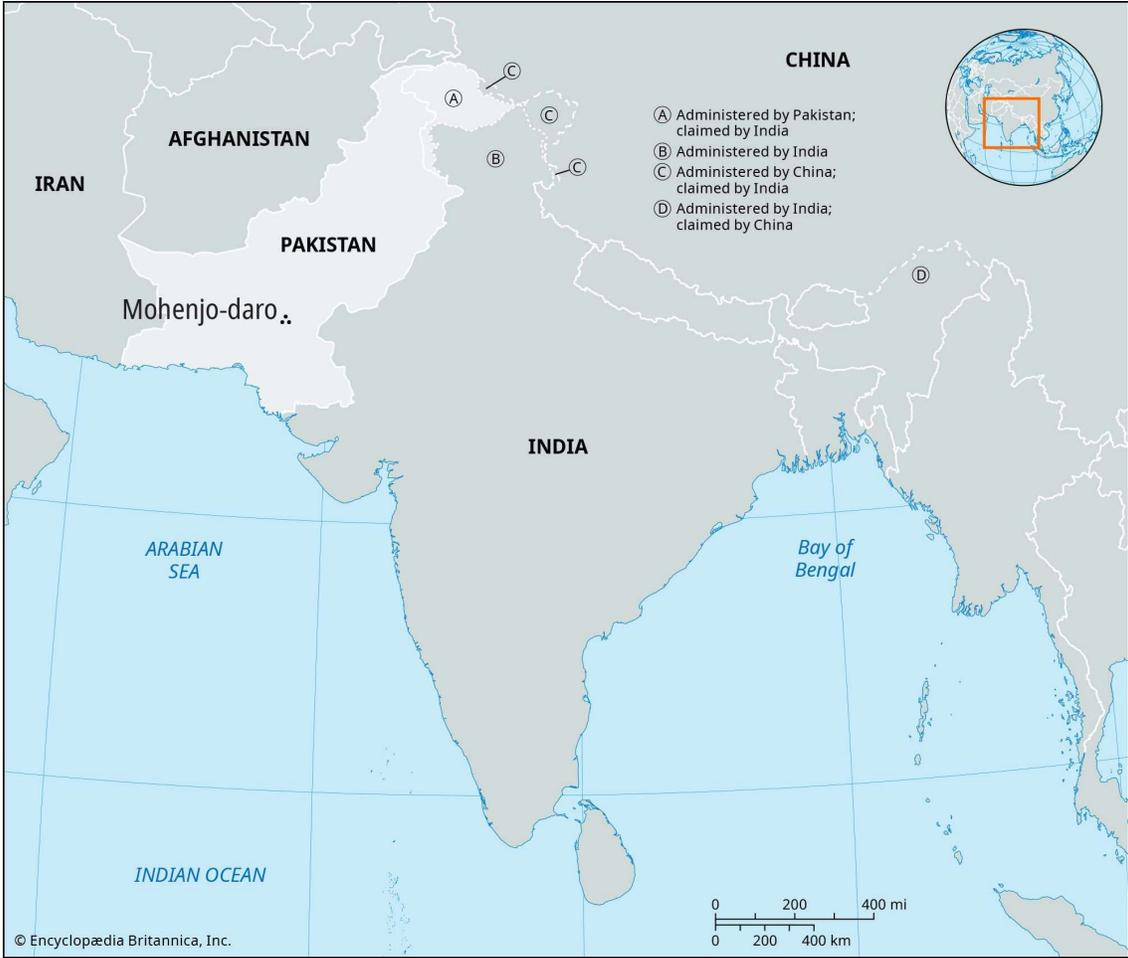
38. Making of the Constitution of India

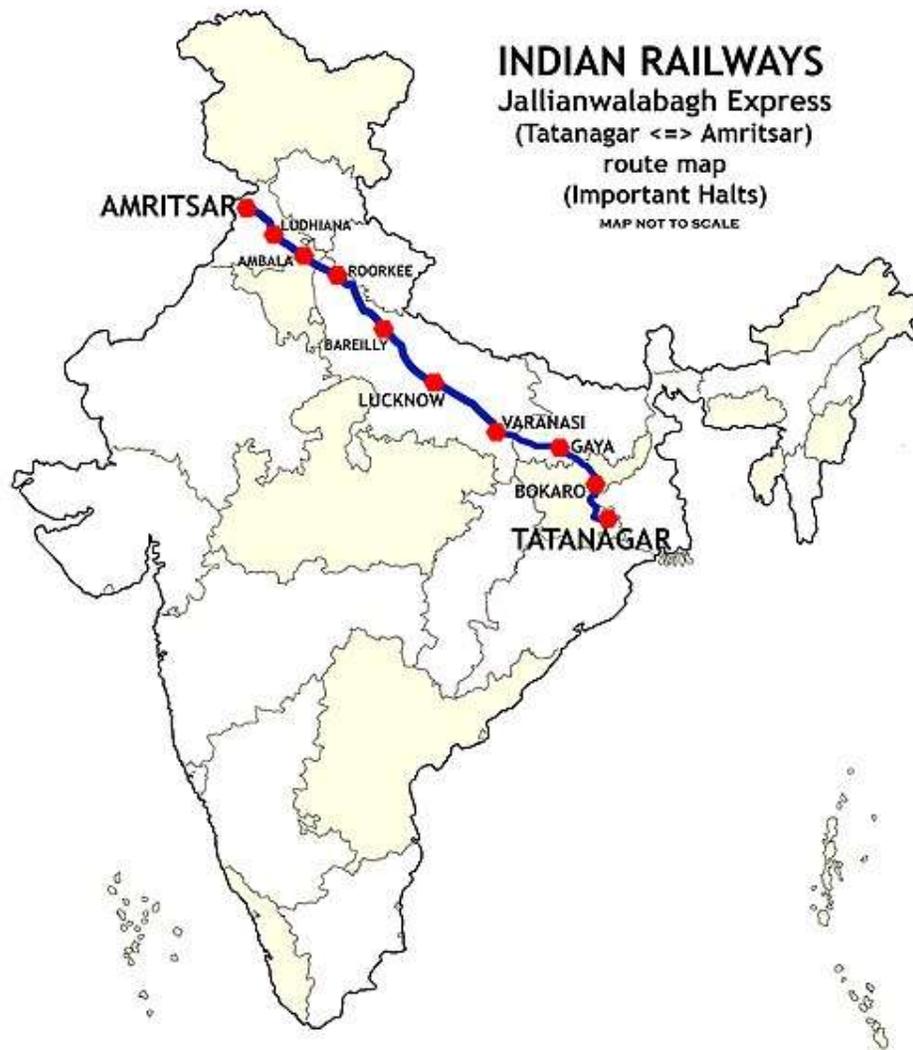
- Constituent Assembly formed in 1946
- Drafting Committee chaired by B.R. Ambedkar
- Debates and discussions
- Adopted on 26 November 1949
- Enforced on 26 January 1950

SECTION E – MAP WORK (4 Marks)

Correct Locations:







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Labelling Guide:

- Mohenjodaro → Present-day Pakistan (Sindh)
- Amritsar → Punjab
- Sabarmati Ashram → Gujarat
- Kolkata → West Bengal