

CBSE CLASS 12 HISTORY
ANSWER SHEET
(SET – 3)

SECTION A – MCQs (20×1 = 20 Marks)

1. (b) Harappa
 2. (b) Philosophy
 3. (b) Ashoka
 4. (a) Chandragupta II
 5. (b) Thanjavur
 6. (b) Akbar
 7. (a) 1526
 8. (a) Thomas Munro
 9. (c) 1858
 10. (a) 1885
 11. (b) 1930
 12. (b) Complete Independence
 13. (b) 1942
 14. (b) Bronze
 15. (a) Cholas
 16. (b) Bombay
 17. (a) June 1947
 18. (b) Animals
 19. (a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 20. (b) 26 January 1950
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SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)

21. Epigraphy

Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions engraved on stones, pillars, metals or other durable materials to understand historical events.

22. Mahavira

Mahavira was the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism who preached non-violence (Ahimsa), truth and self-discipline.

23. Zamindari System

The Zamindari system was a land revenue system in which zamindars collected revenue from peasants and paid a fixed amount to the British government.

24. Ilbert Bill Controversy

The Ilbert Bill (1883) aimed to allow Indian judges to try European offenders. It was opposed by Europeans, showing racial discrimination.

25. Two Revolutionary Leaders

- Bhagat Singh
- Chandrashekhar Azad

26. Secularism

Secularism means the state does not favour any particular religion and treats all religions equally.

SECTION C – Short Answer (3 Marks Each)

27. Social Structure of Harappan Society

- Urban society divided into citadel and lower town
 - Presence of skilled craftsmen
 - Evidence of social differentiation
 - Trade-based economy
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28. Gupta Administration

- Monarchical system
- King was supreme authority

- Empire divided into provinces
 - Officials appointed for governance
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29. Features of Mughal Architecture

- Use of red sandstone and marble
 - Large domes and arches
 - Charbagh garden style
 - Examples: Taj Mahal, Red Fort
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30. Causes of Civil Disobedience Movement

- Failure of Simon Commission
 - Demand for Purna Swaraj
 - Salt tax
 - Economic depression
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31. Permanent Settlement

- Introduced in 1793
 - Zamindars became landowners
 - Fixed revenue to British
 - Led to exploitation of peasants
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32. Role of Subhash Chandra Bose

- Formed Indian National Army (INA)
 - Advocated armed struggle
 - Gave slogan “Give me blood, I will give you freedom”
 - Strengthened militant nationalism
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33. Features of Vedic Religion

- Worship of natural forces
 - Performance of yajnas
 - Belief in many gods
 - Importance of hymns and sacrifices
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34. Challenges of Partition

- Massive migration
 - Communal violence
 - Refugee crisis
 - Economic disruption
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SECTION D – Long Answer (5 Marks Each)

35. Political and Economic Life of Vedic Period

Political Life

- Tribal kingdoms (Janapadas)
- Sabha and Samiti
- King as tribal chief

Economic Life

- Pastoral economy in early period
 - Agriculture in later period
 - Use of cattle as wealth
 - Trade and crafts
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36. Causes and Impact of Revolt of 1857

Causes

- Political annexation
- Economic exploitation
- Religious interference
- Military grievances

Impact

- End of Company rule
 - Crown rule established
 - Army reorganised
 - Strengthened British control
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37. Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

- Boycott of foreign goods
- Surrender of titles
- Mass participation

Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)

- Dandi March
 - Violation of salt laws
 - Women participation
 - Gandhi-Irwin Pact
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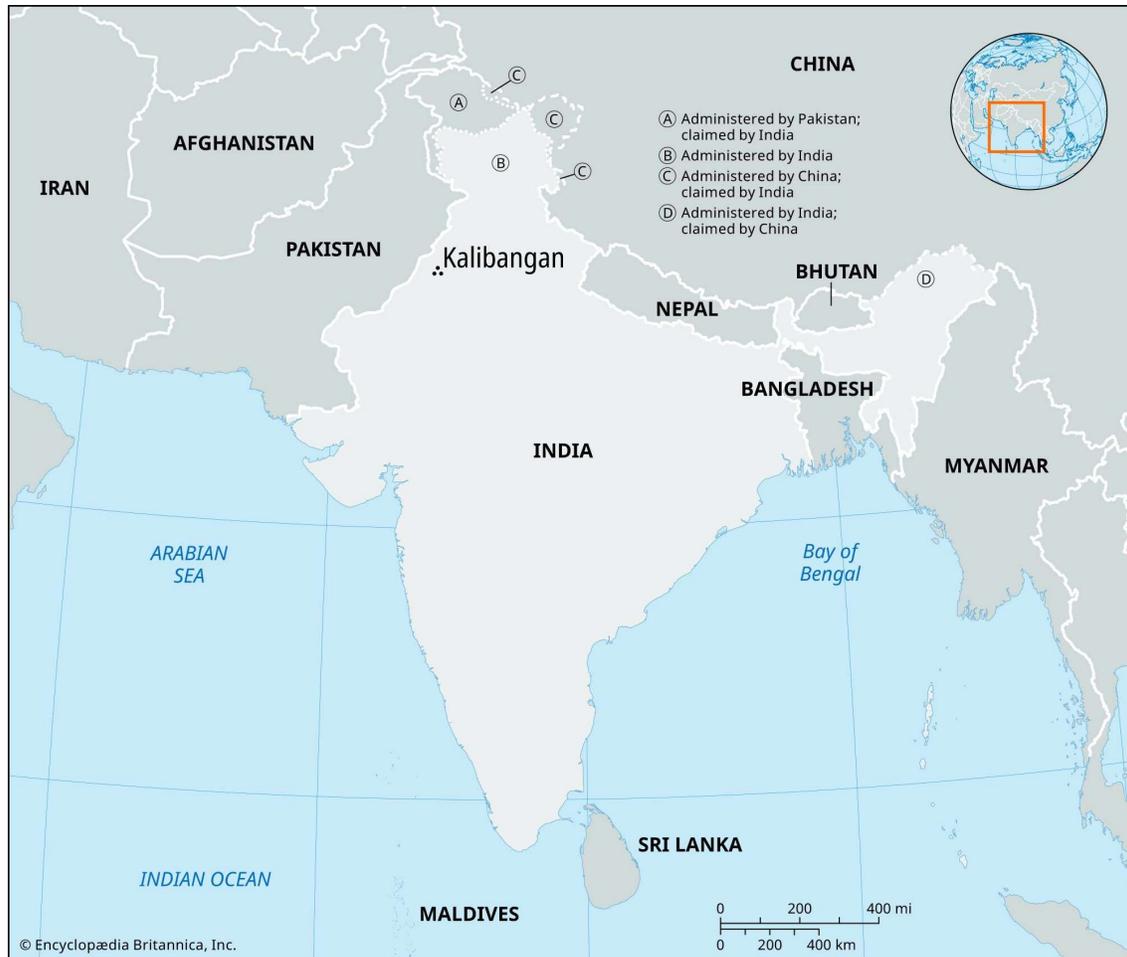
38. Framing of Indian Constitution

- Constituent Assembly formed in 1946
 - Drafting Committee chaired by B.R. Ambedkar
 - Debates on fundamental rights and federalism
 - Adopted on 26 November 1949
 - Came into force on 26 January 1950
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SECTION E – MAP WORK (4 Marks)

Correct Locations:





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Labelling Guide:

- Kalibangan → Rajasthan
- Dandi → Gujarat
- Lahore → Present-day Pakistan
- Champaran → Bihar