

CBSE CLASS 12 HISTORY

ANSWER SHEET

(SET – 4)

SECTION A – MCQs (20×1 = 20 Marks)

1. (c) Lothal
 2. (b) Agricultural
 3. (a) Pataliputra
 4. (c) Kalinga War
 5. (b) Narasimhadeva I
 6. (b) Akbar
 7. (a) Akbar & Rana Pratap
 8. (c) North-Western Provinces
 9. (a) 1878
 10. (a) Tilak & Annie Besant
 11. (a) Federal system
 12. (a) Gandhi
 13. (a) 1916
 14. (c) Burnt bricks
 15. (a) Ashoka
 16. (a) No Indian member
 17. (b) Muslim League
 18. (a) Indigo farmers
 19. (c) B.R. Ambedkar
 20. (b) 2600–1900 BCE
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SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)

21. Numismatics

Numismatics is the study of coins and currency to understand economic, political and cultural history.

22. Kabir

Kabir was a Bhakti saint who emphasized devotion to one God and opposed caste discrimination and religious orthodoxy.

23. Subsidiary Alliance

Subsidiary Alliance was a policy introduced by Lord Wellesley. Indian rulers accepted British troops and paid for their maintenance, losing sovereignty.

24. Ilbert Bill

The Ilbert Bill (1883) proposed to allow Indian judges to try European offenders. It faced strong opposition from British residents.

25. Two Leaders of Civil Disobedience Movement

- Mahatma Gandhi
- Jawaharlal Nehru

26. Federalism

Federalism is a system of government in which powers are divided between central and state governments.

SECTION C – Short Answer (3 Marks Each)

27. Features of Harappan Drainage System

- Covered underground drains
 - Built with burnt bricks
 - Connected to main streets
 - Proper slope for water flow
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28. Mauryan Administration

- Centralized monarchy
- Empire divided into provinces

- Efficient bureaucracy
 - Arthashastra as guide
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29. Mughal Revenue System

- Based on Zabt system
 - Land measured accurately
 - Revenue fixed on productivity
 - Implemented by Todar Mal
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30. Causes of Non-Cooperation Movement

- Jallianwala Bagh massacre
 - Rowlatt Act
 - Khilafat issue
 - Demand for Swaraj
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31. Impact of British Education

- Spread of western ideas
 - Rise of nationalism
 - Growth of middle class
 - Social reforms
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32. Role of Women in Freedom Struggle

- Participation in protests
 - Leaders like Sarojini Naidu
 - Participation in Salt Satyagraha
 - Strengthened national movement
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33. Bhakti and Sufi Movements

- Emphasis on devotion
 - Rejection of caste discrimination
 - Spread of equality
 - Saints like Kabir and Nizamuddin Auliya
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34. Causes of Partition of India

- Rise of communalism
 - Two-nation theory
 - Failure of Cabinet Mission
 - Direct Action Day
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SECTION D – Long Answer (5 Marks Each)

35. Economic Life of Harappan Civilization

- Agriculture as main occupation
 - Cultivation of wheat and barley
 - Trade with Mesopotamia
 - Standard weights and measures
 - Craft production (beads, pottery, seals)
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36. Causes and Consequences of Revolt of 1857

Causes

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

Consequences

- End of East India Company rule
 - Crown rule established
 - Reorganization of army
 - Policy of divide and rule
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37. Quit India Movement

- Launched in 1942
 - Slogan “Do or Die”
 - Mass protests and strikes
 - Leaders arrested
 - Strengthened demand for independence
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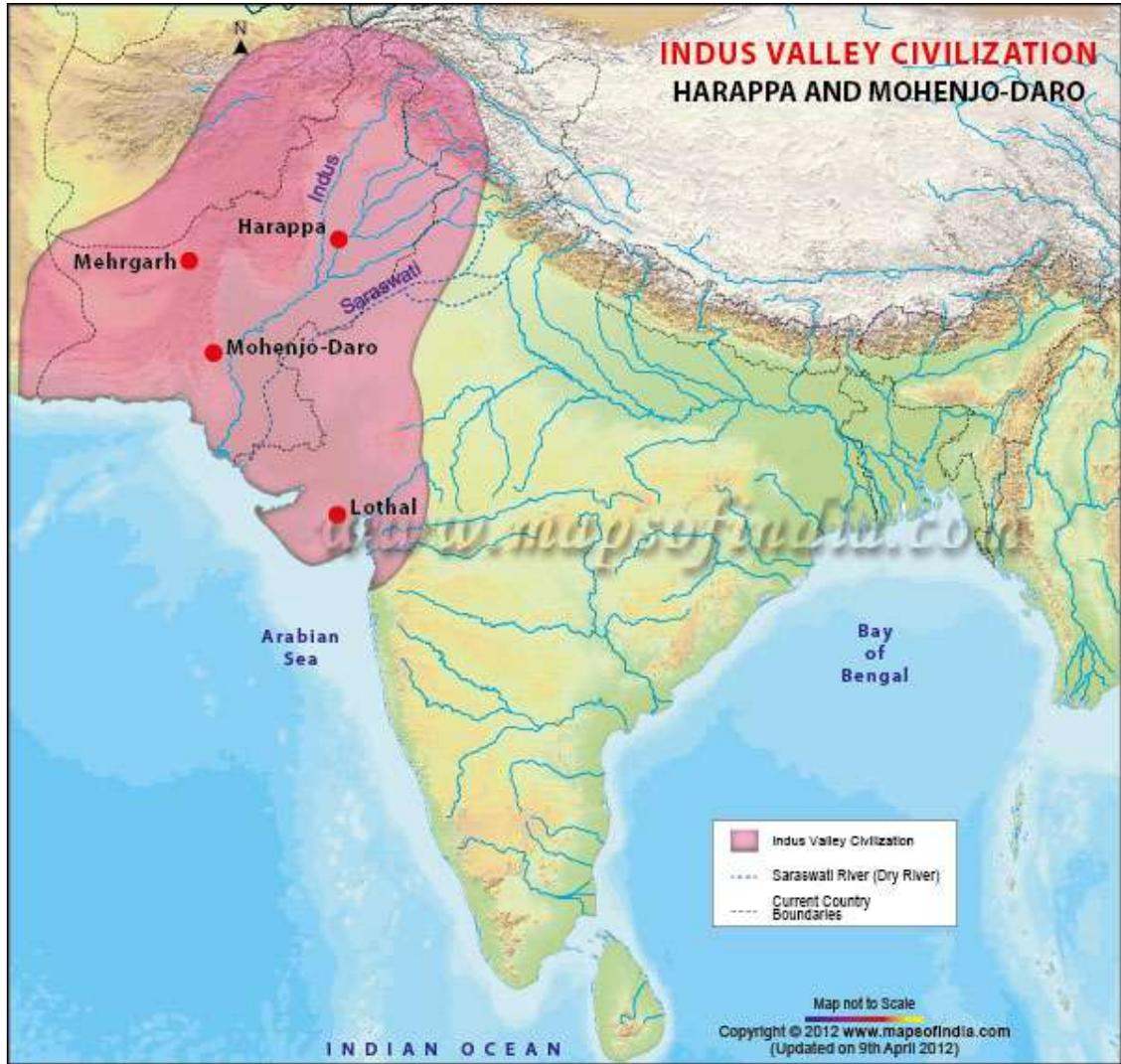
38. Making of Indian Constitution

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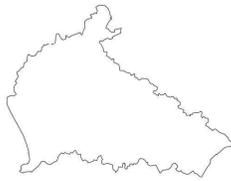
SECTION E – MAP WORK (4 Marks)

Correct Locations:





Amritsar (Punjab)



Labelling Guide:

- Lothal → Gujarat
- Amritsar → Punjab
- Bombay (Mumbai) → Maharashtra
- Delhi → National Capital