

# CBSE CLASS 12 HISTORY

## ANSWER SHEET

### (SET – 5)

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#### SECTION A – MCQs (20×1 = 20 Marks)

1. (c) Gujarat
  2. (b) Pastoral
  3. (a) Harisena
  4. (a) Harsha
  5. (c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
  6. (b) Akbar
  7. (c) 1761
  8. (a) 1793
  9. (b) 1907
  10. (a) 1905
  11. (c) 1920
  12. (a) Gandhi & Ambedkar
  13. (b) 1940
  14. (c) 1921
  15. (b) Guptas
  16. (a) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
  17. (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
  18. (b) Partition
  19. (b) 1946
  20. (b) 1900 BCE
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## **SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)**

### **21. Paleography**

Paleography is the study of ancient handwriting and scripts to understand historical documents and inscriptions.

### **22. Raziya Sultan**

Raziya Sultan was the first and only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. She ruled from 1236 to 1240 and attempted to reduce the power of nobles.

### **23. Doctrine of Lapse**

The Doctrine of Lapse was a policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie. According to it, if an Indian ruler died without a natural heir, his kingdom would be annexed by the British.

### **24. Rowlatt Act**

The Rowlatt Act (1919) allowed the British government to detain people without trial. It led to widespread protests across India.

### **25. Two Leaders of Quit India Movement**

- Mahatma Gandhi
- Jawaharlal Nehru

### **26. Secular State**

A secular state does not favour any religion and ensures equal treatment of all religions.

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## **SECTION C – Short Answer (3 Marks Each)**

### **27. Main Features of Harappan Seals**

- Made of steatite
  - Contained animal figures like unicorn and bull
  - Had inscriptions in undeciphered script
  - Used for trade and identification
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### **28. Mauryan Economy**

- Agriculture was main occupation
- Land revenue was primary source of income
- State controlled mines and forests
- Trade flourished with use of punch-marked coins

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### **29. Mughal Architecture**

- Use of red sandstone and white marble
- Large domes and arches
- Persian and Indian style blend
- Examples: Taj Mahal, Red Fort

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### **30. Causes of Partition of Bengal (1905)**

- Administrative difficulties (official reason)
- Divide and rule policy
- Rise of nationalism in Bengal
- Attempt to weaken Congress

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### **31. Non-Cooperation Movement**

- Launched in 1920
- Boycott of foreign goods
- Surrender of titles
- Promotion of Swadeshi
- Withdrawn after Chauri Chaura incident

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### **32. Impact of British Land Revenue Policies**

- Exploitation of peasants
- Rise of zamindars
- Agricultural distress
- Increase in famines
- Rural indebtedness

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### **33. Features of Sufi Movement**

- Emphasis on love and devotion
  - Tolerance towards all religions
  - Simple living
  - Khanqahs as centres of teaching
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### **34. Challenges Faced After Independence**

- Refugee rehabilitation
  - Communal violence
  - Economic instability
  - Integration of princely states
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## **SECTION D – Long Answer (5 Marks Each)**

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

#### **Social Life**

- Patriarchal family system
- Varna system
- Importance of rituals

#### **Economic Life**

- Pastoral economy in early Vedic period
  - Agriculture in later period
  - Cattle as wealth
  - Trade and crafts
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### **36. Causes and Impact of Civil Disobedience Movement**

#### **Causes**

- Simon Commission failure
- Demand for Purna Swaraj
- Salt tax
- Economic hardships

#### **Impact**

- Mass participation
  - Strengthened national movement
  - Gandhi-Irwin Pact
  - Spread of nationalism
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### **37. Revolt of 1857**

#### **Causes**

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

### **Events**

- Started at Meerut
- Spread to Delhi, Kanpur, Jhansi

### **Consequences**

- End of Company rule
  - Crown rule established
  - Army reorganized
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### **38. Features of Indian Constitution**

- Federal structure
  - Parliamentary system
  - Fundamental Rights
  - Secularism
  - Independent judiciary
  - Universal adult franchise
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### **SECTION E – MAP WORK (4 Marks)**

Correct Locations:





DHOLAVIRA

Gujarat

SURAT

— GUJARAT —



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**Labelling Guide:**

- Dholavira → Gujarat
- Surat → Gujarat
- Lahore → Present-day Pakistan
- Sabarmati Ashram → Ahmedabad, Gujarat