# CBSE Class 12 History 2026 - Set 61/7/3 - Compartment

## Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours** **Maximum Marks: 80**

### General Instructions

(i) This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question paper is divided into five Sections – Sections A, B, C, D and E.

(iii) Section A – Questions number 1 to 21 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iv) Section B – Questions number 22 to 27 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Write answer to each question in 60 to 80 words.

(v) Section C – Questions number 28 to 30 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries 8 marks. Write answer to each question in 300 to 350 words.

(vi) Section D – Questions number 31 to 33 are Source-based questions having three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

(vii) Section E – Question number 34 is Map-based question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. This question carries 5 marks. Attach the Map with the answer-book.

(viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in Sections B, C and E of question paper. A candidate has to write answer for only one of the alternatives in such questions.

(ix) In addition to this, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map, etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.

## Section A

**1.** Arrange the following rulers in chronological order and choose the correct option :
I. Harshavardhana
II. Bimbisara
III. Samudragupta
IV. Chandragupta Maurya

(A) I, III, IV, II
(B) III, I, II, IV
(C) II, IV, III, I
(D) IV, II, I, III

**2.** Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ? (Scholar) (Contribution)

(A) Panini – Ashtadhyayi
(B) Sushruta – Charak Samhita
(C) Bharata – Mrichchhakatika
(D) Charaka – Natyashastra

**3.** Find the odd one out from the following :

(A) Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka
(B) Mahavamsa, Dipavamsa
(C) Ashokavadana, Vessantara Jataka
(D) Uttaradhyayana Sutra, Agama

**4.** Who amongst the following was the author of 'My Archaeological Mission to India and Pakistan' published in 1976 ?

(A) G.F. Dales
(B) Alexander Cunningham
(C) John Marshall
(D) R.E.M. Wheeler

**5.** Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

| Column I (Early Kingdom) | Column II (Capital) |
|---|---|
| a. Magadha | i. Indraprastha |
| b. Kuru | ii. Takshashila |
| c. Gandhara | iii. Rajgir |
| d. Avanti | iv. Ujjayini |

(A) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
(B) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
(C) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
(D) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i

**6.** With which of the following regions did the Harappans have trade relations ?

(A) Mediterranean region
(B) Mesopotamian region
(C) Nile Valley region
(D) Eurasian region

**7.** Shahjehan Begum of Bhopal supported the conservation of Sanchi Stupa. Which of the following best reflects the significance of her action ?

(A) She tried to promote Buddhism.
(B) She valued the heritage of India.
(C) She wanted political propagandas.
(D) She took funds from the Archaeological Survey of India.

**8.** Which of the following statements correctly describes a feature of the Mughal revenue system ?

(A) Revenue was collected only in cash.
(B) Fixed Revenue for all the crops.
(C) Revenue was based on the land and the products.
(D) Revenue was decided by the village head.

**9.** Choose the correct pair regarding the rulers in the South India during the Medieval Period :
List I (Dynasty)
List II (Region)

(A) Sultans – Orissa
(B) Cheras – Karnataka
(C) Hoysalas – Kerala
(D) Cholas – Tamil Nadu

**10.** Who amongst the following travellers came from Portugal to India during the medieval period ?

(A) Joseph Noel and Roberto de Nobili
(B) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier and Thomas Jones
(C) Afanasii Nikitin and Antonio Monserrate
(D) Duarte Barbosa and Domingo Paes

**11.** Identify the British officer with the help of the following informations :
• He was an Engineer, surveyor and cartographer.
• He was appointed as the first Surveyor General of India in 1815 and served until his death in 1821.
• The ruins at Hampi were brought to light by him.

(A) Colin Mackenzie
(B) Francis Buchanan
(C) Thomas Hickey
(D) Peter Mundy

**12.** Fill in the blank with the suitable option given below :

| **Compilation of verses ascribed to Kabir** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kabir Bijak | Kabir Granthavali | Adi Granth Sahib |
| Preserved by | Preserved by | Preserved by |
| Kabir Panth Varanasi | ? | Sikhism |

(A) Dadu Panth in Rajasthan
(B) Nath Panth in Maharashtra
(C) Ravidasiaya Panth in Uttar Pradesh
(D) Udasi Panth in Punjab

**13.** Look at the image given below and identify the figure depicted in the sculpture :

(A) Lord Shiva in a meditative pose
(B) Lord Vishnu as the protector
(C) Lord Shiva as Nataraja
(D) A Yaksha figure from Gandhara Art

**13-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:**

Which of the following is the law of Muslim community ?

(A) Hadis
(B) Ijma
(C) Sharia
(D) Qiyas

**14.** Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and choose the correct option :
Assertion (A) : The Ain-i-Akbari is a key source to know about Mughal administration.
Reason (R) :
The main policies of Akbar are well recorded in the Ain-i-Akbari.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**15.** Choose the suitable option to fill the blank.
The _____ was passed in 1773 by the British Parliament to regulate the activities of the East India Company.

(A) Rowlatt Act
(B) Pitt's India Act
(C) Summary Settlement Act
(D) Regulating Act

**16.** Hansa Mehta, was a member of the Constituent Assembly from which of the following constituencies ?

(A) Bihar
(B) Madras
(C) Punjab
(D) Bombay

**17.** Who amongst the following started the Khilafat Movement in 1919 in India ?

(A) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
(B) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(C) Dr. Zakir Hussain and Hakim Ajmal Khan
(D) Syed Quadri and Maulana Hasrat Mohani

**18.** Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option :
I. Acquisition of the Diwani of Bengal by British
II. Santhals Rebellion
III. Permanent settlement in Bengal
IV. First revenue settlement in Bombay Deccan

(A) I, III, IV, II
(B) III, I, IV, II
(C) III, IV, I, II
(D) I, III, II, IV

**19.** 'Lal-Bal-Pal' broadened the appeal of Swadeshi nationalism and gave an all-India character to their struggle. Their phase was :

(A) From 1885 to 1905
(B) From 1905 to 1907
(C) From 1907 to 1916
(D) From 1916 to 1920

**20.** Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

| Column I (Leader) | Column II (Role in Constitution Assembly) |
|---|---|
| a. Jawaharlal Nehru | i. Chief draftsman |
| b. Rajendra Prasad | ii. A Chairman of drafting Committee |
| c. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | iii. Proposed the National flag to be tricoloured |
| d. Dr. S.N. Mukherjee | iv. President of the Constituent Assembly |

(A) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
(B) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii
(C) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
(D) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

**21.** Who amongst the following leaders played a decisive role in the unification of Italy ?

(A) George Washington
(B) Giuseppe Garibaldi
(C) Benito Mussolini
(D) Otto von Bismarck

## Section B

**22.** Explain the distinctive strategies of craft production of the Harappans.

**23(a).** Describe any three features of Mahajanapadas of ancient India.

OR

**23(b).** Describe any three features of Coinage of ancient India.

**24.** Explain Saguna and Nirguna Bhakti traditions.

**25(a).** Examine the role of Amara-Nayaka system of the Vijayanagara Empire.

OR

**25(b).** Examine what inspired the Vijayanagara kings to choose the site of the city.

**26.** Why were the Paharias of the Rajmahal hills suspicious towards the British during the 19th century ? Explain.

**27.** Explain the role of Govind Ballabh Pant in the Constituent Assembly.

## Section C

**28(a).** "The urban centres of Mohenjodaro were unique." Explain the statement with examples.

OR

**28(b).** "There were various strategies for developing and designing crafts in the Harappan civilization." Explain the statement with examples.

**29(a).** Examine the causes that prompted the taluqdars to join the Revolt of 1857.

OR

**29(b).** Examine the causes and events of the Revolt of 1857.

**30(a).** How did Ibn Battuta describe the Indian urban centres and the system of communication during the fourteenth century ? Explain with examples.

OR

**30(b).** How did Bernier describe the Indian society and the question of land ownership during Mughal India ? Explain with examples.

## Section D

**31.** Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Charkha Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly critical of the modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour. He saw the charkha as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology. The spinning wheel, moreover, could provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant. What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on 'saving labour', till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all, I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all.

Young India, 13 November, 1924

Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.

Young India, 17 March, 1927

**31.1.** Why did Gandhiji promote the use of the charkha ?

**31.2.** How did the charkha symbolize self-reliance ?

**31.3.** How did spinning on the charkha help rural people ?

**32.** Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Why were Stupas built ?

This is an excerpt from the Mahaparinibbana Sutta, part of the Sutta Pitaka :

As the Buddha lay dying, Ananda asked him :

"What are we to do Lord, with the remains of the Tathagata (another name for the Buddha) ?"

The Buddha replied : "Hinder not yourselves Ananda by honouring the remains of the Tathagata. Be zealous, be intent on your own good." But when pressed further, the Buddha said :

"At the four crossroads they should erect a thupa (Pali for stupa) to the Tathagata. And whosoever shall there place garlands or perfume ... or make a salutation there, or become in its presence calm of heart, that shall long be to them for a profit and joy."

**32.1.** Why did Ananda ask about the Buddha's remains ?

**32.2.** Why did Buddha refer to himself as the Tathagata ?

**32.3.** How did Buddhism spread to many other countries outside India ? Explain.

**33.** Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Peasants on the move

This was a feature of agrarian society which struck a keen observer like Babur, the first Mughal emperor; forcefully enough for him to write about it in the Babur Nama, his memoirs :

In Hindustan hamlets and villages, towns indeed, are depopulated and set up in a moment! If the people of a large town, one inhabited for years even, flee from it, they do it in such a way that not a sign or trace of them remains in a day and a half. On the other hand, if they fix their eyes on a place to settle, they need not dig water courses because their crops are all rain-grown, and as the population of Hindustan is unlimited it swarms in. They make a tank or a well; they need not build houses or set up walls ... khas-grass abounds, wood is unlimited, huts are made, and straightaway there is a village or a town!

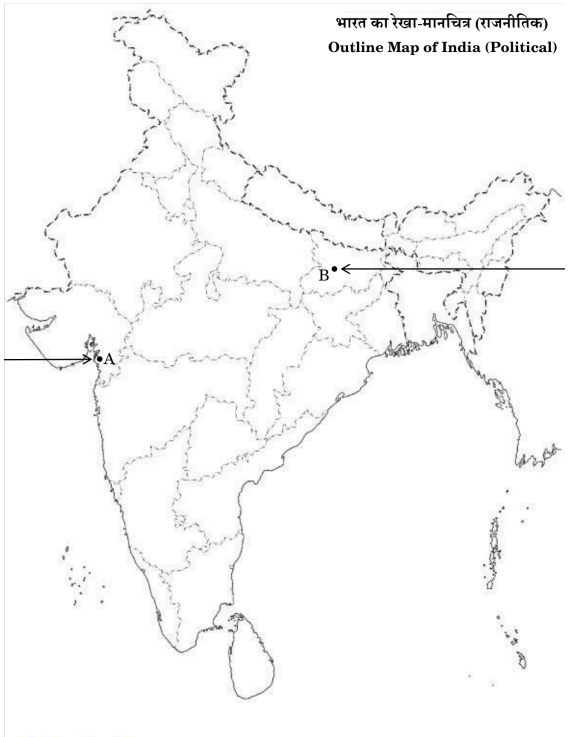
**33.1.** Why was the Indian agrarian society seen as unique by Babur ?

**33.2.** How did Babur describe the setting up of new settlements ?

**33.3.** How did rural folk build their dwellings ?

## Section E

**34.** On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following places with appropriate signs or symbols :




**34.1(i).** Kalibangan – A mature Harappan site

**34.1(ii).** Varanasi – An important town of early states

**34.1(iii)(a).** Amber – An area under the rule of Akbar

OR

**34.1(iii)(b).** Chandragiri – A medieval town

**34.2.** On the same political outline map of India, two places have been marked as 'A' and 'B', as the places under British control during the period of the Revolt 1857. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

**34-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:**

(34.1) Name any one mature Harappan site. 1

(34.2) Mention any one important town of early states. 1

(34.3) (a) Name an area which was under the rule of Akbar. 1

OR

(34.3) (b) Name the capital of Vijayanagara Empire. 1

(34.4) Mention any two cities which were under the control of British during the period of the Revolt of 1857. 2

**- End of Question Paper -**