

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
First Term Examination (23 August 2025)

Class XI (Humanities)
Subject - HISTORY (027) (Set - B)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 80

General Instructions:

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of five sections.
- Section A:** Question numbers 1 to 21 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark.
- Section B:** Question number 22 to 27 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each, answer should not exceed 100 words.
- Section C:** Question number 28 to 30 are long answer type questions carrying 8 marks each, answer should not exceed 300-350 words.
- Section D:** Question number 31 to 33 are Source-based questions carrying 4 marks each.
- Section E:** Question number 34 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

Section A

1. Consider the following statement.

I) The city of Mari was located on the bank of Euphrates and prospered on trade.
II) The Kingdom of Mari was military strong.

Choose the correct option

a) Both I and II are correct b) Only I is correct c) Only II is correct d) None of the above

2. Match the following :

Column I	Column II
A) Uruk	1. Trading town
B) Mari	2. River
C) Euphrates	3. Temple town
D) Inanna	4. Goddess of Love and War

Options:

a) A - 3, B - 1, C - 2, D - 4 b) A - 2, B - 1, C - 4, D - 3
c) A - 3, B - 1, C - 4, D - 2 d) A - 4, B - 2, C - 1, D - 3

3. Match the following :

Column I	Column II
A) Manor	1. Kind of tax collected by the Church from the peasants.
B) Fief	2. Area under the supervision of one priest.
C) Parish	3. Land given by the Lord to the Knights.
D) Tithe	4. House of the Lord.

Options:

a) A - 3, B - 1, C - 2, D - 4 b) A - 2, B - 4, C - 1, D - 3
c) A - 3, B - 1, C - 4, D - 2 d) A - 4, B - 3, C - 2, D - 1

4. Carthage, Alexandria and Antioch were the biggest of the Roman empire.

a) Temples b) Churches c) Urban centres d) None of these

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8. Reason/ Assertion

Assertion (A) : In France from the twelfth century minstrels travelled from manor to manor, singing songs, which told stories.

Reason (R) : These travelling bards were very popular as many people could not read and manuscripts were few.

- a) Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

6. Identify the name of the site from the information given below:

- a) It was one of the earliest temple towns, in which depictions of armed heroes and their victims were found.
- b) The site was continuously occupied from about 4200 BCE to about 400 CE.
- c) The site came to have a defensive wall at a very early date.
- d) By about 2800 BCE it had expanded to 400 hectares.

Options:

- a) Ur
- b) Mari
- c) Assyria
- d) Uruk

7. Match the following :

Column I	Column II
A) Augustus	1. Built the city of Dara
B) Anastasius	2. First emperor
C) Constantine	3. Separated civilian from military functions
D) Diocletian	4. Introduced new denomination called Solidus

Options:

- a) A - 3, B - 1, C - 2, D - 4
- b) A - 2, B - 1, C - 3, D - 4
- c) A - 2, B - 1, C - 4, D - 3
- d) A - 4, B - 2, C - 1, D - 3

8. Identify the object

- a) It was a reed like plant.
- b) It grew along the banks of the Nile in Egypt.
- c) It was processed to produce a writing material.
- d) It was very widely used in everyday life.

Options:

- a) Papyrus
- b) Peepal
- c) Banyan
- d) None of these

9. Reason/ Assertion

Assertion (A) : Nuclear family was common in Roman society.

Reason (R) : Adult sons did not live with their families and it was exceptional for adult brothers to share a common house hold.

- a) Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

10. Identify the name of the plague infection spread in the Europe from the information given below:

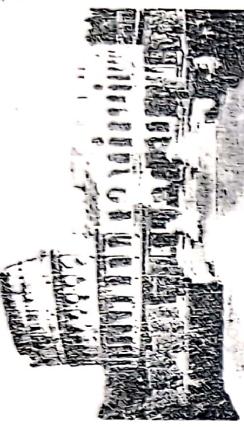
- a) It was the deadly bubonic plague infection.
- b) It was caused by rats which came along with ships from distant countries in European ports.
- c) 20 percent of the people of the whole of Europe died due to this plague.

Options:

- a) Covid
- b) Black Death
- c) Both of these
- d) None of these

Name two groups outside Mongol tribes who were accommodated in the confederacy

- a) Turkic Uighurs and Kereyits
- b) Kiyat and Borjigid
- c) Kiyat and Kereyits
- d) None of the above



12. Identify the image given below and tick the correct option:

- a) It is known as Port du Gard
- b) It is the colosseum built in 79CE
- c) Great wall of China
- d) Church of Khambat

13. Identify the name of the person from the information given below:

- a) He was the Duke of Normandy.
- b) In the eleventh century, he crossed the English Channel with an army and defeated the Saxon king of England.
- c) He distributed the land in sections to 180 Norman nobles who had migrated with him.

Options:

- a) Mark Block
- b) William I
- c) Louis XI
- d) Maximilian

14. Name two gods for whom temples were built.

- a) Moon God or Ur
- b) Inanna, the Goddess of Love and War
- c) Apollo
- d) Both (a) and (b)

15. Which of the following is/ are correct regarding Mesopotamian tablets?

- a) The first Mesopotamian tablets were written around 3200 BCE
- b) It contained picture like signs and numbers.
- c) Every transaction be it or minor were recorded in Mesopotamian tablets.
- d) All of the above

16. Consider the following statements and choose the incorrect option.

- I) Europeans become Christian but they still believed in some of their old magic traditions.
- II) From 4th Century, Christmas and Easter become important.
- III) Nobles had not absolute control over their property.
- IV) The kings of France and people were linked by vassalage

Codes

- a) Only I
- b) Both I and II
- c) Only III
- d) Only IV

17. The main factors that affected the social and economic relations in European society was/ were

- a) An environmental changes
- b) Land Use
- c) New agricultural technology
- d) All of the above

18. Arrange in sequence

- i) Establishment of the Republic of Mongolia
- ii) Babur found the Mughal empire
- iii) Manchus of China conquer Mongolia

Codes

- a) (ii), (iii), (i)
- b) (iii), (ii), (i)
- c) (iii), (i), (ii)
- d) (i), (ii), (iii)

19. Name the great cities that were surrendered to the Mongol forces

- a) Otrar, Bukhara, Samarcand, Balkh,

- b) Gurjan, Merv
- c) Nishapur and Heart
- d) All of the above

20. Genghis Khan died in

- a) 1230
- b) 1227
- c) 1225
- d) 1220

Qubcur was a type of

a) Tax b) Province c) Animal d) None of these

SECTION-B

22. Why did conquered people did not have affinity towards Mongols?
23. Why were public baths not present in Iran?

OR

What were sources of entertainment for Roman?
24. Explain the features of seal, an urban artefact in context to Mesopotamia.
25. Though Kingdom of Mari was not military strong but it was exceptionally prosperous. Justify the statement.
26. Discuss how Temujin has emerged as dominant personality in the politics of steppe lands.
27. What changes did Christianity bring in practice and life of European society?

SECTION-C

28. What is social hierarchy? Discuss in detail about different social groups of Roman Empire?

OR

Discuss the Geographical features of Mesopotamia. Explain the importance of each region.

29. Discuss the factors responsible for the decline of feudalism.

OR

By the beginning of the 14th Century, the economic expansion of Europe slowed down. What were the reasons behind it?

30. Give a brief account of the military system of Genghis Khan.

OR

Who was Genghis Khan? How did he become the Great Khan of the Mongols?

SECTION-D

31. Read the following excerpt and answer the following questions :

Incomes of the Roman Aristocracy, Early Fifth Century

‘Each of the great houses of Rome contained within itself everything which a medium sized city could hold, a hippodrome, for a, temples, fountains and different kinds of baths..... Many of the Roman households received an income of four thousand pounds of gold per year from their properties, not including grain, wine and other produce which, if sold, would have amounted to one-third of the income in gold.

The income of the households at Rome of the second class was one thousand or fifteen hundred pounds of gold.’

Questions

(i) What is a Hippodrome?
(ii) How do we know that Roman households were rich and what amounted to one-third of their income?
(iii) Write about the income of the Roman household.

32. Read the following excerpt and answer the following questions :

“Because of the inadequacy which we often felt on feast days, for the narrowness of the place forced the women to run towards the altar upon the heads of the men with much anguish and noisy confusion. [we decided] to enlarge and amplify the noble church....

We also caused to be painted, by the exquisite hands of many masters from different regions, a splendid variety of new windows... Because these windows are very valuable on account of their wonderful execution and the profuse expenditure of painted glass and also a goldsmith... who would receive their allowances, namely, coins from the

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and flour from the common storehouse of the brethren, and who would never neglect their duty, to look after these [works of art]."

Questions

- (i) Why was noble Church being enlarged?
- (ii) What kind of glass were windows made up of? Who were appointed for the protection of windows?
- (iii) How did Church ensured that appointed people did not neglect their duty?

33. Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

Yasa

In 1221 CE, after the conquest of Bukhara, Genghis Khan had assembled the rich Muslim residents at the festival ground and had admonished them. He called them sinners and warned them to compensate for their sins by parting with their hidden wealth. The episode was dramatic enough to be painted and for a long time afterwards people still remembered the incident. In the late 16th century, 'Abdullah Khan, a distant descendant of Jochi, Genghis Khan's eldest son, went to the same festival ground in Bukhara. Unlike, Genghis Khan, however, 'Abdullah Khan went to perform his holiday prayers there.

His chronicler, Hafiz-Tanish, reported this performance of Muslim piety by his master and included the surprising comment " 'This was according to the yasa of Genghis Khan'.

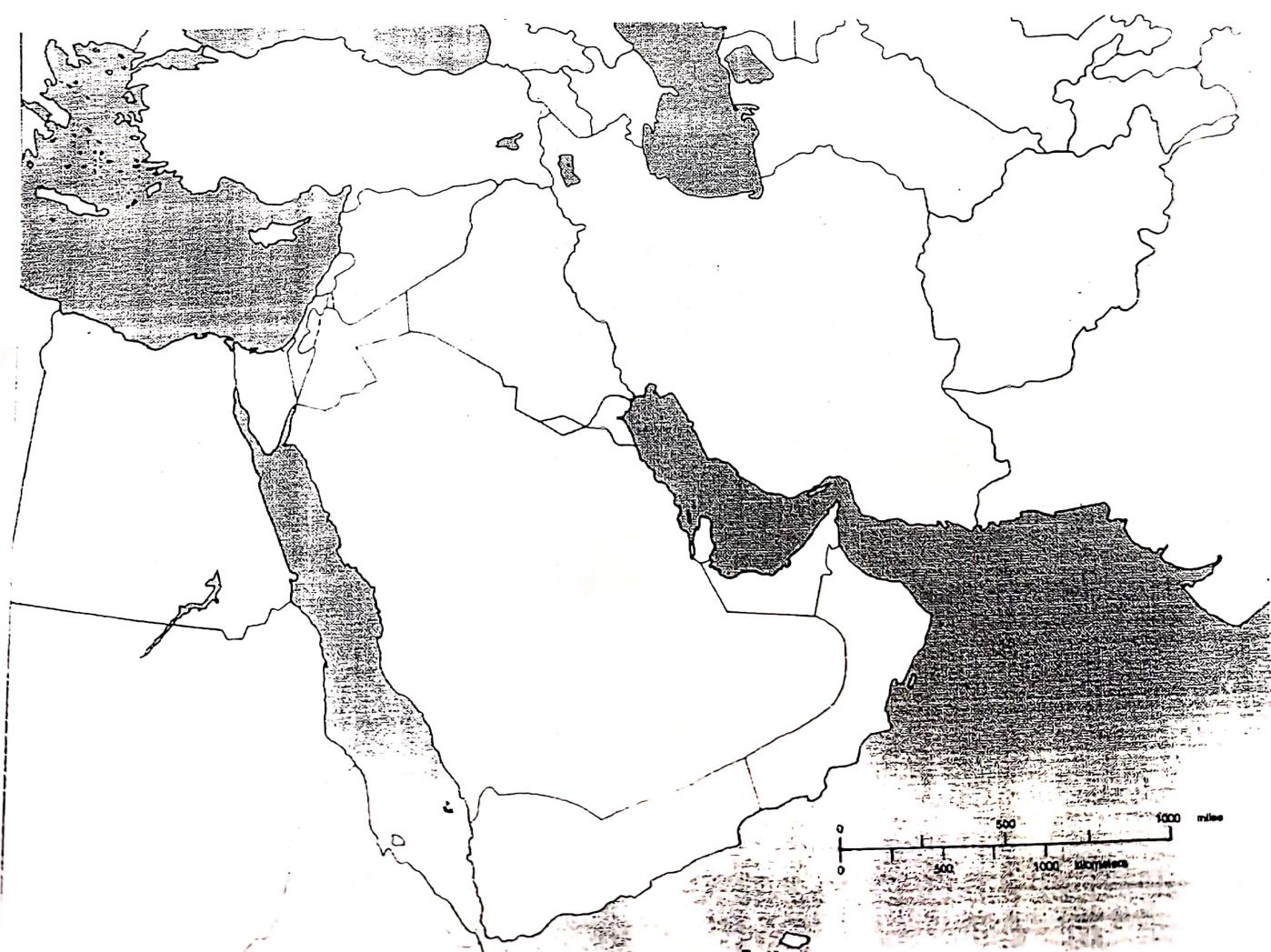
Questions

- (i) How did Genghis Khan want to compensate rich people's sins?
- (ii) Who was Abdullah Khan? Why did Abdullah Khan went to festival ground in Bukhara?
- (iii) Why did Hafiz-i Tanish reported that piety was in accordance with yasa of Genghis Khan?

SECTION-E

30. On the political map of West Asia locate the following (5)

30.1. Mediterranean Sea	30.2. Constantinople	30.3. Persia
30.4. Uruk	30.5. Edesa	



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