

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA

First Term Examination (27 August 2024)

Class XI (Humanities)

Subject - HISTORY

(Set - A)

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. Ur was known as _____
a) Sun God b) Goddess of love c) Moon God d) Goddess of war
2. _____ river of Mesopotamia was known as a world route for trade
a) Euphrates b) Nile c) Tigris d) Ganga
3. Consider the following statements and identify the correct reason:
Written language came into use when :
a) Symbols were no longer understood by people
b) When society needed to keep records of transactions.
c) When foreigners visited different nations
d) None of above
4. In which epic do we have information about the pride of Mesopotamia?
a) The Bible b) The Ramayana c) The Mahabharatha d) Gilgamesh
5. Which of these sources are used for the reconstruction of history of the Mesopotamians?
a) Mathematical texts b) Archaeological remains c) Water Resources d) All of these
6. Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched
a) Roman Society Joint families
b) Slavery Abolished by Arabs
c) Olympiodorus Archaeologist
d) Roman Society Nuclear Families
7. Reason/ Assertion
Assertion (A) : There was a close interaction between Greek and Islamic traditions in the region
Reason (R) : The Mongol Empire of Genghis Khan and his successors is a good example of how an empire could be maintained by military assets
For each part choose from the following:

A-1

- 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
8. Which Roman Ruler was considered as the leading citizen?
 a) Alexander b) Gaillienus c) Diocletian d) Augustus
9. Which Roman Emperor reduced the expansion of Roman Empire?
 a) Diocletian b) Augustus c) Alexander d) Gaillienus
10. Much of the economy of Roman Empire was run on _____
 a) Manual labour b) Slave labour c) Senate's orders d) King's advice
11. Genghis Khan was born in _____ A.D.
 a) 1162 b) 1172 c) 1182 d) 1192
12. Mongke was the _____ of Genghis Khan
 a) Cousin b) Blood brother c) Son d) Grandson
13. Which of the following conclusions about the Mongal Empire is correct?
 a) The Mongols were followers of Christianity
 b) The Mongol Empire comprised people of diverse faiths and beliefs.
 c) Administrators and military contingents were recruited only from the Arabs.
 d) Genghis Khan's region witnessed the highest frequency of intermittent wars among the Mongols.
14. The largest unit of the army comprising 10000 soldiers was known as _____
 a) Anda b) Tama c) Qubcur d) Tuman
15. Which of the following are Germanic tribes?
 (i) Gauls (ii) Ulus (iii) Mongols (iv) Huns
 a) (i) and (ii) b) (i), (ii) & (iii) c) (ii) and (iii) d) (i) & (iv)
16. Two well known monasteries were those established by St. Benedict in _____ in 529 CE and of Cluny in _____ in 910 CE.
 a) France, Germany b) Italy, Burgundy c) Italy, England d) Norway, Austria
17. Easter marked the _____
 a) birth of Christ b) crucifixion of Christ and his rise from the dead
 c) rebirth of Christ d) enlightenment of Christ
18. What do you understand by the term 'taille'?
 a) Indirect tax demanded by the Church b) A direct tax paid to the lords
 c) An indirect tax demanded by the lords d) A direct tax paid to the church
19. Who among the following were barred from becoming a priest?
 a) women b) serfs c) Physically challenged d) All the above

20. Match the following :

Column I	Column II
A) Abbess	(i) Charlemagne
B) 496 CE	(ii) 11 th Century
C) Crowned as Holy Emperor	(iii) Clovis and Franks convert to Christianity
D) Beginning of warm phase in England	(iv) Abbey

Options:

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

21. The figure shows that Warka head.

Identify the correct statement about the given figure

- a) It shows a man's head, sculpted in marble at Uruk
 b) The eyes and eyebrows were probably inlaid with lapis lazuli, shell and bitumen
 c) It represents the craft of dedicate modeling of personas like the kings of Ur.
 d) The hard stone material used for the model was locally available in abundance.



SECTION-B

22. How did the change of climate slow down Europe's economic expansion during the 14th Century?
 23. Describe a Christian Monk's life in a monastery during the medieval period of Europe.
 24. Comment on the ulus system of Mongols.

OR

- How did the Mongols conduct their trade?
 25. How was Military an important institution in the Roman Empire?
 26. What was the position of women in ^{Roman} ~~Re~~ Society?
 27. Describe the role played by rivers in ensuring Mesopotamia's high agricultural productivity.

SECTION-C

28. Mention some of the facts regarding Ur, one of the earliest cities to be excavated.

OR

How did the earliest cities of southern Mesopotamia emerge? Throw light on the construction and increasing importance of temples built in those cities.

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

OR

What is meant by 'Late antiquity'? Which religions and administrative changes were made during this period?

30. Explain the factors which slowed down Europe's economic expansion by the early fourteenth century. What were its consequences?

OR

How did powerful new states emerge in medieval Europe? Why were these states resisted by aristocracy?

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, fora, 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) How did the Roman household receive income? (1)
- (ii) What was included in each the great house of Rome? (2)
- (iii) What was the income of second class household in Rome? (1)

32. Read the following passage 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 altar 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 it decided to enlarge and amplify the noble Church? (1)
- (ii) With what names, the big churches were called? (1)
- (iii) Why was an official master craftsman and a goldsmith appointed in the big churches? (2)

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

The earliest cities in Mesopotamia date back to the bronze age, C. 3000 BCE. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin. Using bronze meant procuring these metals, often from great distances. Metal tools were necessary for accurate carpentry, drilling beads, carving stone seals, cutting shell for inlaid furniture, etc. Mesopotamian weapons were also of bronze - for example, the tips of the spears.

Questions

- (i) What was the meaning of using bronze? (1)
- (ii) When did the earliest cities originated in Mesopotamia? (1)
- (iii) Why were metal tools necessary? (2)

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

Western Asia



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SECTION-E

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