

PT-2/HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2022-23

HISTORY

Time - 7:15 AM to 10:20 AM

Class - XI

M.M. : 80

Date – 09.09.2022 (Friday)

Name of the student _____ Section _____

General Instructions –

- Answer all the questions.
- Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of *six* sections.
- Section A: Question numbers 1 to 19 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each.
- Section B: Question number 20 is Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions.
- Section C: Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 21 to 24) should not exceed 100 words each.
- Section D: Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 25 to 27) should not exceed 350 words each.
- Section E: Question number 28 to 30 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
- Section F: Question number 31 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

SECTION - A

- Q.1 By the sixth century BCE, Iranians had established control over major parts of theempire. 1
- a) Assyrian b) Roman c) Sasanians d) Byzantine
- Q.2 Rome was situated on the bank of river 1
- a) Nile b) Tiber c) Volga d) Thames
- Q.3 Match the Following 1
- | List I | List II |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (i) England And France | (a) Spain |
| (ii) Isabelle and Ferdinand | (b) Hundred years war |
| (iii) Maximilian | (c) a tribe of central Europe settled in England |
| (iv) Angles and Saxons | (d) Austria |
- Options:
- A. (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d) B. (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(c)
- C. (i)-(b), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(c) D. (i)-(a), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b)
- Q.4 The Roman Empire got the best kind of wine from the city of 1
- A. Byzaciuma B. Campania C. Naples D. Sicily
- Q.5 Which language was originally used by the upper classes of the Roman Empire? 1
- A. Latin B. Greek C. English D. Hebrew

- Q.6 I am an old, crumbling building still standing. I was built like a modern day stadium, with seats surrounding me on all side. What am I ? 1
 A. Great Pyramid B. Parthenon C. Colosseum D. Sphinx
- Q.7 State whether the following statement is **True or False**. 1
 Qubcur tax was collected for maintenance of courier system
- Q.8 Why Genghis Khan commanded to plunder and destroy Nishapur. 1
 A. Because a Mongol prince was killed
 B. Because Nishapur refused to export agricultural produce
 C. Because they were developing industries
 D. None of the above
- Q.9 How have the sedentary societies characterized nomads? 1
 A. Pastorals B. Herdsmen C. Primitive barbarians D. Mongols
- Q.10 Baj was a tax paid by 1
 A. Traders B. Outsiders C. Non-Muslims D. Buddhist
- Q.11 The land granted by the lord to the knights was called: 1
 A. Fief B. Feud C. Seigneur D. Manor
- Q.12 "Trade was very significant for the Mongols". Why? 1
- Q.13 The Church was given the right to take one-tenth of the total produce of the peasant over the course of a year which was called a ____ 1
 A. Taille B. Tally C. Tithe D. Franks
- Q.14 Read the following statements regarding Medieval Monasteries in Europe: 1
 I. The people living in monasteries took vows to remain in the abbey and
 II. The Monks spend their time in prayer, study and manual labour.
 III. They lived in religious communities.
 IV. They contributed to the development of the arts.
 Which of the following statements are correct?
 A. I, II, and III B. III and I C. I, III and IV D. I,II, III and IV
- Q.15 The Germanic tribe who gave the name to Gaul making it France was 1
 A. Franks B. Vikings C. Clovis D. Normans
- Q.16 What are sources for the study of Mongols? 1
- Q.17 Who was Juwani? 1
- Q.18 Replacement of previous season in Europe by thirteenth century proved a havoc to the in Europe. 1
- Q.19 The famous book Feudal Society, which dealt with the French society, was written by: 1
 A. James Cunnigham B. Alexander Cunnigham
 C. James Bloch D. Marc Bloch

SECTION-B

Q.20 Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

Doctor Galen on how Roman Cities Treated the Countryside

‘The famine prevalent for many successive years in many provinces has clearly displayed for men of any understanding the effect of malnutrition in generating illness. The city-dwellers, as it was their custom to collect and store enough grain for the whole of the next year immediately after the harvest, carried off all the wheat, barley, beans and lentils, and left to the peasants various kinds of pulse –after taking quite a large proportion of these to the city. After consuming what was left in the course of the winter, the country people had to resort to unhealthy foods in the spring; they ate twigs and shoots of trees and bushes and bulbs and roots of inedible plants...’

- A What does the given passage depicts? 1
A. Ill effects of famine B. Shortage of food C. Unemployment D. Both A & B
- B What did the city dwellers do? 1
A. The city dwellers harvest the grain for three months.
B. The city dwellers collected and stored grain for the whole next year.
C. The city dwellers collected unhealthy food
D. The city dwellers collected fresh vegetables.
- C The country people used to have which type of food in the spring? 1
A. Twigs and shoots of tress B. Bushes and bulbs
C. Roots of inedible plants D. All of these
- D As per extract what are the effects of malnutrition due to famine? 1
A. Shortage of food B. Generate illness due to unhealthy food.
C. Both A and B D. None of these
- E Dr. Galen in his says about exploitation of rural economy by the Roman cities. 1
A. On Good and Bad Diet B. On Good and Bad Habits
C. On Good Food and Bad Food D. On Good Diet and Bad Diet

SECTION - C

- Q.21 Who was Augustus ? Write any two achievements of Augustus. 3
- Q.22 “Genghis Khan laid special emphasis on discipline in the “. Keeping this statement in your mind, describe the rules formulated by him in the sphere of military. 3

OR

Why did Genghis Khan feel the need to fragment the Mongol tribes into new social and military groupings?

- Q.23 Describes three features of early feudal society in France. 3
- Q.24 How did long-term changes in population levels affect economy and society in Europe? 3

SECTION - D

- Q.25 Describes the main factors which were responsible for the decline of the Roman Civilization. 8

OR

Describe the conditions of women in Ancient Roman society.

- Q.26 Discuss the causes of the success of Genghis Khan. 8

OR

Discuss the rules and regulations of the Yasa as evolved by Genghis Khan.

- Q.27 "Why did Europe's economic progress slowed down by the early 14th century"? Give reasons. 8

OR

Describe the technological changes and its effects in a agriculture during the 11th century?

SECTION - E

- Q.28 Late antiquity' is the term now used to describe the final, fascinating period in the evolution and breakup of the Roman Empire and refers broadly to the fourth to seventh centuries. The fourth century itself was one of considerable ferment, both cultural and economic. At the cultural level, the period saw momentous developments in religious life, with the emperor Constantine deciding to make Christianity the official religion, and with the rise of Islam in the seventh century. But there were equally important changes in the structure of the state that began with the emperor Diocletian (284-305), and it may be best to start with these.

Over expansion had led Diocletian to 'cut back' by abandoning territories with little strategic or economic value. Diocletian also fortified the frontiers, reorganized provincial boundaries, and separated civilian from military functions, granting greater autonomy to the military commanders (duces), who now became a more powerful group. Constantine consolidated some of these changes and added others of his own. His chief innovations were in the monetary sphere, where he introduced a new denomination, the solidus, a coin of 4(4 gm of pure gold that would in fact outlast the Roman Empire itself. Solidi were minted on a very large scale and their circulation ran into millions.

28.1 What was the span of Diocletian regime? (1)

28.2 What does 'Late antiquity' mean? (1)

28.3 What innovations had been done by Constantine? (3)

Q.29

Ghazan Khan's Speech:

Ghazan Khan (1295-1304) was the first Il-Khanid ruler to convert to Islam. He gave the following speech to the Mongol-Turkish nomad commanders, a speech that was probably drafted by his Persian wazir Rashiduddin and included in the minister's letters :

'I am not on the side of the Persian peasantry. If there is a purpose in pillaging them all, there is no one with more power to do this than I. Let us rob them together. But if you wish to be certain of collecting grain and food for your tables in the future, I must be harsh with you. You must be taught reason. If you insult the peasantry, take their oxen and seed and trample their crops into the ground, what will you do in the future ? ... The obedient peasantry must be distinguished from the peasantry who are rebels.

29.1 Who drafted this speech? (1)

29.2 What do you know about Ghazan Khan? (1)

29.3 What did Ghazan Khan's speech depict? (3)

Q.30 In Benedictine monasteries, there was a manuscript with 73 chapters of rules which were followed by monks for many centuries. Here are some of the rules they had to follow:

Chapter – 6 : Permission to speak should rarely be granted to monks.

Chapter – 7 : Humility means obedience.

Chapter – 33:No monk should own private property.

Chapter – 47: Idleness is the enemy of the soul, so friars and sisters should be occupied at certain times in manual labour, and at fixed hours in sacred reading.

Chapter-48 : The monastery should be laid out in such a way that all necessities be found within its bounds: water, mill, garden, workshops.

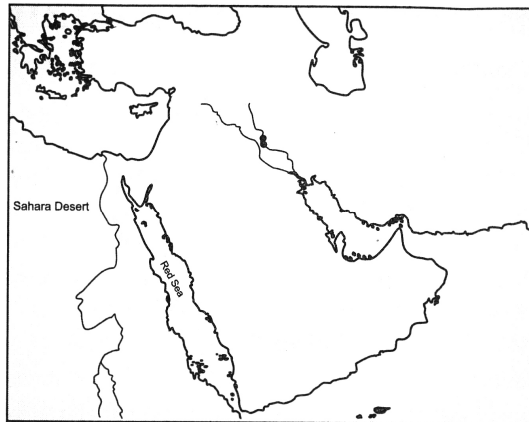
30.1. What does humility' mean? (1)

30.2. What does chapter 47 say? (1)

30.3. What sort of values are reflected in this chapter? (3)

SECTION - F

Q.31 31.1 On the given map of West Asia, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : 1+1+1=3



- a) Mecca b) Medina c) Damascus

31.2 On the Western Europe map, two places have been marked as A and B, 1+1=2

- A. The powerful new state called New Monarchs by historians (1485-1547)
- B. Province of Roman Empire had two extensive coastlines, mountain ranges, long rivers.

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

