

PT4/ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2022-23

HISTORY

Time - 3 hrs.

Class – XI (Set-A)

M.M. – 80

Name of the student _____ Section _____ Date - 15.02.2023 (Wednesday)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- **Section A** – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- **Section B** – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
- **Section C** - Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.
- **Section D** – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- **Section-E** - Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section - A 1x21=21

- Q1** Which of the following animal was not domesticated in Mesopotamia?
A) Sheep B) Goat C) Cow D) All of these
- Q2** **Assertion (A)** : Each transaction, however minor, required the same written tablet.
Reason (R): Once the tablet surface dried, signs could not be pressed onto a tablet.
A) Both A and R are true and 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.
- Q3** What is the meaning of mesos?
A) The Plateau region B) The Highland C) The Mid Land D) An Island
- Q4** Identify the given image from the following options:



- A) Part of a colossal statue of Emperor Numa Pompilius, 313 CE.

- B) Part of a colossal statue of Emperor Tullus Hostilius, 313 CE.
 C) Part of a colossal statue of Emperor Romulus, 313 CE.
 D) Part of a colossal statue of Emperor Constantine, 313 CE.

Q5 Roman Empire remained the Republic till _____.
 A) 27 BCE B) 527 BCE C) 512 BCE D) 27 CE

Q6 The Roman emperor who consolidated the rise of provincial upper classes so as to exclude the senators from military command was
 A) Augustus B) Constantine C) Gallienus D) Tiberius

Q7 Match the Following

(i) Quriltai	(a) Meant for pass or permit in Mongolian
(ii) Yasa	(b) Confederacy of great khan
(iii) Golden Horde	(c) Code of law
(iv) Gerege	(d) Confederacy established by decendants of Jochi.

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

Q8 The Mongols travelled with their herds to pasture lands and lived in tents called:
 A) Anda B) Gers C) Noyan D) Yasa

Q9 Gaul Province of the Roman empire became _____.
 A) Germany B) France C) Spain D) Norway

Q10 Monasteries were established
 A) in the middle of towns B) away from town and in forest
 C) far away from human inhabitation D) in vicinity of Churches.

Q11 Complete the following with the correct option:
 On Pleasure : Lorenzo Valla :: Niccolo Machiavelli : _____.
 A) The Prince B) De revolutionibus C) Cosmographical Mystery D) The Courtier

Q12 **Assertion (A):** Today, England has a republican form of government and France has a monarchy.
Reason (R): The histories of the two countries took different directions after the seventeenth century.
 A) Both A and R are true and 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.

Q13 Find out the correct chronological order from the following options:
 i. Gregorian calendar introduced by Pope Gregory XIII
 ii. Isaac Newton's Principia Mathematica published
 iii. William Harvey links the heart with blood circulation
 iv. Academy of Sciences set up in Paris

- Options:**
 A) iii, iv, ii, i B) i, iii, iv, ii C) iii, ii, i, iv D) iv, ii, i, iii

Q14 Workers who provided cheap labour in Australia were
 A) Chinese immigrants B) African slaves C) Australian aborigines D) Indian labours

Q15 _____ was the third President of the U.S.A.
 A) George Washington B) Thomas Jefferson C) Abraham Lincoln D) George Bush

Q30 Discuss the important part of Meiji reform of the economy.

OR

Discuss the Achievements of Deng Xiaoping.

Source Based Questions 4x3=12

Q31 In India, early stone seals were stamped. In Mesopotamia until the end of the first millennium BCE, cylindrical stone seals, pierced down the center, were fitted with a stick and rolled over wet clay so that a continuous picture was created. They were carved by very skilled craftsmen, and sometimes carry writing; the name of the owner, his god, his official position, etc. A seal could be rolled on clay covering the string knot of a cloth package or the mouth of a pot, keeping the contents safe. When rolled on a letter written on a clay tablet, it became a mark of authenticity. So the seal was the mark of a city dweller's role in public life.

Questions:

(i) Which type of material was used to make seals?

(ii) What were the various types of seals?

(iii) Who carved these seals? Write a few features of these seals (Mesopotamian seals).

Q32 A major difference between the two superpowers and their respective empires was that the Roman Empire was culturally much more diverse than that of Iran. The Parthians and later the Sasanians, the dynasties that ruled Iran in this period, ruled over a population that was largely Iranian. The Roman Empire, by contrast, was a mosaic of territories and cultures that were chiefly bound together by a common system of government. Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purposes of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used, indeed the only languages.

The upper classes of the east spoke and wrote in Greek, those of the west in Latin, and the boundary between these broad language areas ran somewhere across the middle of the Mediterranean, between the African provinces of Tripolitania (which was Latin speaking) and Cyrenaica (Greek-speaking). All those who lived in the empire were subjects of a single ruler, the emperor, regardless of where they lived and what language they spoke.

Questions:

(i) How would you differentiate the Roman Empire from Iran?

(ii) Name two dynasties who ruled over Iran during this period.

(iii) Which empire was bound together by a common system of government and why?

Q33 Giovanni Pico della Mirandola (1463-94), a humanist of Florence, wrote on the importance of debate in *On the Dignity of Man* (1486). For [Plato and Aristotle] it was certain that, for the attainment of the knowledge of truth they were always seeking for themselves, nothing is better than to attend as often as possible the exercise of debate. For just as bodily energy is strengthened by gymnastic exercise, so beyond doubt in this wrestling-place of letters, as it were, energy of mind becomes far stronger and more vigorous.'

Questions:

(i) What do you know about Giovanni Pico della Mirandola? What did he write?

(ii) What did he say about the importance of debate in 'On the Dignity of Man'?

(iii) Name the two spheres in which Renaissance brought about revolutionary changes.

SECTION – E (Map Based Question 1x5=5)

Q34 (i) On the given map of Australia, locate and label the given places: (3)
a. Perth b. Canberra c. Darwin **OR** Melbourne



(ii) On the given map of West Asia, two places have been marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. (2)

A. A city renamed in 324.

B. Capital of Mongols.

