

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
First Term Examination (15 September 2023)

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

M.M. 80

Time: 3hrs.

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. Between whom the crusades were fought
a) Christians and Muslims b) Muslims and Hindus c) Christians and Hindus d) none of the above
2. Who were denied to offer prayers in the church?
a) Free peasants b) Serfs c) Nobility d) Clergy
3. The land granted by the lord to the knights was called?
a) Fief b) Feud c) Seigneur d) Manor
4. What kind of goddess was 'Inanna' in mesopotamia?
a) Love and war b) Money and war c) Knowledge and love d) Love and knowledge
5. Europe witnessed change in the land use "switch from a two field to a three field system" during the
a) 10th century b) 11th century c) 12th century d) 13th century
6. The first king who was declared the 'holy Roman emperor' was
a) Charlemagne b) Louis I c) C. Louis II d) Louis III
7. A guild was an association of
a) Monks b) Farmers c) Craft and industry d) Lords
8. Augustus, the first Roman emperor was called the 'leading citizen' whose Latin term is
a) 'basileus' b) 'dominus' c) 'princeps' d) 'res gestae'

B-1

9. The Roman silver coin, known as denarius, weighed ____ gm pure silver.

- a) 2.5 b) 3.5 c) 4.5 d) 5.5

10. Saint Augustine was bishop of the North African city of

- a) Annaba b) Hippo c) Aligeria d) Numidia

11. The emperor who made Christianity the official religion in the Roman empire was

- a) Alexander b) Augustus c) Constantine d) Nero

12. How many hectares of Uruk city was inhabited

- a) 200 b) 250 c) 300 d) 100

13. The famous book feudal society, which dealt with the French society, was written by

- a) James Cunningham b) Alexander Cunningham c) James Bloch d) Marc Bloch

14. The Roman empire got best kind of wine from the city of

- a) Byzacium b) Campania c) Naples d) Sicily

15. What were the streets in mesopotamia?

- a) Straight and wide b) Straight and narrow c) Curved and wide d) Zigzag and narrow

16. Assertion (A); Mesopotamia was important to Europeans because of references to it in the Old Testament. Reason (R) : Travellers and scholars of Europe looked on Mesopotamia as a kind of ancestral land.

For each part choose from the following:

- 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

17. Assertion (A) : There was a close interaction between Greek and Islamic traditions in the region.
Reason (R) : The Mongol Empire of Gengis 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) 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

18. ____ was the actual name of Gengis Khan

- a) Temujin b) Gazan Khan c) Mongolian d) None of these

19. Mongol nomads were from

- a) Syria b) central Asia Steppe Area c) China d) Tajikistan

20. Tasa was a code of _____.

21. Qubcur was a type of _____

- a) tax b) donation c) province d) expedition

SECTION-B

22. Which was the first order of the Medieval Western Europe? Discuss their role in the Catholic Church.

23. What was the significance of Southern region of Mesopotamia briefly.

24. How did a fourth order of society come into existence in Europe?

25. Describe the major sources of Roman history.

26. Who were Mongols? Discuss their life.

27. Describe the role of Army in Roman empire.

SECTION-C

28. Describe the main characteristics of the city Ur.

Or

Give geographical features of Mesopotamia. Describe its main cities.

29. After recognition by the Quriltai, discuss the military achievements of Genghis Khan.

Or

Discuss in detail the emergence of cathedrals in Europe.

30. What is meant by late antiquity? Which religious and administrative changes were made during this period.

Or

Briefly describe the social classes of Roman Empire.

SECTION-D

31. "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)

32. **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.....

Questions

- (i) What did the city dwellers do? (1)
- (ii) What does the given passage depict? (1)
- (iii) How was ancient Roman society divided? (2)

33. **Ghazan Khan's Speech**

Ghazan Khan (1295-1304) was the first Il-Khanid ruler to convert to Islam. He gave the 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.

Questions

- (i) Who drafted this speech? (1)
- (ii) What do you know about Ghazan Khan? (1)
- (iii) What did Ghazan Khan's speech depict? (2)

SECTION-E

- 30. On the political map of West Asia locate the following (5)
 - 30.1. Mediterranean Sea
 - 30.2. Constantinople
 - 30.3. Damascus
 - 30.4. Uruk
 - 30.5. Edesa

WEST-ASIA

