

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
Final Examination (12 March 2024)

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

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. Which region is important to Europeans because of references to it in the old Testament.

- a) Iran b) Turkey c) Syria d) Mesopotamia

2. Select the correct option that matches the topics in Column I with those in Column II

Column I	Column II
A) Assyrian Empire	i) 1000 BCE
B) Alexander conquers Babylon	ii) 3200 BCE
C) First Writing in Mesopotamia	iii) 720 – 610 BCE
D) Use of iron	iv) 331 BCE
a) A (i), B (iv), C (ii), D (iii)	b) A (iv), B (iii), C (i), D (ii)
c) A (iii), B (iv), C (ii), D (i)	d) A (ii), B (i), C (iii), D (iv)

3. Who/ what is Enmerkar?

- a) One of the earliest ruler of Uruk
b) A sculpture
c) A stone from Mesopotamia
d) A form of writing

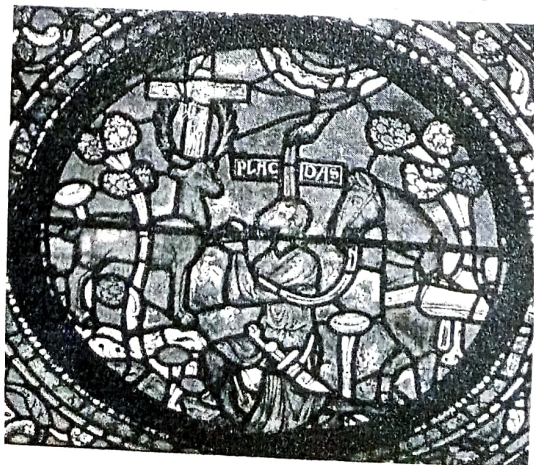
4. The Coptic translation of the Bible was available by the _____

- a) middle of the fifth century
b) beginning of the second century
c) in the last of fourth century
d) middle of the third century

A-1

5. Which of the following is incorrect about economy in Roman Empire?
- There was substantial economic infrastructure in the form of harbours, mines, quarries etc.
 - There were trade relations with Spain, Egypt and Gallie provinces
 - Wheat, wine and olive oils were items in less demand
 - Both (a) and (b)
6. In the campaigns of 1236 – 41, Batu seized the regions of _____ and _____
- Poland, Hungary
 - Hungry, Germany
 - Poland and Herat
 - Russia and Turkistan
7. The army of Genghis Khan was organized _____
- According to the new Steppe system of multiplication
 - According to the old Steppe system of decimal units
 - With all able bodied adults
 - With every capable citizens
8. Assertion (A): Separation of the Mongols into different lineages led to alterations in their connections and perceptions of the family post monarch.
- Reason (R) : Genghis Khan worked to systematically reaffirm to old tribal identities of the different groups who joined his confederacy.
- Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
9. The family group of Genghis Khan was related to the
- Borjigid
 - Bayad
 - Naiman
 - Jalairs
10. What do you understand by the term 'tithe'?
- Knight's compensation
 - Tax imposed by lords on their people
 - Church's claim on the produce of the peasants
 - Term for relationship between nobles and peasants.
11. The age between 500 CE and 1500 CE is known as _____
- Modern age
 - Medieval age
 - Ancient age
 - None of these

12.



Above figure shows a stained glass – window in a cathedral in France. What was the purpose of stained glass – window in cathedral towns of Europe?

- a) to showcase the prosperity of the town
- b) to aid the priests while they conduct their daily rites
- c) to narrate Biblical stories through pictures to people who could not read.
- d) to attract more people to the towns

13. Who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?

- a) Leon Battista Alberti
- b) Michelangelo Buonarroti
- c) Filippo Brunelleschi
- d) Lorenzo Ghiberti

14. Which Arab Philosopher from Spain tried to resolve the tension between philosophical knowledge and religious beliefs?

- a) Ibn Sina b) Al – Razi c) Ibn Rushd d) Al - Kindi

15. What is the meaning of word ‘renaissance’?

- a) Urban culture b) Rebirth c) Social revolution d) None of these

16. Identify the individual from the given information

I) He was a French Philosopher

II) According to him, the natives were worth admiration due to their lack of exposure to the corruptions of civilization

III) He had never met a native.

- a) William Wordsworth b) Thomas Paine c) Jean – Jacques Rousseau d) John Marshall

17. In the USA, a constitutional right which the state could not override was the Right to

- a) life b) property c) free speech d) travel across the world

18. The names of Ohio, Mississippi and Seattle are derived from the _____

- a) Natives of the area b) invaders c) rulers of the provinces d) newly settled population

19. Which of the following can be regarded as a vintage proxy war of the Cold War era?

- a) Russo – Japanese War b) Korean War c) Cuban Missile Crisis d) Gulf War

20. Identify the concerns that the leaders of modern China wanted to address.

I) Ending of humiliation of foreign occupation

II) Bring about equality and development

III) Regaining sovereignty

- a) Both I and III b) both II and III c) Only II d) All of them

21. After the Second World War, _____ in Japan's Constitution banned the use of war to advance State policy

- a) Article 21 b) Article 9 c) Article 15 d) Article 19

SECTION-B

22. How did USA try to distinguish itself from the old world?
23. Discuss the important changes that came about in the field of art Renaissance.
24. What caused the decline of the Italian towns? How did they revive?
25. Write a note on the dynasty of Jochi.
26. Elaborate the 'New Democracy' model of China.
27. Write a note on trade in Roman Empire.

SECTION-C

28. Write an essay on society under Mesopotamian civilisation. Support with examples.

Or

What is the legacy of Mesopotamia to the World.

29. What were the functions of medieval monasteries?

Or

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

30. Did Japan's policy of rapid industrialization lead to wars with its neighbours and destructions of the environment. Explain.

Or

Describe the conditions of Japan before the Meiji Restoration.

SECTION-D

31.

'Late antiquity' is the term now used to describe the final, fascinating period in the evolution and break up 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. Overexpansion 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 4½ 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.

Questions

- (i) What was the span of Diocletian regime? (1)
- (ii) What innovations had been done by Constantine? (2)
- (iii) What does 'Late antiquity' mean? (1)

32.

3.

YASA

In 1221, 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 sixteenth 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-i 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) What is the meaning of Yasa? (1)
- (ii) After which conquest, Genghis Khan had assembled the rich Muslim residents at the festival ground? (2)
- (iii) What is the importance of Yasa? (1)

33.

The Examination System

Entry to the elite ruling class (about 1.1 million till 1850) had been largely through an examination. This required writing an eight-legged essay [pa-ku wen] in classical Chinese in a prescribed form. The examination was held twice every three years, at different levels and of those allowed to sit only 1-2 per cent passed the first level, usually by the age of 24, to become what was called 'beautiful talent'. At any given time before 1850 there were about 526,869 civil and 212,330 military provincial (*sheng-yuan*) degree holders in the whole country. Since there were only 27,000 official positions, many lower-level degree holders did not have jobs. The examination acted as a barrier to the development of science and technology as it demanded only literary skills. In 1905, it was abolished as it was based on skills in classical Chinese learning that had, it was felt, no relevance for the modern world.

Questions

- (i) Write any two key features of Chinese examination system. (2)
- (ii) Why was the examination system abolished? (1)
- (iii) How many civil and military provincial degree holders were in the whole country before 1850? (1)

SECTION-E

- 30. a) On the outline map of Australia, locate the following (2)
 - a) Melbourne b) Adelaide
- b) On the Political Map of Europe, locate the following: (3)
 - i) Venice ii) Florence iii) Mediterranean sea

