

JB ACADEMY FAIZABAD, AYODHYA
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SUBJECT: HISTORY, CLASS: XI

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The Question paper is divided into five sections:

Section A: MCQs 21marks

Section B: Short Answer Type Questions 18marks

Section C: Long Answer Type Questions 24 Marks

Section D: Source Based Questions 12 marks

Section E: Map Based Questions 5 marks.

2. All questions are compulsory.

3. All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

SECTION A [MCQ] 21 MARKS

Q1. Among given animals, which of the following animal was not domesticated in Mesopotamia?[1]

- A. Cow B. Goat C. Sheep D. Rhinoceros

Q2. Which language replaced the earliest language of Mesopotamian Civilization? [1]

- A. Latin B. Greek C. Sumerian D. Akkadian

Q3. Sumer was the plain area of Mesopotamian civilization. It was located in which part of the civilization? [1]

- A. Eastern B. Southern C. Northern D. Western

Q4. Which city has the palace of King Zimrilim in Mesopotamian Civilization? [1]

- A. Uruk B. Kish C. Mari D. Ur

Q5. The first Mesopotamian Clay tablets were written around when: [1]

- A. 3200BCE B. 4100BCE C. 3000BCE D. 3400BCE

Q6. Amphorae in which wine, olive oil and liquids were transported were containers made up of:[1]

- A. Iron B. Clay C. Bronze D. Copper

Q7. Which Roman ruler excluded Senator from Military Command? [1]

- A. Augustus B. Gallienus C. Constantine D. Tiberius

Q8. In Roman urban life, there was entertainment show known as Spectacula, it happened for at least how many days? [1]

- A. 151 days B. 171 days C. 176 days D. 187 days

Q9. Saint Augustine was a Bishop in Roman Empire. He belonged to which city? [1]

- A. Hippo B. Numidia C. Alexandria D. Rabat

Q10. Which ruler established the Principate? [1]

- A. Augustus B. Tiberius C. Constantine D. Trajan

- Q11. What was known as **Yam** in Mongolian empire? [1]
 A. Army System C. Cavalry System
 B. Administration System D. Courier System
- Q12. In which year Mongols sieged and destroyed the city of Nishapur? [1]
 A. 1220 B. 1223 C. 1219 D. 1227
- Q13. Timur A Turk, who rose to power between 1370-1405 CE, claimed descent from Genghis Khan through the lineage of whom? [1]
 A. Toluy B. Jochi C. Chaghtai D. Ogedei
- Q14. The army of Genghis Khan was organised into decimal units. By What names the captains of Army Units were known as? [1]
 A. Noyan B. Ulus C. Tama D. Tuman
- Q15. The Mongols imported basically what materials from China? [1]
 A. Cotton B. Crude Oil C. Iron Utensils D. Coffee
- Q16. According to French Priests, what was the basis of classification among Three Orders of Medieval European Society? [1]
 A. Race B. Nature of Work C. Education D. Wealth
- Q17. Famous book 'The Feudal Society' which mentions about Medieval French Society, was written by which author? [1]
 A. James Cunningham C. Marc Bloch
 B. Geoffrey Chaucer D. Rousseau
- Q18. The Knights were given a piece of Land by the Lord. This piece of land was known as? [1]
 A. Manor B. Fief C. Toll D. Franks
- Q19. Duke William 1, belonged to which place in Medieval Europe? [1]
 A. Nantes B. Darlington C. Somerset D. Normandy
- Q20. Guilds were basically an association, It comprised of People from which group? [1]
 A. Monks B. Lords C. Crafts and Industry D. Farmers
- Q21. In medieval Europe, Monks moved from one place to another, preaching to the people and were living on charity. These Monks were called as? [1]
 A. Serfs B. Manor C. Friars D. Tolls

SECTION B [Short Answer] 18 Marks

- Q22. Describe the major features of the Urbanization in Mesopotamian Civilization. [3]
- Q23. Describe the major sources of Roman history? [3]
- Q24. What was 'CITY' in context of Roman Empire. Mention it's prominent features. [3]
- Q25. Write down the main characteristics of Mongol Tribes. [3]
- Q26. What to you understand by the term Feudalism. Write it's economic significance. [3]
- Q27. What to you understand by the term Absolute Monarch. Give examples. What conditions led to their rise in Mediaeval Europe. [3]

SECTION C [Long Answer] 24 Marks

- Q28. Give a brief account of Military System of Genghis Khan. [8]
- Q29. Describe in detail, the achievements of Mesopotamian Civilization. [8]
- Q30. Explain in detail, Economic expansion of The Roman Empire. Mention its important characteristics. [8]

SECTION D [Passage] 12 Marks

- Q31. Read the given passage and answer the following given questions. [4]

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.

- Q1. What was the language of an upper caste of the east and west? [1]
- Q2. Which area was the boundary between the two languages? [1]
- Q3. Name the two modern day countries situated around Mediterranean Sea. [2]

- Q32. Read the following passage and answer the following questions: [4]

Everyone could not become a priest. Serfs were banned, as were physically challenged. Women could not become priests. Men who became priests could not marry. Bishops were the religious nobility. Like lords who owned vast landed estates, the bishops also had the use of vast estates and lived in grand palaces.

The church was entitled to a tenth share of whatever the peasants produced from their land over the course of the year, called a 'tithe'. Money also came in the form of endowments made by the rich for their own welfare and the welfare of their deceased relatives in the afterlife.

Some of the important ceremonies conducted by the Church copied formal customs of the feudal elite. The act of kneeling while praying, with hands clasped and head bowed, was an exact replica of the way in which a knight conducted himself while taking vows of loyalty to his lord.

Similarly, the use of the term 'lord' for God was another example of a feudal culture that found its way into the practices of the Church. Thus, the religious and the lay worlds of feudalism shared many customs and symbols.

- Q1. Mention the people who all were banned from becoming a priest? [1]
- Q2. What were the sources of income of the Church? [1]

Q3. Give two similarities between the feudalism and religions. [1]

Q4. What basic works were done by Serfs in feudal system. Mention two works. [1]

Q33. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

This woman's head was sculpted in white marble at Uruk before 3000 BCE. The eyes and eyebrows would probably have taken lapis lazuli (blue) and shell (white) and bitumen (black) inlays, respectively. There is a groove along the top of the head, perhaps for an ornament. This is a world-famous piece of sculpture, admired for the delicate modelling of the woman's mouth, chin and cheeks. And it was modelled in a hard stone that would have been imported from a distance.

Q1. Where was the woman's head sculpture discovered? What was it called? [1]

Q2. What were its unique characteristics? [1]

Q3. Why is it a world-famous sculpture? Which qualities of this sculpture made it so famous? [1]

Q4. The city of Uruk was located geographically in which part of the Mesopotamian civilization? [1]

SECTION E [Map Based] 5Marks

Q34. On the given Map, locate the following: [5]

1. A- A Gallic Country [1]

2. B- Home country of Marco polo [1]

3. C- A Fertile Land[1]

4. A Port in the Egypt opening in Mediterranean Sea [1]

5. A Place where Mongols brought total destruction after murder of their Prince [1]