



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
ANNUAL EXAMINATION
Class: XI

Subject: History
Date: 20-02-2023

M.M: 80
Time:3 hrs

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 33 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 20 are Objective types questions.
- (iii) Section B – Question no. 21 to 26 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
- (iv) Section C - Question no 27 to 29 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words
- (v) Section D – Question no.30 to 32 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- (vi) Section-E - Question no. 33 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

1. Genghis Khan divided his army into new military units which were required to serve under his _____. (1)
(A) Son in laws (B) Brothers (C) Sons (D) Followers
2. The crucification of Jesus Christ is celebrated with a festival called _____. (1)
(A) Good Friday (B) Easter (C) Christmas (D) Ascension Day
3. _____ exported large quantities of wheat to Rome. (1)
(A) Sicily (B) Gaul (C) Campania (D) Egypt
4. Match the following language group of Roman Empire (1)

<p>Column A</p> <p>(a) Aramaic</p> <p>(b) Celtic</p> <p>(C) Coptic</p> <p>(d) Punic</p>		<p>Column B</p> <p>(i) Spain</p> <p>(ii) Egypt</p> <p>(iii) North Africa</p> <p>(iv) Near East</p>
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- Options:

(A) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii	(B) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
(C) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i	(D) a-ii, b-iv, c-i d-iii
5. Read all the statements about Seal and choose the correct option. (1)
 - I. In India early stone seals were stamped
 - II. A seal could be rolled on the clay
 - III. Seal was the mark of a city dwellers role in public life

(A) I, II and III (B) I and III (C) I and II (D) III only
6. Identify Mesopotamian Ruler from the following information: (1)
 - I. Ruled the city of Uruk sometime after Enmerkar
 - II. A great hero who subdued people far and wide, he got a shock when his heroic friend died.

(A) Gilgamesh (B) Alexander (C) Sargon (D) Zimrilim

7. Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched (1)
- | A | B |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Andreas Vesalius | (i) Mona Lisa |
| (b) Michelangelo | (ii) 'Praying Hands' |
| (c) Leonardo Da Vinci | (iii) First to dissect the human body |
| (d) Durer | (iv) The Pieta |
| (A) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i | (B) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii |
| (C) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i | (D) a-ii, b-I, c-iv, d-iii |
8. 'Principate' was established by _____ (1)
- (A) Augustus (B) Constantine (C) Justinian (D) Tiberius
9. Four monks who moved from one place to another, preaching to the people and living on charity. These monks were known as _____. (1)
- (A) Manor (B) Serfs (C) Vassalage (D) Friars
10. By the early fifteenth century the term _____ was used for masters who taught grammar, poetry, rhetoric, history, and moral philosophy. (1)
- (A) literates (B) Authors (C) Humanists (D) Writers
11. Identify the dynasty which faced internal, social and political strife and increasing foreign pressure from China, Japan and the West. (1)
- (A) Josan Dynasty (B) Joman Dynasty (C) Joseon Dynasty (D) Yalt Dynasty
12. Another name of the river Huang He is _____. (1)
13. Identify the name of the person who wrote a pamphlet defending acquisition of wealth as a virtue. (1)
- (A) Francesco Barbaro (B) Niccolo Machiavelli
(C) Isabella d'Este (D) Thomas More
14. Ptolemy's Almagest a work on _____, written in Greek in 140CE and later translated in Arabic. (1)
- (A) Astronomy (B) Anatomy (C) Psychology (D) Sociology
15. Define the term 'Protestant Reformation'. (1)
16. Read statements about Knights and choose the correct option. (1)
- I. They were linked to the Lords.
II. A knight must not serve more than one Lord.
III. Knights spent time each day fencing and practicing tactics with dummies.
- (A) I, II and III (B) II and III (C) I and III (D) I only
17. In Japan the country was divided into over 250 domains under the rule of lords called _____. (1)
- (A) Dainyo (B) Daimyo (C) Shogun (D) Tokugawa
18. Identify the given image from the following options: (1)

(A) Mao's ship

(B) Andrew's ship

(C) Perry's ship

(D) Peryar's ship



19. What do you understand by the term Yasa? (1)
20. Identify and write the name of the following pictures. (2)



SECTION-B

21. Define the term 'New Monarch' with two examples. (3)
- OR
- Explain the territory of the Roman and Iranian empire.
22. State any three reasons behind the settlement of the Europeans in America during 19th Century. (3)
23. Name the languages spoken in Mesopotamia. (3)
24. State any three sources through which we came to know about Roman history. (3)
25. 'The army of Genghis Khan was a mixture of diverse people' Explain. (3)
26. Discuss about the exploitation of natives in Australia. (3)

OR

How did the exchange of goods between the European traders and the natives of North America prove beneficial to the Europeans?

SECTION-C

27. How did Mongols look at Genghis Khan from the perspective of world history? (8)
28. Discuss about the condition of third order in Europe. (8)

OR

How did technological changes affect agriculture during the 11th Century?

29. Illustrate the construction of temple and gradual increasing of activities of temples in Mesopotamia. (8)

SECTION-D

30. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions. (4)

The great palace of Mari was the residence of the royal family, the hub of administration, and a place of production, especially of precious metal ornaments. It was so famous in its time that a minor king came from north Syria just to see it, carrying with him a letter of introduction from a royal friend of the king of Mari, Zimrilim. Daily lists reveal those huge quantities of food were presented each day for the king's table: flour, bread, meat, fish, fruit, beer and wine. He probably ate in the company of many others, in or around courtyard, paved white. The palace had only one entrance, on the north. The large, open courtyards such were beautifully paved. The king would have received foreign dignitaries and his own people in, a room with wall paintings that would have awed the visitors. The palace was a sprawling structure, with rooms and covered an area of 2.4 hectares.

(30.1) **Assertion:** (A) Mari was amongst the biggest city of Mesopotamia.

Reasons: (B) It was the residence of the royal family, the hub of administration and a place of

production, especially of precious metal ornaments.

Codes:

- (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

(30.2) What can be inferred about the living standard of the king Zimrilim?

- (A) He followed simple lifestyle
- (B) He lived a lavish lifestyle
- (C) Attracted many kings of nearby region
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

(30.3) The audience hall of the king Zimrilim was _____.

- (A) Decorated with wall paintings
- (B) Used to host foreign delegates
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Very simple

(30.4) Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

I. The city of Mari was located on the bank of Euphrates and prospered on trade.

II. The kingdom of Mari was militarily strong.

- (A) Both I and II are correct
- (B) Only I is correct
- (C) Only II is correct
- (D) None of the above

31. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions. (4)

It is interesting to note that another writer, Washington Irving much younger than Wordsworth and who had actually met native people, described them quite differently. "The Indians I have had an opportunity to see in real life are quite different from those described in poetry... Taciturn they are, it is true, when in company with white men, whose goodwill they distrust and whose language they do not understand; but the white man is equally taciturn under like circumstances". When the Indians are among themselves, they are great mimics, and entertain themselves excessively at the expense of the whites, who have supposedly impressed them with profound respect for their grandeur and dignity. The white men (as I have witnessed) are prone to treat the poor Indians as little better than animals.

(31.1) Who wrote the excerpt and how did he describe a native?

(31.2) How did William Wordsworth view the natives differently?

(31.3) Write any two different names used in English to describe the native people of the new world.

32. Study this sketch of an English Ploughmen carefully and answer the following questions. (4)



(32.1) What can be referred from this sketch about the agricultural operation in Europe in 16th Century?

- (A) It was primitive in nature (B) It utilized modern technologies
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above

- (32.2) The houses in the background were _____.
(A) Manor of the nobility classes (B) Cathedral of the big monasteries
(C) Monasteries occupied by the bishops (D) Industries processing agricultural goods

- (32.3) The peasants and cultivators in medieval Europe _____.
(A) rendered military services at least 40 days a year
(B) had to set aside certain days of the week
(C) they were also indulged in unpaid labour services
(D) All the above

- (32.4) The cultivators were mainly divided into two classes namely free cultivators and _____.
(A) Serf (B) Knights (C) Vassalage (D) Both (A) and (B)

SECTION-E

33. On the outline given map of World, locate and label the following places. (5)
- (A) Karakoram
(B) Moscow
(C) Arabia
(D) Bay of Bengal
(E) Caspian Sea