



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA PERIODIC TEST-2

Class: XI

Subject: HISTORY

Date: 28/09/2022

M.M: 80

Time :3hrs

General Instructions:

- I. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D, E
- ii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 12 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- iv. Section-B: Question no. 13 to 15 are source base questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- iv. Section-C: Question no. 16 to 19 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- v. Section-D: Question no. 20 and 22 are long answer type questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.
- vi. Section-E: Question no. 23 to 25 are case base question, carrying 5 marks.
- vii. Section-F: Question no. 26 is map base question carrying 5 marks.

SECTION-A

1. Name one famous epic of Mesopotamians. (1)
(A) Gilgamesh (B) Nabopolassar (C) Wars of Babylon (D) Innana
2. Consider the following statements and choose the incorrect option. (1)
(1) In Mesopotamian society the joint family is the norm.
(2) Giving legal validity to land transfer.
(3) The father was the head of the family.
Options:
(A) Only 1 (B) Only 2 (C) Both 2 and 3 (D) Both 1 and 2
3. The three main players in the Roman empire are _____. (1)
(A) The emperor, common people, monks (B) The aristocracy, the army, common people
(C) The army, the emperor, monks (D) The aristocracy, the army, the emperor
4. Read the following information and mention the context in which the statement is connected. (1)
Tablets 'from around 1800 BCE had multiplication, division tables, square-root tables and tables of compound interest'.
5. Choose the incorrect statement. (1)
(A) The Roman state was an authoritarian regime.
(B) The Roman law had emerged by the fifth century
(C) The Roman law was actively used to protect civil rights.
(D) Emperors were not free to do whatever they liked.
- 6.. Correct and rewrite the following statement. (1)
The major difference between the Roman and Iranian Empire was that the Iranian Empire was much diverse than that of Roman.

7. 'The Mongols of central Asia who established a transcontinental empire under the leadership of Genghis Khan'. Write any two points about Mongols. (1)
8. Identify the name of the ruler from the information given below: (1)
 (A) He ascended to the throne in 1295.
 (B) He was the first Il-Khanid ruler to convert to Islam.
 (C) He ruled Iran till 1304.
 (D) He was a descendant of Genghis Khan's youngest son Tolui.
9. Name any two sources from where we can get information about Mongols. (1)
10. Genghis Khan had many children from different wives. Draw the family tree of Genghis Khan and his principal wife Borte. (1)

11. (2)



Identify and write the name of the structure shown above and write the purpose to build massive aqueducts during Roman empire.

12. Define the terms: (A) Yam, (B) Dressel 20, (C) Baj tax. (3)

SECTION-B

13. Identify the following image and answer the following questions: (3)



- (13.1) The amphorae depicted in this ship wreck was
 (A) Pottery container used for transport of goods in Roman empire.
 (B) Steel cylinders used by the mariners while navigation.
 (C) Weapon used by the Roman army.
 (D) None of the above.

(13.2) As per archaeologist findings, which of the following items was/ were mainly transported through this container.

- (A) Spanish Oil, wine, agricultural products. (B) Coal and iron ore
(C) Tobacco and cotton (D) Gold and Silver

(13.3) How these amphorae had been useful in deciphering the trade route followed in the Roman Empire?

- (A) They bear the stamp of the producer
(B) Clay content and construction helped to trace network of supply and demand
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of the above

14. Identify the following image and answer the following questions:

(3)



(14.1) The cuneiform sign written on this tablet was/were

- (A) Represented as syllables (B) Represented as consonant or vowel
(C) Had not been deciphered yet (D) All of the above

(14.2) The language used in these tablets were

- (A) Persian (B) Arabic (C) Sumerian (D) Sanskrit

(14.3) Which of the following is correct regarding Mesopotamian tablets?

- (A) The first Mesopotamian tablets were written around 3200 BCE
(B) It contained picture like signs and numbers
(C) All transactions were recorded in Mesopotamian tablets.
(D) All of the above

15. Identify the following image and answer the following questions:

(3)



(15.1) The great wall of China was built as series of fortification to save the peasant societies of Northern China from the raids of:

- (A) Nomadic herdsmen and other regimes (B) Military of the Roman empire
(C) Iqtadar of the Roman empire (D) None of the above

(15.2) Name the Mongol king who after defeating the Sung dynasty of the China became the protector of the peasants and the cities.

- (A) Genghis Khan (B) Ghazan Khan (C) Qubilai Khan (D) Borte

(15.3) Under the Mongol rule the agricultural produce and iron utensils from China were exchanged for:

- (A) Horses, furs and animals trapped in grassland (B) Textile and silk produce
(C) Wine and gold from Rome (D) None of the above

SECTION-C

16. Discuss some geographical diversities that existed in Iraq. (3)

OR

Rivers play a crucial role in the emergence of Mesopotamian Civilisation.

17. Briefly explain about the literary condition of the Pompeii. (3)

18. Discuss what struggles had Genghis Khan faced in his early life. (3)

OR

Explain about the courier system introduced by the Genghis Khan.

19. Discuss any three points regarding 'Senate' which was existed in Rome for centuries. (3)

SECTION-D

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

21. Discuss the main features of family life in the Roman society. (8)

OR

Write any three characteristic features of Augustus reign period. Describe briefly the role of army in the Roman empire.

22. Analyse the rules formulated by the Genghis Khan in the military administration. (8)

SECTION-E

23. Read the following excerpt and answer the questions: (1+2+2)= (5)

In India, early stone seals were stamped. In Mesopotamia until the end of the first millennium BCE, Cylindrical stone seals, pierced down the Centre, 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.

(22.1) Who carved the seals during Mesopotamian civilization?

(22.2) What do you see on each of the seals?

(22.3) What does the inscribed sign describe?

24. Read the following excerpt and answer the questions: (1+2+2)= (5)

'Soon afterwards the City Perfect, Lucius Pedanius Secundus, was murdered by one of his slaves. After the murder, ancient custom required that every slave residing under the same roof

must be executed. But a crowd gathered, eager to save so many innocent lives; and rioting began. The senate-house was besieged. Inside, there was feeling against excessive severity, but the majority opposed any change favouring execution prevailed. However, great crowds ready with stones and torches prevented the order from being carried out. Nero rebuked the population by edict, and lined with troops the whole route along which those condemned were taken for execution'

(24.1) Who murdered Lucius Pedanius Secundus?

(24.2) Explain the position of the slave in the society.

(24.3) Discuss the impact of slavery on the nature of society.

25. Read the following excerpt and answer the questions: (1+2+2)= (5)

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 16th 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'.

(25.1) Define the term 'yasa'.

(25.2) By whom and when was the capital city of Bukhara conquered?

(25.3) Write any two provisions that possess in the yasaq regarding administrative regulation.

SECTION-F

26. On the given map of World locate and label the following places which were under control of Mongol Empire. (5)

(A) Moscow

(B) Nishapur

(C) Karakorum

(D) Samarkand

(E) Mediterranean Sea