

# Pratap Public School, Karnal

Mid-Term Examination (2023)

Class - XI

Subject - History

Time : 3 Hours

M.M : 80

Name ..... Roll No. .... Section .....

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- This question paper comprises of four sections.
- Section A: Question numbers 1 to 18 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
- Section B: Question numbers 19 to 22 are Case Based/ Source Based carrying five marks each.
- Section C: Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 23 to 28) should not exceed 100 words each.
- Section D: Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 29 to 31) should not exceed 350 words each.

## SECTION A

- Q 1. An archaeological site, which was used for quarrying limestone, was:  
(a) Chesowanja, Kenya (b) Schoningen, Germany  
(c) Dolni Vestonice, Czech Republic (d) Neander Valley, Germany
- Q 2. Long forelimbs, Curved hand and foot bones, and mobile ankle joints helped \_\_\_\_\_ to live on trees.  
(a) Hominidae (b) Neanderthal  
(c) Hominoids (d) Australopithecus
- Q 3. The last Ice Age ended around:  
(a) 15,000 years ago (b) 14,000 years ago  
(c) 13,000 years ago (d) 12,000 years ago
- Q 4. In the 2000 BCE, the city that flourished as the royal capital of Mesopotamia was  
(a) Ur (b) Mari  
(c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan
- Q 5. Mesopotamian weapons were prominently made of-  
(a) bronze (b) copper  
(c) stone (d) iron
- Q 6. The Mesopotamian city, which was systematically excavated in the 1930s, was \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q 7. From where the best kind of wine came to Rome \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q 8. The Roman emperor who consolidated the rise of provincial upper classes so as to exclude the senators from military command was-  
(a) Augustus (b) Constantine  
(c) Gallienus (d) Tiberius
- Q 9. Roman ruler \_\_\_\_\_ was considered as the leading citizen only to show that he was not the absolute ruler.  
(a) Augustus (b) Constantine  
(c) Gallienus (d) Tiberius

- Q 10. The Roman Empire got the best kind of wine from the city of  
 (a) Byzaciuma (b) Campania  
 (c) Naples (d) Sicily
- Q 11. Saint Augustine was bishop of the North African city of-  
 (a) Annaba (b) Algeria  
 (c) Hippo (d) Numidia
- Q 12. Why were the Mongols defeated by the Egyptian army?  
 (a) Because Mongol rulers began to take more interest in China.  
 (b) Because the Mongol army was less equipped.  
 (c) Because Mongols were less developed.  
 (d) None of the above
- Q 13. Why Genghis Khan commanded to plunder and destroy Nishapur?  
 (a) Because a Mongol prince was killed.  
 (b) Because Nishapur refused to export agricultural produce.  
 (c) Because they were developing industries.  
 (d) None of the above
- Q 14. The Mongols imported \_\_\_\_\_ from China.  
 (a) Cotton (b) Crude Oil  
 (c) Coffee (d) Iron Utensils
- Q 15. The Mongols travelled with their herds to pasture lands and lived in tents called:  
 (a) Anda (b) Gers  
 (c) Noyan (d) Yasa
- Q 16. Monks who moved from one place to another, preaching to the people and living on charity. These monks were known as \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Manor (b) Friars  
 (c) Tithe (d) Serfs
- Q 17. What were Cathedral towns?  
 (a) Towns developed around plains (b) Towns developed around Churches  
 (c) Towns developed around industries (d) Towns developed around Capital
- Q 18. A guild was an association of-  
 (a) monks (b) farmers  
 (c) craft and industry (d) lords

#### SECTION B

- Q 19. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Discovery of Australopithecus, Olduvai Gorge, 17 July, 1975

The Olduvai Gorge was first 'discovered' in the early twentieth century by a German butterfly collector. However, Olduvai has come to be identified with Mary and Louis Leakey, who worked here for over 40 years. It was Mary Leakey who directed archaeological excavations at Olduvai and Laetoli and she made some of the most exciting discoveries. This is what Louis Leakey wrote about one of their most remarkable finds:

That morning I woke with a headache and a slight fever. Reluctantly, I agreed to spend the day in camp. With one of us out of commission, it was even more vital for the other to continue the work, for our precarious seven-week season was running out. So Mary departed for the diggings with Sally and Toots.

[a jeep-like vehicle], and I settled back to a restless day off. Sometime later-perhaps I dozed off-I heard the Land-Rover coming up fast to camp. I had a momentary vision of Mary stung by one of our hundreds of resident scorpions or bitten by a snake that had slipped past the dogs.

The Land-Rover rattled to a stop, and I heard Mary's voice calling over and over: "I've got him! I've got him! I've got him!" Still groggy from the headache, I couldn't make her out. "Got what? Are you hurt?" I asked. "Him, the man! Our man," Mary said. "The one we've been looking for 23 years. Come quick, I've found his teeth!"

- (i) Where were the fossils of Australopithecus discovered? Who discovered it?
- (ii) When did they (Australopithecus) originate and become extinct?
- (iii) Describe any three features of Australopithecus.

Q 20. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

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

- (i) Which type of material was used to make seals?
- (ii) What were the various types of seals?
- (iii) Who carved these seals? Write a few features of these seals (Mesopotamian seals).

Q 21. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

The late Roman bureaucracy, both the higher and middle echelons, was a comparatively affluent group because it drew the bulk of its salary in gold and invested much of this in buying up assets like land. There was of course also a great deal of corruption, especially in the judicial system and in the administration of military supplies. The extortion of the higher bureaucracy and the greed of the provincial governors were proverbial. But government intervened repeatedly to curb these forms of corruption – we only know about them in the first place because of the laws that tried to put an end to them, and because historians and other members of the intelligentsia denounced such practices.

This element of 'criticism' is a remarkable feature of the classical world. The Roman state was an authoritarian regime, in other words, dissent was rarely tolerated and government usually responded to protest with violence (especially in the cities of the East where people were often fearless in making fun of emperors). Yet a strong tradition of Roman law had emerged by the fourth century, and this acted as a brake on even the most fearsome emperors. Emperors were not free to do whatever they liked, and the law was actively used to protect civil rights. That is why in the later fourth century it was possible for powerful bishops like Ambrose to confront equally powerful emperors when they were excessively harsh or repressive in their handling of the civilian population

- (i) What was the main reason of corruption in administration of the Roman Empire?  
(ii) What was the role of the Roman government in handling corruption that was widespread among the higher bureaucracy and provincial governors?  
(iii) What do you know about law system of the Roman Empire?

Q 22. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

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'.

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

#### SECTION C

- Q 23. Discuss the traditional religious culture of Greek and Roman under the Roman empire.  
Q 24. Who were equities and what was their role in the Roman empire?  
Q 25. What was the political set-up in the nomadic empire? Discuss.  
Q 26. Why was there a conflict of interest between pastoralists and peasants? Would Genghis Khan express sentiments of this nature in a speech to his nomad commanders?  
Q 27. Describe some features of new agricultural technology?  
Q 28. Describe hundred years war between England and France.

#### SECTION D

- Q 29. Distinguish between Primitive land-use and the New Agriculture Technology.

OR

Do you think New towns and towns' people can be considered as a fourth-order in European Society? Explain.

- Q 30. Narrate how the Mesopotamians first to calculate time and mathematics were.

OR

Narrate the important characteristics of Mesopotamia civilization and explain how archaeologists could explain about the culture, society, and family traits of that period.

- Q 31. Write a description about the origin of human beings.

OR

What do you know about early man's tools and weapons made by them? Which techniques were used to make these tools?

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