

Lions School, Mirzapur
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATIONS 2021-22
TERM -1

Class-XI
Subject-History

Time: 3 hrs.
M.M- 80

General Instructions

Answer all the questions some questions have internal choice Marks are indicated against each question.

Question Number 1 to 20 (Part-A) are objective type questions carrying 1 mark should be one word or one sentence each.

Answer to questions carrying 3 Marks (Part-B Question 21 to 24) should not exceed 100 words each.

Answer to questions carrying 8 marks. (Part-C Question 25 to 27) should not exceed 350 words each.

Question numbers 28 to 30 (Part-D) are source based questions carrying 6 marks each.

Question number 31 (Part-E) is a map questions. Attach the map with the answer book. (6)

Part-A

Choose the correct option:

Q.1. What is the meaning of Mesopotamia?

- (a) Land between two bridges
- (b) Land between two rivers
- (c) Land between two poles
- (d) None of the above

Q. 2. Which was the first known language of Mesopotamia?

- (a) German. (b) Japanese
- (c) Urdu. (d) Sumerian

Q. 3. When did the excavation at Mesopotamia begin?

- (a) 1850. (b) 1804
- (c) 1840. (d) 1871

Q. 4. Which of these is a sources for the reconstruction of history of the Mesopotamians?

- (a) Mathematical texts
- (b) Archaeological remains
- (c) Water resources
- (d) None of these

Q. 5. Which of these was the oldest Mesopotamian town?

- (a) Ur. (b) Sumerian
- (c) urr. (d) Raur

True/false

State whether these statements are True or False:

Q. 6. Rome was a self-ruled country.

Q. 7. Equites refers to the most powerful and wealthiest group in Roman empire.

Q.8 Solidus was a pure gold coin of 5.4 g

Q. 9. Olive Oil was an important item of trade for Roman empire.

Q.10 Dome is an example of Arab architecture.

Fill in the blanks :

- Q.11 The Three Orders comprised of -----nobility and peasantry.
- Q.12 The -----had complete control over the Social orders of the society.
- Q.13 The -----could not leave the estate without the permission of their masters/lords.
- Q.14 The main occupation of central Islamic lands Was.....
- Q.15 Contributed to the commercial prosperity of the Region.

Answer in one words or one sentence.

- Que.16- A very small family consisting of husband, wife and their Children.....
- Que.17 - The land between two rivers. It is made of greek words 'Mesos' meaning middle and 'Potamos' meaning river.....
- Que.18 The worship of or belief in many Gods.....
- Que.19 The nomadic tribe of Arabia.....
- Que.20 The supreme authority of the church.....

Part B

Short answer type question

- Que-21 Write a short note on the Roman Catholics.
- Que-22 Describe the importance of Mecca.
- Que-23 What was the position of Pope in the Medieval Europe ?
- Que-24 Describe the geographical location of Mesopotamia.

OR

Describe the transport system in Mesopotamia

Part-C

Long answer type questions (And three).

- Que-25 Write an essay on the development of writing in Mesopotamia.
- Que-26 What do you know about the Arab tribe? Explain.
- Que-27 By the beginning of the 14th century, the economic expansion of Europe slowed down.What were the reasons Behind it?

OR

Comment on islamic literary and ittellectual life.

Part-D

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Que-28 A man of the southern marshes, Nabopolassar, released Babylonia from Assyrian domination in 625 BCE. His successors increased their territory and organised building projects at Babylon. From that time, even after the Achaemenids of Iran conquered Babylon in 539 BCE and until 331 BCE when Alexander conquered Babylon, Babylon was the premier city of the world, more than 850 hectares, with a triple wall, great palaces and temples, a ziggurat or stepped tower, and a processional way to the ritual centre. Its trading houses had widespread dealings and its mathematicians and astronomers made some new discoveries. Nabonidus was the last ruler independent Babylon. He writes that the god of Ur came to him in a dream and ordered him to appoint a priestess to take charge of the cult in that ancient town in the deep south. He writes: Because for a very long time the office of

High Priestess had been forgotten, her characteristic features nowhere indicated, I bethought myself day after day. Then, he says, he found the stele of a very early king whom we today date to about 1150 BCE and saw on that stele the carved image of the Priestess. He observed the clothing and the jewellery that was depicted. This is how he was able to dress his daughter for her consecration as Priestess. On another occasion, Nabonidus's men brought to him a broken statue inscribed with the name of Sargon, king of Akkad. (We know today that the latter ruled around 2370 BCE.) Nabonidus, and indeed many intellectuals, had heard of this great king of remote times. Nabonidus felt he had to repair the statue. 'Because of my reverence for the gods and respect for kingship, he writes, 'I summoned skilled craftsmen, and replaced the head.'

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- (i) Who was Nabopolassar?
- (ii) Who won Babylonia, the world-famous city of the time in 539.331 BCE?
- (iii) Which is correct about Nabopolassar:
 - (a) He was the last ruler of Babylon.
 - (b) He was a slave ruler.
 - (c) He repaired the statue of Sargon, the king of Akkad.

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Que-29

Soon afterwards the City Prefect, 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 (...) [The senators] 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.'

- (i) In whose reign did the incident occur? What does the passage reflect about the treatment of slaves?
- (ii) Why did the slave labour decline after the first century?
- (iii) Was Roman society a slave society. Give 2 points in support of your argument.

Read the passage carefully and answer the Questions that follow:

Que-30 From the ninth century, there were frequent localised wars in Europe. The amateur peasant soldiers were not sufficient, and good cavalry was needed. This led to the growing importance of a new section of people - the knights. They were linked to the lords, just as the latter were linked to the king. The lord gave the knight a piece of land (called 'fief') and promised to protect it. The fief could be inherited. It extended to anything between 1,000 and 2,000 acres or more, including a house for the knight and his family, a church and other establishments to house his dependants, besides a watermill and a wine-press. As in the feudal manor, the land of the fief was cultivated by peasants. In exchange, the knight paid his lord a regular fee and promised to fight for him in war. To keep up their skills, knights spent time each day fencing and practising tactics with dummies. A knight might serve more than one lord, but his foremost loyalty was to his own lord. In France, from the twelfth century, minstrels travelled from manor to manor, singing songs which told stories - partly historical, partly invented - about brave kings and knights. In an age when not too many people could read and manuscripts were few, these travelling bards were very popular. Many manors had a narrow balcony above the large hall where the people of the manor

gathered for meals. This was the minstrels' gallery, from where singers entertained nobles while they feasted.

- (i) Who has written these lines?
- (ii) To whom is the Knight referring?
- (iii) Who were the Knights. What were his duties?

PART- E

Que-31.1 On an outline political map of world mark the following -

- (1) New York
- (2) Kyoto
- (3) Japan

Que32.2 On an outline map of world mark any three oceans.