

LIONS SCHOOL, MIRZAPUR  
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION - 2020-21

Class-XI

Time: 3 hrs.

Subject-History

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 that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

Part-A

1 x 20=20

Choose the correct options.

Q1. Which of these was the oldest Mesopotamian town ?

- (a) Ur                      (b) Sumeria.                      (c) Urr                      (d) Raur

Q 2. 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 3. When did the excavation at Mesopotamia begin?

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

Q 4. The meaning of the term Monolith?

- (a) A large block of stone                      (b) A religious book  
(c) An inscription                      (d) None of these.

Q 5. What name was given to the followers of Islam ?

- (a) Prophet                      (b) Muslims  
(c) Islam men                      (d) Mohammad Write true/false.

Q 6. Dome of the Rock was built by Abd al Malik (      )

Q 7. Rome was a self-ruled country (      )

Q 8. Dome is an example of Arab architecture. (      )

Q 9. Olive oil was an important item of trade for Roman empire (      )

Q 10. Solidus was a pure gold coin of 5.4g. (      )

Fill in the blanks.

- Q 11. Expansion of ..... was a cause of urbanisation in Mesopotamia.`  
Q 12. The most common crop grown by Mesopotamians was.....  
Q 13 ..... were the slaves that had been freed by their masters.  
Q 14. The Late Antiquity refers to the period of ..... to ..... centuries.  
Q 15. Christianity was declared as official religion by Emperor.....

Answer in one words or one sentence.

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

Part-B

3 x 4= 12

Short answer type questions.

- Q 21 Why Mesopotamia is considered important by Europeans ? give reasons.?  
Q 22 What do you know about Arab tribe ? write in short.  
Q 23 Define the territorial position of the Roman empire ?  
Q 24 What was the position of Pope in the medieval Europe ?

Part-C

8 x 3=24

Long answer type questions.

- Q 25 What do you know about Augustus Explain ?  
Q 26 What do you know about uruk ?  
Q 27 What do you know about the main teachings of Islam ?

Part-D

6 x 3=18

- Q 28 Read the passage and answer the following.

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.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions.

- (i). Who carved the seals during Mesopotamian civilization?
- (ii). What do you see on each of the seals?
- (iii) What does the inscribed sign describe?

Q 29 Read the passage and answer the following.

Each of the great houses of Rome contained within itself everything which a medium-sized city could hold, a hippodrome, fora, temples, fountains and different kinds of baths Many of the Roman households received an income of four thousand pounds of gold per year from their properties, not including grain, wine and other produce which, if sold, would have amounted to one-third of the income in gold. The income of the households at Rome of the second class was one thousand or fifteen hundred pounds of gold.'

Read the above passage and answer the following questions.

- (i) Why do you think households received income in gold ?
- (ii) Describe the social structure of the Late antiquity ?
- (iii) Give three features of the Late Roman aristocracy ?

Q 30 Read the passage and answer the following.

The use of the Quran as a source material for the history of early Islam has posed some problems. The first is that it is scripture, a text vested with religious authority. theologians generally believed that as the speech of God (Kalam Allah) it has to be understood literally but rationalists among them gave wider interpretations to the Quran. In 833, the Abbasid caliph A-Mamun imposed the view (in a trial of faith or mihna) that the Quran is God's creation rather than his speech. The second problem is that the Quran very often speaks in metaphor and unlike the old testament (tawrat), it does not narrate events but only refers to them. Medieval Islamic scholars thus had to make sense of many verses with the help of Hadith. Many Hadith were written to help the reading of the Quran."

Read the above passage and answer the following questions.

- (i) What problems arise in using The Quran as a source material for the history of early Islam? Mention two problems.
- (ii) Why were the Hadiths written?
- (iii) Who was Al-Mamun and what view did he impose?

#### Part-E

Q 31

6

31.1 On an outline map of world show the following

1-Mecca 2-Kyoto 3-New York

31.2 On an outline map of world mark any three oceans.