

APEEJAY SCHOOL, SHEIKH SARAI
FIRST TERMINAL EXAMINATION, 2019-20

SS-50

CLASS-XI

HISTORY

Time allowed : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 80

General Instructions :

1. *Answer all the questions. Marks are written against each question.*
2. *Answer to question no. 1 to 20 carrying 1 mark each in one word/one sentence. (PART-A)*
3. *Answer to question no. 21 to 23 carrying 3 marks each should not exceed 80 words. (PART-B)*
4. *Answer to question no. 24 to 26 carrying 5 marks each. These are passage based questions. (PART-C)*
5. *Answer to question no. 27 to 30 carrying 8 marks each should not exceed 250 words. (PART-D)*
6. *Question no. 31 is a map based question carrying 4 marks. (PART-E)*

PART-A

1. Mention the timeline in which the Rigveda was composed. (1)
2. Name the family of hominids. (1)
3. What is the meaning of the term 'homo' ? (1)
4. Who are primates ? (1)
5. Name the discipline that studies human culture and evolutionary aspects of human biology. (1)
6. Who wrote the book on the origin of species ? (1)
7. Who was known as the goddess of war and love in the Mesopotamian civilization? (1)
8. Who was the last king of Assyria ? (1)
9. Name the Southern Region of Mesopotamia named after the famous city of that period. (1)
10. Who was Julius Caesar ? (1)
11. Name the main language of the Roman Empire. (1)
12. What is a Frankincense ? (1)
13. What is a conscripted army ? (1)
14. In which century Emperor constantine became a christian ? (1)

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15. Name the tribe Prophet Muhammad belonged to. (1)
16. In which year the Abbasids Revolution took place ? (1)
17. In which city Kaba is situated. (1)
18. Who built the Dome of Rock ? (1)
19. What was the real name of Genghis Khan ? (1)
20. Which community was referred as barbarians in the Central Asian history ? (1)

PART-B

21. How did the institution of caliphate come into existence ? (3)

OR

Who were the sufis ? Write about their beliefs and ideas.

22. Give examples, to prove the Roman Empire faced a lot of strain in the third century. (3)
23. What is the legacy of Mesopotamia to the world ? (3)

PART-C

24. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

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 to Muslim piety by his master and included the surprising comment : 'this was according to the *yasa* of Genghis Khan'.

- (i) Who were assembled at the festival ground ? (1)
 - (ii) Who was Abdullah Khan and who was his chronicler ? (2)
 - (iii) Describe the significance of *yasa* for the Mongols. (2)
25. Read the passage given below and attempt the questions :

In the central Islamic lands, written works were widely circulated after the introduction of paper. Paper (made from linen) came from China, where the manufacturing process was a closely guarded secret. In 751, the Muslim governor of Samarqand took 20,000 Chinese invaders as prisoners, some of whom were good at making paper. For the next 100 years, Samarqand paper remained an important export item. Since Islam prohibited monopolies, paper began to be manufactured in the rest of the Islamic world. By the middle of the tenth century, it had more or less replaced papyrus, the writing material made from the inner stem of a plant that grew freely in the Nile valley. Demand for paper increased, and Abd al-Latif,

a doctor from Baghdad (see his depiction of the ideal student on p. 98) and a resident of Egypt between 1193 and 1207, reported how Egyptian peasants robbed graves to obtain mummy wrappings made of linen to sell to paper factories.

Paper also facilitated the writing of commercial and personal documents of all kinds. In 1896, a huge collection of medieval Jewish documents was discovered in a sealed room (Geniza, pronounced *ghaniza*) of the Ben Ezra synagogue in Fustat. The documents had been preserved thanks to the Jewish practice of not destroying any piece of writing that contained the name of God. The Geniza was found to contain over a quarter of a million manuscripts and fragments dating back as far as the mid-eighth century. Most of the material dated from the tenth to the thirteenth centuries, that is, from the Fatimid, Ayyubid and early Mamluk periods. These included personal letters between merchants, family and friends, contracts, promises of dowry, sale documents, laundry lists, and other trivia. Most of the documents were written in Judaeo-Arabic, a version of Arabic written in Hebrew characters that was commonly used by Jewish communities throughout the medieval Mediterranean. The Geniza documents provide rich insights into personal and economic experiences as also into Mediterranean and Islamic culture. The documents also suggest that the business skills and commercial techniques of merchants of the medieval Islamic world were more advanced than those of their European counterparts. Goitein wrote a multi-volume history of the Mediterranean from Geniza records, and Amitav Ghosh was inspired by a Geniza letter to tell the story of an Indian slave in his book, *In an Antique Land*.

- (i) What was the impact of the introduction of paper in the central Islamic lands ? (1)
 - (ii) Which country is associated with the invention of paper ? (1)
 - (iii) Give one reasons for the spread of paper manufacturing in the Islamic lands. (1)
 - (iv) How did use of paper help to spread the knowledge in the Islamic lands.? (2)
26. Read the passage and answer the following questions :

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 [two of their dogs] in the Land-Rover [a jeep-like vehicle] and I settled back to a restless day off.

Some time 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) Name the person who directed the archaeological excavation at Olduvai Gorge ? (1)
- (ii) How did the Louis Leakey describe the day of discovery. (3)
- (iii) Who found the teeth of Australopithecus ? (1)
27. Describe the main characteristics of the city of Ur. (8)
- Or
- Describe the main geographical features of Mesopotamia.
28. What do you understand by 'The Abbasids Revolution'? Throw light on the decline of the Ummayed dynasty and emergence of the Abbarid dynasty. (8)
29. Who was Genghis Khan ? How did he become the Great Khan of the Mongols? (8)
- Or
- Describe the political activities of Mongols after Genghis Khan.
30. Elaborate the important features of the early phase of the Roman Empire. (8)
31. (a) On the given political outline of Europe locate and label the following : (1×4=4)
- (i) Boxgrove (ii) Lascaux
- (b) On the same map identify countries marked as (A) and (B).
- (A) A cave painting site in Spain.
- (B) A country where heidelbergensis's fossils were found.



Roll No.	
Name	
Class & Section	

APEEJAY COMMON ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2019-20

HISTORY (027)

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hrs.

Class – XI

Maximum Marks : 80

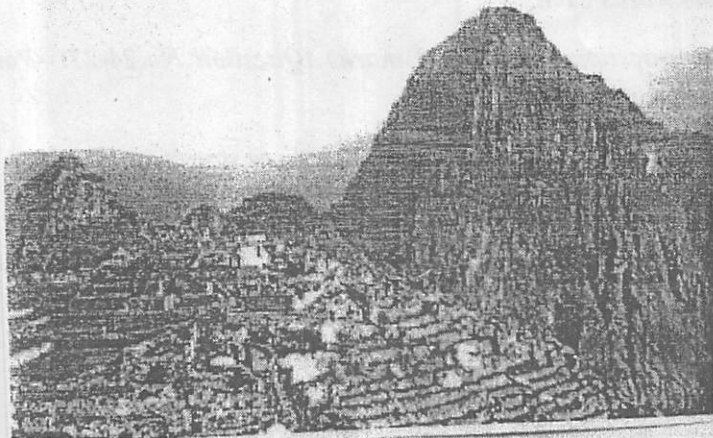
General Instructions :

- (i) **Answer to Question No.1-20 : (Part A) should be answered briefly. Each question carry 1 mark each.**
- (ii) **Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question No.21-23: -Part B) should not exceed 100 words each.**
- (iii) **Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question No.24-27: -Part C) should not exceed 350 words each.**
- (iii) **Question No.28-30: -Part D are based on three sources.**
- (v) **Attach the map with the answer script (Question No. 31-Part E)**

PART-A

1. Define Species. (1)
2. The book of Genesis is part of : (1)
 - (a) New Testament
 - (b) The Quran
 - (c) The Hadith
 - (d) Old Testament
3. Match the following with their writers : (1)
 - (a) Ptolemy
 - (i) Canterbury Tales
 - (b) Johannes Kepler
 - (ii) Hard Times
 - (c) Geoffrey Chaucer
 - (iii) Almagest
 - (d) Charles Dickens
 - (iv) Cosmographical Mystery
4. Name the inventor of Power loom. (1)

5. Who were Anabaptists? (1)
6. Consider the following in correct chronological order of Columbus's discovery of America :
 (a) Island of Gunahani (b) Kiskeya Island
 (c) South America (d) Island of Cubanascan
- The correct order is:
 (i) a, b, c, d (ii) a, c, d, b
 (iii) a, d, b, c (iv) d, a, b, c (1)
7. The Mesopotamian script is known as script. (1)
8. Study the following picture and answer the following : (1)



Name the hill top and the civilization residing in the picture above.

9. The earliest stone tool maker was : (1)
 (a) Homo erectus (b) Homo Sapiens
 (c) Australopithecus (d) Homo Habilis
10. What were referred by the natives in the Old World as "invisible bullets"? (1)
11. The Japanese philosopher Nishitani Keiji defined "....." as the unity of three streams of western thought: The Renaissance, the Protestant Reformation and the rise of natural sciences. (1)
12. What was Jefferson's dream? (1)

13. Which machine was devised to be used by the child workers? (1)
14. Who were Friars? (1)
15. What does the word Genghiz Khan mean? (1)
- (a) The unstoppable (b) The despicable ruler
- (c) The universal ruler (d) The world seizer
16. Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched? (1)
- (a) Capitulaciones -Portugal (b) Vikings- Spain
- (c) Tupinamba- Peru (d) Chinampas- Mexico
17. (A) Assertion : A conscripted army is one in which soldiers are forcibly recruited (1)
- (R) Reason : The Roman Empire had a conscripted Army
- (a) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R is true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true
18. The term "terra nullius "was referred for : (1)
- (a) Canada (b) Brazil
- (c) China (d) Australia
19. Name the author of Shahnama. (1)
20. The greatest legacy of Mesopotamia to the world is its scholarly tradition of time reckoning and (1)

PART-B

21. "The fourth century witnessed significant changes in the Roman empire." Give arguments to support your answer. (3)
22. "Early man could have obtained food in a number of ways." Elucidate. (3)

OR

"Historians have debated about the human evolution for decades." Justify the replacement model of human origin with reference to the archaeological evidences.

23. "The Europeans changed the landscape of America during the nineteenth century." Analyse the reasons for European settlement in America. (3)

OR

State the three changes witnessed during the late sixteenth century which laid the pattern of future development in Japan .

PART-C

24. "Physiographic division of Mesopotamia supported the process of urbanisation." Give arguments in support of your answer. (8)

OR

Explain the causes for the growth of Mari as a leading urban centre of Mesopotamia.

25. "Industrial revolution was a time of severe hardship for the different sections of society of Britain." Enlist the problems faced by them. (8)

OR

Who was Mao Zedong? What were the reforms and ideas of Mao Zedong and the communist party of China that helped in successfully liberating China?

26. "For Mongols, Genghis Khan was the greatest leader of all time." Evaluate the statement in context of political and military achievements of Genghis Khan. (8)
27. Analyse the transformation brought by Renaissance on the life of the people in the contemporary European society. (8)

PART-D

28. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions :

"The man of wealth and pride

Takes up a space that many poor supplied;

Space for his lake, his park's extended bounds,

Space for his horses, equipage, and hounds;
The robe that wraps his limbs in silken sloth
Has robbed the neighbouring fields of half their growth."

-Oliver Goldsmith(1728-74),The Deserted Village

- (a) Who were referred as "the man of wealth and pride"? (1)
- (b) Why neighbouring fields were taken away? (2)
- (c) Write any two effects of the Enclosure movement. (2)

29. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions :

'Because of the inadequacy which we often felt on feast days, for the narrowness of the place forced the women to run towards the altar upon the heads of the men with much anguish and noisy confusion, [we decided] to enlarge and amplify the noble church...

We also caused to be painted, by the exquisite hands of many masters from different regions, a splendid variety of new windows... Because these windows are very valuable on account of their wonderful execution and the profuse expenditure of painted glass and sapphire glass, we appointed an official master craftsman for their protection, and also a goldsmith...who would receive their allowances, namely, coins from the altar and flour from the common storehouse of the brethren, and who would never neglect their duty, to look after these [works of art].'

—Abbot Suger (1081-1151) about the Abbey of St Denis, near Paris.

- (a) Why do you think stained glasses were used in cathedrals? (1)
- (b) Who were contributing for the construction of monasteries or cathedrals? (1)
- (c) How were Cathedrals designed? (3)

30. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions :

"A group of religious-minded people in medieval Islam, known as Sufis, sought a deeper and more personal knowledge of God through asceticism (rahbaniya) and mysticism. The more society gave itself up to material pursuits and pleasures, the more the Sufis sought to renounce the world (zuhd) and rely on God alone (tawakkul). In the eighth and ninth centuries, ascetic inclinations were elevated to the higher stage of mysticism (tasawwuf) by the ideas of pantheism and love. Pantheism is the idea of oneness of God and His creation which implies that the human soul must be united with its Maker."

- (a) What is Pantheism? (1)
- (b) How Sufi saints were different from rest of the society? (2)
- (c) What values can we learn from Sufi ideology? (2)

PART-E

31. On the given political outline map of the world, locate the following : (4)

- A. The heart of the Roman Empire
- B. Aztec Empire

On the same map, identify and name the place on the given space :

- C. New Capital of Emperor Constantine
- D. The first country to experience modern industrialisation