

Udaya Public School, Ayodhya
Final Examination 2020-21
Class - XI [History]

M.M.80

Time: 3 hrs

General Instructions:

Read the below instructions very carefully and follow them strictly.

- (i) Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of six sections.
- (ii) Section A: Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (Attempt any 15).
- (iii) Section B: Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case-Based/Source-Based having Multiple Choice questions carrying 3 marks each. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question.
- (iv) Section C: Answer to questions 20 to 23 carrying 3 marks each should not exceed 100 words each.
- (v) Section D: Answer to questions 24 to 26 carrying 8 marks each should not exceed 350 words each.
- (vi) Section E: Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
- (vii) Section F: Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

SECTION-A

[15 marks]

Attempt any 15 questions.

[1 mark each]

1. Who is regarded as the father of Humanism in the world History.
2. Which one of these was not a famous city of Roman Empire?
(a) Carthage (b) Alexandria
(c) Antioch (d) Macedonia
3. Who was famous ruler of "Mauri"?
4. Given below are two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) & the other is Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : From the eleventh century, the personal bonds that had been the basis of feudalism were weakening.
Reason (R) : Economic transactions were becoming more and more money based.
(i) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is correct explanation of (A)
(ii) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of A
(iii) (A) is correct but (R) is not
(iv) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct.
5. Identify the Incorrect Statements and Correct it;
(a) Around 612, Muhammad declared himself to be the messenger of God.
(b) He commended to preach that Allah alone should be worshiped
(c) He was to found a community of believers bound by a common set of political belief.
6. Correct the following statement and re-write it.
The industrial revolution was a time of important changes in the way that nobility and peasants worked.

OR

- The Meiji Constitution was based on a universal franchise and created a diet.
7. Which of these factors were responsible for the decline of Roman Civilization.
(a) Slaves Revolts (b) Mounting military and bureaucratic costs
(c) Spread of Christianity (d) All of these

Options :

- (A) a and c (B) only b
(C) b and c (D) only d

8. State whether the statement is true or false:

Cotton weavers destroyed power looms as they found their jobs threatened by new machines.

9. Identify the thinker who wrote this:

India was a country that was destroyed by a non-country that is the East India Company

- (a) Miyake Setsurei (b) Liang Qichao
(c) Ueki Emori (d) Fukuzawa Yukichi

10. Why were the canals built in the 18th century?

- (a) To beautify the cities (b) To transport coal to cities
(c) To use the excess money available (d) all of the above

11. Identify the main features of structure of Mesopotamian towns:

- (i) Irregular shapes of house plots (ii) Narrow winding streets
(iii) Ventilation through windows (iv) Inefficient drainage system

Options :

- (A) i, ii, iii (B) ii, iii, iv
(C) i, ii, iv (D) All of these

12. Fill up in the blanks

A Muslim writer, was regarded as a man of wisdom in the Italian world.

OR

The first Railway line connected the cities of and

13. State whether true or false

Jizya was a tax imposed on the Muslims.

14. Match the following:

List A

- (i) Restoration of Meiji
(ii) Meiji Constitution enacted
(iii) Japan and China War
(iv) The Pacific War

List B

- (a) 1889
(b) 1941-45
(c) 1868
(d) 1894-95

Options

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| | i | ii | iii | iv |
| (A) | a | b | c | d |
| (B) | c | d | a | b |
| (C) | b | a | c | d |
| (D) | c | a | d | b |

15. Identify the Picture



16. Identify the incorrect statement

- (a) Roman Empire was established by Augustus Caesar (27 BC - 14 CE)
(b) Augustus reformed the laws of the city
(c) Augustus Caesar was an absolute ruler
(d) He established the "Principate"

SECTION-B**[9 marks]****[3 marks each]**

17. Read the following extract carefully and answer ANY THREE of the following questions by choosing the correct option: 1 + 1 + 1

Mesopotamians valued city life in which people of many communities and cultures live side by side. After cities were destroyed in war they recorded them in poetry.

The most ignorant reminder to us of the pride Mesopotamians took in their City come at the end of Gilgamesh Epic, which was written on twelve tablets. Gilgamesh is said to have ruled the city of Uruk sometime after Enmerkar. A great hero who subdued people far and wide, he got a shock when his heroic friend died. He then set out to find the secret of immortality, crossing the water that surrounds the world. After a heroic attempt Gilgamesh failed and returned to Uruk. There he consoled himself by walking along the city wall, back and forth. He admired the foundation made of fired bricks that he had put into place. It is on the city wall of Uruk that the long tail of heroism and endeavour fizzles out. Gilgamesh does not say that even he would die his sons would outlive him, as a tribal hero would have done. He takes consolation in the city that his people had built.

- (A) How did Mesopotamians recall their cities?

- (i) They recall them in their painting.
- (ii) They recall them in their songs.
- (iii) They recall them in their poetry.
- (iv) They recall them in their stories.

- (B) Who wrote the Gilgamesh Epic?

- (i) Enmerkar
- (ii) Gilgamesh
- (iii) A great hero
- (iv) An unknown poet.

- (C) Choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): He set out to find the secret of immortality.

Reason (R): He takes consolation in the city that his people had built.

- (i) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (ii) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (iii) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (iv) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

- (D) Consider the following statement:

- (a) While moving narratives can be transmitted orally.
- (b) Science require written text that generation of scholar can read and build upon.

Options;

- (i) Both (a) and (b) are correct
- (ii) Only (b) is correct.

18. Read the following extract carefully and answer ANY THREE of the following questions by choosing the correct option: 1 + 1 + 1

The Hijri era was established during caliphate of Umar with the first year falling 622 CE.

A date in the Hijri calendar is followed by the letters AH.

The Hijri year is a lunar year of 354 days, 12 months (Muharram to Dhul Hijjah) of 29 or 30 days. Each day begins at Sunset and each month with the sighting of Crescent moon. The Hijri year is about 11 days shorter than the Solar year. Therefore, none of the Islamic religious festivals, including the Ramazan fast, Id and Hajj, corresponds in any way to seasons. There is no easy way to match in the Hijri calendar with the dates in the Gregorian calendar. One can calculate the rough equivalents between the Islamic (H) and Gregorian Christian (C) years with the following formulae;

$$(H \times 32/33) + 622 = C$$

$$(C - 622) \times 33/32 = H$$

- (A) When was Hijri era established?

- (i) It was established during caliphate of Umayyad in 661 - 750.
- (ii) It was established during caliphate of Uthman.
- (iii) It was established during caliphate Abbasids dynasty.
- (iv) It was established during caliphate of Umar in 622 CE.

- (B) What do you know about Hijri year?

- (i) The Hijri year is a leap year of 366 days

(ii) The Hijri year is a lunar year of 354 days, 12 months of 29 or 30 days.

(iii) The Hijri year has 330 days.

(iv) None of these.

(C) What is the difference between Hijri year and Solar year?

(i) The Hijri year is about 11 days shorter than the Solar year, which consist of 365 days.

(ii) The Hijri is about 11 days longer than the Solar year.

(iii) The Hijri year is equal to the Solar year.

(iv) None of these.

(D) How can we calculate the rough equivalents between the Islamic and Gregorian Christian years?

It can be calculated by following formulae:

(a) $(H \times 32/33) + 622 = C$

$(C - 622) \times 33/ 32 = H$

(b) $(H \times 32/33) + 622 = C$

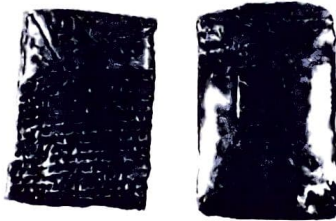
$(C - 622) \times 33/ 34 = H$

Options:

(i) (a) is correct and (b) is incorrect

(ii) Both (a) and (b) are correct.

19. Study this picture of Clay Tablet used by Mesopotamians carefully and answer ANY THREE of the following questions by choosing the correct option: 1 + 1 + 1



(A) Mesopotamians wrote on tablets of clays.

(i) The above statement is True.

(ii) The statement is partially True.

(iii) The above statement is False.

(iv) None of these.

(B) The Clay tablet depicts picture of;

(i) A Poetry written by Mesopotamians.

(ii) A mathematical exercise with triangles and lines.

(iii) A science experiment.

(iv) A secret document with codes.

(C) Mesopotamia is widely known due to;

(i) Records of Literature and Poetry

(ii) Availability of sources including clay tablets in abundance.

(iii) Availability of records in English.

(iv) All of above.

(D) The letters and signs depicted in the above pictures are known as cuneiform and the language used was Sumerians;

(i) The above statement is True.

(ii) The statement is partially True.

(iii) The above statement is False.

(iv) None of these.

SECTION-C

[12 marks]

In this part all questions are compulsory

20. Name the first four Caliphas. Explain their role in the expansion of Islamic territories. 3

21. Discuss the factors which are responsible for the emergence of Working class. 3

22. Differentiate between the Roman and the Iranian Empire? 3

23. What story of the flood mentioned in the Bible, had a similarity in Mesopotamian tradition? 3

SECTION-D

[24 marks]

In this part all questions are compulsory

24. Discuss in detail the Impact on Indigenous People. 8

OR

What was the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution? What was its result?

25. Compare the effects of the coming of the railways in different countries in the world. 8

OR

Why did Renaissance appear in Italy first? What changes did it bring about in the contemporary life of the people?

26. What was the function of medieval monasteries? 8

OR

How did long term change in population levels affect economy and society in Europe?

SECTION-E

[15 marks]

In this part all questions are compulsory

[5 marks each]

27. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Republic was the name for a regime in which the reality of power lay with the Senate, a body dominated by a small group of wealthy families who formed the 'nobility'. In practice, the Republic represented the government of the nobility, exercised through the body called the Senate. The Republic lasted from 509 BC to 27 BC, when it was overthrown by Octavian, the adopted son and heir of Julius Caesar, who later changed his name to Augustus. Membership of the Senate was for life and wealth and office-holding counted for more than birth.

- (i) What is a Republic? 2
(ii) Republic lasted for how long and how did it come to an end. 2
(iii) What was the term for a Senate? 1

28. Read the source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In towns, instead of services, people paid tax to the lords who owned the land on which the town stood. Towns offered the prospect of paid work and freedom from the lord's control, for young people from peasant families.

'Town Air makes free' was a popular saying. Many serfs craving to be free ran away and hid in towns.

If a serf could stay for one year and one day without his lord discovering him, he would become a free man. Many people in towns were free peasants or escaped serfs who provided unskilled labour. Shopkeepers and merchants were numerous. Later, there was a need for individuals with specialised skills, like bankers and lawyers. The bigger towns had populations of about 30,000. They could be said to have formed a 'fourth' order.

The basis of economic organisation was the guild. Each craft or industry was organised into a guild, an association which controlled the quality of the product, its price and its sale. The 'guild-hall' was a feature of every town; it was a building for ceremonial functions, and where the heads of all the guilds met formally. Guards patrolled the town walls and musicians were called to play at feasts and in civic processions, and innkeepers looked after travellers.

- (i) What was 'guildhall'? 2
(ii) What was the population of the big towns? 1
(iii) Why were guilds important? 2

29. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Description of the Sydney Area in 1790

Aboriginal production had been dramatically disturbed by the British presence. The arrival of a thousand hungry mouths, followed by hundreds more, put unprecedented pressure on local food resources

So, what would the Darug people have thought of all this? To them such large-scale destruction of sacred places and strange, violent behaviour towards their land was inexplicable. The newcomers seemed to knock down trees without any reason, for they were not making canoes, gathering bush honey or catching animals. Stones were moved and stacked together, clay dug up, shaped and cooked, holes were made in the ground, large unwieldy structures built. At first, they may have equated the clearing with the creation of a sacred ceremonial ground... Perhaps they thought a huge ritual gathering was to be held, dangerous business from which they should steer well clear. There is no doubt the Daruks subsequently avoided the settlement, for the only way to bring them back, was by an official kidnapping.

- (I) What was the only way to bring the Daruks back? 1
- (II) What values are reflected in this chapter? 2
- (iii) What was the initial view of the natives? 2

SECTION-F

[5 marks]

MAP WORK

- 30. (i) On the given map of Britain, mark the centres of cotton textiles. 1
 - (a) Lancashire 1
 - (b) Glasgow

- (ii) Identify the three important centres of iron and coal and name them. 3

