

ANNUAL EXAM 2022-23
Class XI History

Time 3 hrs

MM- 80

General Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 is Short Answer Type Question, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words
4. Section C – Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words
5. Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
6. Section E – Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the
7. Identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been Provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section - A

Answer the following

1x21=21

- 1 The officers of Mari town would go abroad, inspect the cargo and levy a charge of about _____ the value of the good .
A. 10% B. 20% C. 30% D. 15%
2. The word cuneiform is derived from which language?
A. Latin B. Greek C. Aramaic D. Hebrew
- 3 Why were Samurais known as 'Privileged Idlers'?
A. Samurais were privileged people. C. Samurais were idle people.
B. Samurais were not being used during those times. D. All the above.
- 4 The earliest inhabitants of North America came from Asia on a land-bridge across _____.
A. Sierra Nevada mountains B. Mississippi river
C. Bering Straits D. Rocky Mountains
5. Assertion – The term aborigines was used for Torres Strait Islanders.
Reason – They belonged to a different race from that of Australia.
A. A is true and R is the correct explanation of A
B. A is true but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. Both A and R are false
D. A is false but R is True

6. Thomas Jefferson, third President of the USA, and a contemporary of Wordsworth, spoke of the natives in words that would lead to a public outcry today: 'This unfortunate race which we have been taking so much pains to civilize... have justified extermination. Which unfortunate race is mentioned here?
- A. The Angels B. Natives C. Goths D. Vandals
7. A house of a noble was called as a?
- A. Manor B. Palace C. Both A and B are correct D. None of the above.
8. The land given by the lords to the knights is called?
- A. Fief B. Taciturn C. Cief D. None of the above
9. Assertion- Germany and England were often at war because of disputes over territory.
Reason – the Duke of Normandy, crossed the English Channel with an army and defeated the Saxon king of England.
- A. A is true but R is wrong. C. Both A and R is true and R is the correct reason for A
B. A and R is wrong D. Both are true, but R is not the correct reason for A
10. Assertion: Church controlled lives of people in medieval Europe.
Reason- People were God fearing people.
- A. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct reason for A
B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
C. A is true, R is false
D. R is true, A is false
11. Match the columns, choose the correct option
- | A | B |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. James Cook | (i) People of native European decent |
| 2. Daruks. | (ii) Australian Tribe |
| 3. Cherokee | (iii) Hawaii Islands |
| 4. Metis | (iv) Reservations |
- A. 1(ii) 2 (iii) 3 (i) 4 (iv)
B. 1 (ii) 2 (iv) 3 (i) 4 (iii)
C. 1 (iii) 2 (i) 3 (ii) 4 (iv)
D. 1 (iii) 2 (ii) 3 (iv) 4 (i)
12. Identify the **wrong** statement/s.
- (1) Nobles were known for Sale of Indulgence certificate
(2) Martin Luther began the Protestant movement.
(3) Johannes Kepler is known for his 'Cosmographical Mystery '
(4) Erasmus was author of 'In Praise of Folly'
- A) Only 1 is wrong.
B) 1 and 3 are wrong.
C) 2 and 3 are wrong.
D) All the above statements are wrong.

13. Assertion: Caspian Sea was the heart of the Roman Empire.

Reason: Rome dominated the Caspian Sea and all the regions around that sea in both directions, north as well as south.

- A) Assertion is true and the reason is false.
- B) Assertion is false and reason is true.
- C) Both assertion and reason are true.
- D) Both assertion and reason are false.

14. Assertion A: Law was an important subject in the earliest Universities.

Reason R: The term 'Humanities' was used for the first by Cicero.

- A. Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation for A.
- B. Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation for A.
- C. A is correct and R is incorrect.
- D. R is correct and A is incorrect.

15. The Emperor Trajan's Dream – A Conquest of India?

'Then, after a winter (115/16) in Antioch marked by a great earthquake, in 116 Trajan marched down the Euphrates to Ctesiphon, the capital, and then to the head of the Persian Gulf. There, Cassius Dio describes him looking longingly at a merchant-ship setting off for India, and wishing that he were as young as Alexander.

Cassius Dio was a/an

- A. Merchant
- B. Historian
- C. Explorer
- D. Army official

Choose one correct option.

16. What is the name of the Parthian capital?

- A. Antioch
- B. Capranica
- C. Ctesiphon
- D. Syria

17. The demand for Chinese goods such as tea, silk and porcelain created a serious balance-of-trade problem. Western goods did not find a market in China, so payment had to be in silver.

The East India Company found a new option – opium, which grew in India. They sold the opium in China and gave the silver that they earned to company agents in Canton in return for letters of credit. The Company used the silver to buy tea, silk and porcelain to sell in Britain.

This was the 'triangular trade' between Britain, India and China.

Which year did the first opium war take place?

- A. a)1839-42
- B. b)1836-44
- C. c)1829-32
- D. d)1844-52

18. How did the British pay China during trade?

- A. Gold
- B. Currency
- C. Silver.
- D. None of the above.

19. Assertion: Natives slaughtered hundreds of beavers for fur.

Reason R: Natives were forced by Europeans to do so.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. Both A and R is false

20. Arrange the following in their order of occurrence.

- A. Winds of change in Australia.
- B. America discovered by Columbus.
- C. Industrial revolution in England.
- D. American Gold Rush.

- | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|
| A. A | C | B | D |
| B. B | C | A | D |
| C. A | C | D | B |
| D. B | C | D | A |

21. Find the odd one out:

- A. Alaska – Canada
- B. New South Wales – Australia
- C. Appalachian mountains – Mexico
- D. Thirteen Colonies –France

Section - B

Answer the following

3x6=18

- 22. How did Diocletian bring a halt to 3rd century crisis in Europe?
- 23. What is the significance of Gladiator shows in Roman history?
- 24. On what basis did Peter Burke of England reject the sharp difference between medieval period and Renaissance period?
- 25. Mention the three principles of Sun-Yet-Sen .
- 26. What was the role of Arabs in growth of science and philosophy in Europe?
- 27. Why President Thomas Jefferson wished the extermination of natives ?

Section - C

Answer the following passage based questions

8x3=24

28. a) Describe the features of Feudalism in Europe.

OR

b) '14th century crisis led to peasants' unrest'. Elucidate.

29. a) Describe the salient features of early Mongol livelihood and society.

OR

b) Despite the incredible achievements of Mongols, there is much to be known about them. Analyse the statement.

30. a) Analyse the changes brought by Meiji Government in Japan.

OR

b) 'Chiang-Kai-shek played an important role in history of China'. Elucidate.

Section - D

Answer the following passage based questions

4x3=12

31. The Palace at Mari of King Zimrilim (1810-1760 BCE). The great palace of Mari was the residence of the royal family, the hub of administration, and a place of production, especially of precious metal ornaments. It was so famous in its time that a minor king came from north Syria just to see it, carrying with him a letter of introduction from a royal friend of the king of Mari, Zimrilim. Daily lists reveal that huge quantities of food were presented each day for the king's table: flour, bread, meat, fish, fruit, beer and wine. He probably ate in the company of many others. The palace had the only entrance, on the north. The large, open courtyards such as 131 were beautifully paved. The king would have received foreign dignitaries and his own people in 132, a room with wall paintings that would have awed the visitors. The palace was a sprawling structure, with 260 rooms and covered an area of 2.4 hectares.

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|---|---|
| 31.1) Why did the minor king visit the palace? | 1 |
| 31.2) Which activities were performed in the palace? | 1 |
| 31.3) What does the above description speak about the status of Zimrilim? | 2 |

32. Ghazan Khan's Speech

Ghazan Khan (1295-1304) was the first Il-Khanid ruler to convert to Islam. He gave the following speech to the Mongol-Turkish nomad commanders, a speech that was probably drafted by his Persian wazir Rashiduddin and included in the minister's letters: 'I am not on the side of the Persian peasantry. If there is a purpose in pillaging them all, there is no one with more power to do this than I. Let us rob them together. But if you wish to be certain of collecting grain and food for your tables in the future, I must be harsh with you. You must be taught reason. If you insult the peasantry, take their oxen and seed and trample their crops into the ground, what will you do in the future? ... The obedient peasantry must be distinguished from the peasantry who are rebels ... '

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|--|---|
| 32.1) Who said, "I am not on the side of Persian peasantry?" | 1 |
| 32.2) Ghazan Khan was from which dynasty? | 1 |
| 32.3) How will you distinguish between obedient peasantry and Rebel peasantry? | 2 |

33. Niccolo of Machiavelli wrote about human nature in 15 th chapter of his book, The Prince (1513). So, leaving aside imaginary things, and referring only to those which truly exist, I say are that whenever men are discussed (and especially princes, who are more exposed to view), they are noted for various qualities which earn them either praise or condemnation. Some, for example, are held to be generous, and others miserly. Some are held to be benefactors, others are called grasping; some cruel, some compassionate; one man faithless, another faithful; one man effeminate and cowardly, another fierce and courageous; one man courteous, another proud; one man lascivious, another pure; one guileless, another crafty; one stubborn, another flexible; one grave, another frivolous; one religious, another sceptical; and so forth.

Machiavelli believed that 'all men are bad and ever ready to display their vicious nature partly because of the fact that human desires are insatiable'. The most powerful motive Machiavelli saw as the incentive for every human action is self-interest.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (33.1) Which is the most powerful motive for every action? | 1 |
| (33.2) Why did Machiavelli call all men bad? | 1 |
| (33.3). How is the nature of human expressed here? | 2 |

Section – E

34. Name and locate the places marked in the given map.

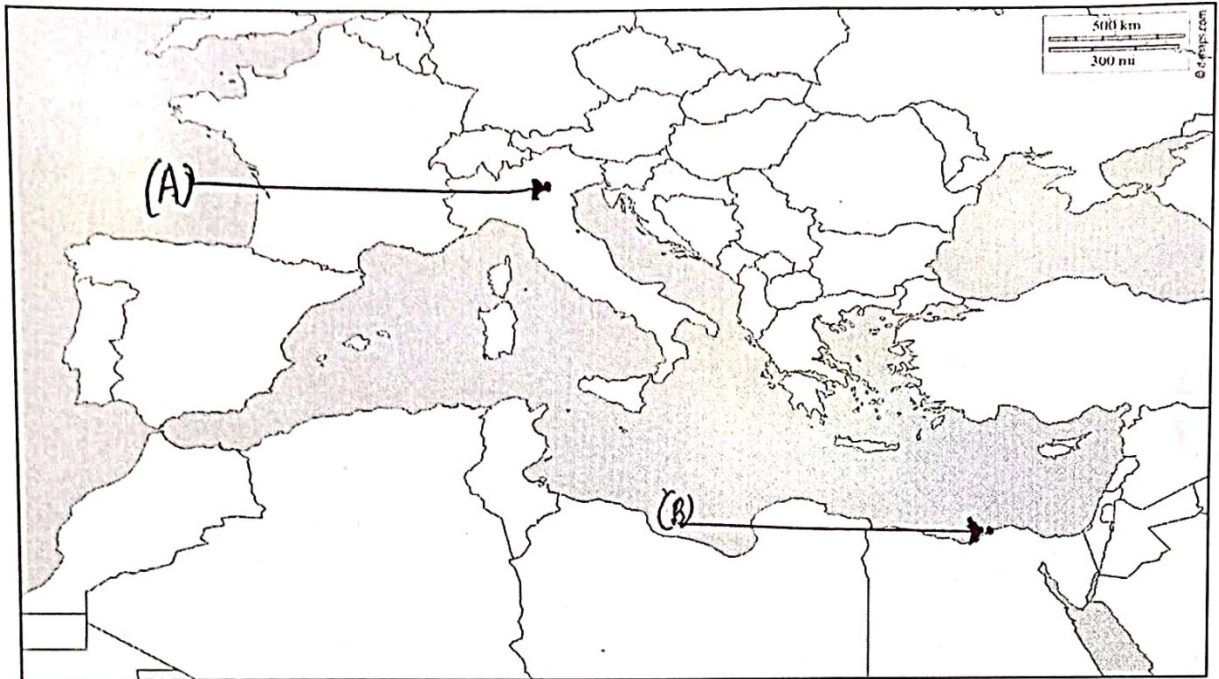
1x5=5

- A. One of the earliest Universities in Europe
- B. A port in Egypt

Mark and name the given places in the space provided.

- C. Spain
- D. Capital of Eastern Roman Empire
- E. Capital of Italy

Name _____ Class _____



Name _____ Class _____

