



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
TERM-1 EXAMINATION, 2026-27

HISTORY (027)

CLASS: XI

DATE: 31/08/2026

NAME:

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 80

ROLL NO: -----

General Instructions:

Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.

Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.

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

Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each

Section-E - Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

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 have to be attempted.

SECTION-A 1X21=21

Q1. Question: Match the events in Column A with the correct developments in Column B:

Column A (Period/Year) Column B (Historical Development)

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (i) 1st Century CE | (a) Akkadian and Cuneiform scripts remain in use |
| (ii) 2370 BCE | (b) Sargon, King of Akkad |
| (iii) 3000 BCE | (c) Uruk developed into a huge city |
| (iv) 7000–6000 BCE | (d) Beginning of agriculture |

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (i)–(b), (ii)–(c), (iii)–(d), (iv)–(a)
(b) (i)–(a), (ii)–(b), (iii)–(c), (iv)–(d)
(c) (i)–(c), (ii)–(d), (iii)–(a), (iv)–(b)
(d) (i)–(d), (ii)–(a), (iii)–(b), (iv)–(c)

Q2. With which person the first event of Sumerian trade is associated?

- (a) The ancient ruler of Uruk City, Enmerkar.
(b) The ancient ruler of Lebanon City, Enmerkar.
(c) The ancient ruler of Nile City, Enmerkar.
(d) The ancient ruler of Aral City, Enmerkar.

Q3. The King who released Babylonia from Assyrian domination in 625 BCE was

- (a) Alexander. (b) Nabonidus.
(c) Nabopolassar. (d) Sargon.

Q4. The Mesopotamian ruler who became the king of Akkad, in 2370 BCE, was

- (a) Enmerkar (b) Gilgamesh
(c) Hammurabi (d) Sargon

Q5. The technological landmark witnessed by the urban economy of the city of Uruk was

- (a) Bronze tools
- (b) Construction of brick columns
- (c) Potter's wheel
- (d) Oil pressing technique

Q6. Saint Augustine was bishop of the North African city of

- (a) Annaba
- (b) Algeria
- (c) Hippo
- (d) Numidia

Q7. In Roman urban life, the entertainment shows called spectacular happened for at least

- (a) 150 days
- (b) 160 days
- (c) 167 days
- (d) 176 days

Q8. Christianity became the state religion of Roman Empire in the

- (a) 1st century CE.
- (b) 2nd century CE.
- (c) 3rd century CE.
- (d) 4th century CE.

Q9. Question: Match the terms in Column A with their correct meanings in Column B:

Column A (Term) Column B (Meaning)

- (i) Antioch (a) One of the urban centres
- (ii) Annals (b) Contemporary history
- (iii) Near East (c) Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Arabia
- (iv) Papyrus (d) A reed-like plant used for paper manufacture

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (i)–(a), (ii)–(b), (iii)–(c), (iv)–(d)
- (b) (i)–(b), (ii)–(c), (iii)–(d), (iv)–(a)
- (c) (i)–(c), (ii)–(d), (iii)–(a), (iv)–(b)
- (d) (i)–(d), (ii)–(a), (iii)–(b), (iv)–(c)

Q10. Roman ruler _____ was considered as the leading citizen only to show that he was not the absolute ruler.

- (a) Augustus
- (b) Constantine
- (c) Gallienus
- (d) Tiberius

Q11. **Assertion (A):** The Mongol empire successfully maintained quick communication across vast distances using the Yam.

Reason (R): It was a swift courier system fueled by fresh relay mounts to send imperial orders.

- (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): A is false, but R is true

Q12. Through the 1180s and 1190s, Temujin (Genghis Khan) remained an ally of

- (a) Boghurchu
- (b) Jamuqa
- (c) Kereyits
- (d) Ong Khan

Q13. Why were the Mongols defeated by the Egyptian army?

- (a) Because Mongol rulers began to take more interest in China
- (b) Because the Mongol army was less equipped
- (c) Because Mongols were less developed
- (d) None of the above

Q14. Why Genghis Khan commanded to plunder and destroy Nishapur.

- (a) Because a Mongol prince was killed

- (b) Because Nishapur refused to export agricultural produce
- (c) Because they were developing industries
- (d) None of the above

Q15. The Mongols imported _____ from China.

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Crude Oil
- (c) Coffee
- (d) Iron Utensils

Q16. Monks who moved from one place to another, preaching to the people and living on charity. These monks were known as _____

- (a) Manor
- (b) Friars
- (c) Tithe
- (d) Serfs

Q17. The famous book Feudal Society, which dealt with the French society, was written by:

- (a) James Cunnigham
- (b) Alexander Cunnigham
- (c) James Bloch
- (d) Marc Bloch

Q18. The land granted by the lord to the knights was called:

- (a) Fief
- (b) Feud
- (c) Seigneur
- (d) Manor

Q19. Change in land use pattern was seen with form of

- (a) Two field system
- (b) Three field system
- (c) Jhoom system
- (d) Transhumance system

Q20. **Assertion (A):** Post-Roman Europe centered on land control, with power shifting to local lords.

Reason (R): The collapse of central authority led to constant conflict, making local resource gathering essential.

- (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): A is false, but R is true

Q21. **Assertion (A):** Knights appeared in Europe from the 9th century onwards.

Reason (R): The need for specialized, mounted soldiers grew as warfare became more localized and complex.

- (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): A is false, but R is true

SECTION-B 3X6=18

Q22. Why Mesopotamia is considered important by Europeans? Give reasons.

Q23. "In spite of natural fertility, agriculture was subject to hazards." Why?

Q24. Define the territorial position of the Roman Empire.

Q25. What is meant by "Late Antiquity," and why was this term used?

Q26. Discuss the rules and regulations of the Yasa as evolved by Genghis Khan.

Q27. Explain Feudalism.

OR

Write a few restrictions that were imposed on the serfs.

SECTION-C 8X3=24

Q28. Discuss the basic features of Roman society and economy that make it appear quite modern.

OR

Explain the system of administration governed by politicians of senatorial rank in Rome.

Q29. Write a detailed note on the Mongols and describe the important features of their social life.

OR

Discuss the causes of the success of Genghis Khan.

Q30. Describe the First Order of medieval European society. Explain the position, powers, functions, and privileges of the clergy.

OR

“Why did Europe’s economic progress slow down by the early 14th century”? Give reasons?

SECTION-D 4X3=12

Q31. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

In Benedictine monasteries, there was a manuscript with 73 chapters of rules which were followed by monks for many centuries. Here are some of the rules they had to follow:

Chapter – 6 : Permission to speak should rarely be granted to monks.

Chapter – 7 : Humility means obedience.

Chapter – 33: No monk should own private property.

Chapter – 47: Idleness is the enemy of the soul, so friars and sisters should be occupied at certain times in manual labour, and at fixed hours in sacred reading. Chapter-48: The monastery should be laid out in such a way that all necessities be found within its bounds: water, mill, garden, workshops.

Questions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What does humility’ mean? | 1 |
| 2. What does chapter 47 say? | 2 |
| 3. What sort of values are reflected in this chapter? | 1 |

Q32. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

A major difference between the two superpowers and their respective empires was that the Roman Empire was culturally much more diverse than that of Iran. The Parthians and later the Sasanians, the dynasties that ruled Iran in this period, ruled over a population that was largely Iranian. The Roman Empire, by contrast, was a mosaic of territories and cultures that were chiefly bound together by a common system of government. Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purposes of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used, indeed the only languages.

The upper classes of the east spoke and wrote in Greek, those of the west in Latin, and the boundary between these broad language areas ran somewhere across the middle of the Mediterranean, between the African provinces of Tripolitania (which was Latin speaking) and Cyrenaica (Greek-speaking). All those who lived in the empire were subjects of a single ruler, the emperor, regardless of where they lived and what language they spoke.

Questions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) How would you differentiate the Roman Empire from Iran? | 1 |
| (ii) Name two dynasties who ruled over Iran during this period. | 1 |
| (iii) Which empire was bound together by a common system of government and why? | 2 |

Q33. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

In India, early stone seals were stamped. In Mesopotamia until the end of the first millennium BCE, cylindrical stone seals, pierced down the center, 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.

Questions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Which type of material was used to make seals? | 1 |
| (ii) What were the various types of seals? | 1 |
| (iii) Who carved these seals? Write a few features of these seals (Mesopotamian seals). | 2 |

SECTION-E 5X1=5

Q34. On the given physical map of the Roman Empire, locate and label the following using appropriate symbols:

- i. Alexandria
- ii. Fayyum
- iii. Constantinople
- iv. Naples
- v. Campania

*****ALL THE BEST*****

Name:

Grade:

