



**BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION**  
**SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS**  
**SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**  
**MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25**



**CLASS: XI**  
**DATE:16/09/2024**

**HISTORY (027)**  
**Answer Key**

**DURATION: 3 hrs.**  
**MAX. MARKS: 80**

**SECTION-A**

- Q1. With which person, the first event of Sumerian trade is associated? 1  
(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  
Ans- (a) The ancient ruler of Uruk City, Enmerkar
- Q2. Inanna was the Goddess of 1  
(a) The Moon (b) Love and War  
(c) Wind (d) Fire  
Ans- (b) Love and War
- Q3. The earliest temples in Southern Mesopotamia were built-in 1  
(a) C.4000 BCE (b) C.5000 BCE  
(c) C.6000 BCE (d) C.7000 BCE  
Ans- (b) C.5000 BCE
- Q4. Mesopotamian weapons were made up of metal (\_\_\_\_\_). 1  
(a) Bronze (b) Iron  
(c) Copper (d) Iron  
Ans- (a) Bronze
- Q5. Two statements are given below. One is a Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). 1  
Assertion (A): Southern Mesopotamian Civilisation was established in a desert area.  
Reason (R): The agricultural activities in Southern Mesopotamia was very less.  
Choose the correct option:  
(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is correct but R is wrong.  
(d) R is correct but A is wrong.  
Ans. (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- Q6. Saint Augustine was bishop of the North African city of 1  
(a) Annaba (b) Algeria  
(c) Hippo (d) Numidia  
Ans- (c) Hippo
- Q7. The emperor who made Christianity the official religion in the Roman Empire was 1  
(a) Alexander (b) Augustus  
(c) Constantine (d) Nero  
Ans- (c) Constantine
- Q8. Which of the following regions was NOT part of the Roman Empire? 1  
(a) Gaul (modern-day France)  
(b) Hispania (modern-day Spain)  
(c) Britannia (modern-day United Kingdom)  
(d) Germania (modern-day Germany)  
Ans-(d) Germania (modern-day Germany)

- Q9. The nomadic people from the Asian steppe who invaded and contributed to the fall of the Roman Empire were the: 1
- (a) Vandals (b) Huns  
(c) Visigoths (d) Moors
- Ans- (b) Huns
- Q10. Two statements are given below. One is a Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). 1
- Assertion (A): Like the Iranians, the Romans also had a conscripted army.  
Reason (R): Romans had a paid professional army where soldiers had to put in a minimum of 25 years of service.
- Choose the correct option:
- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is correct but R is wrong.  
(d) R is correct but A is wrong.
- Ans. (d) R is correct but A is wrong
- Q11. What was the primary mode of subsistence for the nomadic empires? 1
- (a) Agriculture (b) Trading  
(c) Hunting and Gathering (d) Fishing
- Ans- c) Hunting and Gathering
- Q12. The army of Genghis Khan was organised into 1
- (a) Clan (b) Decimal units  
(c) Kinship hierarchy (d) Tribal groups
- Ans- (b) decimal units
- Q13. The famous Mongol military leader, who was the founder of the Yuan Dynasty in China and the grandson of Genghis Khan, was: 1
- (a) Tamerlane (b) Timur  
(c) Qubilai Khan (d) Hulegu
- Ans- c) Qubilai Khan
- Q14. The nomadic empires were known for their tolerance towards: 1
- a) Religious diversity  
b) Technological advancements  
c) Centralized governance  
d) Female rulers
- Ans- a) Religious diversity
- Q15. What was known as the 'yam'? 1
- (a) Courier system (b) Army system  
(c) Cavalry system (d) Administration system
- Ans- (a) Courier system
- Q16. The Three Orders in medieval Europe were categorized into which three main groups? 1
- a) Clergy, Nobility, Peasants  
b) Priests, Kings, Merchants  
c) Monks, Knights, Serfs  
d) Serfs, Merchants, Monarchs
- Ans- a) Clergy, Nobility, Peasants
- Q17. The political system in medieval Europe, based on reciprocal relationships between lords and vassals, is known as: 1
- (a) Democracy (b) Capitalism  
(c) Feudalism (d) Socialism
- Ans- c) Feudalism
- Q18. Which of the following best describes the social status of the Nobility in medieval Europe? 1
- a) They were the religious leaders and scholars of the society.  
b) They were the wealthy merchants engaged in trade and commerce.

c) They were the peasants who worked on the land owned by the Clergy and Nobility.

d) They were the hereditary land-owning class with privileges and power.

Ans- d) They were the hereditary land-owning class with privileges and power

Q19. The famous book Feudal Society, which dealt with the French society, was written by: 1

(a) James Cunnigham

(b) Alexander Cunnigham

(c) James Bloch

(d) Marc Bloch

Ans- (d) Marc Bloch

Q20. What were Cathedral towns? 1

(a) Towns developed around plains

(b) Towns developed around Churches

(c) Towns developed around industries

(d) Towns developed around Capital

Ans- (b) Towns developed around Churches

Q21. Two statements are given below. One is a Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). 1

Assertion: The medieval period was called the Dark Era.

Reason: The medieval era was plagued with the rule of feudalism.

Choose the correct option:

(a) Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation for the assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

Ans- The correct option is (a)

### **SECTION-B**

Q22. Describe the features of early feudal society in France. 3

Features of early feudal society:

(i) The lord enjoyed special status. His order was supreme. Nobody could deny his order.

(ii) It was based on the lord peasants' relationship. The peasants offered labour in the service of the service of their lord.

(iii) Early society was divided into three orders. These order were the priests, nobles and the peasants. In reality the nobility played a very dominating role in the society.

**OR**

What was the function of medieval monasteries?

The function of the medieval monasteries were:

(i) The monasteries inspired the people to donate.

(ii) They also inspired the people to serve the sick.

(iii) They encourage to develop art and architecture.

(iv) The people living in monasteries inspired the people to lead a simple life.

Q23. Name the new institutions that came into being once city life had begun, which would have depended on the initiative of the king? 3

Once the city life began, several new institutions came into being. Some of the most prominent institutions can be grouped as:

1) Social institutions - Nuclear families and marriage

2) Political institutions - Administrative machinery, army and messaging system

3) Economic institutions - Trade and tax

4) Cultural institutions - Temples, schools and tablet writing

Q24. Why would the early temple have been much like a house? 3

The people of Mesopotamia considered the almighty God the owner and protector of the cities, agricultural lands, fisheries and herds.

The gods had the power to both protect and destroy the resources of the people.

Such beliefs infused the feelings of respect and fear in the people for their protector.

Thus, the people made every effort to keep their gods satisfied and happy.

Building temples just like houses was also a way of providing all the necessary comfort to the God and his family.

Q25. What were the main features of the city of Mari? 3

After 2000 BCE the royal capital of Mari flourished.

Agriculture and animal rearing were carried out close to each other in this region.

Mari is a good example of an urban centre prospering on trade.

It is located between the south and the mineral rich uplands of Turkey, Syria and Lebanon; a prime position for trade.

Boats carrying various items of trade would stop at Mari on their way to the southern cities.

Q26. If you had lived in the Roman Empire, where would you rather have lived – in the towns or in the countryside? Explain why. 3

Ans. If I had lived in the Roman Empire then I would have lived in towns because of the following reasons:

(a) As famines were common, so there would be no scarcity of food items in town.

(b) Better facilities were available in towns as compared to the countryside even during famines.

(c) Towns were hub for art, music and culture with various learning activities.

(d) Better employment facilities were available in towns.

Q27. Discuss the rules and regulations of the Yasa as evolved by Genghis Khan. 3

Answer: i. People should believe in one God, because He gives us life and death, riches and poverty.

ii. All religions are equal. They must be respected.

iii. Do not indulge into adultery. People doing so will be given death penalty.

iv. Do not tell a lie.

v. Always respect the aged and the poor and not deceive anyone.

### SECTION-C

Q28. Who were the three main players in the political history of the Roman Empire? How did the Roman Emperor manage to govern such a vast territory? 8

Ans- The emperor, the aristocracy and the army were the three main players in the political history of the Roman Empire. The Roman Emperor managed to govern a vast and diverse empire by:

a. Organising all the territories of the empire except Italy into provinces.

b. By organising an administrative infrastructure for the provinces.

c. Spread of Roman Citizenship to the people of these regions.

d. The urban centres which lined the shores of the Mediterranean government taxed the provincial countryside which generated much of the wealth.

d. Through garrison towns, urban centres, and colonies of Roman settlers.

e. The unification of the entire Mediterranean and establishment of peace, gave a boost to long distance trade.

f. Augustus developed, a non-senatorial imperial bureaucracy for collection of taxes and raising an army.

g. Thus, through limiting the power of the senate, exercising of absolute rule, support of the army and new elites in the provinces, Roman Emperors were able to control the vast and diverse territories of the Roman Empire.

### **OR**

Q. Suppose the emperor Trajan had actually managed to conquer India and the Romans had held on to the country for several centuries. In what ways do you think India might be different today?

Ans. If the Romans had held on to India for several centuries, India might be different today in the following ways:

(a) Ancient Roman law would have helped Indian Law.

(b) Indian agriculture would have been benefitted.

(c) There might be aristocracy prevailing in India in the place of democracy

(d) Instead of being secular nation, Christianity might have been the state religion.

- (e) Indian women would have been given right to property and easy divorce much earlier.
- (f) There might be different patterns and change in the art, literature and architecture of the country.
- (g) Indians might worship the Roman gods and goddesses such as Jupiter, Juno, etc., along with The Indian gods and goddesses.

Q29. What factors contributed to Genghis Khan's success? Explain.

8

Ans: Prior to his death, Genghis Khan had established a vast empire within a short span of 20 years. Some of the main causes of his success are listed below:

- i. He was a born commander and distinctively fortunate to get success, wherever he went.
- ii. He also established a large disciplined army. It was not easy to face such a huge army.
- iii. His spies used to collect every bit of information about the opponent's army and gave it to him.
- iv. He knew the importance of psychological warfare and used to unleash the region of terror.
- v. He used to make people dread his forces, so that the people could surrender without waging a war against him.
- vi. The Mongol soldiers were experts in horse riding and archery.
- vii. Genghis Khan usually launched his expedition during the winter season.
- viii. Because during this season rivers used to freeze and make it easier to cross them.

**OR**

Q. Describe in your own words the conquest of northern China by Genghis Khan.

Ans: i. During the tenure of Genghis Khan, China was divided into three realms.

ii. These realms were North-West region, North China and South China.

iii. Each realm was governed by different ruling dynasties.

iv. His campaign against China was the result of a long drawn-out process.

v. It was then under the influence of Chin dynasty. The Chin ruler gave him a stiff competition.

vi. Genghis Khan instigated the people of the South Manchuria against Chin ruler.

vii. This resulted in weakening of the position of Chin ruler.

viii. This victory of Genghis Khan encouraged his soldiers to a great extent.

Q30. What were the key factors that led to the crisis of the fourteenth century, and how did they impact societies of the time?

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Ans- i. By the early fourteenth century, Europe's economic expansion slowed down.

ii. In 13th century the warm summers of the previous years had given way to bitterly cold summers.

iii. Seasons for growing crops were reduced by a month.

iv. Storms and oceanic flooding destroyed many farmlands that reduced the income in taxes for govt.

v. Population growth caused shortage of resources and the immediate result was famine.

vi. Trade was hit by a severe shortage of metal money because of the short fall in the output of silver mines in Austria and Serbia.

vii. The ships came with rats carrying the deadly bubonic plague infection (Black death).

viii. This catastrophe, combined with the economic crisis, caused immense social disorder.

ix. Serious imbalances were created between agriculture and manufacture.

**OR**

Q. Discuss the political changes which occurred during 15th and 16th centuries in Europe.

Ans: The political changes that occurred during 15th and 16th centuries were as follows:

i. European kings strengthened their military as well as financial power during 15th and 16th centuries. They created powerful new states.

ii. They initiated the process of organizing standing armies, permanent bureaucracy and national taxation.

iii. Rulers dispensed with the system of feudal levies for their armies and introduced professionally trained infantry.

iv. The social changes started to take place in the 12th and 13th centuries after the triumph of monarchies.

v. The dissolution of the feudal system of lordship vassalage, and the slow rate of economic growth had given the first opportunity to kings to increase their control over their subjects.

- vi. With the increase in taxes, the treasury of monarchs filled. They had enough revenues to support larger armies.
- vii. The king was now the centre of an elaborate courtier society and a network of patron-client relationships.
- viii. All monarchies, whether weak or powerful, needed the cooperation of those who could command authority.
- ix. The lords were given permanent position in the administrative service. Now they started dominating the political scene.

### SECTION-D

Q31. 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:

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

Ans- (31.1) Seals were made of stones. It is evident from the fact that until the end of the first millennium BCE, cylindrical stone seals were prevalent in society.

(31.2) There were two types of seals. These were:

Stamp seals, cylindrical seals

(31.3) These seals were carved by skilled craftsmen.

Features:

Artistically the carving of the seals was of excellent quality.

Engraving on these seals depict the scene of everyday life.

Q32. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Genghis Khan was born sometime around 1162 near the Onon river in the north of present-day Mongolia. Named Temujin, he was the son of Yesugei, the chieftain of the Kiyat, a group of families related to the Borjigid clan. His father was murdered at an early age and his mother, Oelun- eke, raised Temujin, his brothers and step-brothers in great hardship. The following decade was full of reversals – Temujin was captured and enslaved and soon after his wife, Borte, was kidnapped, and he had to fight to recover her. During these years of hardship he also managed to make important friends. The young Boghurchu was his first ally and remained a trusted friend; Jamuqa, his blood brother(anda), was another. Temujin also restored old alliances with the ruler of the Kereyits, Tughril/Ong Khan, his father's old blood-brother.

- (32.1) What was the original name of the Genghis Khan? 1

Ans. (a) Temujin

- (32.2) Mention the hardships faced by Genghis Khan. 1

Ans- Temujin was captured and enslaved and soon after his wife, Borte, was kidnapped, and he had to fight to recover her.

- (32.3) Who was Tughril Khan? 1

Ans- Tughril Khan was old blood-brother of Genghis Khan's father.

- (32.4) What was the Kiyat? 1

Ans. The Kiyat was a group of families related to the Borjigid clan.

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

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.

(33.1)Who was appointed for the protection of windows? 1

Ans- An official master craftsman was appointed for the protection of windows.

(33.2)How the windows were precious? 2

Ans- Windows were precious on account of their wonderful execution and the profuse expenditure of painted glass and sapphire glass.

(33.3)Who would receive their allowances, namely coins? 1

Ans- A goldsmith would receive their allowances.

### SECTION-E

Q34. On the given map of the Roman Empire, mark and locate the following: 5

(34.1). Rome

(34.2).Carthage

(34.3). Alexandria

(34.4). Constantinople

(34.5). Antioch



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