



# BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS

SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25

HISTORY (027)



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

DURATION: 3 hrs.  
MAX. MARKS: 80  
EXAM NO: -----

### 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 are Short Answer Type Questions, 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 identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
7. 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

- 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
- Q2. Inanna was the Goddess of** 1
- (a) The Moon (b) Love and War  
(c) Wind (d) Fire
- 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
- Q4. Mesopotamian weapons were made up of metal (\_\_\_\_\_).** 1
- (a) Bronze (b) Iron  
(c) Copper (d) Iron
- 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.
- Q6. Saint Augustine was bishop of the North African city of** 1
- (a) Annaba (b) Algeria  
(c) Hippo (d) Numidia
- Q7. The emperor who made Christianity the official religion in the Roman Empire was** 1

- (a) Alexander (b) Augustus  
(c) Constantine (d) Nero

**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)

**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

**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.

**Q11. What was the primary mode of subsistence for the nomadic empires?** 1

- (a) Agriculture (b) Trading  
(c) Hunting and Gathering (d) Fishing

**Q12. The army of Genghis Khan was organised into** 1

- (a) Clan (b) Decimal units  
(c) Kinship hierarchy (d) Tribal groups

**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

**Q14. The nomadic empires were known for their tolerance towards:** 1

- (a) Religious diversity (b) Technological advancements  
(c) Centralized governance (d) Female rulers

**Q15. What was known as the ‘yam’?** 1

- (a) Courier system (b) Army system  
(c) Cavalry system (d) Administration 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

**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

**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.

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

- (a) James Cunningham                      (b) Alexander Cunningham  
(c) James Bloch                              (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

**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.

### **SECTION-B**

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

**OR**

Q. What was the function of medieval monasteries?

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

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

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

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

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

### **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

**OR**

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?

Q29. What factors contributed to Genghis Khan's success? Explain. 8

**OR**

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

Q30. What were the key factors that led to the crisis of the fourteenth century, and how did they impact societies of the time? 8

**OR**

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

### **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

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  
(32.2)Mention the hardships faced by Genghis Khan. 1  
(32.3)Who was Tughril Khan? 1  
(32.4)What was the Kiyat? 1

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  
(33.2)How the windows were precious? 2  
(33.3)Who would receive their allowances, namely coins? 1

**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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NAME:-----



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