



# BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS

SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2024-25

HISTORY (027)

ANSWER KEY



CLASS: XI

DATE: 22 /02/2025

NAME:

DURATION: 3 hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 80

EXAM NO: -----

## SECTION-A 1X21=21

Q1. In the 2000 BCE, the city that flourished as the royal capital of Mesopotamia was

- (a) Ur
- (b) Mari
- (c) Mohenjodaro
- (d) Kalibangan

Ans- (b) Mari

Q2. The Mesopotamian ruler who became the king of Akkad, in 2370 BCE, was

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

Ans- (d) Sargon

Q3. Inanna was the Goddess of

- (a) The Moon
- (b) Love and War
- (c) Wind
- (d) Fire

Ans- (b) love and War

Q4. The Roman emperor who consolidated the rise of provincial upper classes so as to exclude the senators from military command was

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

Ans- (c) Gallienus

Q5. Augustus, the first Roman Emperor was called the 'leading citizen' whose Latin term is

- (a) 'Basileus'
- (b) 'Dominus'
- (c) 'Princeps'
- (d) 'Res gestae'

Ans- (c) 'Princeps'

Q6. 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

Ans- (d) 4th century CE

Q7. What was known as the 'yam'?

- (a) Courier system
- (b) Army system

- (c) Cavalry system
- (d) Administration system

Ans- (a) Courier system

Q8. In 3rd century BCE in China, the fortifications started to be integrated into a common defensive outwork, known as the

- (a) 'Great Wall of China'
- (b) 'Humen Weiyuan Fort of China'
- (c) 'Taku Forts of China'
- (d) 'Wanping Castle of China'

Ans- (a) 'Great Wall of China'

Q9. The Mongolian and Chinese narratives on Genghis Khan were translated as The Secret History of the Mongols by:

- (a) Boris Yakovlevich Vladimirtsov
- (b) Igor de Rachewiltz
- (c) Marco Polo
- (d) Vasily Vladimirovich Bartold

Ans- (b) Igor de Rachewiltz

Q10. Which of the following best describes the social status of the Nobility in medieval Europe?

- 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.

Q11. The famous book "The Decameron" by Giovanni Boccaccio, written during the time of the Black Death, is an example of:

- a) Religious scripture
- b) Historical chronicle
- c) Literary humanism
- d) Economic treatise

Ans- c) Literary humanism

Q12. Feudalism developed in England from the ----- century.

- (a) 12th
- (b) 10th
- (c) 15th
- (d) 11th

Ans- (d) 11th

Q13. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

Assertion (A): Renaissance started from the city-state of Florence in Italy.

Reason (R): The city-states of Italy were developed during the time of renaissance.

Options:

- (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. (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

Q14. The author of the book 'The Prince' is

- (a) Lorenzo Valla.
- (b) Gutenberg.
- (c) Machiavelli.
- (d) Alberti.

Ans- (c) Machiavelli.

Q15. Anatomy, geometry, physics, as well as a strong sense of what was beautiful, gave a new quality to Italian art, which was to be called

- (a) aesthetic realism
- (b) epistemological realism
- (c) philosophical realism
- (d) realism

Ans- (d) realism

Q16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

Assertion (A): The economy of the southern states of the USA was dependent on the plantations.

Reason (R): The appeal for the abolition of the slavery led to the civil war between the northern and southern states.

Options:

- (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. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

Q17. Workers who provided cheap labour in Australia were -

- (a) Chinese immigrants
- (b) African slaves
- (c) Australian aborigines
- (d) Indian labourers

Ans- (a) Chinese immigrants

Q18. Which law gave natives in reservations the right to buy land and take loans?

- (a) Indian Reorganisation Act of 1932 CE
- (b) Indian Reorganisation Act of 1934 CE
- (c) Indian Reorganisation Act of 1936 CE
- (d) Indian Reorganisation Act of 1938 CE

Ans- (b) Indian Reorganisation Act of 1934 CE

Q19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

Assertion (A): The Cairo Declaration restored the sovereignty of Taiwan to China.

Reason (R): Taiwan had been as a colony of Japan when Japan defeated the Chinese in 1894-95.

Options:

- (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. (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

Q20. Japanese rule in Korea, which lasted till 1945 CE, was not liked by Koreans because:

- (a) Koreans preferred being ruled by China, instead of Japan
- (b) Japan, a puppet of Western powers, ruled as per the latter's desires
- (c) Japan wanted to suppress Korean culture and forcibly assimilate Koreans
- (d) Koreans wanted restoration of Joseon rule in Korea

Ans- (c) Japan wanted to suppress Korean culture and forcibly assimilate Koreans

Q21. Syngman Rhee, Korea's first elected president had to resign, after the April Revolution because:

- (a) Rhee got himself elected as president, in 1948 CE, through illegal means
- (b) Rhee extended his rule by illegally amending constitution
- (c) Koreans protested against a rigged election, which took place in 1960 CE
- (d) Koreans desired unification of North and South Korea, which Rhee was unwilling to accommodate

Ans- (c) Koreans protested against a rigged election, which took place in 1960 CE

## SECTION-B 3X6=18

Q22. What was the function of medieval monasteries?

Ans- The function of the medieval monasteries were:

The monasteries inspired the people to donate.

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

Answer: 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.

This is how they used to seek blessings from the all-powerful. Building temples just like houses was also a way of providing all the necessary comfort to the God and his family.

Q24. Why was the Renaissance considered as the beginning of the modern age?

Answer: (i) Ancient and medieval assumptions started to abolish in this age.

ii. Almost all the aspects of human life saw changes in this age.

(iii) A number of new scientific inventions were made and new ideologies came into being in the fields of art and literature.

Q25. Give a comparative Study between American natives and Europeans.

Ans- **Natives**

**European**

1. Uncivilized 'noble savage'
2. The goods they exchanged with Europeans as a gift
3. Were not aware of the market
4. They were not happy with the greed of the Europeans

- i) Civilized
- ii) Gift, were commodities which they would sell for a profit
- iii) Every thing was assessed with the value in the market.
- iv) Slaughtering thing of weaver was the Prime motive to maximise profit

**OR**

What was the 'Gold Rush'? How it contributed in the growth of Industries?

Ans- i. Traces of gold led to 'Gold Rush' in 1840's in California.

ii. Led to building of railway lines across the continent.

iii. Industries developed to manufacture Railway equipment.

iv. To make large scale Farming possible machinery Produced

v. Employment generation led to growth of towns and factories.

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

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

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

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

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

Better employment facilities were available in towns.

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

Answer: i. People should believe in one God, because He gives us life and death, riches and poverty. All religions are equal. They must be respected.

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

Do not tell a lie.

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

## SECTION-C 8X3=24

Q28. What were the achievements of nation states?

Answer: Achievements of a nation states:

- (i) Freedom of serfs due to fall of feudal system.
- (ii) Establishment of constitutional governments.
- (iii) Unification of small states into nation state or empire.
- (iv) Spread of common language and literature.
- (v) Beginning of planned agriculture, trade and industries.
- vi. The nation-states united the people belonging to a common culture.
- vii. Humanism was established.
- viii. Social, economic and political growth

**OR**

What do you understand by the term 'Renaissance'? Analyse the role of the printing press in Renaissance and the rapid spread of humanist culture of Italy.

Answer: Renaissance means 'rebirth'. It occurred in Italy in the fifteenth century. A new movement of knowledge started in Europe after a long dark age of ignorance. The people of Europe again began to take interest in European ancient culture and civilisation.

1. By 1500 CE a number of classical texts had been printed in Italy and most of them in Latin language.
2. Now students had not to depend solely on lecture notes because printed books were easily available.
3. Ideas, opinions, etc., spread more widely and more rapidly than ever before.
4. This developed the reading habit among people and greatly spread humanist ideas.
5. Humanism also greatly influenced writers like Shakespeare. Scholars like Dante made man, not God, the topic of their works.
6. They thoroughly discussed man's sentiments, capabilities and weakness.

Q29. Did economic growth in South Korea contribute to its democratisation?

- Answer:
- i. Economic growth in South Korea played an important role in its democratization process.
  - ii. The rise of a prosperous middle class, fuelled by industrialization and urbanization, led to increased demands for political rights and freedoms.
  - iii. Labour movements emerged, supporting better working conditions and challenging authoritarian rule.
  - iv. Internationally, South Korea's economic success attracted attention and pressure for democratic reforms.
  - v. Moreover, economic development exposed the limitations and deficiencies of the authoritarian regime, promoting a crisis of legitimacy.
  - vi. Civil society organizations and activism flourished, contributing to calls for political liberalization.
  - vii. While economic growth alone did not directly cause democratization, it created conditions conducive to political change.
  - viii. By empowering citizens, promoting social mobilization, and increasing pressure for political reform both domestically and internationally.

**OR**

Do you think that Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China were successful in liberating China and laying the basis for its current success?

- Answer:
- i. Yes, Mao Zedong and the Communist Part of China were successful in liberating China and laying the basis for its current success.
  - ii. In 1935, Mao Zedong formed a Communist front against Japan. He thought that his struggle against Japan would popularize him and also make his mass movement more effective.
  - iii. In 1930, Mao Zedong became the chairperson of the council of peasant workers and began to work underground.
  - iii. He defeated Chiang's army four times. But in the fifth attack he was under pressure that he planned and implemented the Long March.

- iv. Chiang Kai-shek was worried about increasing power of Mao Zedong. He did not want to work with him.
  - v. After a great difficulty he was ready to stand by Mao against Japan.
  - vi. When the war ended, Mao put a proposal of a coalition government before Chiang. But Chiang did not accept it.
  - vii. Mao continued with his struggle. In 1949, Chiang escaped to Formosa (Taiwan) to seek asylum there.
  - viii. Mao Zedong was elected the chairman of the Chinese government. He held this office till his death.
- Q30. 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?
- Ans- i. The emperor, the aristocracy and the army were the three main players in the political history of the Roman Empire.
- ii. The Roman Emperor managed to govern a vast and diverse empire by organising all the territories of the empire except Italy into provinces.
  - iii. By organising an administrative infrastructure for the provinces and spread of Roman Citizenship to the people of these regions.
  - iv. The urban centres which lined the shores of the Mediterranean government taxed the provincial countryside which generated much of the wealth.
  - v. Through garrison towns, urban centres, and colonies of Roman settlers.
  - vi. The unification of the entire Mediterranean and establishment of peace, gave a boost to long distance trade.
  - vii. Augustus developed, a non-senatorial imperial bureaucracy for collection of taxes and raising an army.
  - viii. 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**

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:

- i. Ancient Roman law would have helped Indian Law.
- ii. Indian agriculture would have been benefitted.
- iii. There might be aristocracy prevailing in India in the place of democracy
- iv. Instead of being secular nation, Christianity might have been the state religion.
- v. Indian women would have been given right to property and easy divorce much earlier.
- vi. There might be different patterns and change in the art, literature and architecture of the country.
- vii. Indians might worship the Roman gods and goddesses such as Jupiter, Juno, etc., along with The Indian gods and goddesses.

### **SECTION-D 4X3=12**

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

#### **The Seal-An Urban Artefact**

In India, early stone seals were stamped. In Mesopotamia until the end of the first millennium BCE, cylindrical stone seals, pierced down the centre, 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 achievements, not in easily available clay but in imported stone. 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.

(i) Who carved the seals during Mesopotamian civilisation? 1

Answer: The skilled crafts persons carved the seals during Mesopotamian civilisation.

(ii) What do you see on each of the seals? 2

Answer: The seal depicts the important work done by Mesopotamians in sphere of literary. They know the art of reading and writing. The developed pictographic script and their language was called cuneiform.

(iii) What does the inscribed sign describe? 1

Answer: They describe the authenticity of the seal.

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

### **Ghazan Khan's Speech**

Ghazan Khan (1295-1304) was the first II- 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...'

(i) Who prepared Ghazan Khan's speech? 1

Answer: Ghazan Khan's speech was prepared by his Persian wazir Rashiduddin.

(ii) Who was Ghazan Khan? 1

Answer: Ghazan Khan was ruler of II-Khanid dynasty. He ruled from 1295-1304. He was the first to convert to Islam.

(iii) What does his (Ghazan Khan's) speech depict? 2

Answer: His speech depicted that he was not in- favour of Persian peasantry. He was against those peasantry class who want to rebel and was in favour in rebellion. He was not against the hard working peasantry class.

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

### **'If my dear lord is slain, his fate I'll share,**

If he is hanged then hang me by his side, If to the stake he goes, with him I'll burn; And if he is drowned, then let me drown with him;

Doon de Mayence, a 13th century French poem (to be sung) recounting the adventures of knights.

(i) Who were knights? What work did they do? 2

Ans- There were frequent localised wars in Europe from the ninth century onwards. Good cavalry was required for wars. It increased the importance of a new section of people who were called as the knights.

(ii) On the basis of the poem above what admirable qualities of the knights do we come to know about? 2

Answer: (a) To keep up their skills, knights spent time each day fencing and practicing tactics with dummies.

(b) In France, from the twelfth century, minstrels travelled from manor to manor, singing songs which told stories - partly historical, partly invented - about brave kings and knights. Thus the poem narrate their skills on the basis of their bravery and skill.

### **SECTION-E 5X1=5**

Q34. On the given map of North America, mark and locate the following:

(34.1). California

(34.2). Mexico

(34.3). Florida

(34.4). New Jersey

(34.5). Texas