



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
POST MID TERM EXAM, 2024-25



CLASS: XI
DATE: 7/01/2025
NAME:

HISTORY (027)
ANSWER KEY

DURATION: 1 Hr.
MAX. MARKS: 25
EXAM NO: -----

SECTION-A

- Q1. Which historical process is discussed in chapter "Displacing Indigenous Peoples"? 1
a) Industrial Revolution b) Cultural Revolution
c) Agricultural Revolution d) Neolithic Revolution
Ans- a) Industrial Revolution
- Q2. The term "Stolen Generations" refers to the forced removal of Indigenous children from their families in: 1
a) Canada b) New Zealand
c) Australia d) South Africa
Ans- c) Australia
- Q3. The slogan 'Fukoku Kyohei' under the Meiji rule in Japan meant _____. 1
(a) rich country, strong army (b) strong lands, strong rivers
(c) rich lands, strong rivers (d) rich country, weak neighbour
Ans- (a) rich country, strong army
- Q4. The independence of Korea, after World War II, was ensured due to: 1
(a) Japan's defeat and surrender in World War II
(b) Continued efforts of freedom activists within and outside Korea
(c) Support of international leaders for Korea's independence
(d) Temporary division of Korean peninsula
Ans- (b) Continued efforts of freedom activists within and outside Korea
- Q5. The term "Boshin War" refers to the conflict between: 1
a) Japan and China over territorial disputes
b) The Ottoman Empire and European powers
c) The Tokugawa shogunate and the imperial forces during the Meiji Restoration
d) Egypt and France during the modernization era
Ans- c) The Tokugawa shogunate and the imperial forces during the Meiji Restoration

SECTION-B

- Q6. Comment on any points of difference between the native peoples of South and North America. 2
Ans- Owing to topographical differences, South Americans were hunter gatherers, agriculturists and herders. They were simple people contented with their means. In North America, native people used to live in band in villages along the river valleys. They ate fish and meat and cultivated vegetables and maize. The natives of South America maintained empire, while the natives of North America did not maintain it.
- Q7. What were Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles? 2
Answer:
Nationalism: The principle of nationalism, emphasized the importance of liberating China from foreign domination and unifying the Chinese people under a strong, independent nation-state.
Democracy: The principle of democracy, advocated for a government that derives its legitimacy from

the consent of the governed.

Livelihood: The principle of livelihood, focused on improving the economic well-being and social welfare of the Chinese people.

Q8. How does a sense of discrimination unite people?

2

Answer:

i. A sense of discrimination can unite people by promoting solidarity and shared experiences in the face of injustice.

ii. When individuals or groups perceive themselves as targets of discrimination, they may form bonds based on empathy, mutual support, and a common desire for equality and dignity.

SECTION-C

Q9. How satisfactory is a museum gallery display in explaining the culture of a people? Give examples from your own experience of a museum.

4

Ans- (i) A museum gallery displays the culture of a people in the following ways:

(ii) Icons of the ancient period, the theology in its basic forms and coins are also found in the museum.

(iii) Remains of pots, apparels, ornaments and other things are displayed.

(iv) Books, research papers, survey reports and works of historians and archaeologists are kept in the gallery of museum.

(v) In museum, we seek information regarding dialects and languages.

Q10. What were the major developments before the Meiji restoration that made it possible for Japan to modernise rapidly?

4

Answer

Major developments were:

(i) Peasants were not allowed to carry arms, only samurai could carry swords now.

(ii) Disarmament of the peasants helped in establish peace and prosperity.

(iii) Growth of population led to the growth of commercial economy.

(iv) The growth of precious metals restricted.

(v) Theater and arts were patronised in towns.

SECTION-D

Q11. 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?

6

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 Famosa (Taiwan) to seek asylum there.
