



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24
HISTORY (027)



CLASS: XI

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Admission No: -----

DATE: 9/10/2023

Max. Marks: 80

Roll 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. Why leaders encouraged the settlement of villagers close to themselves? 1
- (a) For food
 - (b) For water
 - (c) To be able to rapidly get an army together
 - (d) To be able to make boat together
- Q6. Augustus, the first Roman Emperor was called the leading citizen whose Latin term is 1
- (a) Basileus
 - (b) Dominus
 - (c) Princeps
 - (d) Res gestae
- Q7. Saint Augustine was bishop of the North African city of 1
- (a) Annaba
 - (b) Algeria
 - (c) Hippo
 - (d) Numidia
- Q8. The emperor who made Christianity the official religion in the Roman Empire was 1
- (a) Alexander
 - (b) Augustus
 - (c) Constantine
 - (d) Nero
- Q9. 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)
- Q10. 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
- Q11. Who was bestowed upon the title of Holy Roman emperor in 800 CE? 1
- (a) Charlemagne
 - (b) Clovis
 - (c) Napoleon Franks
 - (d) Jame XIV
- Q12. Consider the following statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. 1
- Assertion (A): The medieval period was called the Dark Era.
Reasoning (R): The medieval era was plagued with the rule of feudalism.
- (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.
- Q13. Guilds were 1
- (a) Trading units
 - (b) Group of weavers
 - (c) Group of crafts persons

- (d) Group of architects
- Q14. We see the rise of absolute monarchy in Europe in the 1
- (a) 15th & 16th centuries
- (b) 13th & 14th centuries
- (c) 12th & 13th centuries
- (d) 16th & 17th centuries
- Q15. Marc Bloch emphasised the importance of ----- in shaping human history. 1
- (a) History
- (b) Politics
- (c) Geography
- (d) Language
- Q16. Social organisation centred on the ----- . 1
- (a) Control of land
- (b) Control of Power
- (c) Control of Trade
- (d) Control of Gold
- Q17. Who was regarded as Father of Humanism? 1
- (a) Francesco Robert
- (b) Francesco Petrarch
- (c) Joseph Conard
- (d) Cicero
- Q18. Who wrote the famous debate “On the Dignity of Man”? 1
- (a) Francesco Petrarch
- (b) Mirandala
- (c) Vinci
- (d) Galileo
- Q19. The term Renaissance Man’ used to describe a person who..... 1
- (a) Has many interests
- (b) Has no interest in development
- (c) Has many interests and skills
- (d) Has technical knowledge
- Q20. Ptolemy's Almagest was work on _____. 1
- (a) Mathematics
- (b) Astronomy
- (c) Philosophy
- (d) Sociology
- Q21. Consider the following statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. 1
- Assertion (A): The universities of Padua and Bologna could become centres of legal studies from the eleventh century.
- Reasoning (R): These urban centres were not influenced by Church.
- (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 and R is not correct.
- (d) R is correct but A is not correct.

SECTION-B

- Q22. What are geographic features of Mesopotamia? 3

OR

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

Q23. What were the major reasons for the collapse of Rome? 3

Q24. Write any three advantages and disadvantages of feudal system. 3

Q25. What was protestant reformation? What were the reasons for its emergence? 3

Q26. The Europeans in the Middle Ages believed that the earth was the centre of the universe. What were the changes that the Renaissance scientists brought about in this view? Mention the names of two scientists in this connection. 3

Q27. Define the concept of Humanism. 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

Discuss the political history of the Roman Empire.

Q29. How did changing nature of population affect economy and society in Europe? 8

OR

By the beginning of the 14th century, the economic expansion of Europe slowed down. What were the reasons behind it?

Q30. Explain how the world appeared to be a different one to the Europeans in the seventeenth century? 8

OR

Describe the position of the women in the society during the 14th and 15th century.

SECTION-D

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

Seals in Mesopotamia

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 that follow:

The late Roman bureaucracy, both the higher and middle echelons, was a comparatively affluent group because it drew the bulk of its salary in gold and invested much of this in buying up assets like land. There was of course also a great deal of corruption, especially in the judicial system and in the administration of military supplies. The extortion of the higher bureaucracy and the greed of the provincial governors were proverbial. But government intervened repeatedly to curb these forms of corruption – we only know about them in the first place because of the laws that tried to put an end to them, and because historians and other members of the intelligentsia denounced such practices. This element of 'criticism' is a remarkable feature of the classical world. The Roman state was an authoritarian regime, in other words, dissent was

rarely tolerated and government usually responded to protest with violence (especially in the cities of the East where people were often fearless in making fun of emperors). Yet a strong tradition of Roman law had emerged by the fourth century, and this acted as a brake on even the most fearsome emperors. Emperors were not free to do whatever they liked, and the law was actively used to protect civil rights. That is why in the later fourth century it was possible for powerful bishops like Ambrose to confront equally powerful emperors when they were excessively harsh or repressive in their handling of the civilian population.

Questions:

- (32.1) What was the main reason of corruption in administration of the Roman Empire? 1
(32.2) What was the role of the Roman government in handling corruption that was widespread among the higher bureaucracy and provincial governors? 1
(32.3) What do you know about law system of the Roman Empire? 2

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

William Tyndale (1494-1536), an English Lutheran who translated the Bible into English in 1506, defended Protestantism thus : 'In this they be all agreed, to drive you from the knowledge of the scripture, and that ye shall not have the text thereof in the mother-tongue, and to keep the world still in darkness, to the intent they might sit in the consciences of the people, through vain superstition and false doctrine, to satisfy their proud ambition and insatiable covetousness, and to exalt their own honour above king and emperor, yea, and above God himself.

Which thing only moved me to translate the New Testament? Because I had perceived by experience, how that it was impossible to establish the lay-people in any truth, except the scripture were plainly laid before their eyes in their mother-tongue, that they might see the process, order, and meaning of the text.'

- (33.1) Who was William Tyndale? 1
(33.2) What did he defend? 1
(33.3) What is New Testament? 1
(33.4) Who set-up Society of Jesus and when? 1

SECTION-E

- Q34. On the given map, mark and locate the following: 5
(34.1). Uruk
(34.2). Ur
(34.3). Babylon
(34.4). Mari
(34.5). Assyria


