



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन  
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

# इतिहास HISTORY

कक्षा/Class: XI  
2024-25

विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री  
Student Support Material

अंग्रेजी माध्यम /English Medium



## संदेश

विद्यालयी शिक्षा में शैक्षिक उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करना केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की सर्वोच्च वरीयता है। हमारे विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक एवं शैक्षिक नेतृत्व कर्ता निरंतर उन्नति हेतु प्रयासरत रहते हैं। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के संदर्भ में योग्यता आधारित अधिगम एवं मूल्यांकन संबन्धित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करना तथा सीबीएसई के दिशा निर्देशों का पालन, वर्तमान में इस प्रयास को और भी चुनौतीपूर्ण बनाता है।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के पांचों **आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान** द्वारा संकलित यह 'विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री' इसी दिशा में एक आवश्यक कदम है। यह सहायक सामग्री कक्षा 9 से 12 के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सभी महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर तैयार की गयी है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की 'विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री' अपनी गुणवत्ता एवं परीक्षा संबंधी सामग्री-संकलन की विशेषज्ञता के लिए जानी जाती है और अन्य शिक्षण संस्थान भी इसका उपयोग परीक्षा संबंधी पठन सामग्री की तरह करते रहे हैं। शुभ-आशा एवं विश्वास है कि यह सहायक सामग्री विद्यार्थियों की सहयोगी बनकर सतत मार्गदर्शन करते हुए उन्हें सफलता के लक्ष्य तक पहुंचाएगी।

शुभाकांक्षा सहित।

निधि पांडे  
आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

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**COURSE STRUCTURE  
CLASS- XI**

<b>Section Title</b>	<b>Theme No.</b>	<b>Theme Title</b>	<b>No. of Periods</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Reading of World History		Introduction of world History	10	
I EARLY SOCIETIES		Introduction Timeline II ( 6 MYA To 1 BCE)	5	
	1	Writing And City Life	20	10
II EMPIRES		Introduction Timeline II (C. 100 TO 1300)	5	
	2	An Empires Across Three Continents	20	10
	3	Nomadic Empires	20	10
III CHANGING TRADITIONS		Introduction Timeline III (C. 1300 TO 1700)	5	
	4	The Three Orders	20	10
	5	Changing Cultural Traditions	20	10
IV TOWARDS MODERNIZATION		Introduction Timeline IV (C. 1700 TO 2000)	5	
	6	Displacing Indigenous Peoples	20	10
	7	Paths to Modernisation	20	15
	Map	Map work of the related Themes	15	5
		Theory Total		80
		Project Work	25	20
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100</b>

**QUESTION PAPER DESIGN  
CLASS - XI**

Section	Theme	MCQ mm-1	SA mm-3	LA mm-8	Source based mm-4	Total
<b>EARLY SOCIETIES</b>	Theme 1	3	1	0	1	10
<b>EMPIRES</b>	Theme 2 Theme 3	4	0	2	0	20
<b>CHANGING TRADITIONS</b>	Theme 4 Theme 5	6	2	0	2	20
<b>TOWARDS MODERNISATION</b>	Theme 6 Theme 7	8	3	1	0	25
<b>MAP</b>						05
<b>TOTAL</b>		21x1=21	6x3=18	8x3=24	4x3=12	80

**CONTENTS**

S.NO.	CHAPTERS	PAGE NO.
<b>1</b>	<b>WRITING AND CITY LIFE</b>	<b>5-9</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>AN EMPIRE ACROSS THREE CONTINENTS</b>	<b>10-16</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>NOMADIC EMPIRES</b>	<b>17-23</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>THE THREE ORDERS</b>	<b>24-31</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>CHANGING CULTURAL TRADITIONS</b>	<b>32-36</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>DISPLACING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES</b>	<b>37-42</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>PATHS TO MODERNISATION</b>	<b>43-50</b>

## **THEME-1: WRITING AND CITY LIFE**

### **Introduction and meaning of Mesopotamia:**

- Originally Mesopotamia is a Greek word which means the land between two rivers. Tigris and Euphrates were the two rivers between which the civilization of Mesopotamia flourished.
- Hammurabi, the great, was the ruler of Mesopotamia during the period of 2067-2025 BCE. Code of conduct was the greatest contribution of Hammurabi.
- They were 282 in numbers and covered every aspect of life.
- **Mesopotamia and its Geography:**
- It is a flat land between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers that is now part of the Republic of Iraq.
- In the north, there is a stretch of upland called a steppe, where animal herding offers people a better livelihood than agriculture
- Agriculture began between 7000 and 6000 BCE.
- Soil was very fertile here but agriculture was threatened because of natural causes like floods.
- Ur, Lagash, Kish, Uruk and Mari were some of its important cities.
- The excavation work started 150 years ago.
- A great civilization flourished in Mesopotamia around 5000 BCE.

### **The Significance of Urbanism:**

- . large population
- Use of clay tablet for writing and development of cuneiform
- Division of labour/specialisation of work
- Use of Bronze metal needed knowledge of smelting technique.
- Water transport through Euphrates
- They imported metal and traded with outer world.
- Dependence on trade not just agriculture and fishing
- Use of seal which marked the role of city dweller.

### **Movement of good in the cities:**

- Mesopotamia had rich food resources, however, it lacked supply of raw materials and mineral resources.
- The ancient Mesopotamians could have traded their abundant textiles and agricultural produce for wood, copper, tin, silver, gold, shell and various stones from Turkey and Iran, or across the Gulf.
- The canals and natural channels of ancient Mesopotamia were important routes of goods transport between large and small settlements.

### **Development and system of Mesopotamian Writing:**

- The first Mesopotamian tablets, written around 3200 BCE, contained picture-like signs and numbers.
- Cuneiform script was the script of Mesopotamia
- Writing began when society needed to keep records of transactions – because in city life transactions occurred at different times, and involved many people and a variety of goods
- Mesopotamians wrote on tablets of clay.
- Mesopotamians had great interest in literature also. For e. g Gilgamesh epic
- Mesopotamians were interested in mathematics too.
- Babylonia had an important role in the history of Mesopotamia.

### **The Uses of Writing:**

- The connection between city life, trade and writing is brought out in a Sumerian epic poem about Enmerkar, one of the rulers of Uruk
- It can be inferred from the epic that in Mesopotamian understanding it was kingship that organised trade and writing.
- Besides being a means of storing information and of sending messages, writing was seen as a sign of the superiority of Mesopotamian urban culture.

### **Relationship between Farmers and Pastoralists:**

- Farmers gave grains in exchange of milk,meat etc to the Pastoralists.
- Farmers got manure from them
- Sometimes they had conflict with each other on control of water.
- Pastoralists raided the godowns of the farmers in times of crisis.

### **Temples and kings:**

- Temples of Mesopotamia also had much importance in the history of Mesopotamia. Temples were centres of religious activities. These temples were dedicated to different Gods.
- Earlier it was like a small house but later courtyard was developed with rooms around it.
- The outer wall of the temple was in and out .
- Activities like Spinning, weaving, Grain grinding and oil pressing were done in the courtyard.
- They worshipped Moon God ,Goddess of love and war - Inanna ,Dagan- God of Steppe
- They offered grain,curd and Fish to the God.ods and goddesses.

### **Life in the City : Town planning at Ur**

- Narrow and winding street
- Irregular shapes of houses
- No street drain
- Inward sloping roof of the houses.

### **A trading town in a Pastoral Zone:**

- After 2000 BCE the royal capital of Mari flourished.Some communities in the kingdom of Mari had both farmers and pastoralists, but most of its territory was used for pasturing sheep and goats.
- Located on the Euphrates in a prime position for trade between the south and the mineral-rich uplands of Turkey, Syria and Lebanon, Mari is a good example of an urban centre prospering on trade.
- As bronze was the main industrial material for tools and weapons, this trade was of great importance.
- **The legacy of writing:**
- Greatest legacy of Mesopotamia to the world is its scholarly tradition of time reckoning and mathematics.
- Tablets dating around 1800 BCE show multiplication and division tables, square- and square-root tables, and tables of compound interest.
- The Mesopotamians worked on the division of the year into 12 months according to the revolution of the moon around the earth.
- The division of the month into four weeks.
- The day into 24 hours and the hour into 60 minutes.

### **Important terms:**



- Mesopotamia: The land between two rivers. It is made of Greek words ‘Mesos’ meaning middle and ‘Potamos’ meaning river.
- Division of labour: In this system, each labour/person is given a particular part of work in which he is skilled.
- Nuclear Family: A very small family consisting of husband, wife and their children.
- Cuneiform: The wedge-shaped symbol which represents the syllables and sound of a word.
- Steles: Stone slabs with inscriptions or carvings.

<b>TIMELINE</b>	
C.7000-6000 BCE	Beginning of agriculture in the northern Mesopotamian plains
C.3200 BCE	First writing in Mesopotamia
C.2600 BCE	Development of Cuneiform Script
C.2400 BCE	Replacement of Sumerian by Akkadian
2370 BCE	Sargon, King of Akkad
C.1100 BCE	Establishment of the Assyrian Kingdom
C.1000 BCE	Use of Iron
668-627 BCE	Rule of Asurbanipal
331 BCE	Alexander Conquers Babylon

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ( 1 MARK)**

Q.1. Assertion (A):Iraq is a land of diverse environment.

Reason (R): In the north - east lie green, undulating plains.

Options:

- A) A and R are both correct and R is correct explanation of A .
- B) A and R are both correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is true but R is false.
- D) R is true but A is false.

Ans: A

Q.2.The people of Mesopotamia had abundant food resources but they don't have \_\_\_\_\_ resources.

- A. Forest resources
- B. Agriculture
- C. Natural
- D. Mineral

**ANS- D**

Q.3.Which statement is correct about the kingdom of Mari?

- A. After 1000 BCE the royal city of Mari flourished.
- B. Mari stands on the southern plain with its highly productive agriculture.
- C. Some communities in the kingdom of Mari were food gatherer and hunter.
- D. Most of its territory was used for pasturing sheep and goats.

**ANS- D**

### SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS [03 MARKS]

**Q.1 What do you know about sacred temples of Mesopotamia?**

Ans: - (i) Mesopotamian religion was polytheistic.

(ii) Each city worshipped different gods and goddesses such as Erlin, Inanna, Marduk, Ashur etc.

(iii) The earliest known temple was a small shrine made of unbaked bricks.

(iv) They were known as Ziggurats. Temples were the residences of various gods and Goddesses.

(v) They were constructed in brick; temples became larger over time, with several rooms around open courtyards.

**Q.2. Describe the important features of Mesopotamian script.**

Ans: - (i) Mesopotamians wrote on tablets of clay.

(ii) A scribe would wet clay and pat it into a size he could hold comfortably in one hand. (iii) With the sharp end of a reed cut obliquely, he would press wedge-shaped ('cuneiform\*') signs on to the smoothed surface.

(iv) Then they were dried in the sun.

(v) The clay would harden and tablets would be almost as hard.

### LONG QUESTION ANSWERS [08 MARKS]

**Q.1. Describe the achievements of Mesopotamians in the field of writing, Literature, science and Education.**

Ans: - (i) Mesopotamians were known for developing urban life first time ever in the world.

(ii) Mesopotamians valued city life.

(iii) The Epic of Gilgamesh remind us the pride of the Mesopotamians who took in their cities.

(iv) Perhaps the greatest legacy of Mesopotamia to the world is its scholarly tradition of time reckoning and mathematics.

(v) Around 1800 BCE they wrote tablets with multiplication and division tables, square- and square-root tables, and tables of compound interest.

(vi) The square root of 2 was given as 1.414 which is very near to be accurate.

(vii) The division of the year in to 12 months, month into four weeks, a day into 24 hours and the division of the hour into 60 minutes.

(viii) Solar and lunar eclipses were observed and recorded.

(ix) There were schools where students read and copied earlier written tablets.

**Q.2. Describe the contribution of Mesopotamian civilization to the whole world.**

Ans: - (i) Mesopotamia around 4000 BCE—or 6000 years ago—which would make it the first urban civilization in the region.

(ii) The invention of the potter's wheel is credited to the Sumerians.

(iii) They developed the calendar system of 360 days and divided a circle into 360 units.

(iv) The cuneiform system of writing was their contribution.

(v) The Hammurabi's law code was another legacy of the Mesopotamians.

(vi) The Code consists of 282 laws with scaled punishments depending on social status, adjusting "an eye for an eye".

(vii) Sumerians built ships that allowed them to travel into the Persian Gulf and trade with other early civilizations.

(viii) Sumerian religion was polytheistic—or worshipped multiple gods.

(ix) Temples to these gods were constructed atop massive ziggurats which were in the centers of most cities.

**Q.3. Why was Mesopotamia called an urban civilization?**

Ans.\* large population

\* Use of clay tablet for writing and development of cuneiform

\* Division of labor/ specialization of work

\* Use of Bronze metal needed knowledge of smelting technique.

\* Water transport through Euphrates

\* They imported metal and traded with outer world.

\* Dependence on trade not just agriculture and fishing

\* Use of seal which marked the role of city dweller.

### CASE BASED QUESTIONS (04 MARKS)

#### SOURCE-1

Q.1. Read the passage and answer given question-

This woman's head was sculpted in white marble at Uruk before 3000 BCE. The eyes and eyebrows would probably have taken lapis lazuli (blue) and shell (white) and bitumen (black) inlays, respectively. There is a groove along the top of the head, perhaps for an ornament. This is a world-famous piece of sculpture, admired for the delicate modelling of the woman's mouth, chin and cheeks. And it was modelled in a hard stone that would have been imported from a distance.

1.1 Where was the woman's head sculpture discovered? What was it called? (02 M)

1.2 What were its unique characteristics? (01 M)

1.3 How can you prove that Mesopotamia was an urban civilization? (01 M)

#### **ANSWER:-**

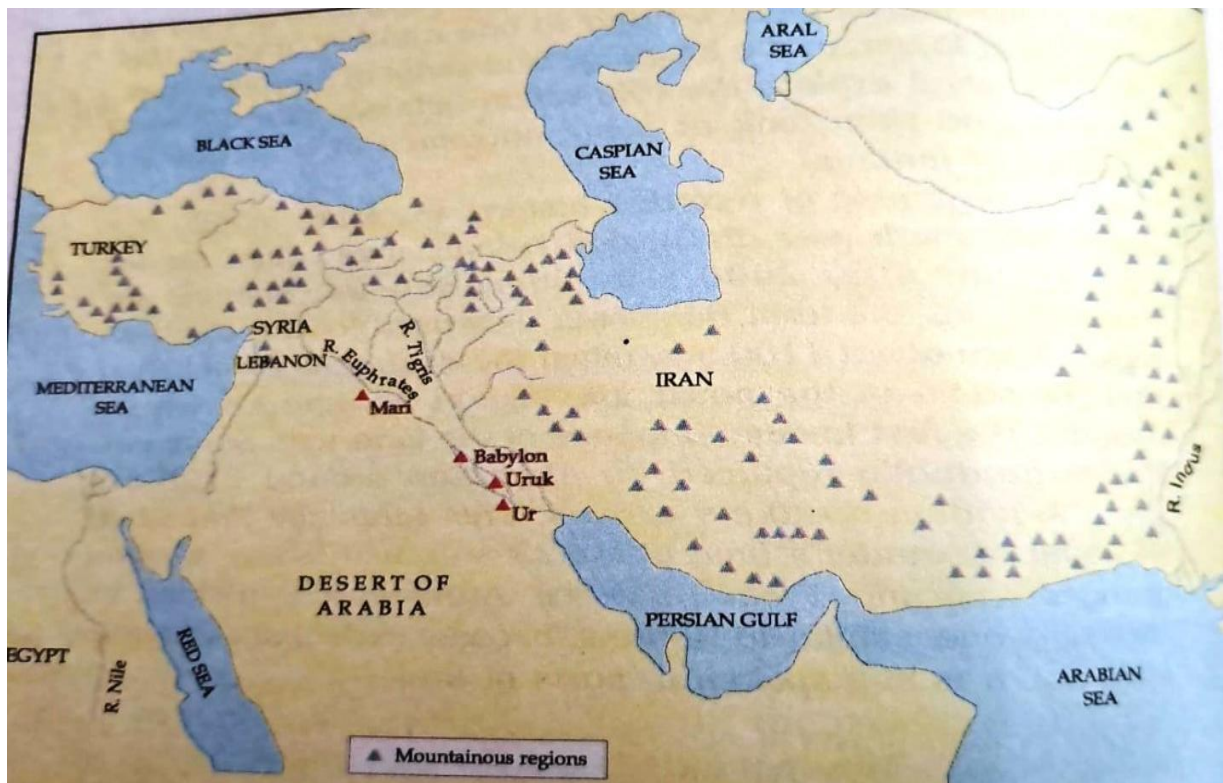
1.1 A. The woman's head was sculpted in white marble at Uruk.

B. It was called the Warka head.

1.2 The eyes and eyebrows would probably have taken lapis lazuli (blue) and shell (white) and bitumen (black) inlays.

1.3 Mesopotamians imported metals from far off countries.

### MAP SKILL



## **THEME- 2:AN EMPIRE ACROSS THREE CONTINENTS**

### **Flow chart**



### **SOURCES:**

Rome historians had a rich store of source material. This source material can be divided into the following three sections

- Text material.
- Documents
- Material remains

### **Early Roman Empire:**

- The Roman Empire can broadly be divided into two phases, 'early' and 'late', divided by the third century as a sort of historical watershed between them.
- The Roman Empire was a mosaic of territories and cultures that were chiefly bound together by a common system of government.
- Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purposes of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used.
- The regime established by Augustus, the first emperor, in 27 BCE was called the 'Principate'.
- Augustus was the sole ruler and the only real source of authority.
- He was called the 'leading citizen' to spacificy the Senate, the body which had controlled Rome when it was a republic.
- Next to the emperor and the Senate, the other key institution was the Army.
- Romans had a paid professional army where soldiers had to put in a minimum of 25 years of service.
- The army was the largest single organized body in the empire.
- The Senate hated and feared the army, because it was a source of unpredictable violence.
- At its peak in the second century, the Roman Empire stretched from Scotland to the borders of Armenia, and from the Sahara to the Euphrates.

- The first emperor Augustus in 27 BC. The kingdom established in AD was called the Principate. Although Augustus was real source of power, although he maintains the ideology that he was only a leading citizen.

### **The Third Century Crisis:**

- From the 230s, the empire found itself fighting on several fronts simultaneously. In Iran, a new and more aggressive dynasty, the ‘Sasanians’, rapidly expanded.
- In a famous rock inscription cut in three languages, Shapur I, the Iranian ruler, claimed he had annihilated a Roman army and even captured the eastern capital of Antioch.
- A whole series of Germanic tribes or tribal confederacies forced the Romans to abandon much of the territory beyond the Danube.

### **Gender, Literacy, Culture:**

- Gender: By the late Republic (the first century BCE), the typical form of marriage was one where the wife did not transfer to her husband’s authority but retained full rights in the property of her natal family.
- Roman women enjoyed considerable legal rights in owning and managing property.
- Literacy was more widespread among certain categories such as soldiers, army officers and estate managers in Egypt.
- In Pompeii, there is strong evidence of widespread casual literacy. Walls on the main streets of Pompeii often carried advertisements and graffitiing.

### **Cultural Diversity:**

- It was reflected in many ways and at many levels:
- In the vast diversity of religious cults and local deities.
- The plurality of languages that were spoken.
- The styles of dress and costume, the food people ate, their forms of social organisation (tribal/non-tribal), even their patterns of settlement.

### **Economic Expansion:**

- The empire had a substantial economic infrastructure of harbours, mines, quarries, brickyards, olive oil factories, etc.
- Liquids like wine and olive oil were transported in containers called ‘Amphorae’.
- Spanish olive oil was a vast commercial enterprise that reached its peak in the years 140-160, mainly carried in a container called Dressel 20.
- The empire included many regions that had a reputation for exceptional fertility.
- Campania in Italy, Sicily, the Fayum in Egypt, Galilee, Byzacium (Tunisia), southern Gaul (called Gallia Narbonensis), and Baetica (southern Spain) were among the most densely settled or wealthiest parts of the empire.

### **Controlling Workers:**

- Slavery was an institution deeply rooted in the ancient world. The upper class was often brutal towards slaves, whereas ordinary people showed compassion.
- Unlike hired workers, slaves had to be fed and maintained throughout the year, which increased the cost of holding this kind of labor.
- The Roman agricultural writers paid a great deal of attention to the management of labor and to make supervision of labors easier, workers were sometimes grouped into gangs or smaller teams.
- A law of 398 referred to workers being branded so they could be recognized if and when they run away and try to hide.
- Parents sometimes sold their children into servitude for periods of 25 years.

### **Social Hierarchies:**

- The leading social groups of the early empire as follows: Senators: leading members of the equestrian class; the respectable section of the people, those attached to the great houses; the unkempt lower class (plebs sordida), addicted to the circus and theatrical displays; and the slaves.

- By the late empire, early part of the fourth century, the first two groups had merged into a unified and expanded aristocracy
- Roman aristocracy was enormously wealthy but, in many ways, less powerful than the purely military elites.
- The 'middle' class consisted of persons connected with imperial service in the bureaucracy and army and also the more prosperous merchants and farmers.
- The lower classes known collectively as Humiliores, comprised a rural labor force of which many were employed on the large estates, workers in industrial and mining establishments and migrant workers.
- Thousands of slaves were found all over the western empire.
- The late Roman bureaucracy, both the higher and middle echelons, was an affluent group because it drew the bulk of its salary in gold.

### **Late Antiquity:**

- Constantine's chief innovations were in the monetary sphere, where he introduced a new denomination, the solidus, a coin of 4½ gm of pure gold that outlasted the Roman Empire.
- Solidus were minted on a very large scale and their circulation ran into millions.
- Records show considerable investment in rural establishments, including industrial installations like oil presses, glass factories, screw presses and multiple water-mills.
- Later Rome belonged to the bureaucratic, upper and middle class. These people used to take their salary in the form of gold. Corruption was rampant in the Roman Empire in the last years.
- The judicial system and the administration of military supplies had been plagued by corruption.
- The fourth century was full of cultural and economic movements. • Constantine took the important decision to make Christianity the official religion.
- Judaism was another major religion of the Roman Empire. Judaism was monolithic. Many variations existed in Judaism of later antiquity.
- War broke out between Rome and Iran in the early decades of the seventh century. The Sasanians had been ruling the fuel since the third century. He attacked all the eastern provinces, including Egypt, but these provinces were recaptured by Byzantium (Vigetines) in the 620s. Now the Roman Empire came to be known by this name. Undoubtedly, the most important event in ancient world history was the expansion of Islam in the Arab region.

### **Post-Roman States:**

- The Empire in the west was broken from the political point of view. Germanic groups coming from the north, such as the Goths, Vandals, Lombards, etc., had taken control of all the big provinces; these were called Past-Roman States. For example in Spain the Visigoths in Spain), the Kingdom of Franco in Gaul and the Kingdom of the Lombards in Italy.

### **IMPORTANT POINTS:**

1. Annals: the history of that period written by contemporary historians, which was written every year on an annual basis.
2. Papyrologists: Contracts, Accounts, written on Papyrus papers.
- 3 Letters and official documents published by papyrologists.
4. Republic A system of governance in which the real power was vested in the Senate. In practical terms, the government represented the nobility to the government. Ganatra was run through the Senate in 509 BC. (BCE) from. 27 BC (BCE) lasted. The adopted son and successor of Julius Caesar, the Australian (Octavian), overthrew the republic. He later changed his name to Augustus.
5. Conscripted Army: In the Forced Army, adult males of certain classes or groups were compulsorily forced to perform military service.
6. Principate: 27 BC. State Principate established by Augustus in (BCE)
7. Civil War An armed struggle that was done to gain power in one's own country.
8. The Near East: In the eyes of the people living in the Mediterranean region of the Roman Empire, the Eastern region meant the entire territory east of the Mediterranean Sea including Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia
- 9 Denarius: --A silver coin from Rome. It contained about 4.5 grams of pure silver.

10. St. Augustine 354-430: Mishap of a town called Hippo in North Africa (Bap meaning one of the highest figures in the intellectual history)
11. Bishops Very important people of the Christian community who were often.
12. Nuclear Family An important feature of Rome society is also nuclear or nuclear. The adult son did not live with his father in the society.
13. Coptic Languages Spoken in Egypt
14. Punic and Berber: Languages Spoken in North Africa.
15. Amphorae: Containers of wine, olive oil and liquids
16. Dressel- (Olive oil produced in Spain) mainly carried in containers, they were called Dressel-20. The name is based on an archaeologist named Heinrich Dressel.
17. Transhumance Seasonal migration refers to herders in search of pastures for grazing sheep and other animals in the plains of the higher mountain regions.  
(Herdsman) has annual traffic by season. Numidia (Modern Algeria) Seasonal migration was widespread.
18. Mapalia: The nomadic communities of pastoralists and meat-yielding people usually carry oven-sized huts . They used to move here and there, they were called Mapalia.
19. Castella: In the less developed northern region of Spain, a Celtic-speaking peasant population lived in villages on top of hills. These villages were called Castella.
20. Slave Breeding: Slave breeding was a practice of increasing the number of slaves under which encouraged to have as many children as possible, so that their children would also be born in the future.
21. Draconian: Draco, the harsh law maker, made several uproars in the beginning of the 6th century.
22. Frankincense, European name for an aromatic resin used to make incense and perfumes. This resin is obtained from the Boswellia tree.
23. Senators: Senator (Patres means father). In the early years of the third century, the total number of senators was about Half the senators were from Italian families. Most of the senators were landlords. Senators did not engage in commercial activities

<b>Timeline</b>	
27 BCE TO -14 BCE	Augustus, first roman emperor
117 – 38 CE	Greatest extent of Roman Empire
Constantine 312-337	Constantine new sole ruler of empire
310 CE	Constantine issues new gold coins ‘solidus’
312 CE	Constantine converts to Christianity

**Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark)**

1. The Heart of Roman Empire is called ----- .  
A). Red Sea                      B). Black Sea                      C). Adriatic sea                      D). Mediterranean Sea  
**ANS- D**
2. A) Statement ----Awhole series of dependent kingdoms were absorbed into Roman provincial territory  
B) Reason ----Some of the dependent kingdoms were exceeding wealthy for example around Kingdom  
A) Both a and b are correct and b is the correct explanation of A  
B) Only a correct  
C) Only b correct  
D) Both a and b are correct but b is not the correct explanation of A  
**ANS: A) Both a and b are correct and b is the correct explanation of A**
3. Choose the correct answer  
A) Large area of the Roman territory were in a less advance state  
B) Transhumance was wide spread in the countryside of Numidia

A) This pastoral semi-nomadic community is move from one place to another carrying their oven shaped huts called mapalia with them.

- A) a and b are correct
- B) b and c are correct
- C) a and c are correct
- D) All the three ABC are correct

**ANS: D) All the three ABC are correct**

4.The regime established by Augustus was called?

- A). Senate
- B). principate
- C). Denarius
- D). Augustine

**ANS- B**

5. Which is not comes under three key players of Roman empire?

- A). the emperor
- B). senate
- C) traders
- D). Army

**ANS- C**

6. Which is not include under Roman Gods ?

- A). Mars
- B). Jupiter
- C). Juno
- D). Fobos

**ANS- D**

7. Solidus, a Gold coin introduced by -----

- A). Trajan
- B). Augustus
- C). Julius Caesar
- D). Constantine

**ANS- D**

8. Which is not correct about Roman marriage system?

- A). age gap between husband and wife
- B). males married in their late 20s and early 30s
- C). women married off in the late 10s and early 20s
- D). husbands were subject to domination by their wife.

**ANS- D**

### **SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS [03 MARKS]**

**Q.1. Briefly discusses the sources which help reconstruct Roman history.**

Answer: (i) There were the sources that reconstruct the Roman History

(ii) Text- Annals, letters, speeches, sermons laws

(iii) Documentary sources- papyrus, inscriptions, contracts, accounts, letters and official documents

(iv) Material remains- Archaeological – buildings, monuments, structures, coins, mosaics.

**Q.2. Why 3<sup>rd</sup> century is considered crisis for Roman Empire?**

Answer: (i) In 225, new dynasty called Sasanians emerged in Iran. They were more aggressive and expanding rapidly in the direction of the Euphrates.

(ii)The Germanic tribes (barbarians) began to move against the Rhine and Danube frontiers. (iii)From 233 to 280 saw repeated invasions. The Romans were forced to abandon much of the territory beyond the Danube.

(iv)The quick succession of emperors (25 emperors in 47 years) is a sign of strain faced by the empire in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

**Q.3. How was the Economic condition in the Early Roman Empire?**

Ans: - (i) The Roman Empire had substantial economic infrastructure of harbors, mines, quarries, brickyards, olive oil factories etc.

(ii)Goods for trade consisted mainly wheat, wine and olive oil and they came from Spain, the Gallic provinces, north Africa, Egypt and Italy.

(iii) Spanish olive oil was a vast commercial enterprise that reached its peak in the years 140-160.

**Q.4. What were the status of women in Roman society?**

Ans: - (i) The women enjoyed considerable legal rights in owning and managing property.

(ii) They were married off in the late teens or early thirties.

(iii) Women were often subject to domination by their husbands

(iv) Women remained a primary heir to father's property after marriage.

(v) Divorce was easy for both men as well as women.



## LONG QUESTION ANSWERS [08 MARKS]

### **Q.1. Briefly discuss the causes for the decline of the Roman Empire?**

Answer : Among the various causes which lead to the decline of the Roman Empire were -

1. highly exploitive Roman social formation
2. crisis in slave mode of production
3. exploitive methods of surplus extraction
4. mounting military and bureaucratic costs
5. parasitic nature of city of Rome imperial code oligarchy government officials
6. decline in political and administrative importance of the city of Rome leading to displacement of all economic activity centres on the city
7. monetary crisis silver denarius reform to currency by declaration and Constantine not very successful
8. internal crisis of Roman Empire coincident with external pressure from barbarian tribes
9. unification of the Arabian Peninsula an emerging Islamic states

### **Q.2. 'The age of Augustus is regarded as the golden period of the Roman Empire'. give regions.**

Answer : Augustus ruled over Rome as Principate from 27 BC till his death in 14 CE.

1. His reign was heard in a period of peace and prosperity after decades of internal strife and centuries of military conquest.
2. He concentrated on consolidation of the empire rather than on conquering new territories.
3. Augustus was successful in ensuring proper balance between the three centres of power and the emperor.
4. The aristocracy and the army while keeping alive the function that he was only the leading citizen
5. His reign led to establishing a permanent dictatorship which developed into a monarchy
6. He developed an imperial bureaucracy equator answerable solely to the emperor and dependent upon him for its authority
7. This Period was marked by gradual expansion of Roman direct rule by absorbing of independent kingdoms into the Roman provincial territory
8. Establishment of peace and unification of the empire facilitated exchange between different parts of the Mediterranean long distance seaborne trade and growth of new urban centres in Spain and Gaul.
9. It was a golden age of Latin writing and produces the most outstanding poets of the language.

### **Q.3. What do you mean by 'Late Antiquity'? Describe the important changes came in Roman Empire during this period.**

Ans: - Late antiquity is the term used to describe the final, fascinating period in the evolution and break-up of the Roman Empire and refers from the fourth to seventh centuries.

The period saw considerable changes in cultural, economic, and administrative levels-

- (i) The emperor Diocletian abandoned territories with little strategic and economic importance.
- (ii) He granted greater autonomy to the military commanders who became powerful. Constantine consolidated some of these changes and added others of his own.
- (iii) The most important innovations of Constantine were in the monetary sphere. He introduced Solidus, a coin weighing 4 ½ gm of pure gold.
- (iv) The other innovation was the creation of a second capital at Constantinople.
- (v) Monetary stability and an expanding population stimulated economic growth.
- (vi) The period also saw a revival of the long- distance trade. All this led to strong urban prosperity.
- (vii) There were significant changes in the religious life.
- (viii) Emperor Constantine declared Christianity as official religion of the Roman empire.

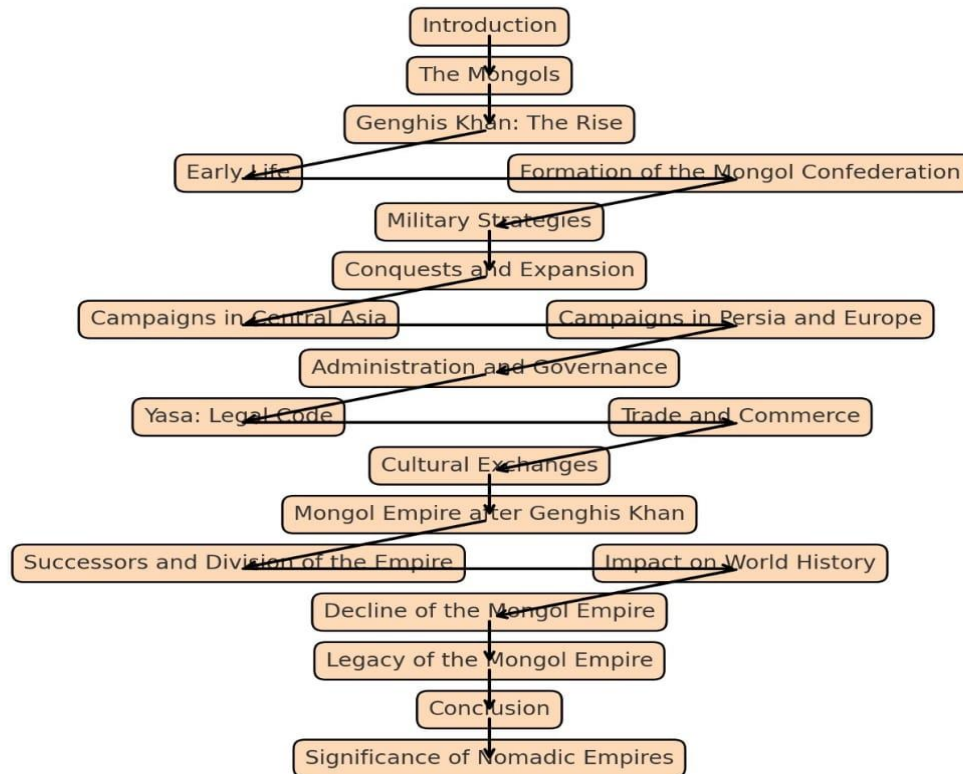
### MAP-SKILLS

On the given map mark or identify the followings-Rome, Mediterranean sea, Black Sea, Adriatic Sea, Naples, Sicily, Alexandria, Constantinople.



# THEME- 3:NOMADIC EMPIRE

## Flow Chart



### Introduction

- Nomadic Empires can be said to be an imperial formation constructed by nomadic groups.
- The Mongols, under the leadership of Genghis Khan, established a transcontinental empire straddling Europe and Asia during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.
- The steppe dwellers themselves usually produced no literature, so our knowledge of nomadic societies comes mainly from chronicles, travelogues and documents produced by city-based litterateurs. These authors often produced extremely ignorant and biased reports of nomadic life.
- The most outstanding sources of Mongols are Igor de Rachewiltz's 'The Secret History of Mongol' and 'the Travelogues of Marco Polo'.

### Social and Political Background:-

- The early decades of the thirteenth century the great empires of the Euro-Asian continent realized the dangers posed to them by the arrival of a new political power in the steppes of Central Asia. Genghis Khan (d. 1227) had united the Mongol people.
- The Mongols were a diverse body of tribal people, spoke similar languages.
- Some of the Mongols were pastoralists while others were hunter-gatherers. The pastoralists tended horses, sheep and cattle, goats and camels.
- They lived nomadic life in the steppes of Central Asia in a tract of land in the area of the modern state of Mongolia. This was a majestic landscape with wide horizons, rolling plains, ringed by the snow-capped mountains, Gobi desert and drained by rivers and springs.

- Agriculture was possible in the pastoral regions but the Mongols did not take to agriculture. The Mongols lived in tents and travelled with their herds from their winter to summer pasture lands.
- These groups were constantly engaged in war with each other.

### **The Career of Genghis Khan:**

- Genghis Khan was born in about 1162 AD near the Onon River in modern Mongolia. His initial name was Temujin. His father's name was Yesugei, who was the head of the Kiyat clan. His father was murdered when he was young. So his mother, Olun-ike, raised Temujin and his other half-brothers with great difficulty.
- Temujin was kidnapped and made a slave in the 1170s. His wife Borte was also kidnapped. He had to fight a battle to free his wife. Even in these years of adversity, he was able to make many friends. The young man Boghurchu was his first friend. He always sided with Temujin as a trusted companion. Temujin's real brother Jamuka was another trusted friend of his. Temujin revives his old relationship with his father's older brother Tugril aka Ong Khan. He was the ruler of the Karaites.
- Temujin's real brother Jamuka later became his enemy. In the 1180s and 1190s, Temujin, with the help of Ong Khan, defeated powerful rivals such as the Jamuka. Temujin's confidence grew after defeating Jamuka. Now he set out for war against his other enemies. Among these were the mighty Tatars, the Karaites, and Ong Khan himself, his father's killers. In 1206 he decisively defeated the mighty Jamuka and Neman people.
- Temujin emerged as the most influential figure in the politics of the steppe region after he had conquered his enemies. His prestige was recognized in a meeting of the Kuriltai, the chief of the Mongol clan. In this assembly, Genghis Khan was declared as the great hero of the Mongols by giving him the title of 'Samudra Khan' i.e. Sovereign.

### **The Mongols after Genghis Khan:-**

- The Mongol expansion after Genghis Khan's death can be divided into two distinct phases.
- The first which spanned the years 1236-42 when the major gains were in the Russian steppes, Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary.
- The second phase including the years 1255-1300 led to the conquest of all of China, Iran, Iraq and Syria.
- The Mongol military forces met with few reversals in the decades after the 1260s the original impetus of campaigns could not be sustained in the West.

### **Social, Political and Military Organisation:-**

- Genghis Khan was determined to systematically erase the identities of the various tribal groups that were members of his federation.
- His army was formed according to the old decimal system of the steppe plains, divided into ten, hundred, thousand and (infrequently) ten thousand soldiers.
- He divided the ancient tribal groups and divided their members into new military units. The person who tried to go out without taking permission from his officer was punished. The largest unit of soldiers was about ten thousand soldiers (tumun) which included people from many tribes and clans. He changed the old social system of the steppe plains and by integrating various clans and providing them with a new identity derived from its progenitor, Genghis Khan.
- The new troops, which were under his four sons and which functioned exclusively under select captains, were called noyan. The soldiers had to work under them. This new system also included

that group of his followers who faithfully supported Genghis Khan for many years even in severe troubles.

- Genghis Khan publicly honored many people by calling them 'grand brothers'. The other lower class was the "servants" who were closely related to their master. The rights of the head of the clan were not protected. In this new hierarchical system, Genghis Khan handed over the responsibility of governing his newly conquered people to his four sons. This led to the creation of Ulus.
- The eldest son, Jochi, received the Russian steppes but the farthest extent of his territory, Ulus, was indeterminate, it extended as far west as his horses roam.
- His second son Chaghtai was given the Transoxiana region of the steppe and he also received the territory of the Pamir mountains in the north along with his brother's territory. This jurisdiction may have changed as it moved west.
- Genghis Khan had indicated to his third son Ogodai that he would be the successor of the 'Great Khan' and this prince would conquer Karakoram and make it his capital. Toloe, the youngest son, took the land of his ancestors.

### **Development in Trade & communication in Mongolia**

**Yam:** Genghis Khan had already fashioned a rapid courier system called yam that connected the distant areas of his regime.

**Qubcur tax:** For the maintenance of this communication system the Mongol nomads contributed a tenth of their herd – either horses or livestock – as provisions. This was called the qubcur tax, a levy that the nomads paid willingly for the multiple benefits that it brought.

**Baj tax:** Communication and ease of travel was vital to retain the coherence of the Mongol regime and travellers were given a pass for safe conduct. Traders paid the baj tax for the same purpose, all acknowledging thereby the authority of the Mongol Khan.

**Qanats:** The underground canals in the arid Iranian Plateau.

### **The Rapid courier system or methods:**

- Genghis Khan had adopted a fast-moving harakara method, with the help of which he kept in touch with the remote areas of his kingdom.
- Healthy and strong horses and mounted messengers were stationed in the military posts maintained at the required distance. In order to provide this communication method, the Mongol seafarers used to provide a tenth of their horses and other livestock from their herds. It was called by kubkurkar.
- This runner system (**YAM**) was modified after the death of Genghis Khan and its speed and reliability surprised travelers.
- It helped the coming great Khans to monitor the happenings in the territories of their vast continental empire.

### **Noyan:**

- Genghis Khan adopted a new military system and divided his army into four sons and placed them under captains. It was called Noyan.
- Due to this the army became powerful. with soldiers the relation of real brother (Anda) was adopted.

### **The legal code of law – Yasa**

Genghis Khan promulgated Yasa (the code of law) at the Assembly of Mongol Chieftains (quriltai) of 1206. It has elaborated on the complex ways in which the memory of the Great Khan was fashioned by his successors.

In its earliest formulation the term was written as yasa which meant ‘law’, ‘decree’ or ‘order’. Yasa concern administrative regulations: the organisation of the hunt, the army and the postal system.

By the middle of the thirteenth century the Mongols had emerged as a unified people and just created the largest empire the world had ever seen. They ruled over very sophisticated urban societies, with their respective histories, cultures and laws. Although the Mongols dominated the region politically, they were a numerical minority. The one way in which they could protect their identity and distinctiveness was through a claim to a sacred law given to them by their ancestor. The yasa was in all probability a compilation of the customary traditions of the Mongol tribes but in referring to it as Genghis Khan’s code of law.

**The importance of Quriltai institution:**

- A council called Quriltai used to determine the responsibility of the state among the members of the family of Genghis Khan. This was the council of chiefs.
- It included the future decisions of the state, campaigns, distribution of loot, management of pasture land etc.

**Trade so important to the Mongols:**

- The Mongols lived in the steppe region. Resources were scarce in this area.
- For this reason trade was important to the Mongols. They mainly traded with China.

**Conclusion: Situating Genghis Khan and The Mongols in World history**

For the Mongols, Genghis Khan was the greatest leader of all time: he united the Mongol people. He freed them from interminable tribal wars and Chinese exploitation. He brought them prosperity, fashioned a grand transcontinental empire and restored trade routes and markets that attracted distant travelers and traders.

Genghis Khan ruled the diverse body of people and faiths. Although the Mongol Khans themselves belonged to a variety of different faiths – Shaman, Buddhist, Christian and eventually Islam, they never let their personal beliefs dictate public policy.

The Mongol administration was a multi-ethnic, multilingual, multi-religious regime that did not feel threatened by its pluralistic constitution.

Today, after decades of Soviet control, the country of Mongolia is recreating its identity as an independent nation. Genghis Khan appeared as an iconic figure for the Mongol People, mobilizing memories of a great past in the forging of national identity that can carry the nation into the future. Mongols provided ideological models for the Mughals of India. Timur, another monarch who aspired to universal dominion, hesitated to declare himself monarch because he was not of Genghis Khanid descent.

<b>Timeline</b>	
1167	Birth of Temujin
1206	Temujin proclaimed Genghis Khan, “Universal Ruler”
1227	Death of Genghis Khan
1260	Accession of Qubilai Khan as Grand Khan in Peking
1921	Republic of Mongolia

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

- Q.1.** A) Statement: Great Wall of China was built as a fortification to protect their subject  
 R) Reason: throughout its history china support extensively from nomadic inclusion and different regimes.

- A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B) Only A correct.
- C) Only R correct.

D) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

ANS: (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

- Q.2.a) (i) Tama military troops  
 (ii) Ulus boundary  
 (iii) Quriltai head of the tribes  
 (iv) Noyon new military units

(A) a and b correct (B) (iii) and (i) are correct.(C) all of the correct (D) none of the correct

Ans : all of the correct

Q.3.Qubcur was a type of \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Tax                      b) Donation                      c) Provinces                      d) Expedition

Ans: A) Tax

Q.4. For which town, Genghis khan commanded that the “ town should be laid waste in such a manner that the site could be ploughed upon and not even cats and dogs should be left alive”

- A) Bukhara    B). Mari            C). Londen    D). Nishapur

Ans: D Nishapur

### **SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS [03 MARKS]**

**Q.1. State the three realms into which China was divided?**

Answer: China in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries was divided into three realms-

- (i) Hsi hacie people of Tibet Ian origin in the north-western provinces.
- (ii) The Jurchen , whose Chin dynasty ruled north China from picking
- (iii) The sung dynasty which controlled South China

**Q.2. Write a short note on the Courier system developed by the Mongols.**

Answer: The Courier system developed by the Mongols were as follows-

- (i) Chengiz Khan fashioned the Courier system which was later further refined after his death the Courier system was called Yam.
- (ii) It was an important factor in enabling Mongol administer their vast empire as a connected an enabled communication.
- (iii) Under the system press mountain dispatches riders were placed in outpost at regular distances.

**Q.3. Write a note on Mongol Society.**

Ans: - (i) Patriarchal in nature.

- (ii) The eldest male was the head of family, take care of others
- (iii)The rich families were larger in size
- (iv)Polygamy was in practice
- (v)Constant wars among different sections of society

**Q.4. Write a brief description of Genghis Khan.**

Ans:- (i) Genghis Khan(d. 1227) had united the Mongol people.

(ii) He was born in the year 1162. His father name was Yesugei.

(iii) He organized a powerful army which helped him to lay down the foundation of vast empire.

(iv) His main achievements were the conquest of Northern China, Qura Katie, Bukhara, Samarkand

etc

(v) He also contributed a lot in improving administration of the empire.

### **LONG QUESTION ANSWERS [08 MARKS]**

**Q.1. Briefly discuss the factors responsible for the decline of the Mongolian empire.**

- Answer-Among the factors responsible for the decline of the Mongol Empire in the late 14th century were-
1. The gradual separation of the descendants of Genghis Khan into separate lineage groups and alteration in past family concordance.
  2. Competition amongst cousin clans as presented by the Toluyid branch.
  3. The pressure to sedentariness in the new areas of Mongol domicile and contradictions between nomadic and sedentary elements.
  4. Failure of conquered people to feel a sense of affinity with their new nomadic masters.
  5. During campaigns in the first half of the 13th century, cities were destroyed, agricultural lands laid waste, trade and handicrafts production disrupted. Thousands of people were killed and even more enslaved.
  6. The old clan chieftains felt disgruntled as the reorganization of the army did not preserve the rights of the old clan chieftains.
  7. They were replaced by the new aristocracy which derived its status from close relationship with the Great Khan of the Mongols.
  7. The success of establishment of a large empire rested on the military skills, but with the introduction of new elements.

**Q.2. Discuss the rules and regulations of the Yasa as evolved by Genghis Khan.**

Ans- (i) The Mongols had started using the related term Yasa in a more general sense to mean the ‘legal code of Genghis Khan’.

- (ii) All religions are equal. They must be respected.
- (iii) Don’t indulge into adultery; people doing so will be given death penalty.
- (iv) Always respect the aged and poor and don’t deceive anyone.
- (v) No one in his empire can employ a Mongol as his slave or servant.
- (vi) It was mandatory for all abled to serve in the Army.
- (vii) All the Mongol princess should preserve this Yasa.
- (viii) The Priests should be exempted from all kinds of taxes.

**Q.3. Discuss the methods of the warfare of Mongol Army.**

Ans:- (i) The horse-riding skills of the Mongols

- (ii) The Turks provided speed and mobility to the army;
- (iii) Their abilities as rapid-shooting archers
- (iv) Its knowledge of the terrain and the weather to do the unimaginable.
- (v) They carried out campaigns in the depths of winter, treating frozen
- (vi) Rivers used as highways to enemy cities and camps.
- (vii) Genghis Khan learnt the importance of siege engines and naphtha bombardment very quickly.
- (viii) His engineers prepared light portable equipment, which was used against opponents with devastating effect.

**CASE BASED QUESTIONS [04 MARKS]**

**SOURCE-1**

Read the following extract carefully and answer the following question-

Juwaini, a late-thirteenth-century Persian chronicler of the Mongol rulers of Iran, carried an account of the capture of Bukhara in 1220. After the conquest of the city, Juwaini reported, Genghis Khan went to the festival ground where the rich residents of the city were and addressed them: 'O people know that you have committed great sins, and that the great ones among you have committed these sins. If you ask me what proof I have for these words, I say it is because I am the punishment of God. If you had not committed great sins, God would not have sent a punishment like me upon you'... Now one man had escaped from Bukhara after its capture and had come to Khurasan. He was questioned about the fate of the city and replied: They came, they [mined the walls], they burnt, they slew, they plundered and they departed.'

- 1.1. Who wrote an account of the conquest of Bukhara? (1 M)
- 1.2. Who said “he was a punishment from God, “to the conquered people? (1 M)
- 1.3. Give two important contributions of Genghis Khan. (2 M)



ANSWERS-

1.1 Juwaini, the Persian chronicler

1.2 Genghis Khan

1.3 A. Controlled disciplined and united his nomadic hordes.

B. Made the Mongols into a fighting machine with a destructive power

**MAP SKILLS**

1. Show on the Map of world

a. Nishapur

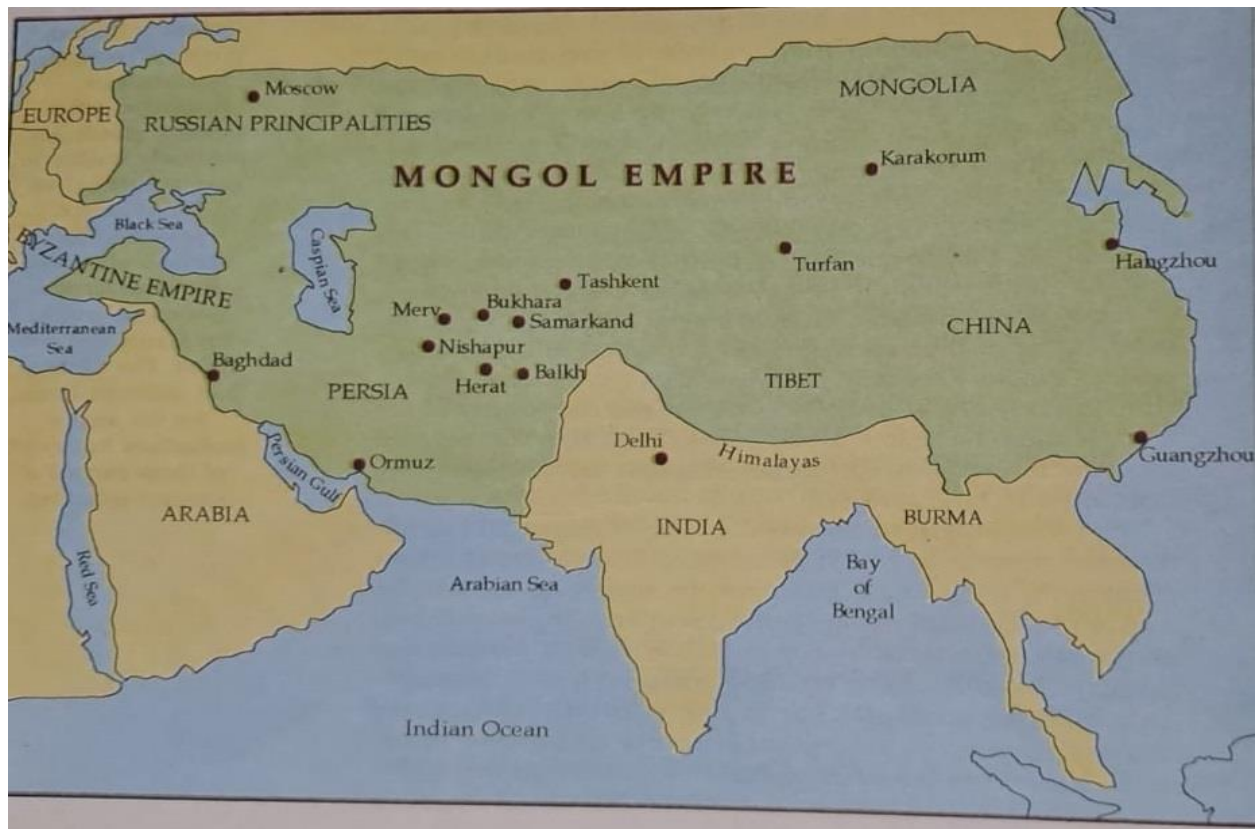
b. Bukhara

c. Mongolia

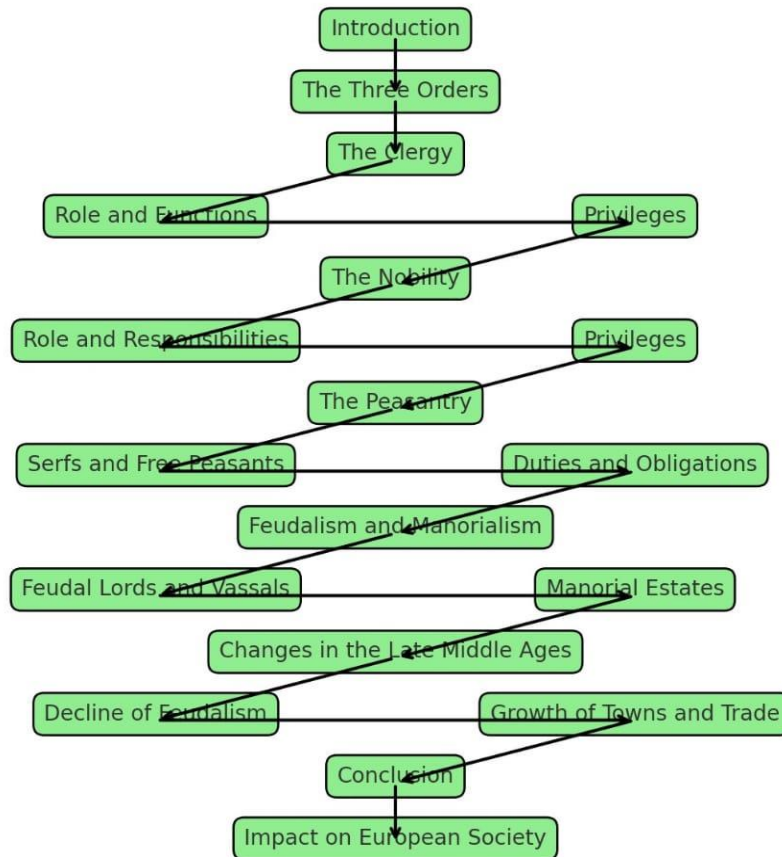
d. Merv

e. Balkh

f. Herat



## THEME – 4 THREE ORDERS



### **An introduction to Feudalism-**

- This word has been used by historians to describe the social, economic, legal, and social relationships that existed in Europe in the medieval era between 5<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- The word feudal is derived from a German word called 'feud' which means 'a piece of land'.

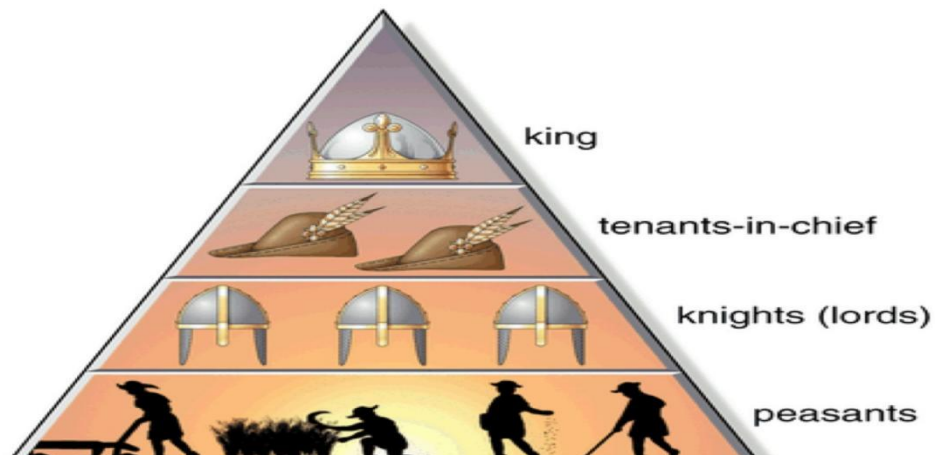
### **France and England:**

- The Franks, a Germanic tribe, gave their name to Gaul, making it France.
- Across a narrow channel lay the island of England-Scotland which in the eleventh century was conquered by a duke from the French province of Normandy.

### **The Three Orders:**

1. The First Order: The Clergy
2. The second Order: The Nobility
3. The Third Order: Peasants: free and unfree

## The Second Order: The Nobility



## The Manorial Estate:

This class was emerged due to vassalage system. The big landowners-the nobles were vassals of king and peasants were vassals of the landowners. This relationship is based on rituals and exchange of vows taken on the bible in the church. A written charter or stuff or a clod of earth was given as a vassal to the landowner by king or by the landowner to the knights.

1. The noble enjoyed a privileged status.
2. He had absolute control over his property.
3. He could raise feudal troops called feudal levies.
4. The lord held his own courts of justice and could even coin his money.
5. He was the lord of the people settled on his land.
6. He owned vast tracts of land which contained his own dwellings, his private fields and pastures and the fields of his tenant pastures.
7. His house was called manor
8. His private lands were cultivated by the peasants, who were also expected to act as foot soldiers in battle when required, in addition to working on their farms.

## Knights:

1. The amateur peasant soldiers were not sufficient, and good cavalry was needed. This led to the growing importance of a new section of people- the knights.
2. The lord gave knights a piece of land called fief including house for him and his family, a church a water mill and a wine press.
3. In exchange, the knight paid his lord a regular fee and promised to fight for him in war.
4. To keep up their skills, knights spent their time each day fencing and practicing tactics with dummies.
5. A knight might serve to more than one lord, but his foremost loyalty was to his own lords.

Minstrels travelled from manor to manor, singing songs which told stories- partly historical, partly invented- about the kings and knights. These bards were very popular. They entertained nobles while they feasted.

## The First Order: The Clergy

### Qualities of priests:

1. Everyone cannot become a priest.
2. Serfs (unfree workers) were banned.
3. Physically challenged were banned as well.
4. Women also can't become priests.
5. Priests could not marry.

This means only unmarried men can become a priest.

This was the richest class. The church was entitled to a tenth share of whatever the peasants produce from their land over the course of year, called a 'tithes'.

### **Monks:**

1. They are the devout Christians, very religious people who live an isolated life.
2. They lived in religious communities called abbeys or monasteries, often in places very far from human habitation.
3. Monasteries- this word is derived from the Greek word 'monos' meaning someone who lives alone.
4. Monks took vows to remain in the abbey for rest of their lives and to spend their time in prayer, study and manual labour like farming.
5. The life of monk was open for both men and women. These were the single sex community which means there were separate abbeys for monks and nuns.
6. They can't marry.

### **The Church and Society:**

- The church owned vast amounts of land, managed by bishops.
- It collected money through 'tithes,' a 10% share of people's production, and also received donations from the wealthy.
- The church organized Sunday prayers and sermons for congregations.
- It introduced new customs like kneeling, folding hands in prayer, bowing to God, and using the term 'Lord' for worship.
- They contributed to the development of the arts, music, and way of singing prayers, writing and printing.
- Some group of monks called friars- choose not to be based on monastery but to move from place to place preaching to the people and living on a charity.

### **The Third Order: Peasants, free and unfree**

Cultivators were of two kinds: free and unfree (Serfs)

#### **Free Peasants:**

1. They hold their farms as tenants of their lord.
2. The men had to render military services at least for 40 days in a year.
3. They could be required to do other unpaid labour services, like, digging, ditches, gathering firewood, building fences and repairing roads and buildings.
4. His wife and children had to other tasks.
5. They spun thread, wove clothes, made candles and pressed grapes to prepare wine for the lord's use.
6. There was one direct tax called 'taille' was imposed by the kings on the peasants.

#### **Serfs:**

1. Serfs cultivated plots of lands, but these belonged to the lord.
2. They received no wages.
3. They could not leave the estate without the lord's permission.
4. The lord claimed a no. of monopolies at the expense of his serfs.
5. Serf could use only their lord's mill to grind their flour, his oven to bake their bread, and his wine-presses to distil wine and beer.
6. The lord could decide whom a serf should marry, or might his blessing to the serf's choice, but on a payment of a fee.

### **Factors affecting social and economic changes**

#### **The environment:**

1. From eleventh century, Europe entered a warm phase.

2. Average temperature increased.
3. Peasants now had a longer growing season and the soil now less subjected to frost and easily to be ploughed.
4. This made expansion of the area under cultivation possible.

#### **Land use:**

1. Agriculture technology was very primitive.
2. Only wooden plough was one mechanical aid.
3. Agriculture was therefore very labour intensive.
4. Also, the ineffective method of crop rotation was in use. Since it was not possible to increase output from the land, the peasants were forced to bring under cultivation all the land in the manorial estate.

#### **New Agricultural Technology:**

1. By 11<sup>th</sup> century, cultivators began using heavy iron- tipped ploughs and mould boards.
2. The method of harnessing animal to the plough improved. Instead of neck harness, the shoulder harness came into use.
3. Iron horse shoes were used to prevent foot decay of horses.
4. They switched from two- field system to three- field system.
5. They could plant one with wheat or rye in autumn for human consumption. The second could be used to raise peas, beans and lentils for human use and oat and barley for the horses. The third field lay fallow.
6. Each year they rotated the use among the three fields.
7. Lords set up water mills and wind mills peasants extended arable lands.
8. They also switched to the three- field rotation of cropland set up small forges and smithies in the village where iron-tipped ploughs and horse shoes were made and repaired cheaply.

#### **Fourth Order: New towns and townspeople:**

1. The towns of the Roman Empire had become desert and ruined after its fall.
2. But from the eleventh century, as agriculture increased to grow again.
3. Peasants who surplus grain to sell needed a place where they could set up a selling centre and where they could buy tools and clothes.
4. This led to the growth of periodic fairs and small marketing centre which gradually developed merchants-builtshops and town square, a church, roads where merchants where merchants-built shops and homes, an office where those who governed the town could meet.
5. In other places, towns grew around large castles, bishops' estates, or large churches.  
 'Town air makes free' was a popular saying. Many serfs craving to be free ran away and him, he would become a free peasants or escaped serfs who provided unskilled labour. Shopkeepers and merchants were numerous. Later, there was need for individual with specialized skills, like bankers and lawyers. The bigger towns had population of about 30,000. They said to be the 'fourth order' hid in towns. If a serf could stay for one year and one day without his lord discovering

#### **Cathedral towns:**

The large churches were built in France during 12<sup>th</sup> century were called Cathedral s. the town settled around these cathedrals towns were set up, these towns were called cathedral towns.

#### **The Crisis of fourteenth century**

Three factors due to which Europe expansion affected badly were as follows:

- ✚ Famine: The shortage of pasturage reduced the number of cattle. Population growth was outstripping resources, and immediate result was famine. Severe famines hit Europe between 1315 and 1317, followed in the 1320's by massive cattle deaths

- ❏ Shortage of metals: in addition, trade was hit by a severe shortage of metal money because of a shortfall in the output of silver mines in Austria and Serbia. This forced governments to reduce the silver content of the currency, and to mix it with cheaper metals.
- ❏ Plague: Ships carrying goods from distant countries had started arriving in European ports. Along with the ships came rats – carrying the deadly bubonic plague infection (the ‘Black Death’).

### **Social unrest:**

- The income of lords was badly hit. It declined as agricultural prices came down and wages of laborers increased.
- In desperation they tried to give up the money-contracts they had entered into and revive labour-services.
- This was violently opposed by peasants, particularly the better educated and prosperous ones. In 1323, peasants revolted in Flanders, in 1358 in France and 1381 in England.

### **Political Changes:**

- In the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, European kings strengthened their military and financial power.
- The powerful lords succeeded in crushing the revolts, the peasants ensured that the feudal privileges of earlier days could not be reinvented.
- New states they created were as significant as the economic changes that were occurring.
- Historians have therefore called these kings ‘the new monarchs. Louis XI in France Maximilian in Austria, Henry VII in England and Isabelle and Ferdinand in Spain were absolutist rulers, who started the processes of organizing standing armies, a permanent bureaucracy and national taxation.

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Q1. Free peasants were.....?

- (a) Peasant-cum-soldier                      (b) Tenants of the Lord  
 (c) Payers of labour –rent in Begar              (d) Denied of Political Rights

Ans, (b)Tenants of the Lord

Q2. Monasteries were established

- (a) In the middle of towns              (b) Away from town and forest  
 (c) Far away from human inhabitation              (d) In vicinity of Churches

Ans. (c) Far away from human inhabitation

**Directions: In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason.**

Q.3. **Assertion:** The clergy was considered to be the most important in medieval European social order.

**Reason:** R The Clergy enjoyed special status & had complete control over the social orders of the society.

Mark the correct choice as:

- (a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation ofAssertion.  
 (b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation ofAssertion.  
 (c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
 (d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

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

Q.4. **Assertion A:** From 5th to 15th century, peasants‘families had to set aside certain days of the week to work on lords‘estate.

**Reason R:**The output of such labour was called labour rent and taille.

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 incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect but R is correct.

Ans. (b) Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

Q5. Identify the image



- a) The manorial estate, England
- b) St. Michael's Benedictine abbey in, England
- c) Heaver Castle, England
- d) Salisbury Cathedral, England

Ans. d) Salisbury Cathedral, England

Q 6. The land granted by the lord to the knights was called:

- (a) Fief
- (b) Feud
- (c) Seigneur
- (d) Manor

Ans.(a) Fief

Q7. We see the rise of absolute monarchy in Europe in the

- (a) 12th& 13th centuries
- (b) 13th and 14th centuries
- (c) 15th and 16th centuries
- (d) 16th and 17th centuries

Ans. (c) 15th and 16th centuries

### Short Answer Questions

**Q.1.What is The Political Importance of The Feudal System?**

**ANS-** Political importance of the Feudal System:

- 1 Nobles provided protection to their people.
- 2.They also maintained Peace and Harmony in their regions
- 3 Through Manorial system.
- 4 The Feudal lords provided economic provision.

**Q.2.What was Feudalism? Describe main causes decline of Feudalism.**

**ANS.** Feudalism – Land based medieval European system.

- (i)Renaissance
- (ii) Industrial Revolution
- (iii) Religious reformation movement
- (iv) Corruption
- (v) Emergence of middle class

**Q.3. What was the function of medieval monasteries?**

- ANS** i) Spread moral teaching among the common people  
(ii) Collection of religious tax from people

(iii) Spread religious spirit among the people

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTION**

**Q1. Discuss The Political changes which occurred during 15<sup>th</sup> And 16<sup>th</sup> Centuries in Europe?**

**ANS.** The political Changes which occurred during 15<sup>th</sup> And 16<sup>th</sup> centuries were as follows :

1. They created powerful new state.
2. The new monarchs Louis XI In France , Henry VII In England Maximilian in Austria.
3. Introduced professionally trained infantry equipped with the guns and siege artillery directly under their control.
4. With the increase in taxes the treasury of Monarchs filled they had enough revenue to support larger armies.
5. The king was now the centre of an elaborate courtier society.
6. All monarchies, whether weak or powerful, needed the cooperation of those who could command authority.
7. For ensuring survival, the nobility managed a tactical shift

**Q2. Why did Europe's economic progress slow down by the 14<sup>th</sup> century? Give reasons?**

**ANS-**European economic progress slowed down due to the following reasons:

1. Europe was hit by severe famines between 1315 and 1317. By 1320s, there occurred massive cattle deaths.
2. Trade was hit by severe shortage of metal money because of the shortfall in silver mines in Austria and Serbia.
3. Thirteenth century, the climatic condition had led to the large scale reclamation of the land of forests and pastures for agriculture
4. The warm summers of the last 300 years had given way to bitterly cold summers in northern Europe by the end of 13<sup>th</sup> century.
5. The Black Deaths.
6. Storms and flood destroyed the entire crops

### **SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**

#### **SOURCE-1**

1. Read the following extract carefully and answer the following question-

The large churches were called cathedrals. By 12th century onwards, cathedrals were being built in France. The cathedrals belonged to monasteries. Different people contributed to their construction with their own labor, material or money. A cathedral was made of stone and took several years to complete. The area around the cathedrals became more populated and they became centers of pilgrimage. Small towns developed around them.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1.1 What are the Cathedrals?                                    | 1 |
| 1.2 When and where did the construction of the Cathedral begin? | 1 |
| 1.3 Mention any two features of Cathedral                       | 2 |

**ANSWER-**

- 1.1 Large churches are called Cathedrals.
- 1.2 They were being built in France from 12<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.3 A cathedral was made of stone and took several years to complete. The area around the cathedrals became more populated and they became centers of pilgrimage.

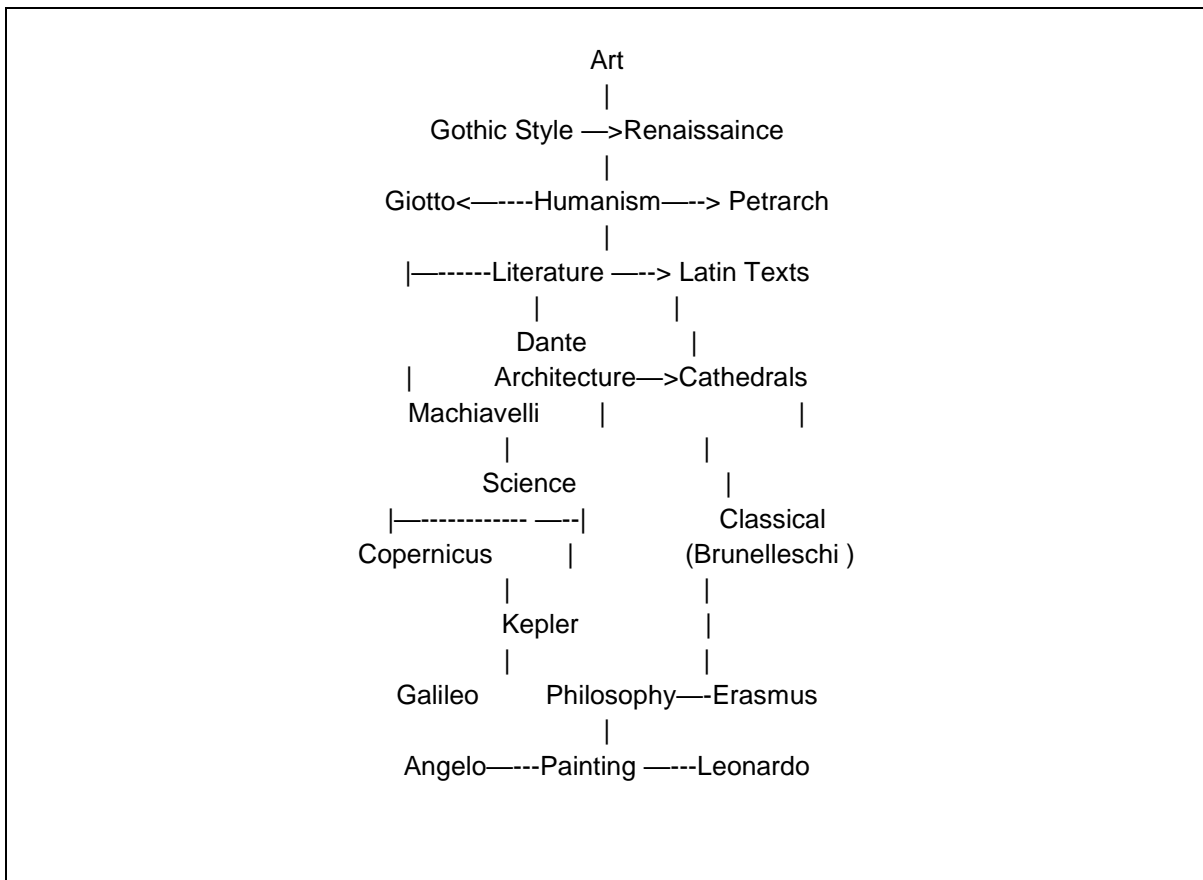


MAP SKILL



## 5.Changing Cultural Traditions

### Flow chart



### Gist

The revival of Italian Cities.

The City State.

Cardinal Gasparo .(1483 - 1542 ).

He writes about the democratic government of his City - State.

In the commonwealth and government of Venice (1534) ....to come to the institution of Venetian commonwealth, the whole authority of the city ....is in that council.

Universities – Earliest universities in Europe had been set up in Italian towns ,Padua and Bologna.

Centres of legal studies (11 th century) .

Science and Philosophy,Greeks ,Roman, Arabian.

Artists, Architecture,Books (printed)

Aspirations of women,

Debates with in Christianity,

Reading the universe.

### Time Line :

1300. Humanism thought at Padua University in Italy.

1349. University established in Florence.

- 1390. Geoffrey Chaucer's Canturbury Tales published.
- 1436. Brunelleschi designs the Duomo in Florence.
- 1454. Gutenberg prints the Bible with movable type.
- 1492. Columbus reaches America .
- 1495. Leonardo da Vinci paints The Last Supper.
- 1512. Michael Angelo paints the Sistine Chapel Ceiling.

### Terms :

- 1.Emphasised - To make something important.
- 2.Humanism - A system of thought which gives importance to human.
- 3.Realism - Showing things as they really are.
- 4.Renaissance - The revival of European art and Literature.
- 5.Embedded - To fix something firmly and deeply.
- 6.Physiology - The scientific study of how living things function.
- 7.Anatomy - The scientific study of the structure of human or animal bodies.
- 8.Archaeology - The study of past, based on objects or parts of buildings that are found in the ground.
- 9.Sculptures - The art of making figures or objects from stone, wood, clayetc .
- 10.Sculptors - A person who makes figures or objects from stone, wood.
- 11.Reliefs - A feeling of relaxation following release from anxiety.
- 12.Immortalised - To give lasting fame to somebody/ something.
- 13.Mastery - Great skill at doing something.
- 14.Abacus - Used for counting.

### **Sub Topics :-**

#### Italian Cities

Notes :

- Expansion of trade between the Byzantine Empire and the Islamic countries.
- The ports on the Italian coast.
- Florence and Venice, were republics and many others were Court - Cities.
- Rich merchants actively participate in governing the City.

#### Humanism :-

Notes :

- In 15 century,the term humanist was used for masters who taught grammar, rhetoric,poeetry.
- The word Humanities was used by the Roman lawyer and essayist Cicero.
- Florence came to be known because of people like Dante Alighieri.
- Giotto ,an artist who painted life - like portraits .
- Humanists believed that a dark age had set in after the collapse of Roman Empire.
- The humanists used the word modern for the period from the 15 th century.

#### Science and Philosophy :-

- In 14 century,scholar read translated books of Greeks.

- Translation from Greek to Arabic.
- Persian language translated to other European languages.
- Ptolemy related to astronomy.
- Ibn Rushd, An Arabian philosopher.

#### **Art :-**

- Oil painting, Chinese and Persian art.
- Use geometrical method for painting.
- Encouragement of Roman history.
- Merchants and rich persons employed architects.
- Artists decorate buildings with paintings.

#### **The Humanist point of view of History:**

- A dark age after the collapse of Roman Empire.
- According to different scholars a new age had begun in Europe during 14th century.
- During this period full control of church on public opinion and their life.

5th - 14th century.                      The Middle Age.

5th - 9th century.                      The Dark Age.

15th century onwards.                The Modern Age.

#### **Realism :**

- Art works discovered which belong to ancient Roman Empire.
- People study the material of early Roman culture.
- Artists inspired to study past Roman art.
- These all things also happened in architecture, sculpture, literature.
- Artists used scientific and mathematical methods for accuracy.
- Artists study the human body through the help of study of subject, physiology to make proper painting and sculpture.
- These paintings look rather real than previous paintings.
- Oil painting also a method of painting which is technically very advanced and it's based on proper use of colour.

#### **Architecture:**

- In the 15th century, Pope encouraged the study of Roman history.
- Archaeologists inspired a new style in architecture.
- This was revival of ancient Roman Empire style of architecture and better known as classical.
- Popes, rich merchants and aristocrats and also governmental architects, familiar with classical architecture.
- Decoration of buildings with paintings and sculptures.

#### **Printed Books:**

- A great revolution during 16th century was introduced printing technology.
- The written books of Italy or any part of world or Europe travel other part of different countries or continents.

- Printing technology mainly related to China and specially Mongols.
- Many classical texts in Latin language had been printed in Italy.
- People and specially students could buy the printed books.
- To the help of these printed books,Ideas, opinions and information spread very rapidly.

### **Debates within Christianity :**

- Educated and the wealthy initiated the new culture.
- Scholars of European Universities were attracted with humanistic approach.
- In Italy, professional scholars lead humanist movement.
- Church become an institution to collect money from people.
- Clergy involved to sell indulgence letter.
- Peasant revolt against church who collected unnecessary and illegal taxes from peasants mainly.

### **Multiple Choice Questions :-**

Q.1. In which country Renaissance started?

- A) Germany
- B) Italy
- C) Spain
- D) Turkey

Ans : B

Q 2. Read below statements and answer which statement/statements is/are true.

- I. Celestial means Divine.
- II. Vesalius was related to medicine.

Options:

- A) Only I
- B) Only II
- C) Both I and II
- D) None of these

Ans : C

Q.3. Assertion (A) : Humanists believed in freedom.

Reason (R ) : Printed books helped Renaissance development.

Options:

- A) A and R ,both true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B) A and R ,both true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is true but R is false.
- D) R is true but A is false.

Ans : B

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS :**

Q.1. What were the main characteristics of Renaissance?

Ans: \*Italian towns leads in this event which called Renaissance.

\*Advancement in art and architecture.

\* Many literary works written by different writers.

\* Development in science.

\* Many debates on different topics.

Q.2. Distinguished the growth in trade during Renaissance.

Ans: \* Emergence of a new class of society.

- \* Middle class become rich with the help of successful trade contracts.
- \* New towns developed for trade related activities.
- \* Rulers want help of middle class because church and feudal system controlling them .
- \* Liberty of people of towns mainly for trade purposes.

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS :**

Q.1. Describe the scientific development during Renaissance.

Ans: \* Science and scientific approach ask many questions from Christianity.

- \* Copernican theory that earth and other planets rotate around the sun.
- \* Later Kepler confirm this theory and change the theory that sun rotate planets
- \* The motion theory of Galileo.
- \* Newton discover the theory of gravity and gravitational force.
- \* Different types of experiments happened in the field of science and many theory developed.
- \* Many scientific lectures organized in different institutions for public review.
- \* Scientific temper very high during Renaissance because books and facilities available.

Q.2. Distinguish condition and the role of women during Renaissance.

Ans: \* New idea of citizens but women not included.

- \* In family make dominance.
- \* Dowries investment for family business purposes.
- \* Women ownership of husband business absent.
- \* In public life women participation very less or nothing.
- \* Women work as household level only.
- \* In merchants family condition of women much better than others but it's in a very short number.
- \* Women continue to open shops of husband in absence when husband on business tour .
- \* The widow of merchant play a big role in all levels like business and society.
- \* Some famous women during Renaissance, Cassandra Fedele and Isabella d'Esta.

### **Passage Based Question :**

Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola (1463-94), a humanist of Florence, wrote on the importance of debate in *On the Dignity of Man* (1486).

‘For, Plato and Aristotle, it was certain that for the attainment of the knowledge of truth they were always seeking for themselves, nothing is better than to attend as often as possible the exercise of debate. For just as bodily energy is strengthened by gymnastic exercise, so beyond doubt in this wrestling place of letters, as it were, energy of mind becomes far stronger and more vigorous’.

- i) Who is Author of passage ?
- ii) What is knowledge according to philosophers ?
- iii) What is the purpose of debate ?

Ans :

- i) Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola.
- ii) Accordingly Plato and Aristotle attachment of knowledge is very important and its always shows truth.
- iii) The purpose of debate to explain the Dignity of Man.

## THEME-6, DISPLACING INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

### Flow Chart



### Time Line

#### The development of Australia:

- 1850 Self-government granted to Australian colonies
- 1851 Chinese coolie immigration. Stopped by law in 1855
- 1851-1961 Gold rushes
- 1901 Formation of Federation of Australia, with six states
- 1911 Canberra established as capital
- 1948-75 Two million Europeans migrate to Australia

1974 'White Australia' policy ends, Asian immigrants allowed entry

1992 The Australian High Court (in the Mabo case) declares that terra nullius was legally invalid, and recognised native claims to land from before 1770

1995 The National Enquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children from their Families

1999 (26th May) 'A National Sorry Day' as apology for the children

### **IMPORTANT TERMS:**

Aborigine – native people of Australia (in Latin, ab = from, origine = the beginning)

Aboriginal – adjective, often misused as a noun

American Indian/Amerind/Amerindian – native peoples of North and South America and the Caribbean

First Nations peoples – the organised native groups recognised by the Canadian government (the Indians Act of 1876 used the term 'bands' but from the 1980s the word 'nations' is used)

Indigenous people – people belonging naturally to a place

Native American – the indigenous people of the Americas (this is the term now commonly used)

'Red Indian' – the brown-complexioned people whose land Columbus mistook for India

### **European Imperialism:**

- The American empires of Spain and Portugal did not expand after the seventeenth century. From that time other countries – France, Holland and England – began to extend their trading activities and to establish colonies – in America, Africa and Asia.
- SETTLER: The word 'settler' is used for the Dutch in South Africa, the British in Ireland, New Zealand and Australia, and the Europeans in America.
- The official language in these colonies was English (except in Canada, where French is also an official language).

### **NORTH AMERICA:**

- The continent of North America extends from the Arctic Circle to the Tropic of Cancer, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. West of the chain of the Rocky Mountains is the desert of Arizona and Nevada, still further west the Sierra Nevada mountains, to the east the Great Plains, the Great Lakes, the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio and the Appalachian Mountains.

### **The Native Peoples:**

- The earliest inhabitants of North America came from Asia over 30,000 years ago on a land-bridge across the Bering Straits, and during the last Ice Age 10,000 years ago they moved further south.
- The oldest artefact found in America – an arrow-point – is 11,000 years old. The population started to increase about 5,000 years ago when the climate became more stable.

### **FEATURES OF NATIVE PEOPLE:**

- These peoples lived in bands, in villages along river valleys. They ate fish and meat, and cultivated vegetables and maize.
- They often went on long journeys in search of meat, chiefly that of bison, the wild buffalo that roamed the grasslands (this became easier from the seventeenth century, when the natives started to ride horses, which they bought from Spanish settlers).
- But they only killed as many animals as they needed for food .
- When European reached America In the seventeenth century, the European traders who reached the north coast of North America after a difficult two-month voyage were relieved to find the native peoples friendly and welcoming.
- Unlike the Spanish in South America, who were overcome by the abundance of gold in the country, these adventurers came to trade in fish and furs, in which they got the willing help of the natives who were expert at hunting.

### **Mutual Perceptions:**



- In the eighteenth century, western Europeans defined ‘civilised’ people in terms of literacy, an organised religion and urbanism.
- To them, the natives of America appeared ‘uncivilised’. To some, like the French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau, such people were to be admired, as they were untouched by the corruptions of ‘civilisation’.
- Wordsworth described them as living ‘amid wilds/Where fancy hath small liberty to grace/The affections, to exalt them or refine’, meaning that people living close to nature had only limited powers of imagination and emotion
- To the natives, the goods they exchanged with the Europeans were *gifts*, given in friendship. For the Europeans, dreaming of becoming rich, the fish and furs were *commodities*,

### **The Native Peoples Lose their Land:**

- In the USA, as settlement expanded, the natives were induced or forced to move, after signing treaties selling their land.
- The prices paid were very low, and there were instances when the Americans (a term used to mean the *European* people of the USA) cheated them by taking more land or paying less than promised.
- Meanwhile, the natives were pushed westward, given land elsewhere (‘theirs in perpetuity’) but often moved again if any mineral – lead or gold – or oil was found on their lands.

### **The winds of change...**

- *The Problem of Indian Administration* painted a grim picture of the terribly poor health and education facilities for natives in reservations.
- the Indian Reorganisation Act of 1934, which gave natives in reservations the right to buy land and take loans. In 1954, in the ‘Declaration of Indian Rights’ prepared by them, a number of native peoples accepted citizenship of the USA but on condition that their reservations would not be taken away and their traditions would not be interfered with.

### **AUSTRALIA:**

- The ‘aborigines’ (a general name given to a number of different societies) began to arrive on the continent over 40,000 years ago (it is possible it was even earlier).
- They came from New Guinea, which was connected to Australia by a land-bridge. In the natives’ traditions, they did not *come* to Australia, but had always been there.
- Australia is sparsely populated, and even now most of the towns are along the coast (where the British first arrived in 1770) because the central region is arid desert.
- Initial reports from Captain Cook and his crew about encounters with natives are enthusiastic about their friendliness. There was a sharp reversal of feeling on the part of the British when Cook was killed by a native – not in Australia, but in Hawaii.
- Most of the early settlers were convicts who had been deported from England and, when their jail term ended, were allowed to live as free people in Australia on condition that they did not return to Britain.
- The economic development of Australia under European settlement was not as varied as in America. Vast sheep farms and mining stations were established over a long period and with much labour, followed by vineyards and wheat farming. These came to form the basis of the country’s prosperity.
- Chinese immigrants provided cheap labour, as in California, but unease about being dependent on non-whites led to the governments in both countries to ban Chinese immigrants.
- Till 1974, such was the popular fear that ‘dark’ people from South Asia or Southeast Asia might migrate to Australia in large numbers that there was a government policy to keep ‘non-white’ people out.

### **The Winds of Change...**

- In 1968, people were electrified by a lecture by the anthropologist W.E.H. Stanner, entitled ‘The Great Australian Silence’ – the silence of historians about the aborigines.
- From the 1970s, as was happening in North America, there was an eagerness to understand natives not as anthropological curiosities but as communities with distinct cultures, unique ways of

understanding nature and climate, with a sense of community which had vast bodies of stories, textile and painting and carving skills, which should be understood and recorded and respected.

- Underlying it all was the urgent question which Henry Reynolds later articulated in a powerful book, *Why Weren't We Told?* This condemned the practice of writing Australian history as though it had begun with Captain Cook's 'discovery'
- Since then, university departments have been instituted to study native cultures, galleries of native art have been added to art galleries, museums have been enlarged to incorporate dioramas and imaginatively designed rooms explaining native culture, and natives have begun writing their own life histories. From 1974, 'multiculturalism' has been official policy in Australia, which gave equal respect to native cultures and to the different cultures of the immigrants

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Q1. Who said about native people of America that "they were untouched by corruption of civilisation"?

- (a) Rousseau                      (b) Churchill                      (c) Monseri                      (d) Martin Luther

Ans. A

Q2. The belt was made of coloured shells sewn together and used by natives of America as treaty bond



(a)

Wampum belt (b) Amerigo Belt                      (c) Arawakian Belt                      (d) Welcome Belt

Ans. A

Q3. New Zealand name was given by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Tasman of Holland
- b) Captain Cook
- c) Lee Brown
- d) Vasco Da Gama

Ans. A

Q.4 To which British Colony most of the early settlers were convicts from England and when their jail term ended they were allowed to live as free people, but not allowed to return back to Britain?

- (a) South Africa                      (b) Sri Lanka  
(c) Australia                      (d) Zimbabwe

Ans. C

### **SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS [03 MARKS]**

Q.1. Write three points about the life of native peoples of North America.

Ans: (i) They spoke various languages.

(ii) They were in the primitive stage of civilisation.

(iii) They were polytheist & worship nature.

(iv) They believed that time moved in cycles.

(v) They could understand the climates and different landscapes.

Q.2. List the items of exchange between the natives and Europeans.

Ans: (i) The items of exchange between the natives and Europeans were the following:

(ii) The Europeans gave them iron vessel and alcohol.

(iii) In return, they (the natives) gave Europeans fish and fur.

Q.3. Why did the Europeans consider natives of America as uncivilized?

Ans: (i) The Europeans believed that literacy and urbanization are the basis of a civilized society.

- (ii)The natives of America lacked all these.
- (iii)That’s why they considered them uncivilized.

**LONG QUESTION ANSWERS [08 MARKS]**

Q.1. How did Natives of a North America lose their land? What were their sufferings?

- Ans.(i)Natives forced to move by signing treaties or selling land.  
(ii)Cheated by taking more land or paying less.  
(iii)Depriving the native peoples of their land was seen wrong.  
(iv)Cherokee tribe governed by the state but could not enjoy the rights of citizens  
(v)A judgement of Chief Court that the Cherokee were a distinct community occupying its own territory in which law of Georgia had no force.  
(vi)Andrew Jackson - Trail of Tears  
(vii)Natives were called lazy, not skilled, not learning English or dressing Properly  
viii) Deserve to die out.  
ix) Concentrated into reservation  
x) A series of rebellions were crushed.

Q.2. What do you mean by the term Gold Rush? How was it connected with the Growth of Industries?

- Ans: (i) traces of gold led to ‘Gold Rush’ in 1840s in California.  
(ii)A lot of Europeans hurried to America in the hope of making a quick fortune.  
(iii)The Gold Rush led to the building of railway lines across the continent.  
(iv) In North America industries developed to manufacture railway equipment.  
(v)In order to make large scale farming machinery produced.  
(vi) Industrial development led to the growth of towns and factories.  
(vii) By 1890 the USA emerged as a leading industrial power in the world.

**CASE BASED QUESTIONS [04 MARKS]**

**SOURCE-1**

1. Read the following extract carefully and answer the following question-

**THE DAY BEFORE AMERICA**

‘At Sunset on the day before America [that is before the Europeans reached there and gave the continent this name], diversity lay at every hand. People spoke in more than a hundred tongues. They lived by very possible combination of hunting, fishing, gathering, gardening, and farming open to them. The quality of soils and effort required to open and tend them determined some of their choices how to live. Culture and social biases determined others. Surpluses of fish or grain or garden plants or meats helped create powerful, tired societies here but not there. Some cultures had endured for millennia....

Questions:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1.1 Who named ‘America’?                         | 1 |
| 1.2 What were native doing for their livelihood? | 1 |
| 1.3 How was the culture of natives changed?      | 2 |

**ANSWER -**

- 1.1 Europeans reached there and gave the continent this name
- 1.2 hunting, fishing, gathering, gardening, and farming
- 1.3 mixed with Europeans, adopted their ideas and tradition

**SOURCE-1I**

2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the following question-

‘Aboriginal production had been dramatically disturbed by the British presence. The arrival of a thousand hungry mouths, followed by hundreds more, put unprecedented pressure on local food resources. So what would the Daruk people have thought of all this? To them such large-scale destruction of sacred places and

strange, violent behavior towards their land was inexplicable. The newcomers seemed to knock down trees without any reason, for they were not making canoes, gathering bush honey or catching animals. Stones were moved and stacked together, clay dug up, shaped and cooked, holes were made in the ground, large unwieldy structures built. At

first they may have equated the clearing with the creation of a sacred ceremonial ground...Perhaps they thought a huge ritual gathering was to be held, dangerous business from which they should steer well clear. There is no doubt the Daruks subsequently avoided the settlement, for the only way to bring them back was by an official kidnapping.'

Questions:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2.1 What do you mean by aboriginal production?                       | 1 |
| 2.2 Who are the New comers?  | 1 |
| 2.3 What is the name of book from which this passage has been taken? | 1 |
| 2.4 What were the activities of the natives?                         | 1 |

**ANSWER –**

- 2.1 Local production by the Daruk people
- 2.2 The Britishers
- 2.3 Creating a Nation.
- 2.4 Making canoes,gathering bush honey and catching animals.

**Map Skill**

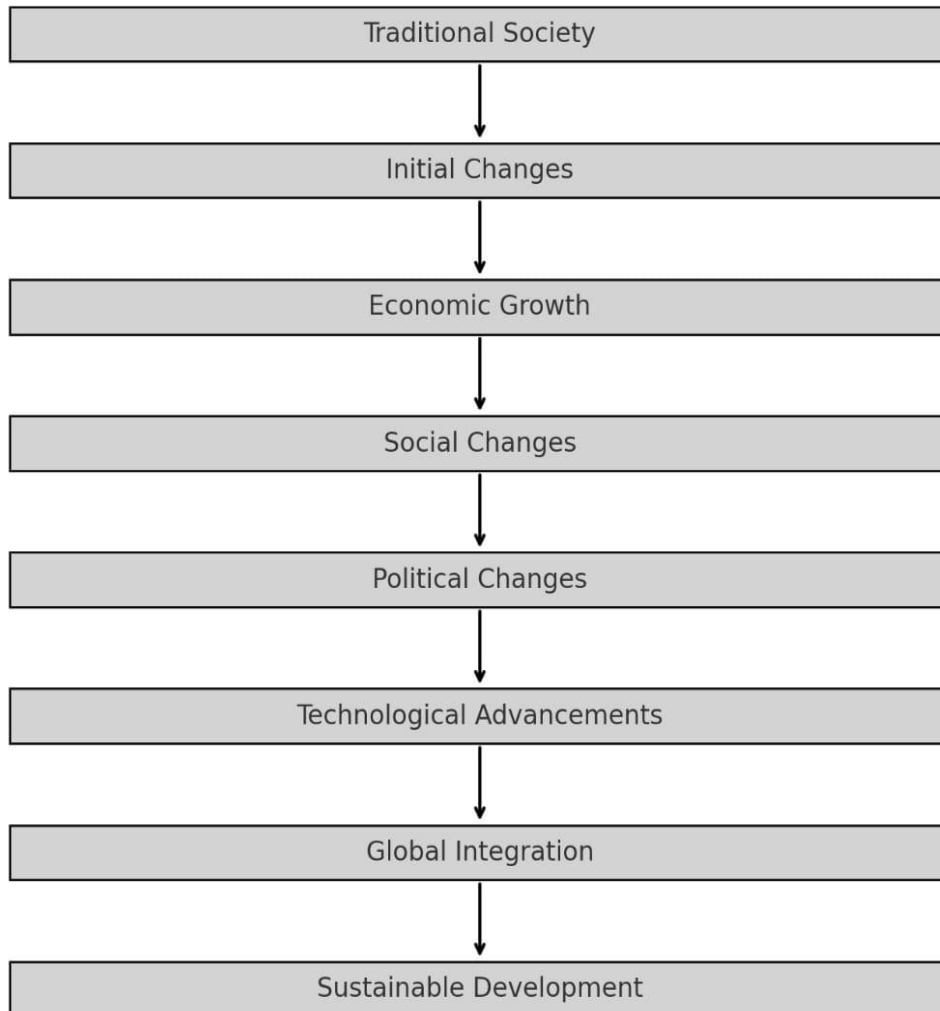
1. On the outline map of Australia (world) locate the followings:  
Perth, Darwin, Adelaide, Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney



## THEME 7 - Paths to Modernization

### Flow Chart

#### Path to Modernization



#### Gist of the Lesson:

Japan succeeded in remaining free of colonial control and achieved fairly rapid economic and industrial progress throughout the twentieth century. The Chinese resisted colonial exploitation and their own bureaucratic landed elite through a combination of peasant rebellion, reform and revolution. Both these countries are situated in far East Asia, yet, they present a marked physical contrast.

### JAPAN

#### Physical Features

- Japan is a string of islands, the four largest being Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido.

- There is no major river system
- More than 50 percent of the land area of the main islands is mountainous and Japan is situated in a very active earthquake zone.
- There are various homogenous ethnic group, like there are a small Ainu minority and Koreans who were forcibly brought as labour when Korea was a Japanese colony.
- Language spoken is mostly Japanese.
- Japan lacks a tradition of animal rearing.
- Rice is the staple crop and fish the major source of protein.
- Raw fish (sashimi or sushi) has now become a widely popular dish around the world as it is considered very healthy.

### The political system

- \* An emperor ruled from Centre of Power Kyoto - Power to Shoguns - at Edo .
- \* Divided country into 250 domains under daimyo - stayed at Edo .
- \* To avert any rebel, Samurai served the shogun and daimyo
- \* 16th Century - Three Changes -
  - (a) Peasantry disarmed to end Frequent War
  - (b) Autonomy to daimyo
  - (c) land measurement for productivity and revenue .

### Effects

Growth of a commercial economy and a vibrant culture , Increased use of money and creation of stock market led the economy in new ways, Social and intellectual changes , Chinese influence was questioned and study of ancient Japanese literature promoted .

### The Meiji restoration

**Administrative Reforms:** The Meiji government imposed a new administrative structure by altering old village and domain boundaries to integrate the nation. In 1871, feudalism was abolished under the Meiji rule.

**Economic Reforms:** Another Meiji reforms was the modernizing of the economy. Japan's first railway line, between Tokyo and the port of Yokohama, was built in 1870-72. In 1872, modern banking institutions were launched. Zaibatsu (business families) dominated the economy.

**Industrial Reforms:** Textile machinery was imported from Europe, and foreign technicians were employed to train workers, as well as to teach in universities and schools, and Japanese students were sent abroad. The number of people in manufacturing increased. Over half of those employed in modern factories were women. The size of factories also began to increase.

**Agricultural Reforms:** Funds were raised by levying an agricultural tax.

**Constitutional Reforms:** In 1889, Japan adopted a new constitution. The Meiji Constitution had created a Diet and declared emperor as the commander of the forces, it was based on a restricted franchise.

**Educational Reforms:** A new school system began to be built from the 1870s. Schooling was compulsory for boys and girls and by 1910 almost universal. Tuition fees were minimal. Tokyo University was established in 1877.

### Aggressive Nationalism

\* The Meiji Constitution had created a Diet and declared emperor as the commander of the forces, it was based on a restricted franchise.

\* Japan expanded its colonial empire [1894- defeated China and 1905- Russia] to silent opposition and increased taxes to fund the armed forces.

### Westernisation and Tradition

\* Fukuzawa Yukichi said that Japan must 'expel Asia' and become part of the West.

\*Miyake Setsurei urged that national pride be built on indigenous values.

\* Ueki Emori demanded constitutional government and natural rights of man.

### Daily life

\* Nuclear family instead of living together as joint family.

\*Great demand for domestic goods like rice-cooker and toaster.

\*Cheap housing available for down payment.

### Overcoming Modernity

How to combat the west while being modern.

\* Nishitani Keiji defined modern as the unity of three streams of western thoughts: the reformation ,Protestant Reformation and rise of natural sciences.

\* It was Japan's duty to establish a new world order ,a Greater East Asia for which integration of science and religion.

### Re-emergence of Japan as a Global Economic Power

- During the 1930, Japan exercised imperialist policy and invaded China to extend its colonial empire. Japan's attempt to carve out a colonial empire ended with its defeat by the Allied forces. However, it was defeated in the World War II when US dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- It resulted in huge destruction of masses. Under the US-led Occupation (1945-47) Japan was demilitarized and a new constitution introduced.
- Japanese philosopher Miyake Setsurei (1860-1945) argued that each nation must develop its special talents in the interest of world civilization: The rapid rebuilding of the Japanese economy after its shattering defeat was called a post-war 'miracle.'

## CHINA

### Physical Features

- China is a vast continental country that spans many climatic zones.
- The core is dominated by three major river systems: the Yellow River (Huang He), the Yangtze River (Chang Jiang – the third longest river in the world) and the Pearl River.
- A large part of the country is mountainous.
- There are divergent ethnic group – Han, Uighur, Hui, Manchu and Tibetan.
- Major languages spoken are Chinese and Cantonese.
- Chinese food reflects this regional diversity.

Southern or Cantonese cuisine include dim sum (literally touch your heart), an assortment of pastries and dumpling. While, in the north, wheat is the staple food while in Szechuan spices have created a fiery cuisine. In eastern China, both rice and wheat are eaten.

### Opium Trade

The demand of Chinese goods such as tea, silk and porcelain created a serious balance of trade problem. So the East India Company found a new option -opium which grew in India and in turn they sold it in China and in return took tea, silk etc. This is called the 'triangular trade'.

### Establishing the Republic

The Manchu empire was overthrown and a republic established in 1911 under **Sun-Yat-Sen** [1866-1925] who is called the father of Modern China .

Three principles[ San min chui]

- \* Nationalism- overthrowing Manchus and Foreign dynasty
- \* Democracy - establishing popular govt.
- \* Socialism - regulating capital and equalizing land holdings

### Guomintang [National People's party ]

They identified four great needs- clothing ,food,housing and transportation.

**Chiang-kai-shek** emerged as the leader and launched a military campaign to control the warlords' and to eliminate the communists. Its social base was in urban areas and it failed to unite the country because of its narrow social base and limited political vision. It ignored the peasantry and rising social inequalities.

### The rise of Communist party of China

The CCP was founded in 1921 after the Russian revolution. Mao Zedong [1893-1976] became its leader and by basing his revolutionary programme on the peasantry with its base at Jiangxi, in the mountains secure from the Guomintang attacks.



Long March 1934-35] The Guomindang blockade of the communist forced the party to seek another base at Yanan 6000 miles of gruelling and difficult march. Here they carried out land reforms and fought against foreign imperialism winning strong social base.

### Establishing the new Democracy [1949-65]

The Peoples Republic of China government was established in 1949. It was based on an alliance of all social classes where economy was put under government control and private enterprise /ownership of land were ended.

The **Great Leap Forward movement** was launched in 1958 to galvanise the country to industrialise rapidly. People were encouraged to set up steel furnaces in their backyards. In the rural areas people's communes [where land would be collectively owned and cultivated] was started.

**Socialist man with 5 loves**- Fatherland, people, labour, science and public property.

### Conflicting visions 1965-78

Mao launched the Great Proletarian Cultural revolution in 1965 to counter his critics and students and the army were used to campaign against old culture and customs. This weakened the party and severely disrupted the economy and educational system.

### Reforms from 1978

Party declared its goal as the **four modernisations** [to develop science, industry, agriculture and defence] and later Democracy was added as the fifth one.

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

Q.1. The slogan 'Fukoku Kyohei' under the Meiji rule in Japan meant

- 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

Q.2. Examination System was withdrawn by China because

- a) It was not regulated properly.
- b) It was corrupted.
- c) It was based on classical Chinese learning.
- d) The civil and military officials so recruited were found unsuitable.

Ans. c) It was based on classical Chinese learning.

Q.3. Identify the image and name it?



the communist and the Guomindang worked together. At the end of the war the communist defeated Guomindang and captured power.

Q.2- Explain Meiji Reforms.

Ans- **Administrative Reforms:** The Meiji government imposed a new administrative structure by altering old village and domain boundaries to integrate the nation. In 1871, feudalism was abolished under the Meiji rule.

**Economic Reforms:** Another Meiji reforms was the modernizing of the economy. Japan's first railway line, between Tokyo and the port of Yokohama, was built in 1870-72. In 1872, modern banking institutions were launched. Zaibatsu (business families) dominated the economy.

**Industrial Reforms:** Textile machinery was imported from Europe, and foreign technicians were employed to train workers, as well as to teach in universities and schools, and Japanese students were sent abroad. The number of people in manufacturing increased. Over half of those employed in modern factories were women. The size of factories also began to increase.

**Agricultural Reforms:** Funds were raised by levying an agricultural tax. **Constitutional Reforms:** In 1889, Japan adopted the a new constitution. The Meiji Constitution had created a Diet and declared emperor as the commander of the forces, it was based on a restricted franchise.

**Educational Reforms:** A new school system began to be built from the 1870s. Schooling was compulsory for boys and girls and by 1910 almost universal. Tuition fees were minimal. Tokyo University was established in 1877.

**Military Reforms:** All young men over twenty had to do a period of military service. A modern military force was developed. The military and the bureaucracy were put under the direct command of the emperor.

#### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS [04 MARKS]**

##### **SOURCE BASED QUESTION-1**

Read the following extract carefully and answer the following question-

##### **CAR CLUB**

Moga: An abbreviation for 'modern girl'. It represented the coming together in the twentieth century of ideas of gender equality, a cosmopolitan culture and a developed economy. The new middle-class families enjoyed new forms of travel and entertainment. Transport in cities improved with electric trams, public parks were opened from 1878, and department stores began to be built. In Tokyo, the Ginza became a fashionable area for Ginbura, a word combining 'Ginza' and 'burbura' [walking aimlessly]. The first radio stations opened in 1925. Matsui Sumako, an actress, became a national star with her portrayal of Nora in the Norwegian writer Ibsen's *A Doll's House*. Movies began to be made in 1899 and soon there were a dozen companies making hundreds of films. The period was one of great vitality and the questioning of traditional norms of social and political behaviour.

Questions

1. What is meant by 'Moga'? 1

Ans. An abbreviation for 'modern girl'

2. Which new forms of travel and entertainment did the new middle-class families enjoy? 1

Ans. The new middle-class families enjoyed travelling in electric trams, public parks were opened and department stores began to be built.

3. Why was this period called one of great vitality ? 2

Ans. The first radio stations opened in 1925. Matsui Sumako, an actress, became a national star with her portrayal of Nora in the Norwegian writer Ibsen's *A Doll's House*. Movies began to be made in 1899 and soon there were a dozen companies making hundreds of films.



MAP SKILLS



**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN  
ANNUAL EXAMINATION.**

**2024-25**

**Class : XI**

**Subject : History**

Max.Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions :-

- (i) Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.*
- (ii) Answers to questions carrying 1 marks each (Part 'A' – Q.no. 1 to 21,MCQ)*
- (iii) Answers to Questions carrying 3 marks each (Part 'B' – Q.no. 22 to 27) should not exceed 80 words.*
- (iv) Answers to questions carrying 8marks each (Part 'C' – Q.no. 28 to 30) should not exceed 350 words.*
- (v) Part 'D' has Source based questions (Q.no.31 to 34)on carrying 4 marks each.*
- (vi) Attach maps with the answer scripts (Part 'E')*

**PART-A**

**Answer all the questions.**

Q.1- The first Mesopotamian tablets retain around which year ?

- (A)1200 BCE                      (B)2200 BCE                      (C ) 3200 BCE                      (D) 4200  
BCE

Q.2- After 2000 BCE which city raised as a royal capital?

- (A)Mari                      (B) Ur                      (C ) Uruk                      (D)  
Baghdad

Q.3- Francesco Barbaro was related to which city ?

- (A) Venice                      (B) Florence                      (C ) Rome                      (D)  
Padua

Q.4- Assertion (A): Mesopotomia was rich in food resources.

Reason (R ): It's also rich in mineral resources.

- (A) Assertion (A) and Reason (R ),both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.  
(B)Assertion (A) and Reason (R ),both are correct but R is not a correct explanation of A.  
(C ) Assertion (A) is correct, Reason (R ) is incorrect.  
(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, Reason (R ) is correct.

Q.5- Sicily is a part of which country ?

(A) Germany                      (B) Italy                      (C) France                      (D) England

Q.6- In which year Brunelleschi was prepared the design of Duomo in Florence?

(A) 1430                                      (B) 1436                                      (C) 1440  
(D) 1448

Q.7- Picture 1



This picture 1 related to 1

(A) Augustus                      (B) Tiberius                      (C) Trajan                      (D) Constantine

Q.8- John Cabot reaches Newfoundland in which year ? 1

(A) 1491                      (B) 1495                      (C) 1497                      (D) 1499

Q.9- In 1781, which country recognises USA as an independent country ?

(A) Britain                      (B) Germany                      (C) France                      (D) Denmark

Q.10- Transcontinental Railway of USA was introduced in which year ? 1

(A) 1855                      (B) 1860                      (C) 1865                      (D) 1870

Q.11- Justice Marshall gives his judgement in 1832 for which country ? 1

(A) Australia                      (B) USA                      (C) Canada                      (D) France

Q.12- Consider the following statements: 1

I. The early name of Genghis Khan was Temujin .

II. Name of wife of Genghis Khan was Borte.

III. The first ally of Genghis Khan was Boghurchu.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

(A) Only I

(B) Only II

(C) Statement I & II

(D) All statements are true .

Q13- Choose the wrong statement: 1

(A) In 1218, the defeat of the Qara Khitai by Mongols.

(B) Anda called blood brother in Mongols .

(C) Jamuqa was new friend of Genghis Khan.

(D) Temujin was friend Ong Khan

Q.14- Assertion(A): Tokugawa family ruling replaced by Meiji family in Japan. 1

Reason (R) : It's happened during 1867-68.

(A) Assertion (A) and Reason (R), both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

(B) Assertion (A) and Reason (R), both are correct but R is not a correct explanation of A.

(C) Assertion (A) is correct, Reason (R) is incorrect.

(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, Reason (R) is correct.

Q15.-Consider the following statements: 1

I. In 1368, End of Yuan dynasty in China.

II. In 1921, Republic of Mongolia.

III. Guyuk, brother of Ogodei.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

(A) Only I

(B) Only II

(C) Statement I & II

(D) All statements are true.

Q.16- Assertion (A): The Manchu Empire of China overthrown in 1915.

Reason (R) : Sun Yat-sen unanimously regarded as founder of modern China.

(A) Assertion (A) and Reason (R), both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

(B) Assertion (A) and Reason (R), both are correct but R is not a correct explanation of A.

(C) Assertion (A) is correct, Reason (R) is incorrect.

(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, Reason (R) is correct.

Q.17- Sun Yat - sen founds Guomindang in which year ? 1

(A) 1907

(B) 1912

(C) 1917

(D) 1922

Q.18- Maximilian was the ruler of which country ? 1

(A) France

(B) Germany

(C) Austria

(D) England

Q.19- Assertion (A): Feudalism developed in England from the eleventh century. 1

Reason (R) : William I had the land mapped.

(A) Assertion (A) and Reason (R), both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

(B) Assertion (A) and Reason (R), both are correct but R is not a correct explanation of A.

(C) Assertion (A) is correct, Reason (R) is incorrect.

(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, Reason (R) is correct.

Q.20- Choose the wrong statement: 1

- (A) In 1100 onwards, Cathedrals being built in France.  
(B) Tithe was tax of twentieth share of agriculture production.  
(C) Knights were belongs to Nobility.  
(D) The first order were the Clergy.

Q21- In China year 1966 related to which type of Revolution ?

- (A) Industrial (B) Military (C) Political (D) Cultural

### PART-B

**Answer all the questions.**

Q22- Examine the writing skill of mesopotomia . 3

**OR**

Distinguish the geographical condition of Mesopotomia. 3

Q23- How we say that Mongol Empire was a Nomadic Empire ? Analyse.

24- Write a short notes on gold rush in United State of America and Australia.

25- In which way the Native peoples of United State of America lose their land? 3

26. Review the political system in Japan during the ruling of Tokugawa family. 3

27- Describe the main works of Knights. 3

**OR**

What impact reflects of feudalism on european social system ? Distinguish.

**खंड-स**

### PART - C

**सभीप्रश्नोंकेउत्तरदीजिए।**

**Answer all the questions.**

28. यूरोपमेंपुनर्जागरणसेआपक्यासमझतेहैं ? क्यायूरोपमेंचौदहवींसदीमेंपुनर्जागरणहुआथा ? विश्लेषणकीजिए।

8

**अथवा**

पुनर्जागरणकेदौरानकलाएवंस्थापत्यकेविकासकाविवरणदीजिएएवंमानववादतथायथार्थवादकोपरिभाषितकीजिए।

What do you mean by Renaissance in Europe ? Was there a European Renaissance in the fourteenth century ? Analyse .

**OR**

Give description of art and architectural development during Renaissance and also defined Humanism and Realism.



29. रोमनसाम्राज्यकेअंतर्गतसामाजिकस्तरीकरणपरचर्चाकीजिए। 8

**अथवा**

रोमनसाम्राज्यकेअन्तर्गतआर्थिकस्थितिकापूर्णविवरणदीजिए।

Discuss about the social stratification during Roman empire.

**OR**

Give complete description of economic condition during Roman empire.

30. मेजीपुनर्स्थापनाकेदौरानजापानकीअर्थव्यवस्थाकेआधुनिकीकरणकाविवरणदीजिए। 8

**अथवा**

चीनीकम्युनिस्टपार्टीकेउदयपरएकपूर्णटिप्पणीलिखिए।

Give details of the modernisation of the economy of Japan during Meiji Restoration.

**OR**

Write a complete notes on the rise of the Communist party of China.

## PART - D

**Answer all the questions.**

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Read the paragraph and answer the following Questions.

31

### The Warka Head

This women's head was sculpted in white marble at Uruk before 3000BCE. The eyes and eyebrows would probably have taken lapis lazuly (blue) and shell (white) and bitumen (black) inlays, respectively. There is a groove along the top of the head, perhaps for an ornament. This is a world - famous piece of sculpture, admired for the delicate modelling of the woman's mouth, chin and cheeks. And it was modelled in a hard stone that would have been imported from a distance.

Beginning with the procurement of stone , list all the specialists who would be involved in the production of such a piece of sculpture.

(i.) What was Warka Head ? 1

(ii.) In which city of Mesopotomia, Warka Head sculpted ? 1

(iii.) Which stones used to made its ?

2

32.

In Benedictine monasteries there was a manuscript with 73 chapters of rules which were followed by monks for many countries. Here are some of the rules they had to follow:

Chapter 6 : Permission to speak should rarely be granted to monks.

Chapter 7: Humility means obedience.

Chapter 33 : No monk should own private property.

Chapter 47 : Idleness is the enemy of the soul, so friars and sisters should be occupied at certain times in manual labour, and at fixed hours in sacred reading.

Chapter 48 : The Monastery should be laid out in such a way that all necessities be found within its bounds : water, mill, garden, workshops.

(i.) What number of Chapters in this book?

1

(ii.) Which rule mentioned in Chapter 7 ?

1

(iii.) What is described in Chapter 47 ?

2

33 -

### Estimated Extent of Mongol Destruction

All reports of Genghis Khan's campaigns agree at the vast number of people killed following the capture of cities that defied his authority. The numbers are staggering: at the capture of Nishapur in 1220, 1,747,000 people were massacred while the toll at Herat in 1222 was 1,600,000 people and at Baghdad in 1258, 800,000. Smaller towns suffered proportionately: Nasa, 70,000 dead; Baihaq district, 70,000; and at Tun in the Kuhistan province, 12,000 individuals were executed.

How did mediaeval chroniclers arrive at such figures?

Juwaini, the Persian chronicler of the Ilkhans stated that 1,300,000 people were killed in Merv. He reached the figure because it took thirteen days to count the dead and each day they counted 100,000 corpses.

(i.) What is the source of this paragraph ?

1

(ii.) According to paragraph who were completed these campaigns ? 1

(iii.) In these types of campaigns which types of tragedy happened ? 2

### PART - E

#### MAP BASED QUESTION

34.1 (A) On the given political outline map of World, locate and label the following with symbols: 3

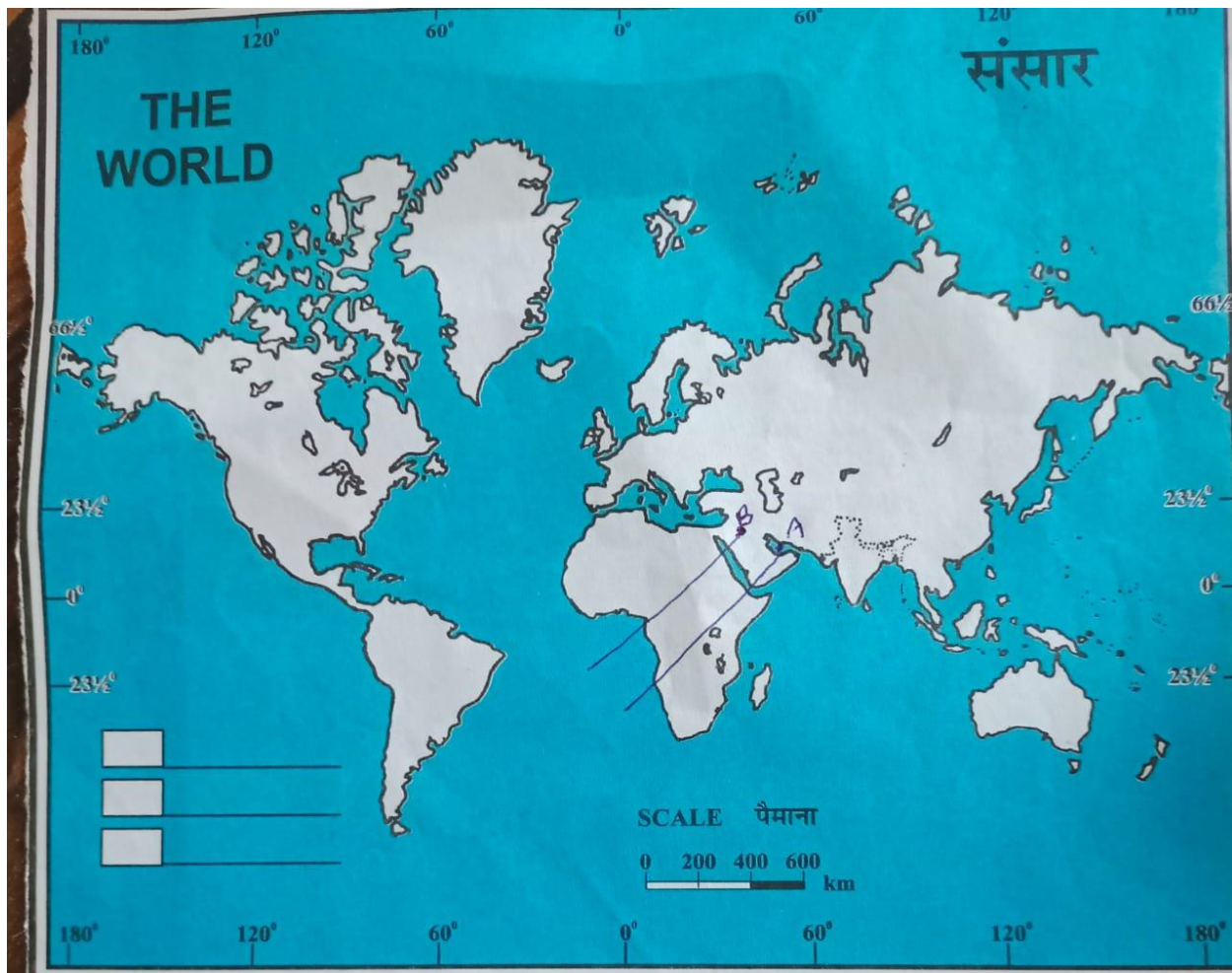
- I. Adriatic Sea.
- II. Capital of European country Austria.
- III. Corsica Island.

**OR**

An European country which name is Spain ?

34.2 On the same outline map, the places regarding the centre of Europe have been marked as A and B, identify them and write their correct names on the line drawn near them. 2

- I. Place A belongs to a gulf in Asia.
- II. Place B belongs to the Mesopotamian Civilization actual place.



**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**  
**ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2024-25**  
**Subject : History**

**MARKING SCHEME**

Class – XI

MARKS : 80

**PART - A**

**1 mark each Q.no. 1 to 21.**

- 1.C
- 2.A
- 3.A
- 4.C
- 5.B
- 6.B
- 7.D
- 8.C
- 9.A
- 10.D
- 11.B
- 12.D
- 13.C
- 14.A
- 15.C
- 16.C
- 17.B
- 18.B
- 19.B
- 20.B
- 21.D

**PART – B**

**3 marks each.**

22. \*The first Mesopotamian tablets written around 3200 BCE .

\*Society needed to keep records of transactions.

\*They wrote on tablets of clay.

\* By 2600 BCE or so, the letters became cuneiform.

\* Writing was also used for making dictionaries.

**any other points.**

OR

\*In the north - East lie green , undulating plain.

\*Tree covered mountain ranges.

\*In the north,there is a stretch of upland called a steppe

\*To the east, tributaries of the Tigris provide routes of communication into the mountains of Iran.

\*The south is a desert.

**any other points.**

23. \*The Mongols were a diverse body of people, linked by similarities of language to the Tatars, Khitan and manchus.

\*Some of the Mongols were pastoralists while others were hunter gatherers.

\*They nomadised in the steppes of Central Asia in a tract of land in the area of the modern state of Mongolia.

\*The hunter gatherers resided to the north of the Pastoralists in the Siberian forests.

**any other points.**

24.\* In 1849 American Gold Rush and in 1859 Canadian Gold Rush.

\*In the 1840s, traces of gold were found in the USA, in California.

\*This led to the Gold Rush, when thousands of eager Europeans hurried to America in the hope of making a quick fortune.

\*This led to the building of railway lines across the continent.

**any other points.**

25.\*In the USA, as settlement expanded, the natives were forced to move, after signing treaties selling their land.

\*The prices paid were very low.

\*There were instances when the Americans cheated them by taking more land or paying less than promised.

\*Even high officials saw nothing wrong in depriving the native peoples of their land.

**any other points.**

26. \* From 1603 to 1867 , members of the Tokugawa family held the position of Shogun .

\*The country was divided into over 250 domains under the rule of lords called daimyo.

\*The Shogun exercised power over the domainal lords, ordering them to stay at the capital.

\* The samurai were the ruling elite and served the shoguns and daimyo.

**any other points.**

27. They were linked to the lords.

\*The lord gave them a piece of land.

\*They paid their lord a regular fee.

\* They promised to fight for him in war.

\* They spent time each day fencing and practicing.

**any other points.**

OR

\*While members of the first two orders saw the social system as stable and unchanging, there were several processes which were transforming the system.

\*These in turn were shaped by and had an effect on the social and economic.

\* The lord's were anxious to maximize their incomes .

\*The peasants were forced to bring under cultivation all the land in the manorial estate.

## PART – C

**8 marks each.**

28. \*From the fourteenth to the end of the seventeenth century, towns were growing in many countries of Europe.

- \*A distinct urban culture also developed.
- \*Florence, Venice and Rome became centres of art and learning.
- \* The invention of printing of the same time made books and prints available to many people.
- \*Peter Burke of England, have suggested that Burckhardt was exaggerating the sharp difference between this period and the one that preceded it .
- \*By using the term Renaissance, which implies that the Greek and Roman civilisations were reborn at this time.
- \*Scholars and artists of this period substituted the pre - Christian world.
- \*To contrast the Renaissance as a period of dynamism and artistic creativity.
- \*Middle Ages as a period of gloom and lack of development is an over simplification.
- \*The cultural changes in Europe at this time were not shaped only by the classical civilisation of Rome and Greece.

**any other points.**

**OR**

- \*Humanists thought that they were restoring true civilisation after centuries of darkness.
- \*A city is known by its great citizens as much as by its wealth, and Florence had come to be known because of Dante Alighieri, and Giotto, an artist who painted lifelike portraits.
- \*Art, architecture and books were wonderfully effective in transmitting humanist ideas.
- \* Artist were inspired by studying works of the past .
- \* Fragments of art were discovered in the ruins of ancient Rome and other deserted cities.
- \* In 1416 ,Donatello broke new ground with his lifelike statues.
- \* Artists concern to be accurate was helped by the work of scientists.
- \*Michelangelo immortalised by the ceiling, he painted for the Pope in the Sistine Chapel.
- \*The sculpture called The Pieta and his design of the dome of St Peter's Church, all in Rome.

**any other points.**

29.\*A certain division of society who belongs to upper and lower and they gain their importance in society as well as political formation.

- \*Senators and Nobility play important role because they are rich.
- Knights, they are very rich and powerful and they are landlords.
- \*These section of society very respectful and all other wanted to join its to the help of money and try to develop their ability.
- \*Lower class also found in society who work in circus and theatre
- \*And in last slaves, laborers, landless peasants, some slaves gain power and manage business.

**any other points.**

**OR**

- \*The empire has a substantial economic infrastructure.
- \*Harbours, mines, brickyards, olive oil factories.
- \*Wheat, wine and olive oil were traded .
- \*Liquid like wine and olive oil transported in containers.
- \*These containers called amphorae and Dressel 20.
- \*The Spanish olive oil carried in Dressel 20.
- \*Frankincense factories.
- \*Industrial establishments in empire.
- \* Goods production and trade from different parts of empire to another and external .

**any other points.**

30. Another important part of the Meiji reforms was the modernising of the economy.

- \*Funds were raised by levying an agricultural tax.
- \*Japan first railway line , between Tokyo and the port of Yokohama , was built in 1870-72.

- \*Textile machinery was imported from Europe.
- \*Foreign technicians were employed to train workers,as well as to teach in Universities and schools,and Japanese students were sent abroad.
- \*Modern banking institutions were launched.
- \*Companies like Mitsubishi and Sumitomo were helped through subsidies and tax benefits to become major shipbuilders .Zaibatsu (large business organisations controlled by individual families) dominated the economy.
- \*Within Japan there was a shift to towns as industry developed.
- \*The number of people in manufacturing increased from 700,000 in 1870 to 4 million in 1913.
- \*The size of factories also began to increase, Factories employing more than a hundred workers ,just over 1000 in 1909,jumped to over 2000 by 1920 and 4000 by the 1930s,yet even in 1940,there were over 550,000 workshops that employed less than five employees.

**any other points.**

**OR**

- \*The CCP had been founded in 1921.
- \*The Comintern or the Third International in March 1918 to help bring about a world government that would end exploitation.
- \* The Comintern and the Soviet Union supported communist parties around the world but they worked within the traditional Marxist understanding.
- \* Mai Zedong , who emerged as a major CCP leader.
- \*His success made the CCP a powerful political force that ultimately won against the Guomingdang
- \*Mai Zedong's radical approach can be seen in Jiangxi,in the mountains where they camped from 1928 to 1934,secure from Guomingdang attacks.
- \*A strong peasants council was organised.
- \* United through confiscation and redistribution of land.
- \*Mao had become aware of women's problems and supported the emergence of rural women's associations.
- \*The Guomingdang blockade of the Communists' Soviet forced the party to seek another base, This led them to go on what came to be called the Long March (1934-35),6,000 gruelling and difficult miles to Shanxi .

**any other points**

## PART – D

### SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

**4 marks each,Q no.31,32 and 33**

Every question in three parts,marks distributed per sub part,1,1 and 2 marks.

For answer please see the paragraph.

## PART – E

- |       |                     |   |
|-------|---------------------|---|
| 34.1. | I Adriatic Sea.     | 1 |
|       | II Vienna.          | 1 |
|       | III Corsica Island. | 1 |
|       | OR                  |   |
|       | Spain.              |   |
| 34.2. | I Persian Gulf.     | 1 |

**केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन**  
**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**  
**SAMPLE PAPER**

कक्षा/CLASS-XI

विषय/ SUBJECT-HISTORY (027)

समय/ Time – 3 Hours

अधिकतमअंक/ Max. Marks: 80

**सामान्य निर्देश:**

- (i) यह प्रश्न पत्र पांच खंडों में विभाजित है - क, ख, ग, घ, और ङ। प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 34 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) खंड-क - प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 21 , प्रत्येक 1 अंक के बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।
- (iii) खंड-ख - प्रश्न संख्या 22 से 27 लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60-80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (iv) खण्ड-ग - प्रश्न संख्या 28 से 30 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 8 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 300-350 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) खंड-घ - प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 33 स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक के 4 अंक हैं।
- (vi) खंड-ङ-प्रश्न संख्या 34 मानचित्र आधारित है, जिसमें 5 अंक हैं जिसमें महत्वपूर्ण परीक्षण वस्तुओं की पहचान और स्थान शामिल है। मानचित्र को उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न करें।
- (vii) प्रश्नपत्र में समग्र रूप से कोई विकल्प नहीं है। तथापि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किए गए हैं। ऐसे प्रश्नों में केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना है।
- (viii) इसके अतिरिक्त, जहाँ आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

**General Instructions:**

- (i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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
- (v) Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- (vi) 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.

(vi) 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.

(viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

<b>खण्ड-कSECTION-A</b>		
<b>अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्नVery Short Answer Type Questions</b>		<b>(1X21=21)</b>
1	<p>मेसोपोटामिया का वह शासक जो 2370 ईसा पूर्व में अक्कद का राजा बना था-</p> <p>A. एनमर्कर B. गिल्गेमिश C. हमुराबी D. सारगोन</p> <p>The Mesopotamian ruler who became the king of Akkad in 2370 BCE was-</p> <p>A. Enmerkar                      B. Gilgamesh                      C. Hamurabi                      D. Sargon</p>	1
2	<p>मेसोपोटामिया शहर, जिसकी 1930 के दशक में व्यवस्थित रूप से खुदाई की गई थी, था-</p> <p>A. उरुक B. उर C. मारी D. निनवै</p> <p>The Mesopotamian city, which was systematically excavated in the 1930s was-</p> <p>A. Uruk                      B. Ur                      C. Mari                      D. Nineveh</p>	1
3	<p>निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:-</p> <p>I. सुमेरिअन साहित्य का प्रसिद्ध महाकाव्य गिल्गेमिश था।</p> <p>II. गिल्गेमिश की रचना 3000ईसा पूर्व में 12 पट्टिकाओं में की गई थी।</p> <p>III. यह उर शासक गिल्गेमिश के बारे में लिखा गया था जिसने 2700 ईसा पूर्व में सिंहासन पर कब्जा कर लिया था।</p> <p><b>उपरोक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही नहीं है/हैं?</b></p> <p>A. I और II B. II और III C. केवल III D. I, II और III</p> <p><b>Consider the following statements:-</b></p> <p>I. The famous epic of Sumerian literature was Gilgamesh.</p> <p>II. Gilgamesh was composed during 3000 BCE in 12 tablets.</p> <p>III. It was written about Ur ruler Gilgamesh who occupied the throne around 2700 BCE.</p> <p><b>Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?</b></p> <p>A. I &amp; II                      B. II &amp; III                      C. Only III                      D. I, II &amp; III</p>	1
4	<p>नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं, एक को अभिकथन (A) और दूसरे को कारण (R) के रूप में अंकित किया गया है।</p> <p><b>अभिकथन (A)</b> शब्द "पैक्स रोमाना," जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ है "रोमन शांति", रोमन साम्राज्य में 27 BCE से 180 CE समय अवधि को संदर्भित करता है।</p> <p><b>कारण (R)</b> रोमन साम्राज्य में पहली दो शताब्दियों में बाहरी युद्ध बहुत कम थे।</p> <p>A. दोनों (A) और (R) सही हैं और (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।</p> <p>B. दोनों (A) और (R) सही हैं, लेकिन (R) (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।</p>	1

	<p>C.(A) सही है, लेकिन (R) सही नहीं है।  D.(R) सही है, लेकिन (A) सही नहीं है।</p> <p><b>Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).</b></p> <p><b>Assertion (A)</b> The term "Pax Romana," which literally means "Roman peace," refers to the time period from 27 B.C.E. to 180 C.E. in the Roman Empire.</p> <p><b>Reason (R)</b> External warfare was much less in the first two centuries in Roman Empire.</p> <p>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 not correct  D. (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct</p>	
5	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Identify the image : छवि को पहचानें:</b></p>  <p>A. एक्वाडक्ट्स B. एम्फीथिएटर C. एम्फोरा D. कोलोसियम  A. Aqueducts B. Amphitheatre C. Amphorae D. The Colosseum</p>	1
6	<p>चंगेज खान पर मंगोलियन और चीनी कथाओं का मंगोलों के गुप्त इतिहास के रूप में अनुवाद किसके द्वारा किया गया था: -</p> <p>A. बोरिस याकोवलेविच B. ईगोर डी रखेविल्ट्स  C. मार्कोपोलो D. वैसिली व्लादिमिरोविच</p> <p>The Mangolian and Chinese narratives on Genghis Khan were translated as 'the secret History of the Mongols' by:-</p> <p>A. Boris Yakovlevich B. Igo de Rachewiltz  C. Marco Polo D. Vasily Vladimirovich</p>	1
7	<p>मंगोल अपने झुंडों के साथ चरागाहों की यात्रा करते थे और तंबुओं में रहते थे जिन्हें कहा जाता था-</p> <p>A. आंडा B. जर C. नोयान D. यास</p> <p>The Mongols travelled with their herds to pasture lands and lived in tents called-</p> <p>A. Anda B. Gers C. Noyan D. Yasa</p>	1
8	<p><b>मंगोल के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:-</b></p> <p>I. चंगेज खान ने कानूनी कोड निर्धारित किया, जिसे यास के नाम से जाना जाता है।  II. 1216 CE में यास को अंतिम रूप दिया गया था।  III. सैनिकों को सख्त नियम और विनियम का पालन करना था।</p> <p><b>उपरोक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?</b></p> <p>A. I और II B. II और III C. I और III D. उपरोक्त सभी</p>	1

**Consider the following statements about Mongol:-**

- I. Genghis Khan laid down the legal code i.e. known as Yasa.
- II. Yasa was given final shape in 1216 CE.
- III. Soldiers were to obey strict rule and regulation.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- A. I & II      B. II & III      C. I & III      D. All of the above

9 निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें और सही विकल्प का चयन करें-

**सूची -I सूची -II**

- |                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. फ्रांचेस्को पेट्रार्क | a. दि पाइटा      |
| 2. दांते अलिगहियरी       | b. मोना लीसा     |
| 3. माईकल एंजेलो          | c. एक मानवतावादी |
| 4. लियोनार्डो दा विंची   | d. लेखक          |

**Match the following and select the correct option :-**

LIST -I	LIST -II
1. Francesco Petrarch	a. The pieta
2. Dante Alighieri	b. Mona Lisa
3. Michel Angelo	c. A humanist
4. Leonardo da Vinci	d. A writer

Options:-

- A. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
- B. 1-d, 2- a, 3-b, 4-c
- C. 1- a, 2-d, 3-c, 4 b
- D. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

10 निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से व्यक्ति की पहचान करें:-

- वे पुनर्जागरण के महान कलाकार थे।-
- "द फॉल ऑफ मैन और द लास्ट जजमेंट" को दुनिया भर में कला की उत्कृष्ट कृति माना जाता है।-
- उनके चित्रों ने मानव जीवन और मानवता की गहरी व्याख्या की।-

विकल्प:-

- A. लियोनार्डो दा विंची B. फ्रांचेस्को पेट्रार्क  
C. दांते अलिगहियरी D. माईकल एंजेलो

Identify the person with the help of following information:-

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He was a great artist of Renaissance.</li> <li>➤ "The fall of man and the Last Judgement" are considered to be the masterpieces of art throughout the world.</li> <li>➤ His paintings gave deep interpretation to human life and humanity.</li> </ul> |
|--|

Options:-

- A. Leonardo da Vinci      B. Francesco Petrarch  
C. Dante Alighieri      D. Michael Angelo

11	<p>उत्तरी अमेरिका के मूल निवासियों ने 1954 ई. में ..... द्वारा अमेरिका की नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली।</p> <p>A. भारतीय अधिकारों की घोषणा। B. ब्रिटिश अधिकारों की घोषणा। C. संयुक्त राज्य अधिकारों की घोषणा। D. अमेरिका के अधिकारों की घोषणा।</p> <p>The natives of North America accepted citizenship of the USA by the ..... In 1954 CE.</p> <p>A. Declaration of Indian Rights.                      B. Declaration of British Rights. C. Declaration of United States Rights.              D. Declaration of America Rights.</p>	1
12	<p>‘टेरा न्यूलियस’ शब्द का अर्थ है: -</p> <p>क. जमीन मूल निवासियों की है। B. राज्य से संबंधित भूमि। C. भूमि किसी की नहीं है। D. अप्रवासियों की भूमि।</p> <p>The term ‘Terra Nullius’ means:-</p> <p>A. Land belonging to natives.                      B. Land belonging to state. C. Land belonging to the nobody.                      D. Land of immigrants.</p>	1
13	<p>निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:-</p> <p>I. शब्द 'मोनेस्ट्री' लैटिन शब्द 'मोनोस' से लिया गया है जिसका अर्थ है कोई व्यक्ति जो अकेला रहता है। II. सेंट बेंडिक्ट मठ की स्थापना 529 ईस्वी में फ्रांस में हुई थी। सेंट बेंडिक्ट ने इस मठ की नींव रखी थी।</p> <p>उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं:-</p> <p>A. केवल I B. केवल II C. I और II दोनों D. इनमें से कोई नहीं</p> <p>Consider the following statements:-</p> <p>I. The word ‘monastery’ is derived from the Latin word ‘monos’ that means someone who lives alone. II. St. Benedict Monastery was established in 529 CE in France. St. Benedict laid the foundation of this monastery.</p> <p>Which of the above statement is/are correct:-</p> <p>A. Only I      B. Only II                      C. Both I &amp; II                      D. None of the above</p>	1
14	<p>भिक्षु जो एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाते थे, लोगों को उपदेश देते थे और दान पर रहते थे। इन भिक्षुओं को _____ के रूप में जाना जाता था</p> <p>A. मेनोर B. फ्रायर C. टीथ D. सर्फ</p> <p>Monks who moved from one place to another, preaching to the people and living on charity. These monks were known as _____</p> <p>A. Manor                      B. Friars                      C. Tithe                      D. Serfs</p>	1
15	<p>चर्च को एक वर्ष के दौरान किसान की कुल उपज का दसवां हिस्सा लेने का अधिकार दिया गया था जिसे _____ कहा जाता था</p>	1

	<p>A. टेलेB. टोल C. टीथ D. फ्रैंक्स</p> <p>The Church was given the right to take one-tenth of the total produce of the peasant over the course of a year which was called a _____</p> <p>A. Taille B. Toll C. Tithe D. Franks</p>	
16	<p>फ्रांसीसी पुरोहितों के अनुसार तीन वर्गों में वर्गीकरण का आधार था</p> <p>A. शिक्षा B. जाति C. धनD. कार्य की प्रकृति</p> <p>According to French priests, the basis of classification among the three orders was</p> <p>A. Education B. Race C. Wealth D. nature of work</p>	1
17	<p><b>निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:-</b></p> <p>I. जूडिथ राइट एक प्रसिद्ध अमेरिकी लेखक थे जिन्होंने अमेरिकी आदिवासियों के अधिकारों के लिए लड़ाई लड़ी।</p> <p>II.W.E.H स्टैनर एक ऑस्ट्रेलियाई मानवविज्ञानी थे जिन्होंने 1988 में 'द ग्रेट ऑस्ट्रेलियन साइलेंस' शीर्षक से व्याख्यान दिया था।</p> <p><b>उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन गलत है/हैं:-</b></p> <p>A. केवल I B. केवल II C. I और II दोनों D. इनमें से कोई नहीं</p> <p>Consider the following statements:-</p> <p>I. Judith Wright was a famous American Writer who fought for the rights of the American aborigines.</p> <p>II.W.E.H. Stanner was an Australian anthropologist who delivered a lecture in 1988 entitled 'The Great Australian Silence'.</p> <p>Which of the above statement is/are incorrect:-</p> <p>A. Only I B. Only II C. Both I &amp; II D. None of the above</p>	1
18	<p>नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं, एक को अभिकथन (A) और दूसरे को कारण (R) के रूप में अंकित किया गया है।</p> <p><b>अभिकथन (A)</b> पीपुल्स रिपब्लिक ऑफ चाइना सरकार की स्थापना 1949 में हुई थी।</p> <p><b>कारण (R)</b> यह 'न्यू डेमोक्रेसी' के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित था।</p> <p>A. दोनों (A) और (R) सही हैं और (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है</p> <p>B. दोनों (A) और (R) सही हैं, लेकिन (आर) (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है</p> <p>C. (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) सही नहीं है</p> <p>D. (R) सही है, लेकिन (A) सही नहीं है</p> <p><b>Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).</b></p> <p><b>Assertion (A)</b>The people's Republic of China government was established in 1949.</p> <p><b>Reason (R)</b> It was based on Principles of 'New Democracy'.</p> <p>A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R)is the correct explanation of (A)</p>	1

	<p>B. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)  C. (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct  D. (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct</p>	
19	<p>"द ग्रेट लीप फॉरवर्ड मूवमेंट" के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें -  I. द ग्रेट लीप फॉरवर्ड आंदोलन 1968 में शुरू किया गया था।  II. यह देश को तीव्र औद्योगीकरण के लिए प्रेरित करने की नीति थी।  उपरोक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं:-  A. केवल I B. केवल II C. I और II दोनों D. इनमें से कोई नहीं</p> <p>Consider the following statements about "The Great Leap Forward movement"-  I. The Great Leap Forward movement was launched in 1968.  II. It was a policy to galvanise the country for rapid industrialisation.  Which of the above statement is/are correct:-  A. Only I      B. Only II      C. Both I &amp; II      D. None of the above</p>	1
20	<p>निम्नलिखित घटनाओं पर विचार करें:-  1. चीन में गृहयुद्ध  2. लांग मार्च  3. CCP की स्थापना  4. चार मई का आंदोलन  इन घटनाओं का सही कालानुक्रम है  A. 1,2,3,4  B. 4,3,2,1  C. 4,3,1,2  D. 3,2,1,4</p> <p>Consider the following events:-  1. Civil wars in china  2. The Long March  3. CCP founded  4. May Fourth Movement  The correct chronological order of these events is  A. 1,2,3,4  B. 4,3,2,1  C. 4,3,1,2  D. 3,2,1,4</p>	1
21	<p>जापान में मेजी शासन के तहत 'फुकोकू क्योहे' के नारे का अर्थ था---  A. अमीर देश, मजबूत सेना  B. मजबूत भूमि, मजबूत नदियाँ  C. अमीर भूमि, मजबूत नदियाँ  D. अमीर देश, कमजोर पड़ोसी</p>	1

	The slogan 'Fukoku kyohei' under the Meiji rule in Japan meant---	
	A. Rich country, strong army B. Strong land, strong rivers C. Rich lands, strong rivers D. Rich country, weak neighbour	
	<b>खण्ड-ख SECTION B</b>	
	<b>लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b>	<b>3X6=18</b>
22	"मेसोपोटामिया की लिपि ने इतिहासकारों को इस प्राचीन सभ्यता पर प्रकाश डालने में मदद की।" कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। "The script of Mesopotamia helped the historians to throw light on this ancient civilization." Justify the statement. OR मारी का राज्य सैन्य रूप से मजबूत नहीं था फिर भी यह असाधारण रूप से समृद्ध था। कोई तीन कारण दीजिए। The kingdom of Mari was not militarily strong yet it was exceptionally prosperous. Give any three reasons.	3
23	मंगोलों द्वारा विकसित कूरियर प्रणाली पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। Write a short note on the courier system developed by the Mongols.	3
24	प्रथम वर्ग का गठन किसने किया? इसकी भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए। Who constituted the First order? Describe its role.	3
25	जागीर से आप क्या समझते हैं ? संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए। What do you understand by manor? Describe in brief.	3
26	ऑस्ट्रेलिया के मूल निवासियों की संस्कृति को समझने में W.E.H स्टैनरके योगदान पर चर्चा करें। Discuss the contribution of W.E.H. Stanner in understanding the Culture of the natives of Australia.	3
27	डा. सन यातसेन के तीन सिद्धांत क्या थे-? What were Sun Yat- Sen's three principles? OR लॉन्ग मार्च" क्या था"? What was the "Long March"?	3
	<b>खंड- ग SECTION C</b>	
	<b>दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b>	<b>8X3=24</b>

28	<p>ऑगस्टस के युग को रोमन साम्राज्य का स्वर्ण काल माना जाता है। कारण बताइये।          'The Age of Augustus is regarded as the golden period of the Roman Empire'. Give reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>रोमन साम्राज्य के पतन के कारणों की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।          Briefly discuss the causes for the decline of the Roman Empire.</p>	8
29	<p>"14वीं-15वीं शताब्दी पुनर्जागरण का काल था।" कथन का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।          "14<sup>th</sup>- 15<sup>th</sup> century was a period of Renaissance." Critically evaluate the statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>पुनर्जागरण वैज्ञानिक की उपलब्धियों ने विज्ञान में क्रांति में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया?          How did the achievements of Renaissance scientist contribute to revolution in science?</p>	8
30	<p>आधुनिक जापान के उदय में मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के योगदान से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है?          What do you mean by Meiji Restoration contribute to the rise of modern Japan?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>आपके अनुसार वे कौन से कारक थे जिन्होंने चीन में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के उदय में योगदान दिया?          What according to you were the factors which contributed to the rise of the communist party to china?</p>	8
<p><b>खंड-घ SECTION -D</b></p> <p><b>स्रोत आधारित प्रश्नSOURCE BASED QUESTIONS</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>4X3=12</b></span></p>		
31	<p>नीचे दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>मोहर : एक शहरी शिल्प-कृति</b></p> <p>भारत में, प्राचीन काल में पत्थर की मोहरें होती थीं जिनपर चिह्न अंकित किए गए होते थे। लेकिन मेसोपोटामिया में, पहली सहस्राब्दी ई.पू. के अंत तक पत्थर की बेलनाकार मोहरें, जो बीच में आर-पार छिदी होती थीं, एक तीली लगाकर गीली मिट्टी के ऊपर घुमाई जाती थीं और इस प्रकार उनसे लगातार चित्र बनता जाता था। वे अत्यंत कुशल कारीगरों द्वारा उकेरी जाती थीं और कभी-कभी उनमें ऐसे लेख होते थे; जैसे- मालिक का नाम, उसके इष्टदेव का नाम और उसकी अपनी पदीय स्थिति, आदि। किसी कपड़े की गठरी या बर्तन के मुँह को चिकनी मिट्टी से लीप-पोतकर उसपर वह मोहर घुमाई जाती थी जिससे उसमें अंकित लिखावट मिट्टी की सतह पर छप जाती थी; इससे उस गठरी या बर्तन में रखी वस्तुओं को मोहर लगाकर सुरक्षित किया जा सकता था। जब इस मोहर को मिट्टी की बनी पट्टिका पर लिखे पत्र पर घुमाया जाता था तो वह मोहर उस पत्र की प्रामाणिकता की प्रतीक बन जाती थी। इस प्रकार मुद्रा सार्वजनिक जीवन में नगरवासी की भूमिका को दर्शाती थी।</p> </div> <p>32.1) सील बनाने के लिये किस प्रकार की समग्री का उपयोग किया गया था ? (1)</p> <p>32.2) मुहरों के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या थे ? <span style="float: right;">(1)</span></p> <p>32.3) इन मुहरों को किन लोगो ने उकेरा है? इन मुहरों (मेसोपोटामिया की मुहरों) की कुछ विशेषताएँ</p>	4
70		



लिखिए।(2)

**Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows**

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 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.

31.1) Which type of material was used to make seals? (1)

31.2) What were the various types of seals? (1)

31.3) Which type of people carved these seals? Write a few features of these seals (Mesopotamian seals). (2)

32 नीचे दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

4

### यास

1221 में बुखारा पर विजय प्राप्त करने के बाद चंगेज़ खान ने वहाँ के अमीर मुसलमान निवासियों को 'उत्सव मैदान' में एकत्रित कर उनकी भर्त्सना की। उसने उनको पापी कहा और चेतावनी दी कि इन पापों के प्रायश्चितस्वरूप उनको अपना छिपा हुआ धन उसे देना पड़ेगा। यह वर्णन करने योग्य एक नाटकीय घटना थी जिसको लोगों ने लंबे समय तक याद रखा और उस पर चित्र बनाए। सोलहवीं शताब्दी के अंत में चंगेज़ खान के सबसे बड़े पुत्र जोची का एक दूर का वंशज अब्दुल्लाह खान बुखारा के उसी उत्सव मैदान में गया। चंगेज़ खान के विपरीत अब्दुल्लाह खान वहाँ छुट्टी की नमाज़ अदा करने गया। उसके इतिहासकार हफ़ीज़-ए-तानीश ने अपने स्वामी की इस मुस्लिम धर्म-परायणता का विवरण अपने इतिवृत्त में दिया और साथ में यह चौंका देने वाली टिप्पणी भी की: 'कि यह चंगेज़ खान के यास के अनुसार था'।

३२.१) यास का अर्थ क्या है? (1)

३२.२) किस विजय के बाद चंगेज़ खान ने अमीर मुस्लिम निवासियों को उत्सव मैदान में इकट्ठा किया था? (1)

३२.३) यास का महत्व क्या है? (2)

**Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows**

## Yasa

In 1221, after the conquest of Bukhara, Genghis Khan had assembled the rich Muslim residents at the festival ground and had admonished them. He called them sinners and warned them to compensate for their sins by parting with their hidden wealth. The episode was dramatic enough to be painted and for a long time afterwards people still remembered the incident. In the late sixteenth century, 'Abdullah Khan, a distant descendant of Jochi, Genghis Khan's eldest son, went to the same festival ground in Bukhara. Unlike Genghis Khan, however, 'Abdullah Khan went to perform his holiday prayers there. His chronicler, Hafiz-i Tanish, reported this performance of Muslim piety by his master and included the surprising comment: 'this was according to the *yasa* of Genghis Khan'.

32.1) What is the meaning of Yasa? (1)

32.2) After which conquest, Genghis Khan had assembled the rich Muslim residents at the festival ground? (1)

32.3) What is the important of Yasa? (2)

33 नीचे दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

4

“विदीर्ण हृदय वाली मेरी बहन कैथी,  
मैं नहीं जानती कि कागज की छाल पर लिखी  
तुम्हारे सपनों के समय की हर्ष-विषादमय कहानियों के लिए  
मैं तुम्हें कैसे धन्यवाद दूँ।  
तुम गहरी रंगत वाले उन बच्चों में से एक थीं,  
जिनके साथ खेलने की मुझे इजाज़त नहीं थी -  
नदी-तट पर अपना खेमा गाड़नेवाले, गलत रंग के लोग  
(मैं तुम्हें गौरा नहीं बना सकी।)  
इसलिए काफी देर से मैं तुम्हें मिली,  
काफी देर से शुरुआत हुई जानने की  
उन्होंने मुझे नहीं बताया था कि जिस ज़मीन को मैं इतना प्यार करती हूँ  
वह तुम्हारे ही हाथों से छीनी गई थी।”

- 'दो स्वप्नसमय', ऊडगेरो नूनुक्कल (Oodgeroo Noonuccal) के लिए

33.1) जूडिथ राइट कौन थी? (1)

33.2) देशी परंपरा में "ड्रीमटाइम" किसे कहा जाता था? (1)

33.3) यूरोपीय उपनिवेशवादियों द्वारा मूल निवासियों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया जाता था? (2)

**Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows**

*'Kathy my sister with the torn heart,  
I don't know how to thank you  
For your dreamtime stories of joy and grief  
Written on paperbark.  
You were one of the dark children  
I wasn't allowed to play with—  
Riverbank campers, the wrong colour  
(I couldn't turn you white.)  
So it was late I met you,  
Late I began to know  
They hadn't told me the land I loved  
Was taken out of your hands.'*  
— 'Two Dreamtimes', written for Oodgeroo Noonuccal

33.1) Who was Judith Wright? (1)

33.2) What were called "Dreamtime" in native tradition? (1)

33.3) How were natives treated by European settlers? (2)

**खंड E/SECTION E**

**मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न MAP BASED QUESTION**

**1X5=5**

34

(34.1) विश्व के दिए गए राजनीतिक मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त प्रतीक साथ दर्शाये।

I. उरुक

II. एंटीओक

III. फ्लोरेंस या जेनोआ

(34.2) एक ही रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर ऑस्ट्रेलिया के मूल स्थान के रूप में दो स्थानों को 'A' और 'B' के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है। उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए।

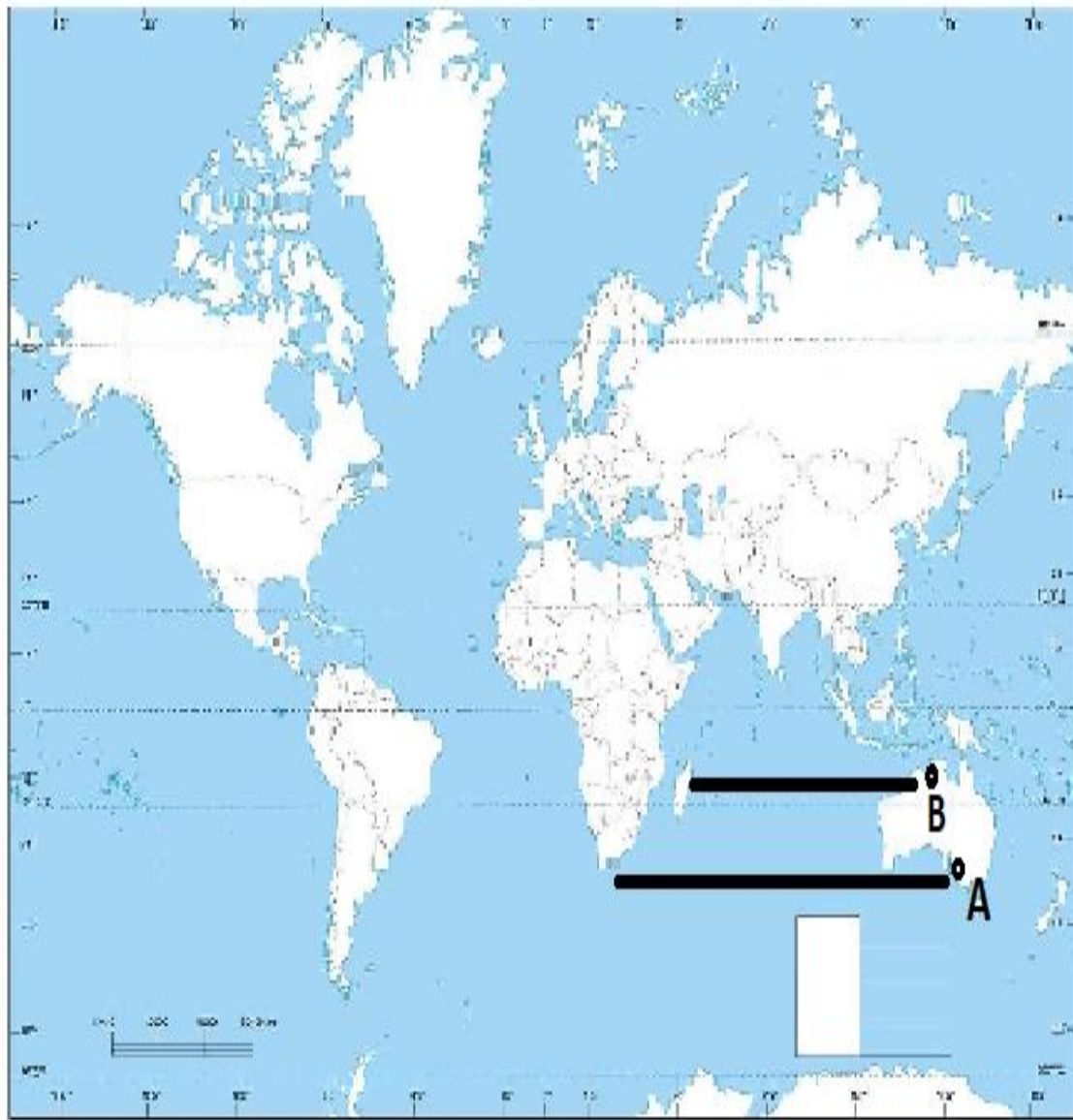
**On the given political map of world, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols**

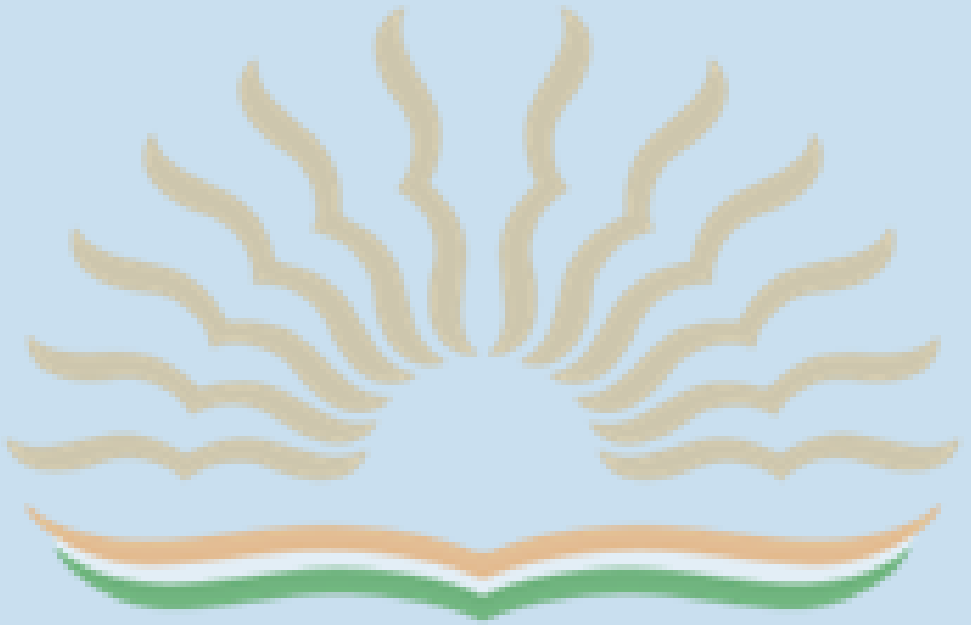
I. Uruk

II. Antioch

III. Florence or Genoa

(34.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as "A" & 'B', as the native place of Australia. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.





तत् त्वं पूषन् अपायृषु  
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