

**TERM I EXAMINATION**

**SESSION 2016-2017**

**CLASS XI**

**HISTORY**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.**

**MM: 70**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.**
- 2. Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part A Questions 1- 4) should not exceed 30 words each.**
- 3. Answers to questions carrying 4 marks (Part B – Section I, Questions 5 – 9) should not exceed 100 words each.**
- 4. Part B- Section II ( Q 10 ) is a question of 4 marks.**
- 5. Answers to questions carrying 8 marks (Part C Questions 11-15) should not exceed 350 words each.**
- 6. Part D has questions based on 3 sources.**
- 7. Attach map with the answer script (Part E)**

**PART A**

1. Name the earliest Homo fossils found in Europe? To which species do they belong? 2
2. What is meant by a 'city' in the Roman sense? 2
3. Why were European kings of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries called the new monarchs? 2

**PART B (SECTION I)**

**Answer any four questions:**

4. Throw light on the third order of the feudal set up. 4
5. In the thirteenth century, how did the separation of Genghis Khan's descendants into separate lineage of groups take place? What did it imply? 3+1= 4
6. In what ways the Saljuq Turks established and expanded their authority in Central Islamic land? 4
7. Name the other key institution of the imperial rule which came next to the emperor and the Senate. Also describe its salient features. 1+3= 4
8. Iraq is a land of geographical diversities. Explain with examples. 4

## PART B (SECTION II)

9. Explain the religious beliefs of Sufis in Islam. 4

## PART C

**Long question answers.**

**Answer any two of the following questions:**

10. Examine in detail main characteristics of the city of Ur. 8
11. Describe the changes which came in the living styles of humans around 30000 years ago 8
12. Examine in detail first three Crusades and also explain their lasting impact on Christian -Muslim relations. 8
13. Examine the technological changes which occurred in Europe by the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Also discuss the effects of these changes. 8
14. Bring out the features of the economic expansion of the Roman Empire. 8

## PART D- PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS

**Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

15. **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’.

## Questions

- (i) What do you mean by Yasa? 1
- (ii) When and where did Genghis Khan assemble the rich Muslim residents? 2
- (iii) Why did he call them sinners and how did he want them to correct their sins? 2

16. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

### An Early Library

In the iron age, the Assyrians of the north created an empire, at its height between 720 and 610 BCE, that stretched as far west as Egypt. The state economy was now a predatory one, extracting labor and tribute in the form of food, animals, and metal and craft items from a vast subject population. The great Assyrian kings, who had been immigrants, acknowledged the southern region, Babylonia, as the centre of high culture and the last of them, Assurbanipal (668-627 BCE), collected a library at his capital, Nineveh in the north. He made great efforts to gather tablets on history, epics, omen literature, astrology, hymns and poems. He sent his scribes south to find old tablets. Because scribes in the south were trained to read and write in schools where they all had to copy tablets by the dozen, there were towns in Babylonia where huge collections of tablets were created and acquired fame. And although Sumerian ceased to be spoken after about 1800 BCE, it continued to be taught in schools, through vocabulary texts, sign lists, bilingual (Sumerian and Akkadian) tablets, etc. So even in 650 BCE, cuneiform tablets written as far back as 2000 BCE were intelligible – and Assurbanipal’s men knew where to look for early tablets or their copies. Copies were made of important texts such as the Epic of Gilgamesh, the copier stating his name and writing the date. Some tablets ended with a reference to Assurbanipal: ‘I, Assurbanipal, king of the universe, king of Assyria, on whom the gods bestowed vast intelligence, who could acquire the recondite details of scholarly erudition, I wrote down on tablets the wisdom of the gods ... And I checked and collated the tablets. I placed them for the future in the library of the temple of my god, Nabu, at Nineveh, for my life and the well-being of my soul, and to sustain the foundations of my royal throne...’ More important, there was cataloguing: a basket of tablets would have a clay label that read: ‘*n* number of tablets about exorcism, written by X’. Assurbanipal’s library had a total of some 1,000 texts, amounting to about 30,000 tablets, grouped according to subject.

### QUESTIONS:

- a. Who was Assurbanipal? 1
- b. Write two of his achievements. 2
- c. In which god's temple the library of Assurbanipal was placed? Why was it famous? 2

### 17. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

#### The Hadza

The Hadza are a small group of hunters and gatherers living in the vicinity of Lake Eyasi, a salt, rift valley lake... The country of the eastern Hadza dry, rocky savanna, dominated by thorn scrub and acacia trees... is rich in wild foods. Animals are exceptionally numerous and were certainly commoner at the beginning of the century. Elephants, rhinoceros, buffalo, giraffe, zebra, water buck, gazelle, warthog, baboon, lion, leopard and hyena are all common, as are smaller animals such as porcupine, hare, jackal, tortoise and many others. All of these animals apart from the elephant are hunted and eaten by the Hadza. The amount of meat that could be regularly eaten without endangering the future of the game is probably greater than anywhere else in the world where hunters and gatherers live or have lived in the recent past.

Vegetable food- roots, berries, the fruit of the baobab tree etc- though not often obvious to the casual observer is always abundant even at the height of dry season in a year of drought. The type of vegetable food available is different in the six month wet season from the dry season but there is no period of shortage. The honey and the grubs of seven species of wild bee are eaten; supplies of these vary from season to season and from year to year.

### QUESTIONS:

- I. Where did the Hadza live? 1
- II. What were the different sources of food of the Hadza? 2
- III. How have the activities of the present day society of hunter-gatherers changed from those of early humans? 2

### 18. On the given map of **Asia**, Locate and name the following:

- i. Place where Ali was assassinated 2
- ii. Caspian Sea 1
- iii. Constantinople 1
- iv. Basra 1

**ASIA - POLITICAL**

**एशिया - राजनैतिक**

