



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



Pre- Annual Examination – 2018

Class : 11

JB:HISTORY

F.M.80

URATION: 3 Hrs 15Mints

DATE:23.02.2018

GROUP-A

1. Choose the correct alternative: [MCQ]

[1×24=24]

- i. What does Pre-History mean?
 - a. The period between proto-history and history.
 - b. The period when people knew the art of writing.
 - c. The period before people acquired the knowledge of writing.
 - d. The period for which written records are available.
- ii. Palaeontology is a scientific technique that helps to study
 - a. Remains of dead organisms
 - b. Remains of animals
 - c. Planets
 - d. Stars
- iii. Indica was written by
 - a. Kautilya
 - b. Megasthenes
 - c. Seleucus
 - d. Chandragupta Maurya
- iv. Sangam Literature was written in
 - a. Tamil
 - b. Telugu
 - c. Malayalam
 - d. Sanskrit
- v. The first Crusade took place in
 - a. 1097
 - b. 1197
 - c. 997
 - d. 1297
- vi. The person associated with the discovery of Mehrgarh is
 - a. Jean Francois Jarriage
 - b. Ramesh Chandra Majumder
 - c. Vincent Smith
 - d. Jadunath Sarkar
- vii. The temples of Mesopotamia were called
 - a. Ziggurat
 - b. Pyramid
 - c. Stonehenge
 - d. Monastery
- viii. Iliad and Odyssey were written by
 - a. Homer
 - b. Pythagorous
 - c. Archimedes
 - d. Zeus

- ix. What was the Acropolis?
- Greek City-State
 - Spartan burial mound
 - A fortified area in Greece located on an elevated ground
 - Italian University
- x. Detailed information about the conquests of Samudragupta was recorded in
- Allahabad Prashasti
 - Nasik Prashasti
 - Aihole Prashasti
 - Benaras Prashasti
- xi. Fatawa-i-Jahandari was written by
- Badauni
 - Ziauddin Barani
 - Abul Fazal
 - Amin Barid
- xii. The best known work of Nicolo Machiaveli is
- The King
 - The Prince
 - The Queen
 - The Princess
- xiii. The only female sultan of the Delhi Sultanate was
- Razia Sultan
 - Nurjahan
 - Mumtaz Mahal
 - Meherunnissa
- xiv. Jainism was split into
- Hinayana-Mahayana
 - Hinayana-Swetambara
 - Mahayana-Digambara
 - Swetambara- Digambara
- xv. **Fill in the blank:**
Telescope was invented by _____
- Newton
 - Kepler
 - Galileo Galilei
 - Tycho Brahe
- xvi. The Reformation Movement in Europe
- Challenged the unreasonable demands made by the Church
 - Challenged the common people
 - Challenged Christ
 - Challenged the monarchy
- xvii. Match the Column A with Column B:
- | | Column A | Column B |
|------|-----------------|--------------|
| i. | Persia | A. Mandarin |
| ii. | Imperial China | B. Iqtadar |
| iii. | Delhi Sultanate | C. Mansabdar |
| iv. | Mughal Empire | D. Satrap |
- Of these:
- iA, iiB, iiiC, ivD
 - iD, iiA, iiiB, ivC
 - iB, iiC, iiiD, ivA
 - iC, iiD, iiiA, iv B

xviii. **Write True or False:**

Diu along with Goa and Daman remained in Portuguese occupation till 1961.

xix. **The progress of science was impossible in the Middle ages because:**

- a. The study of science was considered irreligious
- b. The church was opposed to the practice of the scientists
- c. Superstitions were common
- d. Physicians were respected

- i. a, b, c are correct, d is incorrect
- ii. a,b are correct, c,d are incorrect
- iii. a is correct b,c,d are incorrect
- iv. a, b and c are correct, d is correct

xx. **Spartan slaves were called**

- a. Helots
- b. Metics
- c. Penestaei
- d. Perioeci

xxi. **Julius Caesar was assassinated in**

- a. 44 B. C.
- b. 440 B.C.
- c. 42 B.C.
- d. 43 B.C.

xxii. **The sea port of the Harappan civilization was discovered in**

- a. Alamgirpur
- b. Lothal
- c. Kali Bangan
- d. Dholavira

xxiii. **Who formulated the Heliocentric Theory of astrology**

- a. Copernicus
- b. Ptolemy
- c. Isaac Newton
- d. Johannes Kepler

xxiv. **The sea route from Europe to India was discovered by**

- a. Bartholomew Diaz
- b. Vasco da Gama
- c. Columbus
- d. John Cabral

Group- B

2. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences (alternatives are to be noted) :

[1×16=16]

i. **What is Proto- History?**

OR

What are Eulogies?

ii. **What was the Cyclical notion of time?**

iii. **State any one reason for the migration of early man.**

iv. **What do you mean by 'riverine civilization'? Give one example.**

OR

Mention one factor for the growth of Mahajanapada.

v. **What was the main theme of the Arthashastra?**

vi. **What were the Crusades?**

- vii. What was the legend about the founding of Rome?
OR
What is a republic?
- viii. What do you mean by the term 'Mansab'?
- ix. Who was Thomas Cromwell?
OR
Who were the Mandarins?
- x. What is slavery?
- xi. Define the term 'Feudalism'.
OR
What is a 'Manor'?
- xii. Who were the 'Perioeci'?
- xiii. What was the 'Gandharva' marriage?
- xiv. What was the 'Enclosure Movement'?
OR
What was Din-i-ilahi?
- xv. What is Astronomy?
- xvi. What is Alchemy?
OR
What do you understand by the 'New World' in the 15th century?

Group- C

3. Answer the following questions (Alternatives are to be noted):

[8×5=40]

- a. Write an essay on the main characteristics of the Neolithic Age. (8)
OR
Write a note on the urban life in the Harappan Civilization. What were the causes of decline of this civilization? (4+4)
- b. What was the nature of the Spartan Government? (8)
OR
What is a Janapada? Give causes for the rise of Janapadas. (2+6)
- c. Make a comparative study between slavery in Egypt and Rome. (8)
OR
What were the ways in which slaves were acquired in Greece? (8)
- d. Write an essay on the social status of women in ancient India. (8)
OR
Define 'Dhamma'. What influenced King Ashoka to adopt the policy of Dhamma? (2+6)
- e. What were the results of the geographical discoveries? (8)

Jayashree Shetty
23.2.18



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

Selection Test 2018

Sub: HISTORY (model answer)
Duration: 3hrs15mins

Class-11

F.M. : 80
Date: 23.02.2018

Group - A

1.
 - i. d
 - ii. a
 - iii. b
 - iv. a
 - v. a
 - vi. a
 - vii. a
 - viii. a
 - ix. c
 - x. a
 - xi. b
 - xii. b
 - xiii. c
 - xiv. d
 - xv. c
 - xvi. b
 - xvii. b
 - xviii. True
 - xix. i(one)
 - xx. a
 - xxi. a
 - xxii. b
 - xxiii. a
 - xiv. b

GROUP-B

1.
 - i. Proto History is the period which is buffer between Pre History (period for which no written records are available) and History (when written records are the main source of information).

OR

Eulogies are inscriptions where the achievements of the kings or rulers were recorded.
 - ii. Cyclical concept of time where everything is a cycle like the seasons of the year.
 - iii. Early man migrated in search of food, for better climatic conditions.
 - iv. When man settled along the banks of the rivers a civilization developed which came to be known as the riverine civilization. Eg. Indus Valley Civilization.

OR

Use of Iron in agriculture, agricultural surplus, formation of larger political units.
 - v. Arthashastra is the earliest book on political science written in India.

vi. The Holy Wars , together called Crusades were fought by the Christians to recover their holy land Palestine from the Turks.

vii. The twin brothers – Remus and Romulus were orphaned when their father Numitor(the king of Alba Longa) was killed. They were fed by a she -wolf and they founded Rome.

viii. A republic is a form of government in which power rests with the people.

ix. The word Mansab means a place, a position or a rank in the Mansabdari system.

x. Thomas Cromwell was the Vicar-General during the rule of King Henry VIII. He helped the king in the destruction of monasteries which was the stronghold of papal power in England. He helped in the spread of Protestantism.

OR

The Mandarins were the scholar-bureaucrats who administered the imperial government of China between (221B.C. and 1912).

x. Slavery may be described as the practice of owning slaves.

xi. The term feudalism or feudal originates from the word feud which means land held on condition of service. The name feudalism is applied to the economic, social and political conditions existing particularly in Western Europe from the 10th to 13th centuries.

OR

A manor was a large estate of a feudal lord.

xii. The Periocci were the people who surrendered to the highest order , the Spartans and fell under their control. It meant dwell-around.

xiii. Gandhaerva marriage was the love marriage.

xiv. The Enclosure Movement is nothing but to enclose a large agricultural field by acquiring small pieces of land.

OR

In 1582 Akbar formed a new faith that came to be known as Din-i-Ilahi or the Divine Faith.

xv. Astronomy is the branch of science which deals with celestial objects, space, and the physical universe as a whole.

xvi. Alchemy may be defined as an art of transmutation (changing the form) of base metals to gold and silver.

OR

The New World is made up of two large continents, North America and South America.

GROUP – C

3(a). The main characteristics of the Neolithic age were

- a. Improved tools and implements
- b. Introduction of agriculture (Neolithic people became full fledged agriculturists). With the beginning of agriculture food crops could be grown thus, uncertainty about food was no longer there.
- c. People now settled down. They built pit houses, huts.
- d. Storing of grains, pottery. At this time the potter's wheel was invented.
- e. Herding. Alongside agriculture the Neolithic people domesticated animals.
- f. Community life: Division of labour.
- g. Neolithic arts and crafts: During this time paintings were made using symbolic objects. After the invention of potter's wheel well shaped and coloured potteries were made.

Or

The characteristic features of Harappan urbanism were

- a. Production of surplus in agriculture. In the Harappan sites agriculture had reached a high level which was more than sufficient.

- b. Non food producing activities: people were engaged in administrative, manufacturing and trading jobs also other than agriculture
- c. Craft specialization: The Harappans produced potteries, cotton goods, spices, stone beads etc.
- d. Trade: the seals indicate the existence of trade. Lothal in Gujarat has been identified as a dock yard.
- e. Existence of organized government: Urban civilization is another characteristic feature of Harappa.

Historians believe that there could be various reasons for the decline of the Harappan civilization. They are as follows;

- a. Flood, change in course of the river Indus.
- b. Earthquake
- c. Aryan invasion

(b). Nature of the Spartan government – The Spartan system of government was of a peculiar type. It had all the traits of monarchy, democracy, oligarchy. Apparently, it was monarchical. It had dual monarchy but the monarchs had no power in the administration of the city states.

Theoretically, it was a democracy. The Spartan citizens elected the members of the Council of Elders and Ephors.

Militaristic states – At the age of 21 all young men were recruited to serve the army.

Near Communism: The Sparta citizens devoted their lives to the service of the state.

Or

A Janapada may be described as a territory or a territorial state consisting of urban and rural settlements along with its inhabitants.

Causes of the rise of Janapadas:

- a. When the Aryans entered India they settled in the land of seven rivers (Saptasindhu). The Aryans entered India in waves. They fought with the indigenous people, defeated them and started ruling over them.
- b. The Aryans settled down and slowly became agriculturists. They started using iron instruments and also specialized in various crafts e.g. Pottery, weaving etc.

(c). Comparative study of slavery between Egypt and Rome:

- a. In Egypt existence of slave market is not known but slave trade was a dominant feature in the Roman Empire.
- b. Slaves of Egypt never became an integral part of the society whereas, slavery in ancient Rome developed as the pillar of society and economy.
- c. The slave population of Egypt was much smaller than that of the Roman Empire.
- d. In Egypt slaves were items of luxury for the wealthy ruling class only. They were also used in for the construction of temples and pyramids. Whereas, in the Roman Empire slaves were required to do all sorts of activities from tilling the soil to working as clerk in public administration.
- e. Egyptian slaves could not have any family while Roman slaves were allowed to marry.
- f. In Egypt slaves could not regain their freedom. They were executed to accompany the dead pharaohs in the pyramids for afterlife. Whereas, in Rome slaves could be freed if the slave owner desired.

Or

Slaves were acquired in Greece in the following ways:

- a. Enslavement of defeated soldiers.
- b. Free men were sold by their parents and were taken as slaves.
- c. Children and youth were kidnapped and made slaves.
- d. A large number of slaves were captured from other city states.

(d). The social status of women in ancient India was: Since time in memorial men were given more importance in the Indian society than women. Sons were preferred to daughters. Till 300 B.C. women got the same opportunity as men in matters of education but things changed from the later Vedic period where men gained more importance. After marriage a woman was treated as property by her husband. There was also the practice of taking dowry which means a price had to be paid by the bride during her marriage.

Or

Dhamma which was introduced by king Ashoka was the same as Dharma. Toleration was one of its basic principles. Dhamma is the prakrit form of the Sanskrit term Dharma which means good deeds, good behavior and so on.

King Ashoka after the Kalinga war was a changed person. He wanted good for his subjects, wanted to win support of his non orthodox elements, wanted to unify different people, wanted to diffuse social tensions and sectarian conflict and create an atmosphere of harmony and peace through Dhamma.

(e). Results of the geographical discoveries were as follows:

- a. Religions like Christianity and Islam spread across the world.
- b. Procurement of wealth.
- c. Commercial motive, trade relations developed between Europe and the East.
- d. Population explosion.
- e. Growth of geographical knowledge.
- f. New instruments aiding navigation were invented.
- g. Modern ships were built.

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23.2.18