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ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION
First Term Exam 2019



Sub: History(answer)
Duration: 3hrs15mins

Class-11D

F.M: 80
Date:30.07.2019

GROUP A

1. Choose the correct alternative (MCQ): 1×24=24
- i. Copper plate inscriptions are largely in use in
a. South India
 - ii. Archaeology throws light on the everyday life of
a. Ancient people
 - iii. Name the oldest literary text of India
a. Vedas
 - iv. The people of Mehargarh began their life as
a. Hunters
 - v. The Second World War came to an end in the year
a. 1945
 - vi. Punched marked coins were called
a. Karshapana
 - vii. Who authored Buddhacharita?
a. Ashvagosh
 - viii. Alberuni accompanied which sultan during his invasions of India?
a. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni
 - ix. Grammar book of ancient India?
a. Astadhyayi
 - x. The memoir of Babur is known as
a. Tuzuk-i- Baburi
 - xi. The last of the geological era in which the present day people are living is
a. Cenozoic
 - xii. The characteristic feature of the Harappan urbanism were
a. Granaries were found here
b. They had a great bath
c. They imported tea from China
d. They build Pyramids
Choose the correct option

i. a,b correct c,d incorrect

xiii. Peking Man was a

- a. Homo erectus
- b. Homo Sapiens means
- a. Wise man

Fill in the blank

c. Palaeolithic means _____ in English

a. Old stone

d. Mesopotamia means

a. Land between 2 rivers

e. The Egyptian script is called

a. Hieroglyphic

f. How many Mahajanapadas emerged in the 16th century B.C.?

a. 16

g. The oldest epic in the world is

a. Gilgamesh

h. The Olympic games first started in the year

a. 776 B.C

i. Aeschylus is famous for his play

a. Agamemnon

j. The Spartans were the

a. Dorian Greeks

k. Julius Caesar was assassinated in the year

a. 44 B.C.

l. The Aryan Greeks entered Greece from the east through the valley of the river

a. Danube

GROUP-B

2. Answer the following questions .(alternatives to be noted).

1×16=16

i. What is a Janapada?

A janapada is a foothill of a tribe. It may also mean a territorial state consisting of urban and rural settlement along with its inhabitants.

ii. Why is Archimedes remembered?

Archimedes was the first to demonstrate the importance of a lever. He had shown how an ordinary lever could be used to move a large load. He also discovered how the specific gravity of a substance compared to water could be found.

iii. What do you mean by Riverine Civilization?

A civilization that develops along the banks of a river.

- iv. What is Epigraphy?
Epigraphy is the study of the interpretation of inscriptions.
- v. Name the 2 epics of Greece.
Illiad and Odyssey
- vi. Under which king was the Sangam literature composed.
The Pandya kings of south India between 300A.D and 600 A.D.

OR

- What are Eulogies?
Eulogies in Sanskrit means prashastis, which were written in appreciation of the achievements of the reigns of kings.
- vii. What was the importance of seals?
The seals indicate the existence of trade. They were the marks of ownership of product intended for sale.
- viii. What are fossils?
Fossils are the remains of anything living , animal or human beings , that have turned into stone. Fossils are the result of long burial by ash or rock.
- ix. Define Oligarchy.
- x. It is a system of governance in which some wealthy and influential people held the reign of the government.
- xi. What is a republic?
A republic is a government in which power rests with the people. Power rests with all the citizens who are entitled to vote
- xii. When and by whom was Harappa discovered?
1921, Dayaram Sahnii.
- xiii. Who were the Consuls?
Consuls were the head executives of the Roman republic.

OR

- Who were the Plebians?
Plebeians were that population of Rome which constituted the farmers, artisans, merchants and the common people of Rome. They hardly had any political right. Some of them were wealthy but most of them were poor.
- xv. Who and in which year founded Rome?
Rome was founded in 753 B.C. by Romulus
- xvi. In which battle and which year was King Puru defeated by Alexander.
In the battle of Jhelum (battle of Hydaspes) in 326B.C. Puru was defeated by Alexander.
- xvii. What are microliths?
Microliths are thin and small stones used after being attached with bone or wooden stick.
- xviii. What was the Apella?
Apella or Popular Assembly. All the Spartan citizens of the age of 28 were members of this assembly.their primary task was to either accept or reject the bill prepared by the Gerusia.

GROUP-C

3. Answer the following questions. (Any Five)

8×5=40

- i. What is the importance of inscriptions in the reconstruction of Ancient Indian History?
- Knowledge about different aspects of life. From the contents of the different inscriptions various aspects of the socio-economic, religious, and political life of the contemporary period could be known.
 - Knowledge about the military campaigns. One could get to know about the military campaigns of different rulers. Mention may be made of the kalinga edict of Ashoka.
 - Extent of kingdom. From the distribution of the inscriptions it was possible to know about the areas controlled and dominated by a particular ruler.
 - Development of script and language. It was possible to know about the development of languages from the script and languages used in the inscriptions. Prakrit, Sanskrit, Tamil and Telegu were the languages in which inscriptions were engraved.
 - Caution about Eulogies necessary. The court poets exaggerated in the Eulogies engraved in the inscriptions.
- ii. What are the characteristic features of the Egyptian civilization?
- The Egyptian civilization developed in the areas along the river Nile.
 - The people were engaged in agriculture, domestication of animals and crafts.
 - From pre-civilization to kingdom. Egypt did not develop any tradition of towns or city-centres.
 - Egyptians developed a form of writing called Hieroglyphic which means sacred writing.
 - The Egyptians used a plant called papyrus to write on.
 - The Egyptians constructed monuments called Pyramids.
 - The Egyptians developed a decimal system.
 - The Egyptians would preserve the dead bodies by the process of mummification.
- iii. Define the term city-state. What were the characteristic features of the city-state? (2 +6)
- City-state were village communities in a higher stage of development.
 Characteristic features of a city-state were :
- Protected place
 - Tribal character
 - Consciousness about mutual interest
 - No allegiance to Confederacies
 - Civil Society
 - Establishment of republics.
 - Absence of the ideal of unity.
- iv. What is an empire? What were its characteristic features?(2+6)
- The English word 'Empire' is derived from the latin imperare which means 'to command '. In dictionary an empire is defined as a political unit , a big territory or a large geographical area under a supreme authority of an emperor or empress.
 Characteristic features of an empire.
- Vastness of the empire.
 - A well organised administration.
 - Political loyalty of the subjects.

Collection of taxes.

Organisation for holding the empire together.

v. What is the notion of time in History?

Time is a part of the fundamental structure of the universe. It is a measurement in which events occur in sequence.

The 2 world views on time are- Cyclical where time moves in a cycle and Linear where time proceeds in a linear path, resembling a line or thread, from the creation to the Day of judgement.

vi. What are the characteristic features of the Neolithic Age?

This age is the New stone age. Improved implements were used. There was introduction of agriculture. People now were transformed from food-gatherers to food- producers. The people now had a settled life. They built pit houses. The potters wheel was invented. Textiles were invented. During this time the people domesticated animals. There was division of labour. In paintings symbolic objects were used.

There was no king or government as yet.

Knowledge about different aspects of life.

Knowledge about religion.

Identification of kings and their dynasties.

Development of art.

Idea about the cultural life.

Economic condition.

Production of surplus in agriculture.

Non-food producing activities.

Craft specialization.

Trade.

Existence of organised government.