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ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
Pre Annual Examination - 2019

Sub: History
Duration: 3hrs15mins (ans)

Class-11

F.M: 80
Date:18.1.19

GROUP A

1. Choose the correct alternative (MCQ): 1×24=24
- i. Name the foreigner who came and stayed in the court of Chandragupta ii Vikramaditya.
a. Fa-Hien
 - ii. The epic Mahabharata was written by
a. Vyasa
 - iii. The Greek word 'Paleolithic' means _____ in English.
a. Old Stone
 - iv. The characteristic feature of the Harappan urbanism are
1. a,b correct c,d incorrect
 - v. The Olympic Games first started in
a. 776 B.C.
 - vi. The Spartans were
a. Dorian Greeks
 - vii. The 'Father of History' is
a. Herodotus
 - viii. Writer of 'Arthashastra' is
a. Kautilya
 - ix. Match Column A with Column B
1.i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c
 - x. The author of Fatawa-i-Jahandari is
a. Barani
 - xi. The 1st official record about slavery is
a. The Code of Hammurabi
 - xii. The city of Rome was founded by
a. Romulus

- xiii. In Rome 'Latifundia' meant
 - a. A large agricultural land
- xiv. Of the following who occupied the highest position in the Spartan society
 - a. Spartans
- xv. The Yavanas were the
 - a. Bactrian Greeks
- xvi. The 23rd Tirthankara was
 - a. Parshvanath
- xvii. The Din-i-Ilahi may be translated in English as the
 - a. Divine Faith
- xviii. The Crusades began in
 - a. 1096
- xix. Mohammad was born in the holy city of Mecca in about
 - a. 570 A.D.
- xx. Ancient Egyptian queen Nefertiti was
 - a. Wife of Pharaoh Ikhnaton
- xxi. The founder of modern astronomy was
 - a. Copernicus
- xxii. Telescope was invented by
 - a. Galileo Galilei
- xxiii. The printing press was invented by
 - a. Johann Gutenberg
- xxiv. Vasco Da Gama reached Calicut in
 - a. 1498

GROUP-B

2. Answer the following questions in a complete sentence. (Alternatives to be noted) 1×16=16

- i. What are fossils?
Fossils are the remains of anything living, animal or human being that have turned into stone. They are the result of long burial by ash or rock.

OR

What is Palaeontology
It is the scientific technique that helps to study the remains of dead organisms.

- ii. Who composed 'Rajtarangini' and was its content?
Kalhana composed it. It relates to the kings of Kashmir.

- iii. What are Eulogies?
Eulogies are written in appreciation of the achievements of the reign of kings. They are an important source of history.
- iv. What is the characteristic feature of all Neolithic culture?
The invention of clay pottery is a characteristic feature of all Neolithic culture.

OR

In which age was the metal copper discovered.
The Chalcolithic Age.

- v. What was the Egyptian script called and on what did the Egyptians write?
Egyptian Script- Hieroglyphic (sacred writing). They wrote on Papyrus which is a plant.
- vi. What does 'Mesopotamia' mean?
It means 'land between two rivers'.
- vii. What is meant by 'City- State'?
A city-state was a village community in a higher stage of development.

OR

What is a 'Gerusia'?
In a Spartan government a Gerusia was a council of elders. It consisted of 2 kings and 28 members who were more than 60 years of age.

- viii. Name the 2 Greek epics.
Iliad and Odyssey.
- ix. What was the 'Janapada'?
A janapada may be described as the foothill of a tribe. This may also mean a territory or a territorial state consisting of urban and rural settlements along with its inhabitants
- x. In which year and in which battle did Alexander defeat Puru?
Battle of Jhelum (battle of Hydaspes) in 326 B.C.
- xi. What is a 'republic'?
A republic is a form of government in which power rests with the people.

OR

Why is Samudragupta called the 'Indian Napoleon'?
For his bravery and able generalship.

- xii. What was the main theme of the Arthashastra?
It is the earliest book on political science written in India.

OR

What is the meaning of the word 'Iqta'?

Iqta means a part, but in reality it was an assignment of land under the Delhi Sultanate.

- xiii. Who is a slave?
English word slave came from the old French term 'sclave' meaning captive. Any human being who is under the absolute control of a master and is considered as his personal property may be called a slave.
- xiv. What is a 'Manor'?
A manor was a large estate of a feudal lord. Its size varied from place to place.
- xv. Name the 4 varnas of the Rig Vedic period.
Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Sudras.

OR

What is 'Stridhan'?

It is the moveable property over which woman had their absolute control.

- xvi. Define 'Polytheism'.
It is the belief or worship of many gods or multiple divinities.

OR

What do you understand by the helio-centric theory of the universe?

According to this theory the sun is at the centre of the solar system and the earth along with the other planets move around the sun.

GROUP-C

3. Answer the following questions. (Alternatives to be noted) 8×5=40
- i. Write an essay on the main characteristics of the Neolithic Age. (8)
- i. Characteristic features of Neolithic age are as follows.
- Improved tools and implements: The characteristic feature of the Neolithic tools is their polishing and sharpness. Celt, stone sickle, axe were the important tools of this age.
 - Introduction of agriculture: Neolithic people became full-fledged agriculturists. Possibly it was the women who first started cultivation. With the beginning of agriculture food could be grown. The Neolithic people transformed into 'food producers' from food gatherers'. Several things followed from the growing of food such as staying at the same place, storing of grains, growth of new occupation.
 - Towards a settled life: Dwellings: Agriculture necessitated staying in the same place for long time. People also needed a place to stay. Hence they started building pit-houses.
- Storing of grains: Pottery: Food grains needed
- Storing of grains: Pottery: Food grains needed to be stored. As grains needed to be cooked the Neolithic people made large clay pots and baskets (with ropes). The invention of clay pottery is a characteristic feature of this age. The invention of the Potter's Wheel brought about a technological revolution during this period. Another Neolithic invention was textiles.

Clothes were woven from cotton as it was cultivated. No longer people used animal skin or bark of trees as clothes.

- Herding: The first animal to be tamed was dog. Later they domesticated animals for food. Cattle, sheep, goat, pig were herded.
- Community life: Division of labour: There was no king or government but it appears that decisions were taken by the community as a whole or by the elders. It is likely that there was certain division of labour.
- Arts and crafts: Painting was symbolic. This is considered as the precursor to the script developed later.

OR

Write a note on the urban life of the Harappan civilization. Write were the causes of the decline of this civilization? (6+2)

Features of Harappan Urbanism:

- Production of surplus in agriculture: Emergence of town is only possible when there is a surplus food production. Granaries were found in Mohenjodaro, Harappa where food grains were stored. Improved quality of agricultural implements have also been unearthed.
Non food producing activities: People were engaged in trade and commerce, Manufacturing job.
- Craft Specialization: The Harappans produced cotton goods, spices, stone beads.
- Trade: The seals indicate the existence of trade.
- Existence of organised government: Evidence has been found of town planning.

Cause of the decline.

- Floods- the massive floods of the river Indus could be a cause for decline.
- Earthquakes: The Harappan culture occupied an area that was prone to earthquakes.
- Change in the course of the river Indus: The change in the course of the river Indus must have led to arid conditions which in turn affected the life of the people.
- Plague: Outbreak of the plague epidemic could be the reason for the decline.

Foreign Invasion: Aryan invasion could be the reason. Skeletal remains show use of sharp objects. Even the Aryans had horses

ii. What were the characteristic features of the city-states?(8)

ii. Characteristic features of a City-State.

- Protected Place: It grew up within a walled city which was a protected place.
- Tribal character: They were influenced by the environment where they grew. Also the tribal character of the people influenced them.
- Consciousness about Mutual interest: All of people held the same opinion.
- No Allegiance to Confederacies: The Greeks of a city-state were loyal to the city-state they belonged.
- Civil Society: None of the city-states were big in size.
- City states promoted by Kings: Establishment of Republics: At times kings were strong but eventually the people took the call.
- Absence of the Ideal of Unity: There was no ideal of unity. People of the city states were only committed to their own city-state.

OR

What were the political features of the 16 Mahajanapadas?(8)

Political features of the 16 Mahajanapadas were :

- Political discord: There was no unity .
- Political rivalry: Every state fought with one another.
- Rajya and Gana or Sangha: There were monarchies along with gana or sangha which meant the existence of two political systems.
- Weakness of the Ganas: The ganas eventually became weak and came under the kings.

iii. What was Cicero's conception of state? (8)

iii. Cicero's conception of State :

- It is within the framework of State that civilization was born, grew and flourished.
- Through the state men were able to fulfil their rational existence.
- The State also provides an environment favourable to the flourishing of culture and philosophy.
- He believed in Republic. He believed the true honour lay in serving the state.
- He believed that citizens should be active.

OR

Define Feudalism. What were the different aspects of Feudalism?(2+6)

Feudalism is applied to the economic, social and political conditions existing in Western Europe in the 10th to 13th century.

The aspects of feudalism were Economic where the ownership of land was not absolute.

Social which means there was vassalage which means personal relation and bond on the basis of allegiance or loyalty.

Political feature was that there was immunity. It means the holder of an estate or a feudal lord who received it from his king or lord also enjoyed the right of governance of the estate without any interference.

iv. What were the characteristic features of the Varna System? What was the 5th Varna?(4+4)

iv. The characteristic features of the Varna system.

- Unchangeable: No could change it in his lifetime.
- Hereditary.
- Restriction regarding marriage: cross between 2 varnas was not permissible.
- Restriction in dining: Members of a varna cannot accept food or dine in line with somebody who is of a lower varna.

Fifth Varna: In course of time other than the four varnas many non-aryan tribes who were indigenous people were included in the Aryan social framework. These people were accommodated in the society as the fifth varna (panchama varna) also known as asprishya(untouchables)

- v. Discuss the contribution of Martin Luther to the Reformation Movement in Europe.(8)

Martin Luther believed that Christian men and women would never get salvation by observing rituals. Nor would contribution of money to the church give salvation. He was astonished at the luxurious life led by the bishops and the Pope. He was horrified by the way in which Church.

1-1-17
11/11/17