



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



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PRE ANNUAL EXAMINATION-2020

Sub: History MODEL ANSWER

CLASS- 11

F.M.-80

Duration: 3hrs 15mins

Date-24.01.20

GROUP-A

5×3=15

1. Choose the correct alternative: [MCQ] (1×24=24)

- i. The English word history has been derived from the Latin word
a. Historia
- ii. Palaentology is a scientific technique that helps to study
a. Remains of dead organisms
- iii. Indica was written by
a. Megasthenes
- iv. Sangam Literature was written in
a. Tamil
- v. The first Crusade took place in
a. 1097
- vi. The person associated with the discovery of Mehrgarh is
a. Jean Francois Jarriage
- vii. The temples of Mesopotamia were called
a. Ziggurat
- viii. Iliad and Odyssey were written by
a. Homer
- ix. What was the Acropolis?
a. A fortified area in Greece located on an elevated ground
- x. Detailed information about the conquests of Samudragupta was recorded in
a. Allahabad Prashasti
- xi. Fatawa-i-Jahandari was written by
a. Ziauddin Barani
- xii. The best known work of Nicolo Machiaveli is
a. The Prince
- xiii. The only female sultan of the Delhi Sultanate was
a. Razia Sultan
- xiv. Jainism was split into
a. Swetambara- Digambara
- xv. **Fill in the blank:**
Telescope was invented by ____
a. Galileo Galilei
- xvi. The Reformation Movement in Europe
a. Challenged the unreasonable demands made by the Church
- 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:

a. iD, iiA, iiiB, ivC

xviii. Write True or False:

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

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

xx. Spartan slaves were called

- a. Helots

xxi. Julius Caesar was assassinated in

- a. 44 B. C.

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

- a. Lothal

xxiii. Who formulated the Heliocentric Theory of astrology

- a. Copernicus

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

- a. Vasco da Gama

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?

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

What are Eulogies?

Eulogies are inscriptions where the achievements of the kings or rulers were recorded.

ii. What was the Cyclical notion of time?

Cyclical concept of time where everything is a cycle like the seasons of the year.

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

Early man migrated in search of food, for better climatic conditions.

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

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

Mention one factor for the growth of Mahajanapada.

Use of Iron in agriculture, agricultural surplus, formation of larger political units.

v. What was the main theme of the Arthashastra?

Arthashastra is the earliest book on political science written in India.

- vi. What were the Crusades?
The Holy Wars, together called Crusades were fought by the Christians to recover their holy land Palestine from the Turks.
- vii. What was the legend about the founding of Rome?
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.

OR

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

- viii. What do you mean by the term 'Mansab'?
The word Mansab means a place, a position or a rank in the Mansabdari system.

- ix. Who was Thomas Cromwell?
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

Who were the Mandarins?

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

- x. What is slavery?
Slavery may be described as the practice of owning slaves.
- xi. Define the term 'Feudalism'.
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

What is a 'Manor'?

A manor was a large estate of a feudal lord.

- xii. Who were the 'Perioeci'?
The Perioeci were the people who surrendered to the highest order, the Spartans and fell under their control. It meant dwell-around.
- xiii. What was the 'Gandharva' marriage?
Gandharva marriage was the love marriage.
- xiv. What was the 'Enclosure Movement'?
The Enclosure Movement is nothing but to enclose a large agricultural field by acquiring small pieces of land.

OR

What was Din-i-Ilahi?

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

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

xvi. What is Alchemy?

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

OR

Who first landed on the mainland of America and declared it was not a part of Asia?
Amerigo Vespucci first landed in America and the continent was named after him.

Group- C

3. Answer the following questions (Alternatives are to be noted): (8×5=40)

i. Write an essay on the main characteristics of the Palaeolithic Age. (8)

Palaeolithic is roughly between 5,00,000 to 8000 BC. During this period many changes took place in the life of man.

Use of Fire- Initially they collected fire from nature. Later they learnt to make fire by striking one stone against the other. Cooking became possible. They got protection from ferocious animals.

Palaeolithic tools came into use.

Food- As hunters meat was the main source of food. They ate fruits and roots too.

Dwelling- As they were hunters they moved from one place to the other. They lived in pits in the ground and covered them with branches.

Clothes- They wore skin of animals which they sew with bone needles.

Community life- They co-operated with their fellow beings in common search of food. It is believed that family, the most elementary form of social organisation must have developed at a very early stage.

Art and Culture- Artistic mind of the palaeolithic people is revealed through their painting, engraving and little bit of sculpture.

Life of the Palaeolithic people were uncertain. There was indiscriminate hunting which led to the exhaustion of herds of animals. There were climatic changes as well. This led to the end of this age.

OR

Write a note on the urban life in the Harappan Civilization. What were the causes of decline of this civilization? (4+4)

The characteristic features of Harappan urbanism were

- Production of surplus in agriculture. In the Harappan sites agriculture had reached a high level which was more than sufficient.
- Non food producing activities: people were engaged in administrative, manufacturing and trading jobs also other than agriculture
- Craft specialization: The Harappans produced potteries, cotton goods, spices, stone beads etc.
- Trade: the seals indicate the existence of trade. Lothal in Gujarat has been identified as a dock yard.
- 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;

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

ii. What was the nature of the Spartan Government? (8)

- 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

What is a Janapada? Give causes for the rise of Janapadas. (2+6)

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.

e. Make a comparative study between slavery in Egypt and Rome. (8)

iii. 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

What were the ways in which slaves were acquired in Greece? (8)

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.

iv. Write an essay on the social status of women in ancient India. (8)

. 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

Define 'Dhamma'. What influenced King Ashoka to adopt the policy of Dhamma? (2+6)

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.

v. What were the causes that led to the beginning of Modern Science?(8)

- Freedom of mind from the fetters of Religion.
- Freedom to express personal opinion.
- Now scientists were definite that their inventions would lead to a better future.
- Stable society and growth of National state.
- New enthusiasm for science.