

**NORTH EX PUBLIC SCHOOL**  
**(SENIOR SECONDARY, AFFILIATED TO CBSE)**  
**SCHOOL BLOCK, JAIN NAGAR, SECTOR-38, ROHINI, DELHI-81**  
**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2023-24**  
**SUBJECT- HISTORY**  
**CLASS-XI**

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

**General Instructions**

All questions are compulsory

Question 1 to 21 Carries 1 mark .

Question 22 to 27 Carries 3 marks

Question 28 to 30 Carries 8 marks.

Question 31 to 33 Carries 4 marks.

Question 34 is Map based question Carries of 5 marks.

**SECTION A**

1. Monks who moved from one place to another, preaching to the people and living on charity. These monks were known as \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Manor
- (b) Friars
- (c) Tithe
- (d) Serfs

2. What were Cathedral towns?

- (a) Towns developed around plains
- (b) Towns developed around Churches
- (c) Towns developed around industries
- (d) Towns developed around Capital

3. The land granted by the lord to the knights was called:

- (a) Fief
- (b) Feud
- (c) Seigneur
- (d) Manor

4. A guild was an association of

- (a) monks
- (b) farmers
- (c) craft and industry
- (d) lords

5. The king who was declared the Holy Roman Emperor was

- (a) Charlemagne
- (b) Louis I
- (c) Louis II
- (d) Louis III

6. Who was William I?

- (a) Duke of Normandy
- (b) Duke of Exeter
- (c) Duke of Somerset
- (d) Duke of Darlington

7. Medieval Era refers to the period in European history \_\_\_\_\_

8. The best kind of wine came to Rome from \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Fayum
- (b) Byzantium
- (c) Galilee
- (d) Campania

9. What were Amphorae?
- A type of army
  - A type of container
  - A type of district administrator
  - None of the above
10. Where the Papyrus grew?
11. Roman ruler \_\_\_\_\_ was considered as the leading citizen only to show that he was not the absolute ruler.
- Augustus
  - Constantine
  - Gallienus
  - Tiberius
12. In Roman urban life, the entertainment shows called spectacular happened for at least
- 150 days
  - 160 days
  - 167 days
  - 176 days
13. The agriculture began in Mesopotamia between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ BCE.
14. Write the name of two cities of Mesopotamia.
15. Name the two rulers of Uruk city.
16. Who were Mongols?
17. Who was Monke?
18. Explain the term Nomads.
19. What was the vision of Genghis Khan?
20. Name the code of law written by Genghis Khan.
21. Name the two rivers in which Mesopotamia civilisation established.

### SECTION B

- Explain the life in the UR city of Mesopotamia.
- Describe the condition of women in Roman society.
- Describe the social and political background of Mongols.
- What is Yasa? Write its effects also.
- How is division of labour and need of social organisation are necessary feature of urban life?
- Who were monks? What were their functions?

### SECTION C

- What is Feudalism? What are the advantages and disadvantages of Feudalism

OR

Explain First, second and Third order of French society.

- Write the polices introduced by Genghis Khan.
- Write the political, economical, cultural and social conditions of Roman empire.

### SECTION D

#### Source based questions

31 Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

In India, early stone seals were stamped. In Mesopotamia until the end of the first millennium BCE, cylindrical stone seals, pierced down the center, were fitted with a stick and rolled over wet clay so that a continuous picture was created. They were carved by very skilled craftsmen, and sometimes carry writing; the name of the owner, his god, his official position, etc. A seal could be rolled on clay covering the string knot of a cloth package or the mouth of a pot, keeping the contents safe. When rolled on a letter written on a clay tablet, it became a mark of authenticity. So the seal was the mark of a city dweller's role in public life.

Questions:

- (i) Which type of material was used to make seals?
- (ii) What were the various types of seals?
- (iii) Who carved these seals?
- (iv) Write a few features of these seals of Mesopotamian civilisation.

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A major difference between the two superpowers and their respective empires was that the Roman Empire was culturally much more diverse than that of Iran. The Parthians and later the Sasanians, the dynasties that ruled Iran in this period, ruled over a population that was largely Iranian. The Roman Empire, by contrast, was a mosaic of territories and cultures that were chiefly bound together by a common system of government. Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purposes of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used, indeed the only languages.

The upper classes of the east spoke and wrote in Greek, those of the west in Latin, and the boundary between these broad language areas ran somewhere across the middle of the Mediterranean, between the African provinces of Tripolitania (which was Latin speaking) and Cyrenaica (Greek-speaking). All those who lived in the empire were subjects of a single ruler, the emperor, regardless of where they lived and what language they spoke.

Questions:

- (i) How would you differentiate the Roman Empire from Iran?
- (ii) Name two dynasties who ruled over Iran during this period.
- (iii) Which empire was bound together by a common system of government and why?
- (iv) Name the different languages spoken in the Roman empire.

33.

The Capture of Bukhara:

Juwaini, a late-thirteenth-century Persian chronicler of the Mongol rulers of Iran, carried an account of the capture of Bukhara in 1220. After the conquest of the city, Juwaini reported, Genghis Khan went to the festival ground where the rich residents of the city were and addressed them: 'O people know that you have committed great sins, and that the great ones among you have committed these sins. If you ask me what proof I have for these words, I say it is because I am the punishment of God. If you had not committed great sins, God would not have sent a punishment like me upon you'... Now one man had escaped from Bukhara after its capture and had come to Khurasan. He was questioned about the fate of the city and replied: They came, they [mined the walls], they burnt, they slew, they plundered and they departed.'

Questions:

- (i) By whom is the above passage written? What does he describe in it?
- (ii) What do you know about Genghis Khan?
- (iii) What did Genghis Khan say to the conquered people?
- (iv) Write any two contributions of Genghis Khan.

### SECTION E

34. On the given world map mark the following

Red sea, Mecca, Medina, Black sea and Mediterranean sea.