ANNEXURE -A

	DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA								
	HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION: 2023-24								
	CLASS:XI ,SUBJECT :HISTORY (027)								
	BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER								
SI Chapters / units Marks LA SA-I SB/CB MCQs T									
No.		Allotted in	(03Nos)	(06 Nos.)	(03	(21 Nos.)	(34		
		Syllabus			Nos.)		NOS.)		
1	Theme 1: Writing	25	1	2	1	7	11		
	and City Life								
2	Theme 2: An Empire	25	1	2	1	7	11		
	Across Three								
	Continents								
3	Theme 3: Nomadic	25	1	2	1	7	11		
	Empires								
	MAP	05					01		
MARKS 80 24 18				12	21				

Subject: History Class: XI Maximum Mark :80 Nos. of Questions : 34 As per the syllabus the typology of question as follows:

R →Remembering 26.25% of 80marks: (21 MARKS) U →Understanding 22.50% of 80marks: (18 MARKS) A →Application, Analysis30% of 80marks: (24 MARKS) E/CR→Evaluation, Creating 15% of 80marks: (12 MARKS) LA-03 SA-06 SB/CB-03 MCQs -21 Map-1 Total Number of Question-34 8+3+3+1+1+1+1+1+1 8+3+1+1+1+1+1+1 8+3+3+3+1+1+1+1+1+1+1 4+4+4

			F	ANNEXURE - E
	DAV PU	BLIC SCHOOLS, ODIS	НА	
		HLY : 2023-24		
	CLASS :	XI, SUBJECT :HISTOF	2Y	
		TIONWISE ANALYSIS		
CI N.				(\mathbf{D}) (\mathbf{U}) (\mathbf{A})
Sl No.	Chapters / units	Forms of Question -	Marks Allotted	(R), (U), (A),
		(LA, SA-II, SA-I,		(H), (E)
		VSA)		
1	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	R
2	Theme 2: An Empire Across	MCQ	1	U
	Three Continents			
3	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	R
4	Theme 2: An Empire Across	MCQ	1	U
	Three Continents			
5	Theme 2: An Empire Across	MCQ	1	R
	Three Continents			
6	Theme 2: An Empire Across	MCQ	1	U
-	Three Continents			
7	Theme 2: An Empire Across	MCQ	1	AP
0	Three Continents		1	D
8	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	MCQ	1	R
9		MCO	1	U
	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	
10	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	U
11	Theme 2: An Empire Across	MCQ	1	R
10	Three ContinentsTheme 1: Writing and City Life	MCO	1	U
12		MCQ	1	
13	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	AP
14	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	AN
15	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	U
16	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	AN
17	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	U
18	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	R
19	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	R
20	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	AP
21	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	U
22	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	SA-I	3	U
23	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	SA-I	3	U
24	Theme 2: An Empire Across	SA-I	3	AN
	Three Continents			
25	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	SA-I	3	R
26	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires)	SA-I	3 3	R
27	Theme 2: An Empire Across	SA-I	3	U
	Three Continents		_	_
28	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	LA	8	R
29	Theme 2: An Empire Across	LA	8	AN
	Three Continents		-	
30	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires)	LA	8	AP
31	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	SB/CB	4	EV
32	Theme 2: An Empire Across	SB/CB	4	CR
	Three Continents			
33	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires)	SB/CB	4	EV
34	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MAPSKILL	5	

	ANNEXURE –C			
	DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA			
	HLY: 2023-24			
	CLASS :XI, SUBJECT :HISTORY			
	MARKING SCHEME			
QS	Value Points	Marks	PAGE	
TN	N:B-Anyrelevantpointnotgivenherebutwrittenbythestudentsbesuitablerewarded	Allott	NO. OF	
NO		ed	NCER	
			Т	
			/TEXT	
1		1	BOOK	
1	b.Bronze age	1	Pg-12	
2	c .Close interaction between Greek and Islamic traditions in the Western region	1	Pg-45	
3	a. c. Land between two rivers.	1	Pg-9	
4	a. Colosseum	1	Pg-73	
~		1	Pg-47	
5	b. Mediterranean Sea	1	Pg-39	
6 7	d. Only (ii),(iii) and (iv) are correct.c.A is correct but R is not correct	<u>1</u> 1	Pg-40	
8	d. Constantine	1	Pg-50 Pg-52	
<u> </u>	a.I, II, and III	1	Pg-110	
10	d.To protect China from nomadic intrusion	1	Pg-64	
10	b. Pliny the Elder	1	Pg-49	
12	b. Akkadian language	1	Pg-9	
12	c.Trade was not significant for the Mongols.	1	Pg-62	
13	d.The signs used ran into hundreds and were complex	1	Pg-15	
15	d.Greek, River	1	Pg-9	
16	d.3,2,1,4	1	Pg-69-	
			70	
17	a. I, II, and IV	1	Pg-10	
18	a. Mongolia	1	Pg-75	
19	.a.Oceanic khan	1	Pg-65	
20	b. Uruk	1	17	
21	d. He appointed administrators and armed contingents from people of a particular	1	Pg-72	
	social group and religion			
22	a. The natural outlet channels of the Euphrates would have too much water one	1x3	Pg-17	
	year and flood the crops, and sometimes they would change course altogether.			
	b. Villages were periodically relocated in Mesopotamian history.			
	c. There were man-made problems as well. Those who lived on the upstream stretches of a channel could divert so much water into their fields			
	d. Villages downstream were left without water or they could neglect to clean out			
	the silt from their stretch of the channel.			
	OR			
	a. The greatest legacy of Mesopotamia to the world is its scholarly tradition of			
	time reckoning and mathematics.			
	b. Dating around 1800 BCE are tablets with multiplication and division tables,		Pg-25	
	square- and square-root tables, and tables of compound interest.			
	c. The division of the year into 12 months according to the revolution of the			
	moon around the earth, the division of the month into four weeks, the day into			
	24 hours, and the hour into 60 minutes – all that we take for granted in our			
	daily lives – has come to us from the Mesopotamians.			

	 d. Whenever solar and lunar eclipses were observed, their occurrence was note according to year, month and day. (Any three Points) 	ed	
23	 a. The horse-riding skills of the Mongols and the Turks provided speed mobility to the army b. Their abilities as rapid-shooting archers from horseback were further perfe during regular hunting expeditions which doubled as field manoeuvres. c. They carried out campaigns in the depths of winter, treating frozen river highways to enemy cities and camps. d. Genghis Khan learnt the importance of siege engines and naph bombardment very quickly. e. His engineers prepared light portable equipment, which was used aga opponents with devastating effect. (Any three points) 	cted is as htha	Pg-66
24	 a. Roman Empire was culturally much more diverse than that of Iran. Parthians and later the Sasanians, the dynasties that ruled Iran in this per ruled over a population that was largely Iranian. b. The Roman Empire, by contrast, was a mosaic of territories and cultures were chiefly bound together by a common system of government. c. Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purposes administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used, indeed the d languages d. The Romans had a paid professional army where soldiers had to put minimum of 25 years of service but the army of Iranians was a conscription army (Any three points) 	that of only in a	Pg-40
25	 a. The first Mesopotamian tablets, written around 3200 BCE, contained pict like signs and numbers b. Mesopotamians wrote on tablets of clay c. By 2600 BCE or so, the letters became cuneiform, and the language Sumerian. d. Writing was now used not only for keeping records, but also for mal dictionaries, giving legal validity to land transfers, narrating the deeds of ki and announcing the changes a king had made in the customary laws of the l e. The sound that a cuneiform sign represented was not a single consonan vowel but syllables. (Any three points) 	was king ngs, and	Pg-13
26	 a. Genghis Khan devised a rapid courier system that connected the distant area of his regime. b. Fresh mounts and despatch riders were placed in outposts at regularly space distances. c. For the maintenance of this communication system the Mongol nomads contributed a tenth of their herd – either horses or livestock – as provisions. This was called the qubcur tax, a levy that the nomads paid willingly for the multiple benefits that it brought. d. The courier system (yam) was further refined after Genghis Khan's death are its speed and reliability surprised travellers. (Any three points) 	ed	Pg-70
27	a. By the late Republic (the first century BCE), the typical form of marriage w one where the wife did not transfer to her husband's authority but retained f		Pg-44

1	1	rights in the property of her natal family.		
	b.	While the woman's dowry went to the husband for the duration of the		
	0.	marriage, the woman remained a primary heir of her father and became an		
		independent property owner on her father's death. Thus Roman women		
		enjoyed considerable legal rights in owning and managing property.		
	c.	Divorce was relatively easy and needed no more than a notice of intent to		
		dissolve the marriage by either husband or wife.		
	d.	On the other hand, whereas males married in their late twenties or early		
		thirties, women were married off in the late teens or early twenties, so there		
		was an age gap between husband and wife and this would have encouraged a		
		certain inequality.		
	e.	Marriages were generally arranged, and there is no doubt that women were		
		often subject to domination by their husbands		
		(Any three points)		
		OR		
	a.	From the 230s, the empire found itself fighting on several fronts		
		simultaneously.		Pg-44
	b.	In a famous rock inscription cut in three languages, Shapur I, the Iranian ruler,		č
		claimed he had annihilated a Roman army of 60,000 and even captured the		
		eastern capital of Antioch.		
	c.	The Germanic tribes and tribal confederacies (most notably, the Alamanni, the		
		Franks and the Goths) began to move against the Rhine and Danube frontiers,		
		and the whole period from 233 to 280 saw repeated invasions of a whole line		
		of provinces that stretched from the Black Sea to the Alps and southern		
		Germany.		
	d.	The Romans were forced to abandon much of the territory beyond the Danube,		
		while the emperors of this period were constantly in the field against what the		
		Romans called 'barbarians'.		
	e.	The rapid succession of emperors in the third century (25 emperors in 47 years!) is an obvious symptom of the strains faced by the empire in this period.		
		(Any three points)		
		(ruly unce points)		
28	a.	Ur was a town whose ordinary houses were systematically excavated in the	1x8	Pg-20
		1930s.		
	b.	Narrow winding streets indicate that wheeled carts could not have reached		
		many of the houses.		
	с.	Sacks of grain and firewood would have arrived on donkey-back.		
	a.	Narrow winding streets and the irregular shapes of house plots also indicate an		
	0	absence of town planning.		
	e. f.	There were no street drains of the kind we find in contemporary Mohenjo-daro. Drains and clay pipes were instead found in the inner courtyards of the Ur		
	1.	houses and it is thought that house roofs sloped inwards and rainwater was		
		channelled via the drainpipes into sumps in the inner courtyards.		
	g.	people seem to have swept all their household refuse into the streets. This		
	5.	made street levels rise, and over time the thresholds of houses had also to be		
		raised so that no mud would flow inside after the rains.		
	h.	Light came into the rooms not from windows but from doorways opening into		
		the courtyards: this would also have given families their privacy.		
	i.	There were superstitions about houses		
	j.	A raised threshold brought wealth; a front door that did not open towards		
		another house was lucky; but if the main wooden door of a house opened		
		outwards (instead of inwards), the wife would be a torment to her husband		
1	k.	There was a town cemetery at Ur in which the graves of royalty and		

Ì	l	common on the basis found	ĺ	
	1.	commoners have been found A few individuals were found buried under the floors of ordinary houses.		
	1.	OR		
		ŬŔ.		
	a.	The earliest known temple was a small shrine made of unbaked bricks.		
	b.	Temples were the residences of various gods: of the Moon God of Ur, or of		
		Inanna the Goddess of Love and War.		Pg-16
	с.	Constructed in brick, temples became larger over time, with several rooms		0
		around open courtyards.		
	d.	Temples always had their outer walls going in and out at regular intervals,		
		which no ordinary building ever had.		
	e.	The god was the focus of worship:		
	f.	To him or her people brought grain, curd and fish.		
	g.	The god was also the theoretical owner of the agricultural fields, the fisheries,		
	1	and the herds of the local community.		
	h.	In time, the processing of produce (for example, oil pressing, grain grinding,		
	:	spinning, and the weaving of woollen cloth) was also done in the temple.		
	1.	The temple gradually developed its activities and became the main urban institution.		
29	a.	The regime established by Augustus; the first emperor was called the	1x8	Pg-40-
29	а.	'Principate'.	170	rg-40- 44
	h	The Emperor was the sole ruler and the only real source of authority		44
	с.	The fiction was kept alive that he was actually only the 'leading citizen'.		
	d.	The Senate had existed in Rome for centuries, and had been and remained a		
		body representing the aristocracy, that is, the wealthiest families of Roman		
	e.			
		section of the people		
	f.	Most of the Roman histories that survive in Greek and Latin were written by		
		people from a senatorial background.		
	g.	Emperors were judged by how they behaved towards the Senate.		
	h.	Next to the emperor and the Senate, the other key institution of imperial rule		
		was the army.		
	i.	Unlike the army of its rival in the Persian empire, which was a conscripted		
		army, the Romans had a paid professional army where soldiers had to put in a		
	i	minimum of 25 years of service. The existence of a paid army was a distinctive feature of the Roman Empire.		
	J.	The army was the largest single organised body in the empire and it certainly		
		had the power to determine the fate of emperors.		
		OR		
	a.	Slavery was an institution deeply rooted in the ancient world, both in the		
		Mediterranean and in the Near East.		
	b.	Slaves were an investment, and at least one Roman agricultural writer advised		Pg-48
		landowners against using them in contexts where too many might be required.		
	c.	These considerations were not based on any sympathy for the slaves but on		
		hard economic calculation.		
	d.	On the other hand, if the Roman upper classes were often brutal towards their		
	~	slaves, ordinary people did sometimes show much more compassion.,		
	e.	Free labour was extensively used on public works at Rome precisely because		
	f.	an extensive use of slave labour would have been too expensive. Unlike hired workers, slaves had to be fed and maintained throughout the year,		
	1.	which increased the cost of holding this kind of labour.		
	g.	This is probably why slaves are not widely found in the agriculture of the later		
1	5.	period, at least not in the eastern provinces.		
1	h.	Masters often gave their slaves or freedmen capital to run businesses on their		

1	I			
		behalf or even businesses of their own.		
	i.	The Roman agricultural writers paid a great deal of attention to the		
		management of labour.		
	j.	Columella, recommended that landowners should keep a reserve stock of		
		implements and tools, twice as many as they needed, so that production could		
		be continuous, 'for the loss in slave labour time exceeds the cost of such items.		
	k.	Pliny the Elder condemned the use of slave gangs as the worst method of		
		organising production, mainly because slaves who worked in gangs were		
		usually chained together by their feet		
30	a.	The Mongols were a diverse body of people, linked by similarities of language	1x8	Pg-108-
		to the Tatars, Khitan and Manchus to the east, and the Turkic tribes to the west.		109
	b.	Some of the Mongols were pastoralists while others were hunter-gatherers.		
	с.	The pastoralists tended horses, sheep and, to a lesser extent, cattle, goats and		
		camels. They nomadised in the steppes of Central Asia in a tract of land in the		
		area of the modern state of Mongolia.		
	d.	This was (and still is) a majestic landscape with wide horizons, rolling plains,		
		ringed by the snow-capped Altai mountains to the west, the arid Gobi desert in		
		the south and drained by the Onon and Selenga rivers and myriad springs from		
		the melting snows of the hills in the north and the west. Lush, luxuriant grasses		
		for pasture and considerable small game were available in a good season.		
	e.	The hunter-gatherers resided to the north of the Onon river plain in flood.		
	С.	2020-21 109 pastoralists in the Siberian forests. They were a humbler body of		
		people than the pastoralists, making a living from trade in furs of animals		
		trapped in the summer months.		
	f.	There were extremes of temperature in the entire region: harsh, long winters		
	1.	followed by brief, dry summers.		
	a	Agriculture was possible in the pastoral regions during short parts of the year		
	g.			
		but the Mongols (unlike some of the Turks further west) did not take to		
	h	farming. Neither the pastoral nor the hunting-gathering economies could sustain dense		
	п.	1 00 0		
	:	population settlements and as a result the region possessed no cities.		
	i.	The Mongols lived in tents, gers, and travelled with their herds from their		
		winter to summer pasture lands. Ethnic and language ties united the Mongol		
		people but the scarce resources meant that their society was divided into		
		patrilineal lineages; the richer families were larger, possessed more animals		
		and pasture lands.		
	j.	They therefore had many followers and were more influential in local politics.		
		Periodic natural calamities – either unusually harsh, cold winters when game		
		and stored provisions ran out or drought which parched the grasslands – would		
		force families to forage further afield leading to conflict over pasture lands and		
		predatory raids in search of livestock.		
	k.	Groups of families would occasionally ally for offensive and defensive		
		purposes around richer and more powerful lineages but, barring the few		
		exceptions, these confederacies were usually small and short-lived. The size of		
		Genghis Khan's confederation of Mongol and Turkish tribes was perhaps		
		matched in size only by that which had been stitched		
		OR		
	a.	The conquered people, however, hardly felt a sense of affinity with their new		
		nomadic masters.		Pg-71
	b.	Cities were destroyed		
	с.	Agricultural lands laid waste		
	d.	Trade and handicraft production disrupted.		
	e.	Tens of thousands of people were killed, even more enslaved.		
	f.	All classes of people, from the elites to the peasantry suffered.		
				•

 g. In the resulting instability, the underground canals, called qanats, in the ar Iranian plateau could no longer receive periodic maintenance. h. As they fell into disrepair, the desert crept in. This led to an ecologic devastation from which parts of Khurasan never recovered. i. Europe and China were territorially linked. j. In the peace ushered in by Mongol conquest trade connections matured. k. Commerce and travel along the Silk Route reached its peak under the Mongo but, unlike before, the trade routes did not terminate in China 	al	
31 31.1Assurbanipal was the last Assyrian king.	1	Pg-26
31.2The state economy was a predatory one, extracting labour and tribute in the form of food, animals, metal and craft items from a vast subject population	1	
31.3He collected a library at his capital, Nineveh in the north. He made great	1	
efforts to gather tablets on history, epics, omen literature, astrology, hymns and	2	
poems.		
He sent his scribes south to find old tablets. Because scribes in the south were		
trained to read and write in schools	1	D- 49
32 32.1 Emperor Nero 32.2 Slaves were treated as property of the master. His authority over the slaves	1	Pg-48
was absolute.	1	
Slaves had no authority of their own and suffered complete legal deprivation.	2	
32.3 First century was a period of peace. It was the war prisoners who were made	;	
slaves.		
With the decrease of number of wars, the number of soldiers also declined.	1	D 74
33 33.1. Legalcode 33.2.a distant descendant of Jochi	1	Pg-74
33.3He called them sinners and warned them to compensate for their sins by	2	
parting with their hidden wealth	_	
34 QS.NO.34 QS.NO.34 PROME Constantinople A Carthage B Alexandria S a h a r a Desert	5	P-39