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**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE  
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2023-24**

- Please check that this question paper contains **07** printed pages.
- Check that this question paper contains **34** questions.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS: XI**

**SUB: HISTORY (027)**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

***General Instructions:***

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
4. **Section C** - Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words
5. **Section D** – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
6. **Section-E** - Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION – A**  
**OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**1 x 21**  
**Marks**

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No

- Q.1 The earliest cities in Mesopotamia belonged to the 1  
a.Iron Age                      b.Bronze age                      c.Copper Age                      d.Stone Age
- Q.2 State the incorrect statement about the Roman Empire. 1  
a. The Roman Empire was culturally much more diverse.  
b. Government was based on a complex system of election.  
c. The close interaction between Greek and Islamic traditions in the Western region.  
d. External warfare was less common in the first two centuries.
- Q.3 What is the meaning of the term Mesopotamia? 1  
a. The land between two mountains  
b. The land between two deserts  
c. The land between two rivers  
d. The land between two Islands
- Q.4 Identify the picture from the given options 1



**Options**

- a. Colosseum                      b. Aqueduct                      c. Mosaic in Edessa                      d. Royal Palace

- Q.5 The heart of the Roman Empire was \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
a. Sahara Desert                      b. Mediterranean Sea                      c. Red Sea                      d. River Danube.
- Q.6 Consider the following statements regarding the Roman Empire and choose the correct option. 1  
i. The Republic was overthrown by Diocletian.  
ii. Many languages were spoken in the empire.  
iii. Public baths were a striking feature of Roman urban life.  
iv. The empire included many regions that had a reputation for exceptional fertility.

**Options**

- a. Only (i) is correct.  
b. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.  
c. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.  
d. Only(ii),(iii) and (iv) are correct.

- Q.7 Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). 1  
Read the statements and choose the correct option.  
Assertion (A): The late Roman aristocracy was enormously wealthy but less powerful than the military elites.  
Reasoning (R): The vast mass of the senatorial classes was collectively called humiliores.

- a. Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**
- b. Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is not the correct explanation of **A**
- c. **A** is correct but **R** is not correct
- d. **R** is correct but **A** is not correct

Q.8 Identify the ruler of Roman Empire with the help of the given information. 1

- He introduced a new denomination, the solidus, a coin of 4½ gm of pure gold.
- He created a second capital at Constantinople.

a. Augustus                      b. Tiberius                      c . Gallienus                      d. Constantine

Q.9 Read the following statements about Genghis Khan: 1

- I. Genghis Khan played an outstanding role in the establishment of Nomadic Empire
- II. Civil system was based on the Ulus system
- III. Ogodei, Guyuk and Mongke were the successors of Genghis Khan
- IV. Qubilai Khan was the founder of the Mongol dynasty.

Which of the following statements are correct?

a. I, II, and III                      b. I, II, III and IV                      c. III and IV                      d. II and IV

Q.10 Which of the following statements is correct about the construction of Great Wall of China? 1

- a. For the beautification of the state
- b. For the development of trade
- c. To fortify the agricultural region
- d. To protect China from nomadic intrusion

Q.11 Read the following statements carefully and identify the person from the given options 1

- I. He was the author of a very famous book 'Natural History'.
- II. He condemned the use of slave gangs as the worst method of organising production.

a. Columella                      b. Pliny the Elder                      c. Anastasius                      d. Olympiodorus

Q.12 Which language replaced the Sumerian language after 2400 BCE? 1

- a. Mesopotamian language                      b. Akkadian language
- c. Chinese language                      d. Middle Eastern language

Q.13 Which among the following is **incorrect** about the Mongols? 1

- a. The Mongols were a diverse body of people
- b. Some of the Mongols were pastoralists while others were hunter-gatherers
- c. Trade was not significant for the Mongols.
- d. The hunter-gatherers resided to the north of the pastoralists in the Siberian forests.

Q.14 Very few Mesopotamians could read and write because 1

- a. they lacked in financial resources
- b. they did not pay attention towards education
- c. they lacked in proper infrastructure facilities
- d. the signs used ran into hundreds and were complex

Q.15 Choose the correct answer from the given options. ½+½=1

The name Mesopotamia is derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ words Mesos, meaning middle, and potamos, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Latin, River                      b. Spanish, Mountain                      c. French, Lake                      d. Greek, River

- Q.16 Match the list 1 with list 2 and select the correct pair by using the codes given below. 1

List 1	List 2
a. Qanats	1. Assembly of Mongol chieftains
b. Anda	2. Blood brothers
c. Quriltais	3. Underground canals
d. Tama	4. Military contingents

**Options:**

- a.3,4,1,2.      b.2,3,1,4.      c.1,2,4,3.      d.3,2,1,4
- Q.17 Read the following statements about Mesopotamia. 1
- I. Mesopotamia, the present-day Iraq, is a land of diverse environments.
  - II. In the north-east lie green, undulating plains with enough rainfall to grow crops.
  - III. In the north, there is a stretch of upland called a steppe, where agriculture offers people a better livelihood than animal herding
  - IV. The south is a desert where the first cities and writing emerged
- Which of the following statements are correct?
- a. I, II, and IV      b. II, III and IV      c. I,III and IV      d. I,II,III and IV

- Q.18 Fill in the blank: 1
- Genghis Khan appeared as an iconic figure for the people of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Mongolia      b. China      c. Japan      d. Russia

- Q.19 Which title was conferred upon Genghis Khan by the Mongol chieftains? 1
- a. Oceanic Khan      b. Baadshah Khan      c. Jalandar Khan.      d. Sikandar Khan.

- Q.20 Identify the name of the Mesopotamian site from the information given below. 1
- a. It was one of the earliest temple towns, in which depictions of armed heroes and their victims were found
  - b. The site was continuously occupied from about 4200 BCE to about 400 CE,
  - c. By about 2800 BCE, it had expanded to 400 hectares
  - d. The site came to have a defensive wall at a very early date

**Options**

- a. Ur      b. Uruk      c. Mari      d. Nineveh
- Q.21 Consider the following statements about Genghis Khan and choose the **incorrect** option. 1
- a. He was the greatest leader of all time for the Mongols
  - b. He united the Mongol people, freed them from interminable tribal wars and Chinese exploitation
  - c. He brought prosperity for the Mongols and restored trade routes and markets that attracted distant travelers
  - d. He appointed administrators and armed contingents from people of a particular social group and religion

**SECTION B**

**3 x 6 =18**

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

- Q.22 "Early Mesopotamian countryside saw repeated conflict over land and water". Give reasons to support the statement. 3

**OR**

Explain the contribution of Mesopotamia in the field of Mathematics and time division.

- Q.23 Examine some military skills that proved to be effective for the success of the Mongols. 3

- Q.24 Distinguish between Roman Empire and Iranian Empire by giving any three suitable examples. 3

- Q.25 Describe any three important features of Mesopotamian writing. 3
- Q.26 Discuss the courier system designed by Genghis Khan. 3
- Q.27 Explain the condition of women in Roman society. 3

**OR**

“The third century in Roman empire brought the first major signs of internal strain”. Interpret the statement.

**SECTION C**

**3 x 8 = 24**

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

- Q.28 Describe about the chief characteristics of the City of Ur. 8

**OR**

Write about the religious beliefs and practices of the people of Mesopotamia.

- Q.29 “The emperor, the aristocracy and the army were the three main ‘players’ in the political history of the Roman Empire”. Analyse the statement. 8

**OR**

‘Slavery in Rome could not be even challenged by Christianity’. Examine the statement.

- Q.30 Explain the socio- political background of the Mongols. 8

**OR**

“The effects of the Mongol military campaigns were multidimensional.” Critically analyse the statement with examples.

**SECTION D**

**3 x 4 = 12**

**SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**

- Q.31 **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

**An Early Library**

In the iron age, the Assyrians of the north created an empire, at its height between 720 and 610 BCE, that stretched as far west as Egypt. The state economy was now a predatory one, extracting labour and tribute in the form of food, animals, metal and craft items from a vast subject population. The great Assyrian kings, who had been immigrants, acknowledged the southern region, Babylonia, as the centre of high culture and the last of them, Assurbanipal (668-627 BCE), collected a library at his capital, Nineveh in the north. He made great efforts to gather tablets on history, epics, omen literature, astrology, hymns and poems. He sent his scribes south to find old tablets. Because scribes in the south were trained to read and write in schools where they all had to copy tablets by the dozen, there were towns in Babylonia where huge collections of tablets were created and acquired fame. And although Sumerian ceased to be spoken after about 1800 BCE, it continued to be taught in schools, through vocabulary texts, sign lists, bilingual (Sumerian and Akkadian) tablets, etc. So even in 650 BCE, cuneiform tablets written as far back as 2000 BCE were intelligible – and Assurbanipal’s men knew where to look for early tablets or their copies. Assurbanipal’s library had a total of some 1,000 texts, amounting to about 30,000 tablets, grouped according to subject.

**31.1.** Who was Assurbanipal? 1

**31.2.** Which type of state economy was prevalent at that time? 1

**31.3.** Explain the achievements of Assurbanipal. 2

Q.32 **Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

**On the Treatment of Slaves**

‘Soon afterwards the City Prefect, Lucius Pedanius Secundus, was murdered by one of his slaves. After the murder, ancient custom required that every slave residing under the same roof must be executed. But a crowd gathered, eager to save so many innocent lives; and rioting began. The senate-house was besieged. Inside, there was feeling against excessive severity, but the majority opposed any change (...) [The senators] favouring execution prevailed. However, great crowds ready with stones and torches prevented the order from being carried out. Nero rebuked the population by edict, and lined with troops the whole route along which those condemned were taken for execution.’

– Tacitus (55-117), historian of the early empire.

- 32.1. In whose reign did the incident occur? **1**  
32.2. What does the passage reflect about the treatment of slaves? **1**  
32.3. ‘Slave labour declined after the first century’. Analyse the statement with examples. **2**

Q.33

**Yasa**

In 1221, after the conquest of Bukhara, Genghis Khan had assembled the rich Muslim residents at the festival ground and had admonished them. He called them sinners and warned them to compensate for their sins by parting with their hidden wealth. The episode was dramatic enough to be painted and for a long time afterwards people still remembered the incident. In the late sixteenth century, 'Abdullah Khan, a distant descendant of Jochi, Genghis Khan's eldest son, went to the same festival ground in Bukhara. Unlike Genghis Khan, however, 'Abdullah Khan went to perform his holiday prayers there. His chronicler, Hafiz-i-Tanish, reported this performance of Muslim piety by his master and included the surprising comment: 'this was according to the yasa of Genghis Khan'.

- 33.1. Interpret the meaning of Yasa? **1**  
33.2. Who was Abdullah Khan? **1**  
33.3. How did Genghis Khan address the Muslim residents? **2**

**SECTION E**

**Marks 5**

**MAP BASED QUESTION**

- Q.34 34.1 On the given map of Europe and North Africa, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:  
a. Rome  
b. Constantinople.  
c. Sahara Desert.

**OR**

Antioch

(34.2) On the same outline map, two places (Great urban centres of Roman Empire) have been marked as **A** and **B**. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

