



ST. XAVIER'S SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, DELHI - 110 054
Annual Examination in **HISTORY**

Std. 11
27-2-2018

Time : 3 hrs.
Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions:

- i) Answer all questions. Some questions have choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- ii) Answers to questions 1 to 4, carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.
- iii) Answer to questions 5 to 9 carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words each. Students should attempt any 4 questions in this section.
- iv) Question 10(for 4 marks) is a value based question and is compulsory.
- v) Answer to questions 11 to 15 carrying 8 marks should not exceed 350 words each. There is internal choice. Students have to attempt any four.
- vi) Questions 16, 17 and 18 are based on sources and have no internal choice. Each question carries 7 marks each.
- vii) Map question 19 includes identification and location. Students should attach the map within the answer scripts. The map carries 5 marks.

PART - A (4 x 2 = 8 marks)

1. Briefly describe the modes of communication of early human evolution.
2. What is papyrus and who are papyrologists?
3. Who was Marc Bloch and what did he stress on with regard to studying history of Europe?
4. Mention four limitations of using charcoal for smelting.

PART - B

SECTION - 1 (4 x 4 = 16 marks)

5. How can intermixture of communities increase the vitality of a civilization. Explain taking the example of Mesopotamian city.
6. Discuss any four causes for the success of Genghis Khan.
7. Who was Cassandra Fedele? Briefly describe her role as an intellectually creative woman during the period of Renaissance in Europe.
8. What were the major developments before the Meiji restoration that made it possible for Japan to modernize rapidly?
9. Trace how Prophet Mohammad was able to unite a large part of Arabia under Islamic faith, community and state.

SECTION - 2

Value based question (Compulsory) (4 x 1 = 4 marks)

10. Read the following passage and answer the question that follow:

The next generation questioned this total acceptance of Western ideas and urged that national pride be built on indigenous values. The philosopher Miyake Setsurei (1860-1945) argued that each nation must develop its special talents in the interest of world civilisation: 'To devote oneself to one's country is to devote oneself to the world.'

By contrast, many intellectuals were attracted to Western liberalism and wanted a Japan based not on the military but on democracy. Ueki Emori (1857-1892), a leader of the Popular Rights Movement, was demanding constitutional government, admired the French Revolution's doctrine of the natural rights of man and of popular sovereignty, and spoke for a liberal education that would develop each individual: 'Freedom is more precious than order.' Others even advocated voting rights for women. This pressure led the government to announce a constitution.

- a) The values of the popular Rights Movement still exist globally today. Explain briefly.
- b) To devote oneself to one's country is to devote oneself to the world. Enlist the values that are propagated by this statement.

PART - C

Long Answer Questions. Answer any four questions. (4 x 8 = 32 marks)

11.
 - a) When did archaeology begin in Mesopotamia? (1)
 - b) Highlight any two importance of Bronze in the early cities of Mesopotamia. (2)
 - c) "The greatest legacy of Mesopotamia to the World is its scholarly tradition of time reckoning and mathematics". Elaborate this statement. (5)
12.
 - a) Briefly describe any 3 administrative changes introduced by the Caliphs in the newly conquered territories. (3)
 - b) Enlist any 5 causes for the breakup of the Caliphate and the rise of the sultanates. (5)
13.
 - a) Compare the civilization of the Aztecs with that of the Mesopotamians. List 3 differences. (3)
 - b) The Inca empire was highly centralized with the king representing the highest source of authority. Elaborate. (5)
14.
 - a) Briefly describe any 6 most favorable conditions for Industrialization. (3)
 - b) "London had acquired a global significance by 18th century". Elaborate. (5)
15.
 - a) Discuss any 3 causes of the decline of Shoguns. (3)
 - b) Elaborate 5 features of the Nationalist Movement in China post World War I. (5)

PART - D

Source based questions (compulsory) (3 x 5 = 15 marks)

16. Read the following extract and answer the questions based on it:

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'.

- a) What is the meaning of Yasa? (1)
- b) After which conquest, Genghiz Khan had assembled the rich muslim residents at the festival ground? (1)
- c) In the context of the passage, how was Genghiz Khans' son different from him? (1)
- d) What is the importance of Yasa? (2)

17. Read the following extract and answer the question based on it:

Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola (1463-94), a humanist of Florence, wrote on the importance of debate in *On the Dignity of Man* (1486). 'For [Plato and Aristotle] it was certain that, for the attainment of the knowledge of truth they were always seeking for themselves, nothing is better than to attend as often as possible the exercise of debate. For just as bodily energy is strengthened by gymnastic exercise, so beyond doubt in this wrestling-place of letters, as it were, energy of mind becomes far stronger and more vigorous.'

- a) Who was Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola and what did he write? (1)
- b) What did he say about the importance of debate 'on the dignity of man'? (1)
- c) What was Humanism? What all subjects did humanism stress on? (3)

18. Read the following extract and answer the questions based on it:

It is interesting to note that another writer, Washington Irving, much younger than Wordsworth and who had actually met native people, described them quite differently. 'The Indians I have had an opportunity of seeing in real life are quite different from those described in poetry... Taciturn they are, it is true, when in company with white men, whose goodwill they distrust and whose language they do not understand; but the white man is equally taciturn under like circumstances. When the Indians are among themselves, they are great mimics, and entertain themselves excessively at the expense of the whites... who have supposed them impressed with profound respect for their grandeur and dignity... The white men (as I have witnessed) are prone to treat the poor Indians as little better than animals'.

- a) Who is the author of this passage? How did he describe a native? (2)
- b) How did William Wordsworth and French philosopher Rousseau view the natives differently. (1)
- c) List 4 different names used in English to describe native peoples of new world. (2)

PART - E

Map base question (5 marks)

19. One the given map of Britain, locate the following iron industries: (2)
- a) Newcastle
 - b) Bristol
- On the same map of Britain, three cotton Industries have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them. (3)