



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

Final Examination in **HISTORY**
Std. 11

20-2-2017

M. Marks : 70
Time : 3 hrs.

Roll No:

Total printed pages :	03
Total printed questions :	29

General Instructions:

- i) Answer to questions carrying 2 marks (Part A Questions no. 1 – 14) should not exceed 30 words each.
- ii) Answer to questions carrying 4 marks (Part B – Questions no. 15 – 23) should not exceed 100 words each.
- iii) Answer to question carrying 4 marks (Part C- value based question. Q no. 24) should not exceed 100 words.
- iv) Answer to questions carrying 4 marks (Part D – text based passages Q. no 25-26) short answers.
- v) Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Part E – long answer 27 - 29) should not exceed 250 words each.

PART – A : Answer **any 10** questions:

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Why did the Europeans consider the Native Americans as uncivilized?
2. Who were the early settlers in Australia?
3. Briefly describe the Gold Rush and the growth of industries in the US.
4. What is known as the 'Trail of Tears' in the history of the USA?
5. Comment on the workers movement known as Luddism.
6. What was China's first encounter with the West?
7. Why did the Goumindang fail in its agenda in China?
8. What in Chinese history is known as the Long March?
9. Describe the effects of Commodore Mathew Perry's arrival in Japan on its politics.
10. Explain Mao's concept of the socialist man.
11. What is known as the 14 century crisis in medieval European history?
12. Who was Ignatius of Loyola?



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

13. What was known as the Copernicus revolution?
14. Why did the European settlers in South America dislike the Jesuits?

PART – B Answer any **six** questions : (6 x 4 = 24)

15. 'From the 18th century, it became obvious that that while it was the prospect of profit which drove people to establish colonies, there were significant variations in the nature of the colonies established.' Explain.
16. To integrate the nation what steps were taken by the Meiji government?
17. Write a short note on the slave trade of the European settlers in South America.
18. Describe briefly the life style of the Native Americans as the early settlers found them.
19. Describe the Opium trade of Britain with China.
20. Describe the significance of canals in the process of industrialization in England. What was the advantage of the railways over the canal network?
21. Briefly explain the significance of the Cathedral towns of Medieval Europe.
22. What has been the contribution of the three generations of Darbys that brought about a revolution in the metallurgic industry?
23. Compare and contrast the physical features of China and Japan.

PART – C Value based question... compulsory. (4)

24. *To the natives, the goods they exchanged with the Europeans were gifts, given in friendship. For the Europeans, dreaming of becoming rich, the fish and fur were commodities, which they will sell for profit in Europe. The prices of goods they sold varied from year to year, depending on supply, the natives could not understand this – they had no sense of the 'market' in far away Europe. They were puzzled by the fact that the European traders sometimes gave them a lot of things in exchange for their goods, sometimes very little. They were also saddened by the greed of the Europeans. In their impatience to get furs, they had slaughtered hundreds of beavers, and the natives were very uneasy, fearing that the animals would take revenge for this destruction.*

Express your views on the present day concerns on ecology and sustainable development as against the market demands and profit making. This world belongs to all and all have to take care of it.

PART - D Text based questions. (2x4 =8)

25. Read the following passage and answer the questions:



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

Spanish expansion was based on a display of military strength with the use of gunpowder and horses. The local people were compelled either to pay tribute or to work in gold and silver mines. The initial discovery was typically followed by establishing a small settlement, peopled by a few Spaniards who supervised the labour of the local inhabitants. The local chieftains were enlisted to explore new lands, and hopefully, more sources of gold. The greed for gold led to violent incidents provoking local resistance. The Spanish friar Bartolome de las Casas the most severe critic of Spanish conquerors, observed that the Spanish often tested their swords on the naked flesh of the Arawaks.

To military repression and forced labour was added the ravages of disease. The disease of the old world, particularly smallpox, wreaked havoc on the Arawaks whose lack of immunity resulted in large-scale deaths. The local people imagined these diseases were caused by 'invisible bullets' with which the Spaniards attacked them. The extinction of the Arawaks and all traces of their way of life is a silent reminder of their tragic encounter with the Spaniards.

- On what did the Spanish expansion in South America depend on?
- Explain how the Spanish conquerors treated the local people.
- How did the Spanish friar Bartolome describe the treatment of the local people by the Spaniards?
- Apart from repression and forced labour what wreaked havoc on the Arawaks?

(OR)

The Manchu empire was overthrown and a republic established in China in 1911 under Sun-Yat-Sen (1886-1925) who is unanimously regarded as the founder of modern China. He came from a poor family and studied in missionary schools where he was introduced to democracy and Christianity. He studied medicine but was greatly concerned about the fate of China. His program was called the three principles; (San Min Chui) these were nationalism, this meant the overthrowing of the Manchus who were seen as a foreign dynasty, as well as other foreign imperialists; democracy or establish democratic government; and socialism regulating the capital and equalizing land holdings.

- When was the Manchu empire overthrown and a republic established in China?
- Who is regarded as the founder of Modern China?
- Where was Sun-Yat Sen introduced to democracy and Christianity?
- What was Sun-Yat –Sen's programme known as and what were they?

26. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Earlier, texts existed in a few hand-written copies. In 1455, 150 copies of the Bible were printed in the workshop of Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1458) the German who made the first printing press. Earlier a monk would have taken the same amount of time to write out one copy of the Bible.

By 1500, many classical texts, nearly all in Latin, had been published in Italy. As printed books became available, it was possible to buy them, and students did not have to depend solely on lecture-notes. Ideas, opinions and information moved more widely and rapidly than ever before. A printed book promoting new ideas could quickly reach hundreds of readers.



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

This also made it possible for individuals to read books, since it was possible to buy copies for oneself. This developed the reading habit among people.

- a) Who invented the first printing press?
- b) How did the printed books prove beneficial to the students?
- c) What was the impact of printing technology on the medieval society?
- d) How did the printing of books help develop reading habits among people?

(OR)

The 1960s saw the growth of civil society movements as industrialization had been pushed with utter disregard to its effect on health and the environment. Cadmium poisoning, which led to a painful disease, was an early indicator, followed by mercury poisoning in Minamata in 1960s and problems caused by air pollution in the early 1970s. Grass-roots pressure groups began to demand recognition of these problems as well as compensation for the victims. Government action and new legal regulations helped to improve conditions. From mid 1980s there has been an increasing decline in environmental issues as Japan enacted some of the strictest environmental controls in the world. Today, as a developed country it faces the challenge of using its political and technological capabilities to maintain its position as a leading world power.

- a) Why was there a growth in the civil society movements in the 1960s?
- b) What were the major issues facing Japanese environment?
- c) What were the demands of the grass-root pressure groups?
- d) What is the challenge faced by Japan today as a developed country?

PART – E

(3 x 8 = 24)

27. Write a note on the various protest movements in Britain during the Industrial Revolution.
(OR)

The modern history of China has revolved around three questions. What were they? And what were the responses to these questions by different groups?

28. Why was Britain the first country to experience industrial revolution?
(OR)

The landscape of America changed drastically in the 19th century. Explain.

29. Explain the various debates within Christianity during the medieval European history.
(OR)

What had begun as uncertain voyages came to have lasting consequences for Europe, the Americas and Africa? Explain.

-X-X-X-X-X-X-