

Second Terminal Examination December 2019
Answer Key-XI History

Qn. No	Answer key/Value Points	Score
1	Quriltai - Assembly Yam - Courier system Yasa - Legal Code Noyan - Army Captain	4
2	i)c) Ignatius Loyola ii)d) Michelangelo iii)a) Isaac Newton iv)b) A person with many interests and skills	4
3	i) France ii) Chaucer iii) Taille iv) England	4
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journey of prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina • Establishment of Umayyad Caliphate • Abbasid Revolution • Beginning of Fatimid Caliphate 	4
5	a. Damascus b. Mecca c. Baghdad d. Medina	4
6	Two theories regarding the origin of modern humans- Replacement model: human beings originated in Africa and Regional continuity model: human beings originated in different parts of the world.	2
7	Roman Empire: culturally diverse empire, common system of government, Many languages, Latin and Greek were official languages, paid and professional army etc. Iranian Empire: Culturally similar empire, Persian was the only language of administration, untrained unpaid army	2
8	Yasa-Legal code of Genghis Khan-promulgated at Quriltai in 1206-The Yasa was to hold together the Mongols around a body of shared beliefs. It acknowledged their affinity to Genghis Khan. It helped them to retain their ethnic identity. It was an empowering ideology.	2
9	The term feudalism is derived from the word "feud" - means piece of land. Land was source of power.-socio-economic, political and legal relationships develop in Medieval France, England and Southern Italy. Feudalism refers to agricultural production based on relationship between lord and peasants. The peasants cultivated their own land and that of the lords. The peasants performed labour services for lords in return for military protection of lords.	2
10	Hominids are divided into branches known as Australopithecus and Homo. Features Australopithecus: Meaning Southern Ape, small brain size, heavier jaws and larger teeth Homo : Meaning Man, Larger brain, Jaws with reduced outward protrusion and smaller teeth	3
11	Copernicus was the first to formulate the theory that the earth rotates on its axis and revolves around the sun. All Christians believed that the earth was a sinful place. The heavy burden of sin made earth immobile. It was believed the earth was the center of universe around which moved other celestial objects. Copernicus did not want his manuscript the De revolutionibus (the rotation) to be published. This work was published only after he died. Later Galileo, Kepler and Newton built upon his work which changed the conception of the universe and the world.	3
12	Aztecs gave special attention to education. All children went to school. Children of the nobility	

	went to calmecac where they were trained to become military and religious leaders. Others went to the tapochcalli, the centre of learning.	3
13	The greatest legacy of Mesopotamia is its scholarly tradition of time reckoning and mathematics. Invention of Calendar: Division of years into 12 months Division of months into 4 weeks Division of day into 24 hours Division of hour into 60 minutes Mathematical contribution: Tables with multiplication and division Square, squareroot, Tables of compound interest etc.	4
14	Decline of Arab influence and the increasing importance of Iranian influence Reorganization of army and bureaucracy Establishment of capital at Baghdad Strengthening of religious status and functions of the caliphate Patronized Islamic institutions and scholars	4
15	The military achievement of Genghis khan was astounding and largely a result of his ability to innovate and transform different aspects of steppe combat. i)The military achievement of Genghis khan. ii)The horse riding skill of Mongols. iii) Rapid shooting skill of the archers. iv)frozen rivers were used as highways to enemy cities v) Learned the importance of siege. vi)Engineers prepared light portable equipments	4
16	Reformation was a protestant movement against the Church and the Pope during 16 th century. Martin Luther was the founder of protestant movement. He launched a campaign against the Catholic Church and its many evils.-sale of indulgence- He argued that a person did not need priests to establish contact with God. He asked his followers to have complete faith in God, for faith alone could guide them to the right life and entry into heaven. This Movement led the churches in Germany and Switzerland breaking their connection with the Pope and the Church. Luther's ideas were popularized by the Zwingli and Jean Calvin.	4
17	Earliest universities were established in Italian towns. Universities of Padua and Bologna - centres of legal studies. Law became a popular subject of study. Francisco Petrarch stressed the significance of a deep reading of ancient authors. The term humanists were masters who could teach grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history and philosophy. These subjects had no connection with religion - developed through discussions and debates. Florence, the home town of Petrarch, famous as trade and education centre. A city was known not only for its wealth but also for its citizens - Dante Alighieri wrote religious themes and Giotto painted lifelike portraits.	4
18	By 14th century -translation of works of Greek writers like Plato and Aristotle-translated and preserved by Arab translators- Europeans read Greek works in Arabic translation -works on natural science, mathematics, astronomy, medicine and chemistry. The Almagest of Ptolemy - work of 140 CE on astronomy in Greek language and was translated into Arabic. Ibn Sina, an Arab physician and philosopher of Bukhara - al-Razi the author of medieval encyclopedia -Arab philosopher of Spain, Ibn Rushd .	4
19	Late antiquity -term used to describe the final and fascinating period of the Roman Empire-(fourth to seventh centuries) Political changes: Changes in the structure of the state, Emperor Diocletian-abandoned territories with little strategic or economic value-fortified the frontiers-reorganized provincial boundaries-separated civilians from military functions-military commanders were given greater autonomy-	

	<p>Emperor Constantine founded a second capital at Constantinople</p> <p>Economic changes: Innovation in the monetary sphere –introduction of a new gold coin, solidus- Monetary stability and expanding population stimulated economic growth-All developments resulted in strong urban prosperity</p>	5
20	<p>14th century-Europe's' economic expansion slowed down-Warm summer gave way to cold weather-reduced agricultural production-storms and flooding destroyed farms-reduced revenue for the governments-intensive farming deforestation-reduction in pasture land –increase in population –famine-shortage of metal money-bubonic plague infection called black death-massive social unrest-shortage of labour,drop in the prices of agricultural goods, increase in the wage rate.</p>	5
21	<p>Crusades-Christians of Western Europe fought wars against the Muslims to liberate their holy land, Jerusalem-(1095-1291) Pope Urban II and Byzantine Emperor Alexius- call for crusades- Three crusades were fought- The first crusade was fought from 1098-1099- crusaders captured Antioch and Jerusalem-slaughter of Muslims and Jews-Establishment of crusader states-Second crusade(1145-49) Turks capture of Edessa-crusaders failed to capture Damascus-Saladin created an Egypto-Syrian Empire-call for jihad and regaining of Jerusalem-Third crusade(1189)-Crusades gained coastal towns-free access to Jerusalem for Christians-Mamluks (rulers of Egypt)drove the crusades from Palestine.</p> <p>Results of crusades: Muslim state developed harsher attitude towards its Christian Subjects - Greater influence of Italian mercantile communities in the trade between the East and the west.</p>	5
22	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Sufism: A group of religious minded people in medieval Islam-Sufis - sought a deeper knowledge of God through asceticism and mysticism-Idea of Pantheism and love-use of musical concerts (sama)- Ideas Bayazid Bistami and Rabia of Basra -Sufism is open to all- posed a challenge to orthodox Islam.</p> <p>Literature: adab forms of expressions-poetry and prose- Persian poets- Abu Nuwas-poetry on new themes-Rudaki-father of new Persian poetry-ghazal and rubai-Firdousi and Shahmana-The catalogue of Ibn Nadim- Kalila wa dimna and panchathanthra-stories of Alexander and Sinbad,majnun or the madman-Thousand and one nights-kitab al Bukhala of Jahiz of Basra-Biographies, history and geography.</p> <p>Science: Influence of Greek Philosophy,mathematics and medicine-Translation of greek works-ritual enquiry, logic and reasoning-Ibn Sina-medical writings- Al Qanun fil Tib(Canon of Medicine)</p> <p>Architecture: Religious buildings-mosques, shrines and tombs-basic design arches,domes,minarets and open courtyard-special features-mihrab and minbar-construction of caravan serais,hospitals and palaces-</p> <p>Calligraphy: Religious art form- art of beautiful writing –arabesque-geometrical and vegetal designs.</p>	8
23	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Genghis Khan Early Career: Genghis Khan was born in1162 near the Onon river in the north of present day Mongolia. Originally name Temujin- The third son of the minor chieftain Yesugei.(kiyat).At the age of 9 , his father was assassinated by the neighbouring Tatars.-brought up by his mother- He was captured and enslaved at one occasion. After his marriage he had to fight to recover his wife (Borte) who was kidnapped. He also formed alliances with Boghurchu,a friend;Jamuqa,his brother, and his old uncle,Ong Khan.. He defeated the Tatars, the Naimans, the Keraites etc- assembly of Mongol chieftains (quriltai), declared Genghis Khan the Great Khan of the Mongols. He took the title Genghis Khan: 'Oceanic ruler' or Universal Ruler.</p> <p>Military strategies: The military achievement of Genghis khan was astounding and largely a result of his ability To innovate and transform different aspects of steppe combat.</p> <p>i)The military achievement of Genghis khan.</p> <p>ii)The horse riding skill of Mongols.</p>	8

	<p>iii) Rapid shooting skill of the archers. iv) frozen rivers were used as highways to enemy cities v) learned the importance of siege. vi) Engineers prepared light portable equipments</p> <p>Code of Law: Yasa-Legal code of Genghis khan-promulgated at Quriltai in 1206-The Yasa was to hold together the Mongols around a body of shared beliefs. It acknowledged their affinity to Genghis khan. It helped them to retain their ethnic identity. It was an empowering ideology</p> <p>Courier system: courier system was known as 'yam'-connected distant areas-fresh mounts and dispatch riders were placed in outposts at regular distance- special tax called qubcur tax was collected from Mongols nomads. i.e. one tenth of their herd. Speed and reliability surprised travelers- important for enabling Mongols administer their vast empire.</p>	
24	<p>Introduction</p> <p>The First Order: Clergies- the first order of the feudal society- included Clergies, bishops and Pope -The Catholic church was the most dominant body -It had its own laws, owned land granted by the king, collected taxes of own. Almost all villages had church-. Men who became priest could not marry. Serfs, the physically challenged and women could not became a priest-. Bishops owned lands like lords, had vast estates and lived in grand palaces. The church collected one tenth of share from peasants' produce called the 'tithe'-The church also got money in the form of donations by the rich .Rites and rituals of feudal nobles were copied to increase influence.</p> <p>The Second Order: The Nobility- They had control over lands- old custom known as 'vassalage'. The nobles of kings were big land holders - They used to be vassal of the king whereas the peasants were vassals to the land owners-The noble had to make vows with the Bible in the church-. The nobles enjoyed several privileges. They had judicial powers and even right to issue coins. They also had power to raise their army known as feudal levies. He possessed huge tracts of land which included his residences, his personal fields, pastures and the fields of peasant-tenants. The house of noble was known as manor. The peasants cultivated their fields</p> <p>The Third Order: The third order-cultivators- two categories: free peasants and serfs. The free peasants own lands but worked as tenants of the land. They had to give military service for least forty days in a year. They had to work on lord's fields for three days generally in a week in the form of labour-rent. They had to provide unpaid services for works like digging ditches, gathering firewood, building fence and maintaining roads and buildings. Women and children had to do several tasks together with work on fields like spinning thread, weaving cloth, making candles and preparing wine from grapes. The free peasants had to pay a tax 'taille' to king. The serfs tilled the land of lord. Most part of the produce was submitted to the lord. They had to work on the lands of lord without wages. They were not allowed to leave the estate without prior permission from the lord. The lord claimed several monopolies at the cost of his serfs .Serfs could use only lord's flour mill, his oven to bake their bread and his wine-presses to distil wine and beer. The lord decide whom a serf should marry.</p>	8

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