

FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY MODEL EXAMINATION, JUNE 2022

HISTORY – ANSWER KEY

Q.No	Value Points	Marks
1	A	B
	Samuel Crompton	The Mule
	Edmund Cartwright	The Powerloom
	George Stephenson	The Blutchter
	Richard Trevithick	Puffing Devil
4x1=4		
2	i. Ptolemy ii. Andreas Vesalius iii. Michelangelo Buonarroti iv. Germany v. Homo Sapiens v. Spain	4x1=4
3	Sun Yat-Sen established a Republic in China Formation of Chinese Communist Party The Long March in China Formation of the Peoples Republic in China	4x1=4
4	Map Question – Baghdad, Damascus, Mecca, Medina, Brazil, Peru	4x1=4
5	Smaller brain Quadrupeds, walking on all fours	2
6	Arabic as the language of administration Introduced an Islamic coinage	2
7	Yam Fresh mounts and despatch riders were placed in out posts at regularly spaced distances Qubcur tax	2
8	Genghis Khan's code of law Assembly of 'Quiriltai' – 1206 'Yasaq', which meant 'law', 'decree', or 'order'	2
9	Michelangelo Buonarroti Painted ceiling of the Sistine Chapel The sculpture called 'The Pieta' The design of the dome of St. Peter's Church	2
10	Venice and Genoa The clergy and the feudallords were not politically dominant here Rich merchants and bankers actively participated in governing the city	2
11	The Europeans in America considered the natives as uncivilized Rousseau - 'the noble savage' William Words Worth - people living close to nature To the natives, the goods they exchanged with Europeans were gift The natives were also saddened by the greed of the Europeans	2

12	<p>W.E.H.Stanner - 'The Great Australian Silence' - He criticized the silence of historians about the aborigines.</p> <p>Henry Reynolds - 'Why Weren't We Told?' - condemned the practice of writing Australian history as it had begun with Captain Cook's discovery.</p> <p>Multiculturalism</p>	2
13	Hiroshima and Nagasaki	2
14	<p>Mao Zedong</p> <p>Ideology was more important than professional knowledge.</p> <p>Students and professional sent to the countryside to learn from the masses.</p> <p>Thousands of people were disgraced and removed from their jobs.</p> <p>Severe restriction was imposed on literature.</p>	2
15	<p>Gathering</p> <p>Scavenging</p> <p>Hunting</p> <p>Fishing</p>	3
16	<p>The term cuneiform is derived from two Latin words – cuneus – forma- means wedge-shaped</p> <p>The sound that a cuneiform sign was not a single consonant or vowel, but syllables.</p> <p>Majority of Mesopotamians could not read and write.</p>	3
17	<p>The Sasanian empire of Iran under the leadership of Shapur I captured eastern territories of Roman empire.</p> <p>Attacks of Germanic tribes such as Alamanni, the Franks and the Goths towards the northern part of Roman empire.</p> <p>In the third century there was a rapid succession of emperors. 25 emperors in 47 years.</p>	3
18	<p>The crisis of European economy from the mid 14<sup>th</sup> to mid 15<sup>th</sup> century</p> <p>The spread of Christianity</p> <p>The high demand for Asian goods</p>	3
19	<p>The royal capital of Mari flourished after 2000 BC</p> <p>Mari is situated on the upstream on the Euphrates</p> <p>The kings of Mari were Amorites</p> <p>Mari is a good example of an urban centre prospering on trade</p>	4
20	<p>Late antiquity is the term used to describe the final fascinating period in the evolution and break up of the Roman Empire.</p> <p>There were change in the structure of the state during the time of Diocletian and Constantine</p> <p>Changes during the time of Diocletian - Abandoned territories with little strategic or economic value - Fortified frontiers - Separated civilian form military functions - Greater autonomy to the military commanders (Duces)</p> <p>Changes during the time of Constantine - Introduced solidus, a new coin of 41/2 gm of pure gold - Created a second capital at Constantinople.</p>	4
21	<p>Genghis Khan's military achievements were outstanding</p> <p>The inimitable skill of Mongols in horse riding</p> <p>Their abilities as rapid shooting arches from horse back</p> <p>Turkik Uighers – Keryits</p> <p>Genghis Khan tried to erase old tribal identities</p> <p>His army was organised according to the system of decimal units</p>	4

22	Changes in climate Destruction of trade Plague.	4
23	The scientists had questioned the Christian notion Copernicus developed a theory that earth together with other planets revolved around the sun- De revolutionibus (The Rotation) Johannes Kepler - Cosmographical Mystery Galileo Galilee - 'The Motion' Isaac Newton - Theory of gravitation	4
24	In the 1840's traces of gold were found in California, USA. This subsequently resulted the 'Gold Rush' Europeans rushed to America in the hope of making a quick fortune. This led to the building of railway lines across the continent	4
25	Australopithecus has a smaller brain size, heavier jaws, larger teeth and limited dexterity of the hands than the Homo Homo have a larger brain, reduced jaws and smaller teeth than Australopithecus	5
26	They have multiplication, division tables, square and square-root tables, and tables of compound interest. The division of year into 12 months according to the revolution of the moon around the earth - month into four weeks - day into 24 hours - hour into 60 minutes	5
27	The famous historian Tacitus described the leading social groups of early Roman empire into 5 as follows. 1. Senators 2. Leading members of the equestrian class 3. The respectable section of the people (Middle Class) 4. The unkempt lower class (plebs sordida) 5. Slaves	5
28	The wast lands were brought under cultivation and agriculture expanded Artificial island – 'chinampas' Gave importance to education	5
29	Learning and Culture Sufism - religious minded people - asceticism and mysticism - Rabiya of Barsa – Bayazid Bistami Philosophy and Medicine - influence of Greek philosophy - Ibn Sina - 'Al-Qanun fil – Tibb (Canon of Medicine) Literature – adab - Abu Nuwas – Rudaki - Umar Khayyam – Firdausi – major literary works Architecture - Religious buildings - arches, domes, minarets and open courtyards - desert palaces Calligraphy (the art of beautiful writings) and arabesque (geometric and vegetal designs)	8
30	Feudalism The Three Orders The First Order - The Catholic church - It had its own laws, owned lands given by rulers and levied taxes - head of the western church was the Pope Monks - deeply religious people chose to live isolated lives and lived in religious communities called abbeys or monasteries Men became monks and women nuns	8

	The Second Order - The Nobility - They had control over lands, which was the result of old custom known as 'vassalage' - A lord house was known as manor-house - The manorial estates - self sufficient economic centres The Third Order – cultivators - two categories: free peasants and serfs	
31	The Industrial Revolution is a major development that shaped the modern world Why the Industrial Revolution began in Britain? Industrial Revolution in coal and iron Industry Revolution in Cotton Spinning and Weaving	8

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