

**FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION MARCH 2023**

**PART III HISTORY ANSWER KEY(Un official )**

**FY 434**

<b>Qn no</b>	<b>Value points</b>	<b>Split score</b>	<b>Score</b>
1	Augustus – principate Constantine -Solidus Abubakar – The first caliph Muawiya – The Umayyad dynasty	1 1 1 1	4
2	James Watt	1	1
3	Britain	1	1
4	Chinampas	1	1
5	Incas	1	1
6	Galileo Galilei	1	1
7	Andreas Vesalius	1	1
8	1-Arrival of Commodore Matthew Perry in Japan -1853 2-Russo -Japanese War-1905 3-Formation of Peoples Republic of China -1949 4-Tokyo Olympics -1964	4*1=4	4

9	Map Question *Spain *Mediterranean Sea *Medina *Baghdad	4*1=4	4
10	1.Hominoids have a smaller brain 2.They are quadrupeds, walking on all Four legs. 3.They have flexible forelimbsAnd marked differences in the hand( <b>any 2 points</b> )	1 1	2
11	The wedge-shaped symbol known as cuneiform stands for the syllables and sound of a word. Cuneiform is a system of writing first developed by the ancient Sumerians of Mesopotamia c. 3500 BCE.	1+1	2
12	Administrative language -Arabic Introduction of Islamic coinage Dome of the rock in Jerusalem ( <b>any two</b> )	1+1	2
13	Economic crisis - destruction of trade – shortage of metal money *Social unrest *Political changes *Changes in climate * Plague infection(Black death) ( <b>Any 2 points</b> )	1+1	2
14	A guild is an association of artisans or merchants who oversee the practice of their craft/trade in a particular area. The earliest types of guild formed as a confraternities of tradesmen, normally operating in a single city and covering a single trade	2	2
15	*Ulrich Zwingli * John Calvin	1+1	2

16	Luddism, was a movement led by the charismatic General Ned Ludd. Its main aim was to demand minimum wages, control over the labour of women and children, work for those who had lost their jobs because of the coming of machinery, and the right to form trade unions so that they could legally present their demands.	2	2
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17	The Calmecac was a school for the sons of Aztec nobility. where they would receive rigorous training in history, calendars, , religion, and warfare. Others went to the tepochcalli in their neighbourhood, which was the center of learning.		2
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18	Long March, (1934–35), the 6,000-mile (10,000-km) historic trek of the Chinese communists, which resulted in the relocation of the communist revolutionary base from southeastern to northwestern China and in the emergence of Mao Zedong as the undisputed party leader.	2	2
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19	The Regional Continuity model of human origin asserts that modern Homo sapiens developed from different regional populations of archaic Homo sapiens that had previously evolved from regional populations of Homo erectus.  The replacement model asserts that there was a single origin of Homo sapiens in Africa and that these anatomically modern humans migrated out from Africa and replaced all other lesser-evolved humans throughout Europe and Asia.	1  1	2
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20	1733 -Flying shuttle was invented by John Kay. 1765 James Hargreaves invented spinning jenny. 1779 Samuel Crompton invented mule.	1+1+1	3
21	*Nationalism *Socialism * Democracy	1+1+1	3
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gathering</li> <li>• Scavenging</li> <li>• Hunting</li> <li>• Fishing</li> </ul>	1+1+1+1	4

23	<p>a. Abandons territories of little economic and strategic importance: Overexpansion had led Diocletian to 'cut back' by abandoning territories with little strategic or economic value.</p> <p>b. Duces: Diocletian also fortified the frontiers, reorganised provincial boundaries, and separated civilian from military functions, granting greater autonomy to the military commanders (duces), who now became a more powerful group.</p> <p>Diocletian also restructured the Roman government by establishing the Tetrarchy, a system of rule in which four men shared rule over the massive Roman Empire. The empire was effectively divided in two, with an Augustus and a subordinate Caesar in each half.</p> <p>Diocletian established administrative capitals for each of the Tetrarchs, which were located closer to the empire's borders. Though Rome retained its unique Prefect of the City, it was no longer the administrative capital.</p>	4	4
24	<p>1. Scholarly tradition of time reckoning</p> <p>A. Calendar</p> <p>Division of years  Division of Months  Division of Weeks  Division of Days  Division of Hours  Division of Minutes  Division of Seconds</p> <p>B. Recorder of Modern world Phenomenon past</p>	2	

	<p>2. Mathematical contribution</p> <p>Tables with multiplication and division  Square  Square root tables  Tables of compound interest  Problem regarding  A field of area  Volume of water</p>	2	4
25	<p>Johannes Gutenberg is credited with inventing the printing press around 1436, although he was far from the first to automate the book-printing process.  His greatest accomplishment was the first print run of the Bible in Latin, which took three years to print around 200 copies, a miraculously speedy achievement in the day of hand-copied manuscripts.</p>	1+1+1+1	4
26	<p>The life of upper class women is more convenient and enjoyable, on the contrary, the life of lower class women is full of struggle.</p> <p>Reduction in wages of women as compared to men.</p> <p>Women had to work in inferior  Conditions.</p> <p>Women had to face many health related  Problems.</p> <p>Women got financial independence – increased self esteem.</p> <p>Less agitated about poor working  Conditions.</p> <p>Children’s hair used to get stuck in the  Machines, their hands would get crushed.</p> <p>Children used to go to the mouth of  Death by falling in the machines.</p> <p>Due to the narrow road in the coal mines, children were sent, due to which there was a fear of accident.</p>	4	4

27	<p>Mari was a famous town of Mesopotamia. This city flourished between 2900 BCE to 1759 BCE. It was destroyed by Akkad ruler Sargon in 2350, but regained her lost glory after 2000 B.C.E. when it was made the capital of Amorite Empire</p> <p>The famous ruler of Mari was Zimrilion who constructed a beautiful palace which was spread over 204 hectares and having 260 rooms</p> <p>One of the earliest known planned cities, Mari is believed to have been founded as a trade hub, and copper and bronze-smelting centre, between Babylonia in Southern Mesopotamia and the resource-rich Taurus Mountains of modern</p>		5
28	<p><b>Artists and Realism</b></p> <p>Artists were inspired by the figures of 'perfectly' proportioned men and women sculpted many centuries ago during the Roman Empire. Italian sculptors further worked on that tradition to produce lifelike statues. Artists' endeavor to be accurate was helped by the work of scientists. Artists went to the laboratories of medical schools so that they could study anatomy. Painters utilized the knowledge of geometry to understand perspective. They used proper combination of light shadow to create three-dimensional quality in paintings. The oil paint gave a greater richness of color to paintings than before. Influence of Chinese and Persian art can be seen in their depiction of costumes in many paintings. Thus, anatomy, geometry, physics, and a strong sense of what was beautiful have a new quality to Italian art. This art was later called 'realism' and the movement continued till the nineteenth century.</p> <p><b>Architecture</b></p> <p>The city of Rome revived in a spectacular way in the fifteenth century. From 1417, the popes became politically stronger. They actively encouraged the study of Rome's history. The ruins in Rome were carefully excavated by archaeologists. This inspired a revival of the imperial Roman style of architecture. It was now called 'classical'. Popes, wealthy merchants and aristocrats employed architects who were familiar with classical architecture. Artists and sculptors were also employed to decorate buildings with paintings, sculptures and reliefs. Some artists were skilled equally as painters, sculptors and architects, e.g. Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564), Filippo Brunelleschi (1337-1446). Another remarkable change was that from this time, artists were</p>		5

	known individually, i.e. by name, not as members of a group or a guild.		
29	<p>Incas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The largest of the indigenous civilizations in South America was that of the Quechuas or Incas in Peru. In the twelfth century, the first Inca, Manco Capac, established his capital at Cuzco. Expansion began under the ninth Inca and at its maximum extent the Inca Empire stretched 3,000 miles from Ecuador to Chile</li> <li>● Centralized power - king as supreme authority</li> <li>• Newly conquered tribes were absorbed effectively; every subject was required to speak Quechua, the language of the court. A council of elders ruled each tribe independently, but the tribe as a whole owed its allegiance to the ruler. At the same time, local rulers were rewarded for their military co- operation</li> <li>• Inca Empire resembled a confederacy</li> <li>• Population around millions</li> <li>• Built roads, forts with stone slabs without mortar</li> <li>● Labour-intensive technology to carve and move stones from nearby rock falls. Masons shaped the blocks, using an effective but simple method called flaking. Many stones weighed more than 100 metric tons, but they did not have any wheeled vehicles to transport these. Labour was organized and very tightly managed.</li> </ul> <p>. The basis of the Inca civilization was agriculture. To cope with the infertile soil conditions, they terraced hillsides and developed systems of drainage and irrigation. It has been recently pointed out that in 1500; cultivation in the Andean highlands was much greater than what it is today. The Incas grew corn and potatoes, and reared llamas for food and labour.</p>		5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Their weaving and pottery were of a high quality. They did not develop a system of writing. However, there was an accounting system in place - the quipu, or cords upon which knots were made to indicate specific mathematical units. Some scholars now suggest that the Incas wove a sort of code into these threads</li> <li>● The organization of the Inca Empire, with its pyramid-like structure, meant that if the Inca chief was captured, the chain of command could quickly come apart. This was precisely what happened when the Spaniards decided to invade their country</li> <li>● Similarities of Aztecs and Incas: Society was hierarchical, but there was no private ownership of resources by a few people, as in Europe. Though priests and shamans were accorded an exalted status, and large temples were built, in which gold was used ritually, there was no great value placed on gold or silver</li> </ul>		
30	<p>Economic expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The empire had a substantial economic infrastructure of harbours, mines, quarries, brickyards, olive oil factories, etc. Wheat, wine and olive-oil were traded and consumed in huge quantities, and they came mainly from Spain, the Gallic provinces, North Africa, Egypt and, to a lesser extent, Italy, where conditions were best for these crops.</li> <li>• Liquids like wine and olive oil were transported in containers called 'amphorae'. Spanish producers succeeded in capturing markets for olive oil from their Italian counterparts. This would only have happened if Spanish producers supplied better quality oil at lower prices.</li> <li>• The Spanish olive oil of this period was mainly carried in a container called 'Dressel 20'.</li> <li>• The empire included many regions that had a reputation for exceptional fertility. Italy, Sicily, Egypt and southern Spain were all among the most densely settled or wealthiest parts of the empire. The best kinds of wine,</li> </ul>		8

	<p>wheat and olive oil came mainly from numerous estates of these territories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversified applications of waterpower around the Mediterranean as well as advances in water-powered milling technology, the use of hydraulic mining techniques in the Spanish gold and silver mines and the gigantic industrial scale on which those mines were worked.</li> <li>• The existence of well-organized commercial and banking networks and the widespread use of money are all indications of Roman economy.</li> <li>• A strong tradition of Roman law had emerged by the fourth century, and this acted as a brake on even the most fearsome emperors.</li> </ul> <p>Tacitus described the leading social groups of the early empire as follows: senators (patres, lit. 'fathers'); leading members of the equestrian class; the respectable section of the people, those attached to the great houses; the unkempt lower class (plebs sordid) who, he tells us, were addicted to the circus and theatrical displays; and finally the slaves.</p> <p>In the early third century when the Senate numbered roughly 1,000 approximately half of all senators still came from Italian families.</p> <p>2. By the late empire, which starts with the reign of Constantine I in the early part of the fourth century, the first two groups mentioned by Tacitus (the senators and the equites) had merged into a unified and expanded aristocracy, and at least half of all families were of African or eastern origin.</p> <p>This 'late Roman' aristocracy was enormously wealthy but in many ways less powerful than the purely military elites who came almost entirely from non-aristocratic backgrounds.</p>		
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	<p>3. The 'middle' class now consisted of the considerable mass of persons connected with imperial service in the bureaucracy and army but also the more prosperous merchants and farmers of whom there were many in the eastern provinces.</p> <p>Tacitus described this 'respectable' middle class as clients of the great senatorial houses. Now it was chiefly Government service and dependence on the State that sustained many of these families. Below them were the vast mass of the lower classes known collectively as humiliores (lit. 'lower').</p> <p>4. They comprised a rural labour force of which many were permanently employed on the large estates; workers in industrial and mining establishments; migrant workers who supplied much of the labour for the grain and olive harvests and for the building industry; self-employed artisans who, it was said, were better fed than wage labourers; a large mass of casual labourers, especially in the big cities; and of course the many thousands of slaves that were still found all over the western empire in particular.</p>		
31	<p>Sufism group of religious minded people , asceticism and mysticism intence love of god , Rabia of Basra, Bayasid bistami, musical concerts , Sufism opened to all Geography and history Baladhuri, tabari, Alberuni local history writing Geography world was divided into seven climes( singular iqlims ) parallel with equator. Position of cities determined , muqadasi Literature -- Masudi exact fine language and creative imagination odeAbu nawasnew Persian Rudaki , umar Khayyam Firdausi ibn nadim1001 nights jahis of Basra Architecture mosque, shrines,tombs, features palaces, capital cities , desert</p>	8	
32	<p>Christian priests, landowning nobles and peasants.The term 'feudalism' has been used by historians to describe the economic, legal, political and social relationships that existed in Europe in the medieval era.</p> <p>The Three order</p> <p>First Order</p>		8

	<p>Priests (The Clergy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Catholic Church</li> <li>– Europe guided by bishops and clerics.</li> <li>– Pope lived in Rome</li> <li>– Women could not be become priests</li> <li>– Monks – The church and Society</li> </ul> <p>Second Order</p> <p>Nobles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Vassals of the king</li> <li>– They enjoyed a privileged status</li> <li>– Absolute control over property</li> <li>– Could raise troops</li> <li>– Even coin his own money</li> </ul> <p>Third Order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Peasants</li> <li>– Free peasants and serfs</li> <li>– Serfs cultivated plots of land, but these belonged to the lord. . <b>THE CLERGY</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Church was a powerful institution. The Pope, the head of the Catholic Church, lived in Rome. Bishops were religious nobility.</li> <li>• The church played a major role in influencing the Medieval European society.</li> <li>• They collected the <b>tithe</b>, a tax from the peasants.</li> <li>• Church ceremonies copied several formal feudal customs.</li> <li>• Some Christians chose to live in isolation in <b>abbeys</b>. ('Abbey' is derived from the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
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Syriac *abba*, meaning father. An abbey was governed by an abbot or an abbess)

## 2. NOBILITY

- The word 'Feudalism' is derived from the German word 'feud' which means 'a piece of land'. Feudalism was a division of society that initially developed in medieval France, then in England and southern Italy.
- It was a kind of agricultural production relationship between lords and peasants.
- The nobility had a privileged role in the social process with absolute control over his land. They raised troops that were called '**Feudal Levies**'. The King of France was linked to his people through the system of '**vassalage**'. The King was accepted as **Seigneur**, i.e. lord. The nobility lived in manor houses.
- The cavalry and peasant soldiers were called **knights**. Minstrels and bards toured France, singing tales of brave kings and knights.

## 3. THE PEASANTRY

- Peasants and Serfs were two kinds of cultivators in medieval Europe.
- Free peasants laboured for cultivating the lord's fields to provide labour rent. They paid a direct tax, called **taille**, to the king. European monarchs were called New Monarchs.