

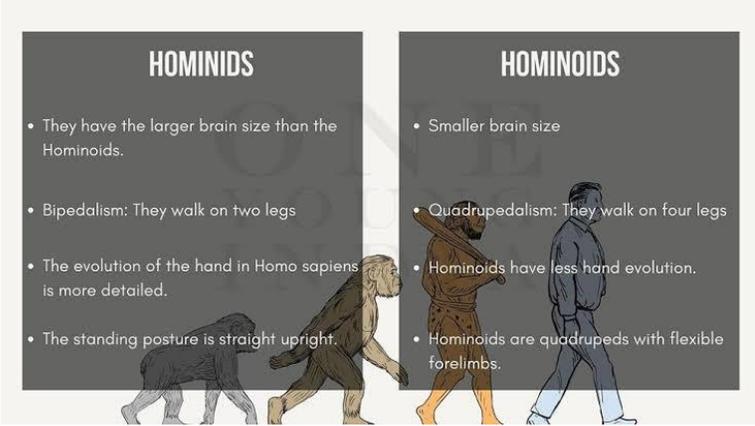
FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION MARCH- 2024(unofficial)

Subject: History

Code: FY-434

Q No	Answer Key/ Value Points	Score	Total Score
1	*Coppernicus -The revolutionibus *Johannes Kepler -Cosmographical Mystery *Galileo Galilei -The Motion *Lorenzo valla -On pleasure	4	4
2	Charles Darwin	1	1
3	Tool Maker	1	1
4	Euphrates	1	1
5	Mari	1	1
6	Augustus	1	1
7	Baghdad	1	1
8	1.The first Opium war 2.Arrival of commondore Mathew Perry in Japan 3.Sun yatsan established a Republic in china 4.Formation of Chinese Communist Party (CCP)	4	4
9	MAP QUESTION -syria, Sahara desert, Danube river, Constantinople	4	4
10	Regional continuity model &Replacement Model	2	
11	It was written on clay tablets. It was written from left to right.	2	2
12	Calmeac & Tepochalli were two schools built by Aztecs Children of the nobility attended the calmecac and were trained to become military and religious leaders. Others went to the tepochcalli in their neighbourhood, which was the center of learning.	2	2
13	The Yam was courier system created by Genghis Khan	2	2
14	Martin Luther&Jean Calvin, Ulrich Zwingli (any two)	2	2
15	Feudalism was a set of legal and military customs in medieval Europe that flourished between the 9th and 15th centuries. It can be broadly defined as a system for structuring society around relationships derived from the holding of land, known as a fiefdom or fief, in exchange for service or labour.	2	2
16	Printing reduced the cost of books. The time and labour required to produce each book came down, and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.	1 1	2
17	Mesopotamia was a beautiful place with a varied environment. The northeastern part of it receives high rainfall and is covered by trees, mountains, flowers, and streams.	1	

	The e eastern part is served by the tributaries of the Tigris river which helps the people to use it as a mode of transportation and communication into the mountains of Mesopotamia.	2	2
18	The Long March was a military retreat undertaken by the Red Army of the Communist Party of China, the forerunner of the People’s Liberation Army, to evade the pursuit of the Kuomintang (KMT or Chinese Nationalist Party) army. There was not one Long March, but a series of marches, as various Communist armies in the south escaped to the north and west.	2	2

19	<p>. The popes reputation was damaged</p> <p>The city of Constantinople was no longer an important trade centre</p> <p>Connecting east and west., crusades brought an end to feudalism</p>		3
20	<p>Europe experienced the most chilly winter at the end of the thirteenth century. This winter was more extreme than any of the last 300 years</p> <p>This made land coarse, and it was unable to produce crops</p> <p>*Silver mines in Serbia and Austria were unable to produce enough silver to mint coins, which forced the king to amalgamate the silver coins with cheaper metals to maintain the circulation of coins</p> <p>*The black death was the most significant event of this period. This period is marked by the spread of a deadly plague, which was carried with the merchant ships that arrived on the ports of Europe</p>		3
21	<p>In the 1840s, traces of gold were found in the USA. They created a mad race among the Europeans to enter America in the hope of making good fortune. They just wanted to obtain gold to control over the deposits of gold. This race among the Europeans is called Gold Rush</p>		3
22	 <p>HOMINIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have the larger brain size than the Hominoids. • Bipedalism: They walk on two legs • The evolution of the hand in Homo sapiens is more detailed. • The standing posture is straight upright. <p>HOMINOIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller brain size • Quadrupedalism: They walk on four legs • Hominoids have less hand evolution. • Hominoids are quadrupeds with flexible forelimbs. 		4
23	<p>According to Tacitus, the essential social classes in the early empire were the senators (patres, lit. “fathers”). The Social Hierarchies were: aristocratic and aristocratic-affiliated; the respectable; the untidy lower classes (plebs filthy); and, ultimately, the slaves.</p>		4
25	<p>The Incas of Peru, the largest indigenous civilizations in South America, established their capital at Cuzco. According to their legends, they originated from the village of Paqari-tampu, situated 15 miles south of Cuzco. The empire’s expansion started in the early 15th century, and at the peak of their conquests, it stretched for 3000 miles, from the northern border of modern Ecuador to the Maule River in Central Chile.</p> <p>(i) Palatial Buildings : The Inca Civilization and many tall buildings. These buildings include palaces, temples and forts which mostly made up of stones.</p> <p>(ii) Cities : Each city was divided into four parts. Each city was ruled over by a noble.</p> <p>(iii) Beautiful Roads : There was a network of roads in the empire</p> <p>Genghis Khan’s Army was organised according to the old steppe system of decimal units: in divisions of 10s, 100s, 1,000s and [notionally] 10,000 soldiers. In the old system the clan and the tribe would have coexisted within the decimal units. Genghis Khan stopped this practice. He divided the old tribal groupings and distributed their members into new military units. Any individual who tried to move from his/her allotted group without permission received</p>	3	4

	harsh punishment		
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political stability Natural resources : England had plenty of natural resources like iron and coal which are essential for the industries. <p>(iii) Control over colonies : British had established a large number of new colonies from where she could get the cheap raw material and they could also serve as markets to sell the finished goods.</p> <p>(iv) Shipping industry : England had developed a large shipping industry which solved the problems of transporting the things to far away countries.</p> <p>(v) Agrarian revolution : Due to this many agriculturists went out of job. Such people supplied the cheap labour to the factories</p>	4	,4
27	<p>Contribution in time reckoning</p> <p>§ Mesopotamians had divided the year into 12 months according to the revolutions of the moon around the Earth.</p> <p>§ They divided a month into 4 weeks.</p> <p>§ The day into 24 hours and the hour into 60 minutes</p> <p>§ This is the greatest contribution to the world</p> <p>Mathematical contribution – Some tablets have been found which are dated around 1800 BCE. These tablets shows their contribution in mathematics as-</p> <p>§ Tablets with multiplication and division tables.</p> <p>§ Tables of square and square-roots.</p> <p>§ Tables of compound interest.</p> <p>§ The values of square root of 2 given by them are slightly different from the real value of square root of 2.</p>	5	
28	<p>Diocletian (244-305)Diocletian took steps to solve the problem. He reduced the size of his Empire by removing the strategically and economically unimportant regions. He increased the number of provinces and established new administrative divisions to improve governance and control. This helped in better management of resources and taxation.He reorganized the military,building up a stronger imperial army that fought major battles</p> <p>Constantine (306-334) Was the successor of Diocletian. He brought great changes in the administrative setup. The most important among them were the new currency system, new capital, and economic reforms. He brought out new gold coins called Solidus which weighed 4 ½ grams of gold. A lot of these coins were minted. Millions of such coins circulated in the empire. Constantine made Constantinople (old Byzantium) his second capital. It was in the modem Istanbul in Turkey.</p>		5

29	<p>Humanities is a word derived from the Latin term Humanitas, which meant culture. 7. By the early fifteenth century, the term ‘humanist’ was used for masters who taught grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history and moral philosophy.</p> <p>The Humanist ideas were effectively transmitted through Art, Architecture and Books. 12. Artists were inspired by studying works of the past. 13. In 1416, Donatello (1386-1466) surprised the world with his lifelike statues. 14. Artist’s efforts to be accurate was helped by the work of scientists. Andreas Vesalius who was a Belgian and a professor of medicine at the University of Padua, was the first to dissect the human body. This was the beginning of modern physiology. Leonardo da Vinci had a range of interests from botany to anatomy to mathematics and art. He had painted Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. He dreamt to fly and he used to observe the birds in flight and he designed a flying machine. 16. Albrecht Durer is known for his famous drawing known as ‘Praying Hands’ and Michelangelo is famous for his painting, The Pieta.</p>	5	
30	<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 Priests (The Clergy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Catholic Church - Europe guided by bishops and clerics. - Pope lived in Rome - Women could not be become priests - Monks – The church and Society <p>Second Order</p> <p>Nobles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vassals of the king - They enjoyed a privileged status - Absolute control over property 	8	8

- Could raise troops

- Even coin his own money

Third Order

- Peasants

- Free peasants and serfs Serfs cultivated plots of land, but these belonged to the

Lord. . THE CLERGY

- Church was a powerful institution. The

Pope, the head of the Catholic Church,

Lived in Rome. Bishops were religious

Nobility.

- The church played a major role in

Influencing the Medieval European society.

- They collected the tithe, a tax from the

Peasants.

- Church ceremonies copied several formal

Feudal customs.

- Some Christians chose to live in isolation

In abbeys. ('Abbey' is derived from the 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.

Sufism

Sufis were a group of religious minded people in medieval Islam. They sought a deeper and more personal

knowledge of God through asceticism and mysticism.

- The more society gave itself up to material pursuits and pleasure, the more the sufis sought to renounce the

world and religion God alone (tawakkul).

- Sufis used musical concerts (sama) to induce ecstasy and stimulate emotions of love and passion.

- Bayazid Bistami an Iranian Sufi was the first to teach the importance of fana (submerging the self) in God.

- Rabia of Basra, a woman saint preached that unity with God can be achieved through an intense love for God

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Sufism is open to all irrespective of religion, status and gender and posed a challenge to orthodox Islam.

The influence of Greek philosophy and Science in the field of education

- In the schools of Alexandria, Syria and Mesopotamia Greek philosophy, mathematics and medicine were

taught along with other subjects.

- Translation of Greek and Syriac books into Arabic by Christian scholars began under the Umayyad and

Abbasid caliphs. Translation became a well organised activity.

• A huge library cum Institute of science(Bayt-al-Hikma) was set up in Baghdad where the scholars worked.

• The works of Aristotle, the Elements of Euclid and Ptolemy's Almagest were brought to the attention of the

Arabic reading scholars.

• During the same period ,the Indian works on the medicine, astronomy and mathematics were also translated.

When they reached Europe they aroused the interests in philosophy and science .

• The study of new subjects promoted critical inquiry and had a profound influence on Islamic intellectual life.

Scholars and Philosophers posed wider questions on Islam and provided fresh answers.

Al-Qanun fil Tibb(Canon of Medicine)

• Ibn Sina was a Philosopher a doctor by profession. Ibn Sina's medical writings were widely read.

• The book Al-Qanun fil Tibb(Canon of Medicine) is written by Ibn Sina. It is a million word manuscripts

which include a list of 760 drugs sold by the pharmacists of his times and note of his own experiments which

were conducted in the hospitals. This book points to the importance of healing through dietary regulation and

influence of climate and environment on health and the contagious nature of some diseases. This book was

used a textbook in Europe where the author was known as Avicenna. It is believed that Umar Khayyam,a well

known poet and scientist,had read this book just before his death.

• In medieval Islamic societies, fine language and a creative imagination were among the most appreciated

qualities in a person. Adab forms of expressions included poetry and prose which were meant to be

memorised and used when the occasion arose.

• Abu Nuwas, who was of Persian origin,broke new ground by composing classical poetry on new themes

such as wine and male love with the intention of celebrating pleasures forbidden by Islam.

• By the time the Arabs conquered Iran, Pahlavi, was in decay. A version of Pahlavi, known as New Persian,

with a huge Arabic vocabulary, soon developed.

• Rudaki was considered the father of New Persian poetry, which included new forms such as the short. lyrical

poem (ghazal) and the quatrain (rubai).

- The rubai is a four-line stanza in which the first two lines set the stage, the third is finely poised, and the

fourth delivers the point. The subject matter of the rubai is unrestricted.

- The rubai reached its zenith in the hands of Umar Khayyam,

- During 11th century, Ghazni became the centre of Persian literary life.

- Mahmud of Ghazni gathered around him a group of poets who composed anthologies and epic poetry. The

most outstanding was Firdausi's, Shahnama (Book of Kings)

Shahnama

- Shahnama is an epic of 50,000 couplets. He took 30 years to complete this work. It is a collection of traditions

and legends which poetically depicts Iran from Creation to the Arab conquest. It has become a masterpiece of

Islamic literature

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The term 'Industrial Revolution' was used by European scholars – George Michelet in France and Friedrich Engles in Germany.

It refers to the great change in the field of industries when the production of goods by hand in the houses were replaced with the help of machines in factories.

The transformation of industry and the economy in Britain between the 1780s and the 1850s is called the 'first industrial revolution'.

It was used for the first time in English by the philosopher and economist Arnold Toynbee (1852-83), to describe the changes that occurred in British industrial development between 1760 and 1820. These dates coincided with those of the reign of George III.

It revolutionised the techniques and organisation of production in the later half of the eighteenth century.

Coal and iron industry

In England, coal and iron ore, the staple materials for mechanisation, were plentifully available, as were other minerals – lead, copper and tin – that were used in industry. There was a scarcity of usable iron until the 18th century. Iron is drawn out from ore as pure liquid metal by a process called smelting. For centuries, charcoal (from burnt timber) was used for the smelting process

Revolution in Metallurgical Industry

The Darbys of Shropshire, also called the family of ironmasters, took the initiative to revolutionise the Metallurgical sector. Earlier, Charcoal was used for the production of iron but was too fragile to transport also its impurities led to the poor production of Iron. As a substitute forests had been destroyed for timber; and it could not generate high temperatures.

The three generations of this family – grandfather, father and son, all called Abraham Darby – brought about a revolution in the metallurgical industry. It began with an invention in 1709 by the first Abraham Darby (1677-1717) who invented a blast furnace.

This was a blast furnace that would use coke, which could generate high temperatures; coke was derived from coal by removing the sulphur and impurities. This invention meant that furnaces no longer had to depend on charcoal. The melted iron that emerged from these furnaces permitted finer and larger castings than before. The process was further refined by more inventions.

The second Darby (1711-68) developed wrought iron (which was less brittle) from pig iron.

Henry Cort (1740-1823) designed the puddling furnace (in which molten iron could be rid of impurities) and the rolling mill, which used steam power to roll purified iron into bars. In the 1770s, John Wilkinson (1728-1808) made the first iron chairs, vats for breweries and distilleries, and iron pipes of all sizes.

In 1779, the third Darby (1750-91) built the first iron bridge in the world, in 'Coal brook dale', spanning the river 'Severn'. Wilkinson used cast iron for the first time to make water pipes (40 miles of it for the water supply of Paris).

The iron industry then came to be concentrated in specific regions as integrated units of coal mining and iron smelting. Britain was lucky in possessing excellent coking coal and high-grade iron ore in the same basins or even the same seams.

These basins were also close to ports; there were five coastal coalfields that could deliver their products almost straight into ships

The British iron industry quadrupled its output between 1800 and 1830, and its product was the cheapest in Europe. In 1820, a ton of pig iron needed 8 tons of coal to make it, but by 1850 it could be produced by using only 2 tons.

The onset of textile industry also helped in the emergence of Industrial Revolution.

(a) Invention of Machines in Cotton Industry

Cotton Industry

→ Important raw materials for textile industry in England were wool and flax.

→ From 17th century onwards, the East India imported bales of cotton cloth from India.

Later East India Company established its political control in India and started importing along with cotton cloth, raw cotton, which was woven in England.

→ Till the early 18th century spinning was very slow and consumed a lot of labour due to the lack of good technology.

To make it even more proficient, production gradually shifted from the homes of spinners and weavers to factories.

→ During 1780s the cotton industry symbolized British Industrialization.

Raw cotton was entirely imported and finished cloth was exported.

Inventors and Inventions:

▶ John Kay (1704-64) invented flying shuttle loom in 1733.

▶ James Hargreaves (1720-78) invented the spinning jenny in 1765.

▶ Richard Arkwright (1732-92) invented the water frame in 1769.

▶ Samuel Crompton (1753-1827) invented the mule in 1779.

▶ Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823) invented the power loom in 1787.

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