

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2021-22)
CLASS XI
HISTORY

TIME- 90 minutes

MARKS 40

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- The paper is divided into four sections-A, B, C and D
- Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- Section B contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- Section C contains two Case based questions with 12 questions. Attempt any 10 questions.
- Section D contains 59 & 60 which are map based questions. Both questions have to be attempted.
- All questions carry equal marks
- No negative marks

SECTION- A

1. In Mesopotamia the father's property were inherited by
 - A. Eldest son
 - B. Sons
 - C. Daughters
 - D. All of the above
2. Gilgamesh ruled over the city of
 - A. Cyprus
 - B. Lebanon
 - C. Syria
 - D. Uruk
3. The first Mesopotamia _____ was written around 3200BCE
 - A. Book
 - B. Tablet
 - C. Manuscripts
 - D. Customs
4. Enmerkar was a _____
 - A. Religious leader
 - B. Poet
 - C. Ruler
 - D. Merchant
5. _____ was the city par excellence or known as THE CITY
 - A. Ur
 - B. Uruk
 - C. Mari
 - D. None of the above
6. The island of Cyprus is known for its _____
 - A. Bronze
 - B. Gold
 - C. Silver
 - D. Copper
7. In the _____ there is a stretch of upland called the Steppe
 - A. North
 - B. South
 - C. East
 - D. West
8. Official of Mari would levy a charge of _____ value of the goods before allowing it to go downstream
 - A. One third
 - B. One fifth
 - C. One tenth
 - D. None of above
9. In Mesopotamia, when a wedding takes place gifts are exchanged by
 - A. Bride's family
 - B. Groom's family
 - C. Both the families
 - D. Guest

10. The king of Mari was Akkadians
 - A. True
 - B. False
11. Coptic was a language spoken in
 - A. Egypt
 - B. Italy
 - C. France
 - D. Spain
12. Pompeii was buried in a volcanic eruptions
 - A. 69 CE
 - B. 79 CE
 - C. 89 CE
 - D. 99 CE
13. St. Augustine was a bishop of
 - A. Italy
 - B. Germany
 - C. France
 - D. North Africa
14. Denarius was a silver coin containing _____ of pure silver
 - A. 2.5 gm
 - B. 3.5 gm
 - C. 4.5 gm
 - D. 5.5 gm
15. _____ forbade the senators from serving the army
 - A. Augustus
 - B. Gallienus
 - C. Tiberus
 - D. Constantine
16. The regime established by Augustus was called
 - A. Principate
 - B. Prinseb
 - C. Princeps
 - D. Early empire
17. Dressal 20 was a container used for carrying
 - A. Water
 - B. Olive oil
 - C. Spanish olive oil
 - D. All of above
18. Solidus a new denomination of coin was minted in
 - A. Gold
 - B. Silver
 - C. Bronze
 - D. Copper
19. Tiberius was not the biological son of Augustus
 - A. True
 - B. False
20. _____ sea was in the heart of the Roman Empire
 - A. Caspian
 - B. Red
 - C. Mediterranean
 - D. Arabian
21. Pick out the most conservative school of law
 - A. Maliki
 - B. Hanbali
 - C. Hanafi
 - D. Shafii

22. Iqtas was a tax paid by the
- The non -muslims
 - Muslims
 - Property tax
 - None of the above
23. Malik Shah, the saljuq sultan of Baghdad died in
- 1085
 - 1092
 - 1092
 - 1095
24. Muawiya proclaimed himself the next caliph in _____AD
- 656
 - 661
 - 657
 - 750

SECTION-B

25. Dome of the Rock is located in
- Damascus
 - Khurasan
 - Jerusalem
 - Baghdad
26. Name the caliph who conducted expeditionary raids in byzantine empire
- Abu Bakr
 - Uthman
 - Umar
 - Ali
27. Muawiya shifted his capital to Baghdad
- True
 - False
28. The third Crusade was held in
- 1187
 - 1189
 - 1192
 - 1194
29. Canon points out the importance of
- Travel
 - Science
 - Values
 - Prayer
30. What is the name of the last Umayyad caliph
- Muawiya
 - Abd-al- malik
 - Abbas
 - Marwan
31. Feud is derived from a _____ word meaning a piece of land.
- French
 - German
 - Latin
 - Spanish
32. Pope gave king Charlemagne the title
- Holy Emperor of France
 - Holy Roman Emperor
 - Holy Crusader
 - Holy king of Spain
33. The lords and the nobles belong to the First order
- Correct
 - Incorrect
34. Easter is marked as the
- Birth of Christ

- B. Day of judgement
 - C. Crucifixion of Christ
 - D. Parish feast
35. Pick out the odd one
- A. Louis XI in France
 - B. Maximilian in Austria
 - C. Henry VII in England
 - D. Alexius I in Byzantine
36. The house of the nobles was called
- A. Abbey
 - B. Friars
 - C. Manor
 - D. Parish
37. ASSERTION: The lord gave knight a piece of land and promised to protect it.
Knight could serve only his master all his death.
- A. Both A and R are true
 - B. Both A and R are true but R is not correct
 - C. A is correct but R is incorrect
 - D. A is incorrect and R is correct
38. _____ were the religious nobility
- A. Nobles
 - B. Priest
 - C. Bishops
 - D. Knight
39. Nobles could raise their troops called
- A. Vassals
 - B. Knighthood
 - C. Noble levies
 - D. Feudal levies
40. Who wrote Canterbury Tales?
- A. Maximilian
 - B. Chaucer
 - C. William
 - D. Benedict

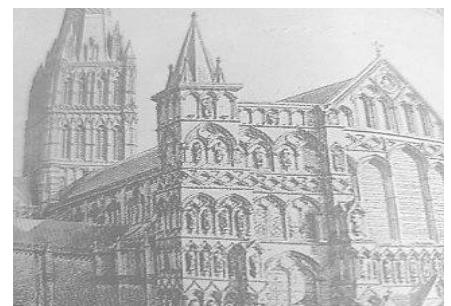
REASON:

Picture based question (Question Nos. 41&42)

41. What is the name of the building?
- A. The great Mosque in Samarra
 - B. Mustansiriya Madrasa
 - C. Nemours castle
 - D. Dome of the Rock

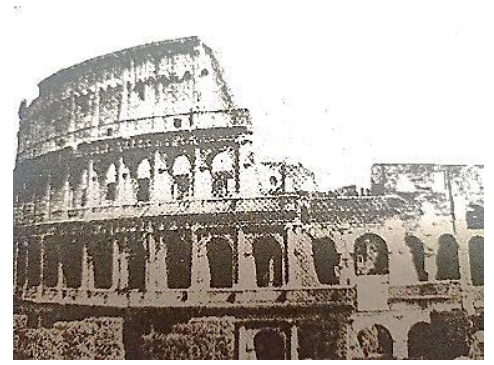


42. Where is it located?
- A. Jerusalem
 - B. Baghdad
 - C. Samarra
 - D. France



Picture based questions (Question Nos.43&44)

43. Identify the building
- Nemours Castle.
 - Hever Castle
 - Salisbury Cathedral
 - St. Michael's Benedictine Abbey
44. Where is it located?
- England
 - Burgundy
 - France
 - None of the above



Picture based questions (Question Nos. 45&46)

45. The Colosseum was built in _____
- 69.CE
 - 79.CE
 - 80.CE
 - 89.CE
46. The Colosseum could accommodate _____ people.
- 50,000
 - 60,000
 - 65,000
 - 75,000

SECTION- C

Read the following source carefully and answer the MCQs [47-52] with the most appropriate option.

In Benedictine monasteries, there was a manuscript with 73 chapters of rules which were followed by the monks for many centuries. Here are some of the rules they had to follow:

Chapter 6: permission to speak should rarely be granted to monks.

Chapter 7: humility means obedience.

Chapter 33: No monk should own private property.

Chapter 47: Idleness is the enemy of the soul, so friars and sisters should be occupied at certain times in manual labour, and at fixed hours in sacred reading.

Chapter 48: The monastery should be laid out in a such a way that all necessities be found within its bounds watermill, garden, workshops.

47. Give another name for monastery.
- Friars
 - Abbeys
 - Parish
 - Chapel
48. when was the Benedict monasteries founded
- 529
 - 589
 - 610
 - 910
49. the Benedict monastery is located in
- England
 - Burgundy
 - Italy
 - Gaul
50. The 78 chapters of rules which were followed by the monks for many centuries.
- True
 - False
51. monasteries were constructed _____
- In towns and cities near cathedral.
 - Amongst people in villages.
 - Far away from human habitation.
 - Near Cathedral.
52. Unlike priesthood, monastery life was open for both men and women.
- Agree
 - Disagree

Read the following source carefully and answer the MCQs [53-58] with the most appropriate option.

In the central Islamic lands, written works were widely circulated after the introduction of paper. Paper (made from linen) came from China, where the manufacturing process was a closely guarded secret. In 751, the Muslim governor of Samarqand took 20,000 Chinese invaders as prisoners, some of whom were good at making paper. For the next 100 years, Samarqand paper remained an important export item. Since Islam prohibited monopolies, paper began to be manufactured in the rest of the Islamic world. By the middle of the tenth century, it had more or less replaced papyrus, the writing material made from the inner stem of a plant that grew freely in the Nile valley. Demand for paper increased and Abd al-Latif, a doctor from Baghdad and a resident of Egypt between 1193 and 1207, reported how Egyptian peasants to obtain mummy wrappings made of linen to sell to paper factories.

Paper also facilitated the writing commercial and personal documents of all kinds. In 1896, a huge collection of medieval Jewish documents was discovered in a sealed room (Geniza, pronounced ghaniza) of Ben Erza synagogue in Fustat. The documents had been preserved thanks to Jewish practice of not destroying any piece of writing that contained the name God. The Geniza was found to contain over a quarter of a million manuscripts and fragments dating back as far as the mid-8th century. Most of the material dated from the 10th to the 13th century, that is, from the Fatimid, Ayyubid and early Mamluk periods. These included personal letters between merchants, family and friends, contracts, promise of the dowry, sale documents, laundry lists, and other trivia. Most of the documents were written in Judaeo-Arabic, a version of Arabic written in Hebrew characters that was commonly used by Jewish communities throughout the medieval Mediterranean. The Geniza documents provide rich insights into personnel and economic experiences as also into Mediterranean and Islamic culture. The documents suggest that the business skills and commercial techniques of merchants of the medieval Islamic world were more advanced than those of their European counterparts. Goitein wrote a multi-volume history of the Mediterranean from Geniza record, and Amitav Ghosh was inspired by a Geniza letter to tell the story of an Indian slave in his book, *In An Antique Land*.

53. The old capital of Egypt is
- A. Qahira
 - B. Baghdad
 - C. Damacus
 - D. Fustat
54. The Mamluks, the rulers of Egypt drove the Christians from all of Palestine in
- A. 1290
 - B. 1291
 - C. 1295
 - D. 1299
55. Synagogue is a place of worship for
- A. Christians
 - B. Muslims
 - C. Jews
 - D. Hebrews
56. _____ was inspired by the Geniza letter
- A. Amitav Ghosh
 - B. Harun-al Rashid
 - C. Abbas
 - D. Alexius I
57. Goitein wrote a multi-volume history of the _____ from Geniza record.
- A. Central Islamic World.
 - B. Mediterranean.
 - C. People of the Book.
 - D. Ghaznavid Sultanate.
58. Abd al-Latif, a _____ from Baghdad and a resident of Egypt between 1193 and 1207, reported how Egyptian peasants to obtain mummy wrappings made of linen to sell to paper factories
- A. Sultan
 - B. Teacher
 - C. Doctor
 - D. Slave

SECTION-D



59. On the political map of the world, identify the 'A' and write the name of the country which was earlier known as Gaul.
- A. Germany
 - B. France
 - C. Spain
 - D. Italy
60. On the political map of the world, identify the 'B' and write the name of the administrative capital of the Islamic state.
- A. Mecca
 - B. Medina
 - C. Baghdad
 - D. Damascus