



ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

SAMPLE PAPER
HALF YEARLY EXAMS SESSION 2021 – 22
CLASS – XI

TIME: 3 HRS

SUBJECT: HISTORY CODE - 027

M.M:80

General Instructions:-

- (a) Question number 1 to 20 are MCQs each of 1 mark.**
- (b) Question number 21 to 23 are short answer type questions, each of 3 marks.**
- (c) Question number 24 to 26 are long answer questions, each of 5 marks.**
- (d) Question number 27 to 29 are very long answer questions, each of 8 marks.**
- (e) Question number 30 is a passage based question of 5 marks.**
- (f) Question number 31 is a map question of 7 marks.**

1. From which word is cuneiform derived?
(a) Latin (b) Greek (c) Chinese (d) Mayan
2. In the 2000 BCE, the city that flourished as the Royal Capital of Mesopotamia was _____.
(a) UR (b) Mari (c) Mohanyadaro (d) Kalibangan
3. Mesopotamian weapons were prominently made of _____.
(a) bronze (b) copper (c) stone (d) iron
4. War captives and local people who were put to work for the temple or for the rulers were paid _____.
(a) bronze tools (b) cattle (c) coins (d) rations
5. Mesopotamian city which was systematically excavated in 1930 was _____.
(a) Uruk (b) Ur (c) Mari (d) Nineveh
6. Augustus the first Roman Emperor was called the leading citizen whose latin term is _____.
(a) Basileus (b) Dominus (c) Princeps (d) Resgestae
7. The emperor who made Christianity the official religion in the Roman Empire was _____.
(a) Alexander (b) Augustus (c) Constantine (d) Nero
8. What were Amphorae?
(a) a type of army (b) a type of container
(c) a type of district administrator (d) none of these
9. The Roman silver coin known as denarius weighed _____ gin of pure.
(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $3\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $4\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $5\frac{1}{2}$
10. _____ and Grek languages were used in administration of the Roman Empire.
(a) Chinese (b) Mayan (c) Latin (d) Turkish
11. What was the name given to nomadic Arab tribes?
(a) Sanam (b) Rabila (c) Bedouins (d) Umma

12. Prophet Muhammad's migration from Mecca to Medina with his followers in 622 CE is_____.
- (a) Hijra (b) Kaba (c) Mecca (d) Calipha
13. Caliph Muawiya shifted his capital to_____.
- (a) Rome (b) Mecca (c) Medina (d) Damascus
14. Who was the first caliph?
- (a) Ali (b) Abu-Bakr (c) Umar (d) Utthman
15. By whom was Ali assassinated?
- (a) Muawiya (b) Kharji (c) Bedouins (d) none of these
16. Zakat was an/a_____.
- (a) agricultural tax (b) alms tax (c) religious tax (d) trade tax
17. The land granted to the lord to the knights was called_____.
- (a) fief (b) feud (c) seigneur (d) manor
18. A guild was an association of_____.
- (a) monks (b) farmers (c) crafted Industry (d) lords
19. Fertile land was known as_____.
- (a) franks (b) gaul (c) manor (d) fief
20. What were cathedral towns?
- (a) towns developed around plains (b) towns developed around churches
(c) towns developed around industries (d) towns developed around capital
21. What do you know about the ancient town Ur of Mesopotamia?
22. What was the policy of Education in the Roman empire?
23. What is Feudalism?
24. How was the labour treated in the Roman Empire, under the region of Augustus ?
25. Describe the main teachings of Islam.
26. Explain the Late Antiquity.
27. Explain the third century crisis.
28. What do ancient stories tell us about the civilization of Mesopotamia?
29. What were the features of the lives of the Bedouins in the early 7th century?
30. **Read the following passage and answer the questions.**
 We know from the legal texts (disputes, inheritance matters, etc.) that in Mesopotamian society the nuclear family was the norm (a nuclear family comprises of man, his wife and children) although a married son and his family often resided with his parents. The father was the head of the family. We know a little about the procedure for marriage. When a declaration was made about the willingness to marry, the bride's parents gave their consent to the marriage. Then a gift was given to the groom's people by the bride's people. When the wedding took place, gifts were exchanged by both parties, who are together and made offering in a temple. When her mother – in – law came to fetch her, the bride was given her share of the inheritance by her father, the father's house, herds and fields etc, were inherited by the sons.

- (a) What type of families were common in the Mesopotamian society?
- (b) What is the meaning of a nuclear family?
- (c) Who was the head of the family?
- (d) What do we know about the procedure for marriage in the Mesopotamian society?

- 31.** On the given outline map of West Asia, locate and name the following places.
- (a) Medina
 - (b) Damascus
 - (c) Syria
 - (d) Arabia
 - (e) Persia
 - (f) Antioch
 - (g) mecca