



# ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

## SAMPLE PAPER

HALF YEARLY EXAMS SESSION 2025 – 26

CLASS – XI

TIME : 3 HRS.

SUBJECT – HISTORY

M.M:80

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
- Section C – Question no. 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.
- Section D – Question no. 31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
- Section E – Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

### SECTION – A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

- The name Mesopotamia is derived from the Greek words mesos, meaning \_\_\_\_\_, and potamos, meaning river.  
(a) Back (b) Upper (c) Middle (d) Deep
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the earliest ruler of Uruk.  
(a) Alexander (b) Urukian (c) Enmerkar (d) Charles
- The first known language of the land (Mesopotamia) was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Arabic (b) Sumerian (c) Persian (d) Akkadian
- There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R), mark your answer as per the codes given below:  
Assertion (A): Food resources of Mesopotamia were rich and its mineral resources were few.  
Reason (R): Mesopotamia traded their abundant textiles and agriculture produce for wood, copper, tin, silver, gold, shell etc.  
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A  
(c) A is true, but R is not true  
(d) A is false, but R is true
- In one of the Mesopotamia, there is a stretch of upland called a \_\_\_\_\_ where animal herding offers people a better livelihood than agriculture.  
(a) Savannah (b) Steppe (c) Prairies (d) Pampas

6. Match the following:

**List I**

- (a) Uruk |
- (b) Mari |
- (c) Euphrates |
- (d) Inanna |

**List II**

- 1. Trading town
- 2. River
- 3. Temple town
- 4. Goddess of Love and War

**Codes:**

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- (c) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
- (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

7. The eyes and eyebrows would probably have taken \_\_\_\_\_ (blue) and shell (white) and bitumen (black) inlays, respectively.

- (a) Ruble
- (b) Lapis lazuli
- (c) Bactic
- (d) Pearl

8. The German word 'feud', means a piece of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) land
- (b) cloth
- (c) wood
- (d) metal

9. Which of the following Empire was spread across three continents?

- (a) Ottoman Empire
- (b) Roman Empire
- (c) Persian Empire
- (d) Sassanian Empire

10. The best kind of wine came to Rome from \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Fayum
- (b) Byzantium
- (c) Galilee
- (d) Campania

11. Fill in the blanks:

" \_\_\_\_\_ condemned the use of slave gangs as the worst method of organizing production."

- (a) Elder Man
- (b) Columella
- (c) Pliny the Elder
- (d) Draconian

12. The Roman emperor who consolidated the rise of provincial upper classes so as to exclude the senators from military command was:

- (a) Augustus
- (b) Constantine
- (c) Gallienus
- (d) Tiberius

13. Match the following:

**List I**

- (a) Conscripted
- (b) Piazza
- (c) Mapalia
- (d) Laity

**List II**

- 1. Shops in Forum Julium, Rome
- 2. Forcibly recruited army
- 3. Ordinary members of a religious community
- 4. Oval shaped huts

**Codes:**

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- (b) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- (c) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
- (d) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

14. Identify the picture from the given options:



- (a) Port du Gard                      (b) Colosseum                      (c) Amphorae                      (d) Amphitheatre
15. What was the primary mode of subsistence for the nomadic empires?  
 (a) Agriculture                      (b) Trading                      (c) Hunting and Gathering                      (d) Fishing
16. The Yuan Dynasty, established by Kublai Khan, ruled over:  
 (a) China                      (b) Persia                      (c) Mongolia                      (d) Russia
17. The Mongol leader Mongke was a grandson of:  
 (a) Genghis Khan                      (b) Attila the Hun                      (c) Timur                      (d) Qubilai Khan
18. The Franks , Germanic tribe gave their name to 'Gaul' , making it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) France                      (b) Iran                      (c) Rone                      (d) England
19. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:  
 (I) The hunter-gatherers lived to the north of the pastoralists in the Siberian.  
 (II) Early from 9th Century BCE, Chin suffered much from nomads' intrusion and other regimes  
 (III) The Jurchen of China dynasty ruled South China from Peking.  
 (IV) Ogodei was the second son of Genghis Khan.

**Codes:**

- (a) Only I                      (b) Only II                      (c) Both I and II                      (d) Both III and IV
20. Match the following:
- | <b>List I</b> | <b>List II</b>                   |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Jochi     | 1. Received Transoxiamian Steppe |
| (b) Chaghatai | 2. Received Russian steppes      |
| (c) Ogodei    | 3. Received areas near Karakorum |
21. Starting from the \_\_\_\_\_ century BCE , the fortifications started to be integrated into a common defensive outwork known today as the Great Wall of China .  
 (a) Fourth.                      (b) Third                      (c) Second.                      (d) Sixth

### **SECTION – B SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Answer each question in 60–80 words.**

22. Why is Mesopotamia considered important by Europeans? Give reasons.
23. Give a brief account on development of writing in Mesopotamia.
24. Define the territorial position of the Roman Empire.
25. Who were the major players in the political structure of the empire? How was the army important in the unity and expansion of imperial rule in the Roman Empire?
26. Discuss the Mongols after Genghis Khan in brief.
27. Describe the three main factors affecting social and political relations between the lords and vassals in western Europe in brief.

### **SECTION – C LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Answer each question in 300–350 words.**

28. Discuss the essential values of Mesopotamian town planning.

**OR**

Give a detailed account on the importance of temples and kings in Southern Mesopotamia.

29. "Cultural diversity of the Roman Empire was reflected in many ways and at many levels." Justify the statement from linguistic perspective.

**OR**

Describe the conditions of women in ancient Roman Society.

30. Describe the three orders of ancient western Europe in detail.

**OR**

Discuss significant military campaigns by Genghis Khan in detail.

**SECTION – D SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**

**31. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

In India, early stone seals were stamped. In Mesopotamia until the end of the first millennium BCE, cylindrical stone seals, pierced down the center, were fitted with a stick and rolled over wet clay so that a continuous picture was created. They were carved by very skilled craftsmen, and sometimes carry writing; the name of the owner, his god, his official position, etc. A seal could be rolled on clay covering the string knot of a cloth package or the mouth of a pot, keeping the contents safe. When rolled on a letter written on a clay tablet, it became a mark of authenticity. So the seal was the mark of a city dweller's role in public life.

**31.1** What type of material was used to make seals? (1 mark)

**31.2** What were the various types of seals? (1 mark)

**31.3** Who carved these seals? Write a few features of these seals (Mesopotamian seals).

**32. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The late Roman bureaucracy, both the higher and middle echelons, was a comparatively affluent group because it drew the bulk of its salary in gold and invested much of this in buying up assets like land. There was of course also a great deal of corruption, especially in the judicial system and in the administration of military supplies. The extortion of the higher bureaucracy and the greed of the provincial governors were proverbial. But government intervened repeatedly to curb these forms of corruption – we only know about them in the first place because of the laws that tried to put an end to them, and because historians and other members of the intelligentsia denounced such practices. This element of 'criticism' is a remarkable feature of the classical world. The Roman state was an authoritarian regime, in other words, dissent was rarely tolerated and government usually responded to protest with violence (especially in the cities of the East where people were often fearless in making fun of emperors). Yet a strong tradition of Roman law had emerged by the fourth century, and this acted as a brake on even the most fearsome emperors. Emperors were not free to do whatever they liked, and the law was actively used to protect civil rights. That is why in the later fourth century it was possible for powerful bishops like Ambrose to confront equally powerful emperors when they were excessively harsh or repressive in their handling of the civilian population.

**32.1** What was the main reason for corruption in administration of the Roman Empire? (1 mark)

**32.2** What was the role of the Roman government in handling corruption that was widespread among the higher bureaucracy and provincial governors? (1 mark)

**32.3** What do you know about law system of the Roman Empire?

**33. Read the following passage and answer the questions:**

Ghazan Khan's Speech:

Ghazan Khan (1295–1304) was the first Il-Khanid ruler to convert to Islam. He gave the following speech to the Mongol-Turkish nomad commanders, a speech that was probably drafted by his Persian wazir Rashiduddin and included in the minister's letters:

"I am not on the side of the Persian peasantry. If there is a purpose in pillaging them all, there is no one with more power to do this than I. Let us rob them together. But if you wish to be certain of collecting grain and food for your tables in the future, I must be harsh with you. You must be taught reason. If you insult the peasantry, take their oxen and seed and trample their crops into the ground,

what will you do in the future? ... The obedient peasantry must be distinguished from the peasantry who are rebels.”

33.1 Who drafted this speech?

33.2 What do you know about Ghazan Khan?

33.3 What was the tenure of Ghazan Khan?

33.4 What did Ghazan Khan's speech depict?

### **SECTION – E MAP BASED QUESTION**

34. (a) On the given map of West Asia, locate and label the following cities:

(i) Mecca (ii) Medina

(b) On the same outline map of West Asia, three places have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(i) Second capital of Constantine (ii) A place where Mongol Prince was killed

(iii) Mongol capital during Genghis Khan

Map of West Asia

