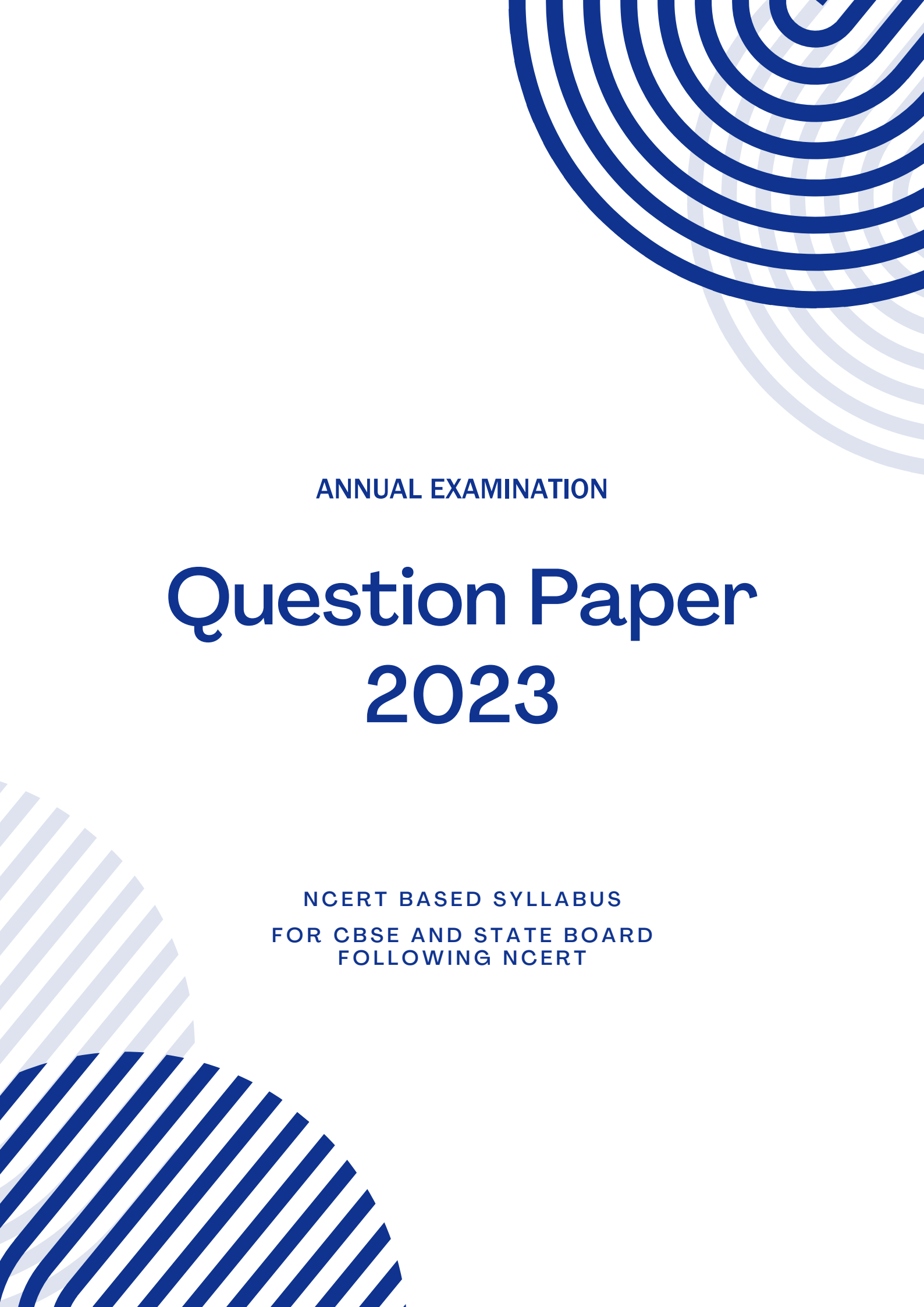




ANNUAL EXAMINATION

Question Paper 2023

NCERT BASED SYLLABUS
FOR CBSE AND STATE BOARD
FOLLOWING NCERT

Class - XI
Time - 3 Hours

Subject - History
Maximum Marks - 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections - A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A - Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. Section B - Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100-120 words.
 - iv. 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.
 - v. Section D - Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vi. 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.
 - vii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
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SECTION A

1. Identify the writer from the statements given below.
 - *He used the term Industrial Revolution for the first time in English.
 - *He used the term Industrial changes in Britain
 - a) Georges Michelet
 - b) Friedrich Engels
 - c) Arnold Toynbee
 - d) TS Ashton
2. The Mesopotamian city, which was systematically excavated in the 1930s, was
 - a) Mari
 - b) Ur
 - c) Nineveh
 - d) Uruk
3. Name the bank in 17th century Europe whose features are listed below.
 - It was central of country's financial system .
 - It was founded in 1694 CE.
 - a) Bank of London
 - b) Bank of England
 - c) Bank of France
 - d) Bank of Manchester

4. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched

List-I

- a) Richard Trevithic
- b) George Stephenson
- c) Thomas Savery
- d) Richard Arkwright

List-II

- Puffing Devil 1
- The Water Frame
- The Blutcher
- Miner's Friend

5. In which of these groups, the sources of Roman history could be divided?

- a) All of these
- b) Material remains
- c) Documents
- d) Texts

6. Who collected taille?

- a) The Priest
- b) The Nobles
- c) The Peasantry
- d) The King (Monarch)

7. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

I. Britain in the 17th century was politically stable. England, Wales and Scotland were unified under Monarchy.

II. There existed common laws.

- a) Only I is correct
- b) Only II is correct
- c) Both I and II are correct
- d) Both I and II are incorrect

8. _____ is the staple food of Japan.

- a) Pizza
- b) Grains
- c) Soup
- d) Rice

9. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

I. Henry cort designed the Puddling Furnace

II. It resulted in wide range of iron products that had better durability.

- a) Only I is correct
- b) Only II is correct
- c) I and II are correct
- d) 1 and II are incorrect

10. Mesopotamia is now part of the Republic of _____.
a) Syria
b) Iran
c) Iraq
d) Egypt
11. Consider the following statements and choose the Correct option
I. Water was used as hydraulic power as basic source of energy during the industrial revolution.
II. Thomas Newcomen invented the first Steam Engine.
a) Only I is correct
b) Only II is correct
c) I and II are correct
d) I and II are incorrect
12. Commodore Perry reached Japan in _____ C.E.
a) 1850
b) 1853
c) 1856
d) 1859
13. Who had painted The Last Judgement?
a) Leonardo-da-Vinci
b) Kepler
c) Mona lisa
d) Michelangelo
14. Who discovered the continent of Australia?
a) William Janszoon
b) A.J. Tasman
c) Thomas Janszoon
d) James Cook
15. Who had written Utopia ?
a) Jacob
b) Machiavelli
c) Balthasar
d) Thomas Moore
16. _____ is that branch of Christianity which considers the Roman Pope as the superior most.
a) Protestant Church
b) Catholic Church
c) Greek Orthodox
d) Calvinism

17. World War-II came to an end with the surrender of:
- a) Russia
 - b) Japan
 - c) China
 - d) Germany
18. Which professor in Medicine laid the foundation of modern physiology in the renaissance period?
- a) Andreas Vesalius
 - b) Michelangelo
 - c) Buonarroti
 - d) Donatello
19. Identify the writer from the statements given below.
- He was an Arab philosopher from Spain.
 - Also known as Averroes in Latin.
 - He tried to revolve the tension between philosophical knowledge and religious beliefs.
- a) Ibn Rushd
 - b) Aristo
 - c) Ptolemy
 - d) Ibn Sina
20. Identify the architect from the statements given below.
- He painted the Sistine chapel.
 - He designed the dome of St Peter's Church.
 - He made the Sculpture The Pieta'.
- a) Filippo Brunellesch
 - b) Leonardo da Vinci
 - c) Michelangelo Buonarroti
 - d) Donatello.
21. Humanism led to the development of many Universities in Europe, one among them was the University of Bologna. It dealt with
- a) Legal studies
 - b) Humanities
 - c) Architecture
 - d) Archaeology

SECTION B

22. List few reasons that were responsible for the emergence of Renaissance.
23. Explain Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles?
24. The Romans were great lawgivers. Justify the statement.

25. Mesopotamian society and culture were the inter mixture of people of various communities and cultures. Explain.
26. Why did the Europeans start to come and settle down in America during 19th century? Write any three reasons behind it.
27. Explain the life in a mediaeval European Monastery.

SECTION C

28. Explain the causes, course and effects of Reformation in Europe.
29. List down the consequences of the Meiji Restoration on the future development of Japan?

OR

Do you think that Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China were successful in liberating China and laying the basis for its current Success?

30. Discuss how Sufi practices made Islam penetrate deep into the Indian subcontinent giving the example of the Chishti Silsila.

SECTION D

31. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Niccolo Machiavelli wrote about human nature in the fifteenth chapter of his book, The Prince (1513). 'So, leaving aside imaginary things, and referring only to those which truly exist, I say that whenever men are discussed (and especially princes, who are more exposed to view), they are noted for various qualities which earn them either praise or condemnation. Some, for example, are held to be generous, and others miserly. Some are held to be benefactors, others are called grasping, some cruel, some compassionate; one man faithless, another faithful; one man effeminate and cowardly, another fierce and courageous; one man courteous, another proud; one man lascivious, another pure; one guileless, another crafty; one stubborn, another flexible; one grave, another frivolous; one religious, another sceptical; and so forth.' Machiavelli believed that 'all men are bad and ever ready to display their vicious nature partly because of the fact that human desires are insatiable'. The most powerful motive Machiavelli saw as the incentive for every human action is self-interest.

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| 1. Name the book written by Machiavelli. What did he believe? | [1] |
| 2. Which work of Machiavelli is known as the Bible of the kings? | [1] |
| 3. Which one important value did it depict? | [2] |

32. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Kathy my sister with the torn heart,
I don't know how to thank you
For your dream time stories of joy and grief
Written on paperbark.

You were one of the dark children
I wasn't allowed to play with –

Riverbank campers, the wrong colour
(I couldn't turn you white.)

So it was late I met you,

Late I began to know
They hadn't told me the land I loved
Was taken out of your hands.'

– 'Two Dreamtimes', written for Oodgeroo Noonuccal

Questions

- (i) What do you know about Judith Wright? [1]
- (ii) How did the European settlers treat the natives? [1]
- (iii) How did things begin to change for the natives in Australia? [2]

33. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Doctor Galen on how Roman Cities Treated the Countryside

The famine prevalent for many successive years in many provinces has clearly displayed for men of any understanding the effect of malnutrition in generating illness. The city-dwellers, as it was their custom to collect and store enough grain for the whole of the next year immediately after the harvest, carried off all the wheat, barley, beans and lentils, and left to the peasants various kinds of pulse- after taking quite a large proportion of these to the city. After consuming what was left in the course of the winter, the country people had to resort to unhealthy foods in the spring; they ate twigs and shoots of trees and bushes and bulbs and roots of inedible plants.....

Questions

- 1. What did the city dwellers do? [1]
- 2. What does the given passage depict? [1]
- 3. How was ancient Roman society divided [1]

SECTION E

34. Identify the following locations marked on the map of Italy given below

