

HISTORY WORK BOOK

(Themes In World History)

CLASS - XI



State Council of Educational Research and Training
Govt. of Tripura

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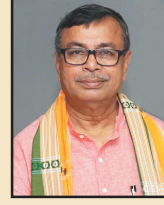
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রতন লাল নাথ
মন্ত্রী
শিক্ষা দপ্তর
ত্রিপুরা সরকার



শিক্ষার প্রকৃত বিকাশের জন্য, শিক্ষাকে যুগোপযোগী করে তোলার জন্য প্রয়োজন শিক্ষাসংক্রান্ত নিরন্তর গবেষণা। প্রয়োজন শিক্ষা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে সময়ের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রশিক্ষিত করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় শিখন সামগ্রী, পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের বিকাশ সাধন করা। এস সি ই আর টি ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের শিক্ষার বিকাশে এসব কাজ সূনামের সঙ্গে করে আসছে। শিক্ষার্থীর মানসিক, বৌদ্ধিক ও সামাজিক বিকাশের জন্য এস সি ই আর টি পাঠ্যক্রমকে আরো বিজ্ঞানসন্মত, নান্দনিক এবং কার্যকর করবার কাজ করে চলেছে। করা হচ্ছে সুনির্দিষ্ট পরিকল্পনার অধীনে।

এই পরিকল্পনার আওতায় পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের পাশাপাশি শিশুদের শিখন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য তৈরি করা হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক বা অনুশীলন পুস্তক। প্রসঙ্গত উল্লেখ্য, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের সমস্যার সমাধানকে সহজতর করার লক্ষ্যে এবং তাদের শিখনকে আরো সহজ ও সাবলীল করার জন্য রাজ্য সরকার একটি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে, যার নাম 'প্রয়াস'। এই প্রকল্পের অধীনে এস সি ই আর টি এবং জেলা শিক্ষা আধিকারিকরা বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষকদের সহায়তা গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে প্রথম থেকে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ওয়ার্ক বুকগুলো সুচারুভাবে তৈরি করেছেন। ষষ্ঠ থেকে অষ্টম শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত বিজ্ঞান, গণিত, ইংরেজি, বাংলা ও সমাজবিদ্যার ওয়ার্ক বুক তৈরি হয়েছে। নবম দশম শ্রেণির জন্য হয়েছে গণিত, বিজ্ঞান, সমাজবিদ্যা, ইংরেজি ও বাংলা। একাদশ দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ইংরেজি, বাংলা, হিসাবশাস্ত্র, পদার্থবিদ্যা, রসায়নবিদ্যা, অর্থনীতি এবং গণিত ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের জন্য তৈরি হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক। এইসব ওয়ার্ক বকের সাহায্যে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা জ্ঞানমূলক বিভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করতে পারবে এবং তাদের চিন্তা প্রক্রিয়ার যে স্বাভাবিক ছন্দ রয়েছে, তাকে ব্যবহার করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারবে। বাংলা ও ইংরেজি উভয় ভাষায় লিখিত এইসব অনুশীলন পুস্তক ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যে বিনামূল্যে বিতরণ করা হবে।

এই উদ্যোগে সকল শিক্ষার্থী অতিশয় উপকৃত হবে। আমার বিশ্বাস, আমাদের সকলের সক্রিয় এবং নিরলস অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ত্রিপুরার শিক্ষাজগতে একটি নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মেষ ঘটবে। ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমি চাই যথাযথ জ্ঞানের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শিক্ষার্থীর সামগ্রিক বিকাশ ঘটুক এবং তার আলো রাজ্যের প্রতিটি কোণে ছড়িয়ে পড়ুক।

(রতন লাল নাথ)

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Theme – 1

From the Beginning of Time



The skull of Neanderthal man. Some of those who dismissed the antiquity of the skull regarded it as 'brutish' or that of a 'pathological idiot'.

The main content of the chapter

- ❖ The evolution of human civilization was a long and complex process. A species of mammal called primates originated in Asia and Africa. Among them is a subgroup called Hominids.
- ❖ Hominoids used to walk on all four and Hominids walked on two legs.
- ❖ Hominids was mainly a member of the hominid family. Hominid thorns were branched called genes, such as Australopithecus.
- ❖ There were many benefits for people to walk on two legs.
- ❖ The word homo means man. Homo was divided into three parts. These were homohabilis, Homo Erectus, Homo Sapiens.
- ❖ Modern man has two ideas about origin.
 1. Regional continuity model and
 2. Replacement model
- ❖ The methods of collecting food for the primitive humans were hunting and fishing.
- ❖ Early humans beings first began to live in trees then in caves and under the open sky. Later the discovery of fire changed their lives.
- ❖ Early humans made many tools at that time. Like – Arrow, bow needle etc.
- ❖ It can be said that languages and art developed in primitive man.
- ❖ In Africa, both primitive hunters and food gatherers are food. Their livelihood depended on hunting and food collection.
- ❖ The process of pottery, health care, cooked food begins with agriculture and animal husbandry.
- ❖ People learned the use of copper tin and invented the wheel.

Long Answer: (with in 250 words)

(Mark– 8)

1. Write about the evolution of the human species.

Ans.: Until the last half of the eighteenth century, people believed that, in this world, man is the creature of the animal kingdom and everything else that is created by God. But at the end of the eighteenth century, this is the first of the nineteenth century scientists have come to the conclusion through research that nature and fauna have changed gradually over millions years. The evolution and development of the human species is slow and gradual. Scholars have shown that by examining the biology of different species some species have not been able to adopt to natural climate change through the evolution of time and extinct. A new species has appeared in her breast.

In the nineteenth century, Charles Darwin, a British biologist, expressed his ground breaking doctrine that it is through evolution that the human species came into being on earth. On 24th

November of 1859 in this regard his famous book “The Origin of the Species” was published. He explained that by regarding the evolution of the human species from the evolution of different animals over millions of years.

Among the extinct species, there are many similarities between humans and monkeys. According to the scientists, the first man-like apes existed in Asia and Africa about 360 to 240 years ago. At the same time, a type of mammal primate appeared in Asia and Africa. About 2.4 million years ago, a sub-branch of the hominoid name primate can be traced to existence. After a long time, the first hominids were found about 56 million years ago. According to the scientists’ hominid lineage separated from chimpanzees and Guerrillas about 5 million years ago. Primitiveness of the human species was the main resources for the separation of these two branches, as a result of the division of east and south Africa from west and central Africa the Rift valley was devastated. Chimpanzees and Gorillas remain in the wetlands of Central and West Africa and hominoids’ live in the vast and open environment of East and South Africa. It is here that evolved about 40 million years ago. This is a complex process in the history of the progress of human species.

2. There are some physical similarities between monkeys and other mammals. This indicates that humans have probably evolved from apes. List the similarities and differences in the two columns: (a) behaviour and, (b) physiology under one heading.

Ans.:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. There is considerable debate among scientists about the origin of modern man. In this context, Scientists have introduced two theories. Analyze those two theories and shed light on the debate.

Ans.:.....
.....
.....
.....

Yourself:

4. Discuss in detail how primitive people lived in caves and open spaces.

Ans.:.....
.....
.....
.....

Short Essay Type Answer: (With in 150 words)

(Mark – 5)

1. Discuss the use of fire by primitive man.

Or

How did primitive man learn to use fire.

Ans.: According to historians, the species like Homoerectus begun to use fire about 700,000 years ago. The entire soil and the entire rate before 14 to 10 million survivors were found in Kenya’s Koswanza and South Africa’s Swam French region. But it is not possible to say for sure whether these are the result of fires or volantic eruptions or the use of man controlled fires.

At first the primitive man did not know the use of fire. People used fires caused by eruptions or fires or lighting. When there was a fire in a big tree in the forest people used to save it for a long time. All this burning wood was the source of fire for the people.

The earliest evidence of human use of fire was found about 125000 years ago. At that time human reactors were in open space. People used fires to cook, meat, detoxify vegetables, drive away wild animals, reduce the incidence of cold and keep caves lit. Except it, people also used fire to harden wood, to sharpen rainwater, to make tools out of pieces of stone, etc.

However, it took many ages for people to learn fire-fighting techniques. Wood, animal bones etc were used by primitive people as fuel. It seems that there was a tendency to collect fire between that time and people.

2. Has the life of the primitive people changed as a result of the change in the technique of making weapons 35,000 years ago. Discuss it.

Ans.:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Do you think that the use and construction techniques of weapons and tools were limited to primitive people only? Argue in favour of the answer.

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. Discuss about the cave paintings obtained in Altamira, Spain.

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....
.....

5. What do you know about human paintings in primitive times?

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....
.....

6. In what time did Australopithecus appear? Explain the reason behind its extinction.
Write down two characteristics of Australopithecus.

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....
.....

Do it Yourself:

7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of reconstructing the way of life and lifestyle of the primitive human race with the help of ethnographic research or ethnography?

Ans.:

.....

.....

.....

.....

8. Who was James Woodburn? Why didn't they establish their own authority overland and property? Why the people of Hajda tribe never lacked food?

Ans.:

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. Agricultural production was an important direction in the life of primitive people – show your argument in support of this statement.

Ans.:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Short Answer Type Questions: (With in 60 words) (Mark-3)

1. Discuss the benefits that primitive humans have gained as a result of their ability to move two legs.

Ans.: The following are the advantages of primitive man as a result of his ability to walk on two legs –

I. As a result of the release of the hands, primitive people could now hold their children or any kind of object in their hands.

II. As the use of hands increased, so did the ability to straighten.

III. Walking on two legs saves people's energy. This time he used this power to run.

IV. Now primitive people could make their own weapons with their own hands.

2. What is the meaning of the word 'Homo'? How many types of Homo and what? (1+2=3)

Ans.:.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Discuss the methods of collecting food for primitive people. 3

Ans.:.....
.....
.....
.....

4. How did the language develop? Discuss. 3

Ans.:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5. How much easier was it to hunt and build habitats as a result of the use of bars? 3

Ans.:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

6. From what source can we learn about primitive man? 3

Ans.:.....
.....
.....
.....

7. When does the ice age begin? How and to what extent has the evolution of human civilization brought about this change? (1+2=3)

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

8. How do we know about the life and habitual of primitive people? 3

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

Do it Yourself:

9. Discuss about some characteristics of hunter and food-gathering society. 3

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....
.....

10. What are the difference between Australopithecus and Homo? 3

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

11. What are the benefits of domesticating animals? 3

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

12. Why did primitive man draw cave paintings before hunting? 3

Ans.:.....
.....
.....
.....

13. Discuss the characteristics of Hominids. 3

Ans.:.....
.....
.....
.....

14. In which of these caves in France and Spain have images of animals been discovered? 3

Ans.:.....
.....
.....
.....

Very Short Answer Type Question: (Write in one complete sentence) (Mark– 1)

1. What is Hominids?

Ans.: Among the mammals of Asia and Africa, the Bon man class emerged. Then, about 24 million years ago, a subgroup belonging to the human race was formed. This was called Hominids.

2. What is Paramatman?

Ans.: Paramatman is a subclass of a large group of mammals. This subcategory includes monkey, banman and man. They have hair all over their body, there is a long pregnancy before child is delivered, they have space glands to feed the baby and they can control the temperature of their body.

3. In what process did primitive man collect food?

Ans.: (I) Storing food (ii) Finding food
(iii) hunting (iv) fishing.

4. What were the benefits of primitive men of living in caves instead of trees?

Ans.: I. Primitive man was saved from sun, water, rain and cold.

II. Protected from the attack of any kind of wild animals.

III. They become able to store, food and self-defence items in the cave.

5. In which part of Europe are cave paintings found? Which animal was in these images?

Ans.: Cave artifacts have been found in Las Caucos and Chauvet caves in France and Altamira cave in Spain. In all these caves pictures of bison, horses, deer, lions, bears, hyenas, owls etc. have been found.

Do it yourself:

1. At what time does the hunt begin? From which region are the earliest traces of hunting found?

Ans.:

2. From what time did primitive people start living in caves and open spaces? In which area have patterns of living in open space been found?

Ans.:

3. When did the technique of making weapons change? What kind of weapons were used at time?

Ans.:

4. Why was it not possible for monkeys to make weapons like humans?

Ans.:

5. What do you mean by predators and find collector?

Ans.:

Choose the correct answer: (Value of the question - 1)

1. Hominids originated -

(a) Ashia

(b) North America

(c) **Africa**

(d) South America

2. Atrial is a –
- (a) Greek word (b) Jewish word
(c) English word **(d) Latin word**
3. A fossil called Homo heidelbergensis has been found in –
- (a) Germany** (b) Spain
(c) Egypt (d) Sweden
4. The earliest evidence for the existence of Homo Sapiens has been found in –
- (a) Europe **(b) Africa**
(c) Asia (d) North America
5. The word 'Forge' means –
- (a) Looking for food** (b) Eating food
(c) getting new breasts for food (d) feeding
6. Box grove in southern England is ancient –
- (a) Fossils (b) temples
(c) Slaughterhouses (d) Tribe
7. Probably how many years ago hunting started –
- (a) 500 (b) 5000
(c) 500000 (d) 50000000
8. Sconingen is located in –
- (a) Germany** (b) Poland
(c) Sweden (d) Hungary
9. Chauvet Cave is located in –
- (a) East France (b) West France
(c) North France (d) South France
10. James Woodburn was –
- (a) Literacy (b) philosopher
(c) archaeologist **(d) archaeologist**

11. It is the science of human beings –
(a) Archeology (b) Anthropology
(c) Geology (d)
12. Approximately how many years ago more people started living in the city –
(a) 4,000 (b) 5,000
(c) 6,000 (d) 7,000

Do it Yourself:

1. The Subgroup of the wild man class was formed 2:4 million years ago –
(a) Homo Sapiens (b) Hominids
(c) Homo erectus (d) Homo habitis
2. They were the hunters and food gathers who lived near Lake Yassi –
(a) Hajda (b) Garo
(c) Munda (d) Bhill
3. How many years ago the last ice age disappeared –
(a) 10,000 (b) 11,000
(c) 12,000 (d) 13,000

Very Short Answer Type Question: (Write in one complete sentence) (Mark– 1)

1. How many millions of years ago the evolutionary trend of human development was explored?

Ans.: 360 to 240 million years ago.

2. The name Australopithecus comes from which latin word?

Ans.: From latin word Astral.

3. What does the Greek word Pythagoras mean?

Ans.: Monkey species.

4. Who was Charles Darwin?

Ans.: Charles Darwin was the Creator of the famous book, “On the Origin of Species”. He wrote this book in 1859. He was a great scientist.

5. What was the name of Charles Darwin's famous book?

Ans.: On the origin of Species.

6. What is fossils?

Ans.: Fossils are old plant, animal or human remains or splinters that have turned to rock.

7. From which region are the stone carvings found?

Ans.: In Kenya and Ethiopia.

8. At what time does the languages of speech develop?

Ans.: Approximately two million years ago.

9. What did Hajder think was the most distance of water transport?

Ans.: 5 – 6 Km.

10. Where did live the hunting group called the Kunyan?

Ans.: In Kalahari desert.

Do it Yourself:

1. When did the search for primitive man begin?

Ans.:

2. What is genus?

Ans.:

3. When did the ice age begin?

Ans.:

4. What is a species?

Ans.:

5. Where do we find burnt clay and later bone tools?

Ans.:

MAP 1(a): Africa



MAP 1(b): The East African Rift Valley



Theme – 2
Writing and City Life



4. Which river is considered as World Way?
 (a) **Euphrates river** (b) Tigris river
 (c) Blue river (d) Amazon river
5. What is the name of the first blade found in Mesopotamia?
 (a) 3000 BC (b) **3200 BC**
 (c) 3500 BC (d) 4000 BC
6. The earliest construction work began in Mesopotamia –
 (a) In the stone age (b) **In the copper age**
 (c) In the bronze age (d) In the iron age
7. Mesopotamia had the most shortage –
 (a) Agricultural Resources (b) Counterfeit Resources
 (c) **Mineral Resources** (d) Industrial Resources
8. It is a metal made of a combination of copper and tin –
 (a) Gold (b) Silver
 (c) Copper (d) **Bronze**
9. The worker's brain was made of that stone –
 (a) Grun marble stone (b) **White marble stone**
 (c) Red marble stone (d) Black marble stone
10. Mesopotamia had the most affordable and readily available means of transportation –
 (a) **Waterways** (b) Airways
 (c) Landways (d) Space
11. It was exported from Mesopotamia –
 (a) Cotton and manufactured goods.
 (b) cotton and mineral products.
 (c) **cotton and agricultural products.**
 (d) cotton and diary products.
12. The word 'cuneiform' comes from that word –
 (a) Greek (b) **Latin**
 (c) Urdu (d) French

13. It is the oldest language in Mesopotamia –
 (a) Egyptian Language **(b) Sumerian language**
 (c) Iranian Language (d) Akkadian language
14. Name of an ancient ruler of Iraq is –
 (a) Augustine **(b) Ingmarker**
 (c) Henry (d) Napoleon
15. Aratta was an –
 (a) Mathematician (b) Journalist
 (c) Musician **(d) Messenger**
16. The Goddess of love and war was –
 (a) Ayapello (b) Athena
(c) Inanna (d) Amis
17. Worship was the main focus in southern Mesopotamia –
 (a) God (b) Parent
 (c) Asura **(d) Priestly class**
18. Mari Nagar was located on the banks of the river –
 (a) Tigris **(b) Euphrates**
 (c) Blue (d) Amazon
19. The important commercial city of Mesopotamia was –
 (a) Thebes (b) Babylon
(c) Marie (d) Memphis
20. This is the name of the ancient epic of Mesopotamia –
 (a) Ramayana (b) Mahabharata
(c) Gilgamesh (d) Bible

Write the Answer in one complete sentence:

(Mark- 1)

1. Where is the Mesopotamian Civilization located?

Ans.: Located between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers.

2. What is the meaning of the word 'Mesopotamia'?

Ans.: The intersection of two rivers or Median.

3. Where did the people of Mesopotamia write?

Ans.: In the blade of clay.

4. What is the name of the food grain located in Mesopotamia?

Ans.: Gab, jab, barley, pulses, peas.

5. Which language was similar to Hebrew?

Ans.: With Aramaic Language.

6. What script did Mesopotamia use?

Ans.: Kilakar pictography.

7. Which is the oldest language in Mesopotamia?

Ans.: Sumerian language.

8. Where did the first city develop in the world ?

Ans.: In Mesopotamia.

9. Which is the ancient temple of Egypt?

Ans.: Luxor Temple (ancient thebes)

Short Answer Type Questions: (With in 60 words)

(Mark-3)

1. Write about imports and exports of Mesopotamia.

Ans.: **i)** Although there was an abundance of food in Mesopotamia, there was a considerable shortage of food. **ii)** In addition, due to the shortage of wood and stone, the introduction of foreign trade began. **iii)** The Mesopotamian people also imported timber, copper, tin, silver, gold, oysters and various stones for trade. **iv)** In return they exported large quantities of agricultural products and cotton. **v)** The trade goods were imported from Turkey, Iran and the Gulf region.

2. Discuss the importance of waterways in Mesopotamia.

Ans.:

3. Making social classification of Mesopotamian Civilization.

Ans.:

4. Write about the importance of the city of Mari.

Ans.:.....
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5. Discuss the salient features of Mesopotamian Urban planning.

Ans.:.....
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6. How many types of coins could be found in Mesopotamia?

Ans.:.....
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7. Write down the contribution of Mesopotamian civilization to the World history?

Ans.:.....
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8. How was the place of women in Mesopotamian society?

Ans.:.....
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Short Essay type Answer: (With in 150 words)

(Mark– 5)

1. Discuss the key features of urbanization.

Ans.: Construction of the oldest city in Mesopotamian began in 3000 BC. The city or nagar was not only a place where large population lived, it was a source of human income. One among the cities of the ancient Sumerian civilization were Orr, Uruk, Lars, Lagas, Trishpur, Nismi, Babylon, Marie.

The main features of urbanization were –

- I. City was not the only human habitation.
- II. The cities were densely populated.
- III. The way of life of the people of the city was interdependent.
- IV. Due to the work purpose the town people were dependent on each other.
- V. The town people were not self-sufficient

2. Why is Mesopotamia more important to Europeans?

Ans.:
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3. Write the features of the urban planning of the northern city.

Ans.:
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4. Mention about the development of writing style in Mesopotamia.

Ans.:
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5. Write details about the mining in the city of Mesopotamia.

Ans.:
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6. Which myth helps to learn about Mesopotamian civilization? Discuss about it.

Ans.:.....
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7. What are the main characteristics of Babylon City?

Ans.:.....
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8. Agricultural production in Southern Mesopotamia was risky. What is the reasons for this?

Ans.:.....
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Long Answer: (with in 250 words)

(Mark– 8)

1. Discuss the geographical features of Mesopotamian civilization.

Ans.: Introduction: The word Mesopotamia is derived form two Greek words ‘Mesos’ and ‘Potamas’. The word ‘Mesos’ means the middle and ‘Potamas’ means rive. Hence the land lying or situated between two rivers in called ‘Mesopotamia’. The Mesopotamian civilization is located between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. Mesopotamian civilization is known for its urban life, vast and rich literature, mathematics and astrology.

The main characteristics of this civilization as following –

- I. To the northeast of Mesopotamia lies vast grassland. This region receives abundant rainfall, which helps in crop production.
- II. To the north is a vast meadow of grass, known as the steppia region.

- III. The tributaries of the Tigris River are a good means of waterway communication in eastern Mesopotamia.
- IV. In the southern part of Mesopotamia there is a vast desert, in which the city develops.
- V. The Euphrates and Tigris rivers flow through the desert, flooding the river and carrying a lot a silt, which fertilizes the soil in the region.
- VI. When the Eupharates River enters the desert it splits into tributaries, which are used for irrigation.
- VII. Southern Mesopotamia is the most fertile and useful in agriculture.
- VIII. The steppia region of Mesopotamia is very important for animal husbandry.

In conclusion, Mesopotamian civilization is said to be the best and most prosperous civilization in the world due to its uplands feature.

2. Discuss the importance of temple city of Mesopotamia.

Ans.:

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3. Discuss the socialization of Mesopotamia Civilization.

Ans.:

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4. Mention the significance of Mesopotamian Urbanization. Discuss about the importance of city in Mesopotamian Culture.

Ans.:

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5. Why were nomadic herdsmen definitely not as cause for fear for the city life?

Ans.:.....
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Source Based Questions :

Source -1:

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

The women’s head was sculpted in white marble at uruk before 3000 BCE. The eyes and eyebrows would probably have taken lapis lazuli (blue) and shell (white) and bitumen (black) inlays, respectively. There is a groove along the top of the head, perhaps for an ornament. This is a world famous piece of sculpture, admired for the delicate modelling of the woman’s mouth, chin and cheeks. And it was modelled in a hard stone that would have been imported from a distance.

Beginning with the procurement of stone, list all the specialists who would be involved in the production of such a piece of sculpture.

Questions:-

- i) The head of a woman found in the city of Uruk was made of what kind of stone ?
- ii) Why was a groove along the top of the head ?
- iii) Why was it modelled in a hard stone ?
- iv) Why is it a world famous sculpture ?

Ans:-

- i) The head of a woman found in the city of Uruk was made of white marble stone.
- ii) There is a groove along the top of the head, perhaps for an ornament.
- iii) It was modelled in a hard stone because it would have been imported from a distance.
- iv) The Uruk head sculpture is world famous because it was admired for its delicate modelling of woman’s mouth, chin and cheeks.

Source -2:

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the question 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 centre, 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 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.

Questions:-

- i) What is seal ?
- ii) What was written on the seals ?
- iii) How the letters printed on the seal could be printed on a clay plate ?

Source -3:

3. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

Today, Mesopotamian excavators have much higher standards of accuracy and care in recording than in the old days, so that they dig huge areas the way our excavators. Thus, the mode of obtaining date has changed

Take the small town at Abu Salabikh, about 10 hectares in area in 2500 BCE with a population less than 10,000. The outlines of walls were at first traced by scraping surfaces. This involves scraping off the top few millimetres of the mound with the sharp and wide end of a shovel or other tool. While the soil underneath was still slightly moist, the archaeologist could make out different colours, textures and lines of brick walls or pits or other features. A few houses that were discovered were excavated. The archaeologists also sieved through tons of earth to recover plants and animals and found large quantities of charred fish bones that had been swept out on to the streets. Plant seeds and fibre remained after dung cakes had been burned as fuel and thus kitchens were identified. Living rooms were those with fewer traces. Because they found the teeth of very young pigs on streets, archaeologists concluded that pigs must have roamed freely here as in any other Mesopotamian town. In fact, one house burial contained some pig bones the dead person must have been given some pork for his nourishment in the afterlife. The archaeologists also made microscopic studies of room floors to decide which rooms in a house were roofed (with poplar logs, palm leaves, straw etc) and which were open to the sky.

Questions:-

- i) Which cities are mentioned in the above following source ?
- ii) Give a brief description of Abu Salabikh city ?
- iii) What was the roof of the houses covered with ?

Source -4:

4. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

In the iron age, the Assyrians of the north created an empire, at its height between 720 and 610 BCE, that stretched as far west as Egypt. The state economy has now a predatory one, extracting labour and tribute in the form of food, animals, metal and craft items from a vast subject population.

The great Assyrian kings, who had been immigrants, acknowledged the southern region, Babylonia, as the centre of high culture and the last of them, Assurbanipal (668-627 BCE), collected a library at his capital, Nineveh in the north. He made great efforts, to gather tablets on history, epics, omen literature, astrology, hymns and poems. He sent his scribes south to find old tablets. Because scribes in the south were trained to read and write in schools where they all had to copy tablets by the dozen, there were towns in Babylonia where huge collections of tablets were created and acquired fame. And although Sumerian ceased to be spoken after about 1800 BCE. it continued to be taught in schools, through vocabulary texts, sign lists, bilingual (Sumerian and Akkadian) tablets etc. So even in 650 BCE, cuneiform tablets written as far back as 2000 BCE were intelligible and Assurbanipal's men knew where to look for early tablets or their copies.

Copies were made of important texts such as the Epic of Gilgamesh, the copies of tablets ended with a reference to Assurbanipal.

'I, Assurbanipal, King of the universe, king of Assyria, on whom the gods bestowed vast intelligence, who could acquire the recondite details of scholarly erudition, I wrote down on tablets the wisdom of the gods.... And I checked and collated the tablets. I placed them for the future in the library of the temple of my God, Nanu, at Nineveh, for my life and the well-being of my soul, and to sustain the foundations of my royal throne.....'

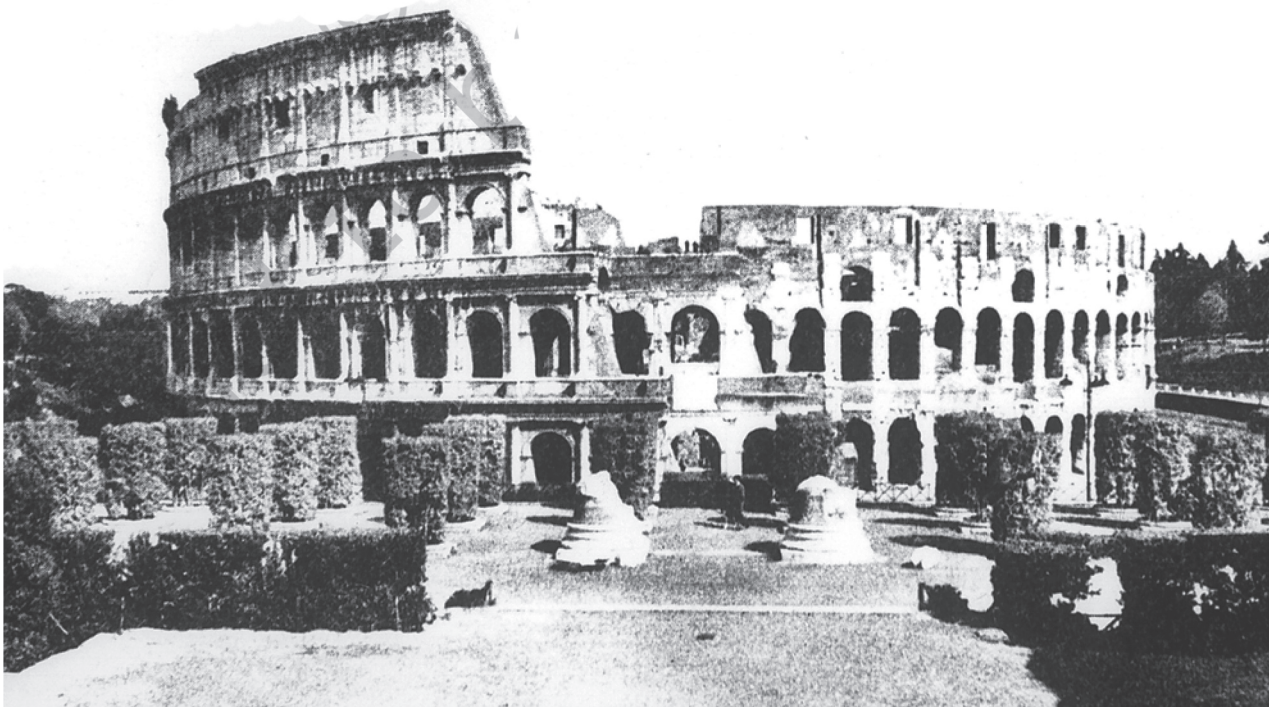
More important, there was cataloguing: a basket of tablets would have a clay label that read: in number of tablets about exorcism, written by X; Assurbanipal's library had a total of some 1,000 texts, amounting to about 30,000 tablets, grouped according to subject.

Questions:-

- i) Who considered the Babylonian province of the to be a province of high culture?
- ii) Who established the Library? when and where he established the Library?
- iii) How was taught in Babylonian schools?



Theme – 3
An Empire Across Three Continents



Summary

- ❖ The vast Roman Empire was spread into three continents Europe, west Asia and North Africa. Latin and Greek language used there directly. Augustus was the founder of the Roman empire. He founded this empire in 27 BC. He was the first Roman Emperor.
- ❖ In the third century the Roman Empire may have been plagued by internal problems. At its core was the invasion of the Iranian Empire.
- ❖ The main features of the Roman Empire was the proliferation of nuclear families. Literacy rates were not the same across the country. In the Roman Empire, there were differences in religion, languages, dress, costume, food etc.
- ❖ The economic structure of Roman Empire was very strong. Among them were seaports, mines, brickfields, olive oil factories etc. the regions of Sicily, Campania, Byzantium etc. were extensive fertile and prosperous.
- ❖ Although the Roman Empire had a slave system salaried mercenary were employed in various productions. Weakens were faced to
- ❖ Silver coins were introduced in Rome in the first decade of Christianity. Later, emperor Constantine introduced gold coins.
- ❖ Fourth or seventh centuries marked the beginning of the cultural and economic reconstruction of the Roman Empire. At this time the emperor Constantine proclaimed Christianity the state religion. Religiously, the Romans believed in many Gods.
- ❖ The uprising of Islam in Arabia has been called a political revolution in the history of the world and Islamic society developed.

Choose the correct answer:

(Mark– 1)

1. The great Roman Empire was divided at the historic juncture of the third century –
(a) In the three parts **(b) in two parts**
(c) in four parts (d) in five parts
2. Ancient Roma was governed by –
(a) Republican (b) Democratic
(c) Socialist (d) Monarchical
3. Administrative language of Rome was –
(a) Greek and Hebrew (b) Bengali and Latin
(c) China and Spain **(d) Greek and Latin**

4. There were three major players in Roman Political history –
 - (a) Emperor and Empress
 - (b) Emperor, the Elite, Army**
 - (c) Emperor, Minister, Tenant
 - (d) Emperor, prince, aristocrat
5. The Sansnid Dynasty emerged –
 - (a) In 223 AD
 - (b) In 224 AD**
 - (c) **In 225 AD**
 - (d) In 226 AD
6. The famous Catholic Bishop who spent most of his life in North America, he was –
 - (a) Sisero
 - (b) Neno**
 - (c) Khwaja Moinuddin
 - (d) Augustine
7. What was the spoken language of Egypt?
 - (a) Georgia
 - (b) Coptic**
 - (c) Pashatu
 - (d) Maori
8. The language of the Barbarians of North America was –
 - (a) Punik**
 - (b) Coptic
 - (c) Celtic
 - (d) Aramik
9. There was an influential language group in the near East –
 - (a) Ariz
 - (b) Aramic**
 - (c) Chechen
 - (d) Marvin
10. The container in which the Spanish olive oil radish was carried –
 - (a) Dresel 20**
 - (b) Ayamphara
 - (c) Mapalia
 - (d) Kestal
11. The region that produces the most wheat –
 - (a) Galini
 - (b) Sicily
 - (c) Numidia
 - (d) Campania
12. The Transomnas were called herds men –
 - (a) owners
 - (b) sellers
 - (c) buyers
 - (d) managers
13. Who was a writer of the first Century –
 - (a) Strabo
 - (b) Aristrotle

- (c) Polmy (d) kalumilla
14. The Humiliores were a class of people –
 (a) low (b) high
 (c) peasant (d) laborer
15. Olympiodorus was a/ an –
 (a) Politician (b) Economist
 (c) Scientist (d) Historian
16. Plague epidemics broke out in the Mediterranean –
 (a) 520 AD (b) 530 AD
 (c) 540 AD (d) 550 AD

Very Short Answer Type Question: (Write in one complete sentence)

(Mark– 1)

1. Which three empires did the Roman Empire Span?

Ans.: Europe, West Asia and North Africa. Asia, Europe and Africa.

2. Which sea is called the heart of the Roman Empire?

Ans.: Mediterranean.

3. Which two Banalite empires ruled most of Europe?

Ans.: Roman and Iranian Empires.

4. Who was the first Roman Empires?

Ans.: Emperor Augustus.

5. Which silver coin was in circulation in Rome?

Ans.: The name Denarius is pure Silver Coin.

6. What do you mean by cast to Rome?

Ans.: The mother territories of Syria, Arabia and Tunisia were part of the Roman Empire known as the orient near Rome.

7. Which Roman Emperor dreamed of conquering India?

Ans.: Emperor Trojan.

8. What is the meaning of 'Pinness'?

Ans.: Pinness is a Latin word meaning 'citizen'.

9. How many emperors ruled in Rome in the third century?

Ans.: In 47 years, about 25 emperors ruled.

10. What is Amfra?

Ans.: Amfra is a kind of container through which olive oil and wine were supplied.

Do it yourself

11. What was 'Dresil 20'?

Ans.:

12. What do you mean by transhumany?

Ans.:

13. What is the name of Pliny's famous work?

Ans.:

14. Which period of the Roman Empire is called water shed?

Ans.:

15. How long was the republican rule in Rome?

Ans.:

16. What do you mean by Civil War?

Ans.:

17. What are the names of the two most populous cities in Roman Empire?

Ans.:

18. Wheat and wine were supplied from where in Rome?

Ans.:

19. Who was Augustine?

Ans.:

20. Who was Olympiodorus ?

Ans.:

21. Which currency was used in the economic transaction of the first Christian?

Ans.:

22. What is Papyrus?

Ans.:

23. What do you mean by Jewish Rebellion?

Ans.:

Short Answer Type Questions: (With in 60 words)

(Mark-3)

1. Who were the three main players in the Roman Empire?

Ans.: Three main players in the Roman Empire were Roman Emperors, aristocrats and armies. Roman Emperor: The Emperor was the main ruler of the Roman Empire and the main citizens of the empire.

The aristocracy: The sneak was at the heart of the Roman administration. Control of the Senar was in the hands of the rich and the aristocracy.

Army: The salaried employees under the ruler are the army. In the 4th century AD, there were 60000 troops, which at some point determined the fate of the emperor.

2. What were the main social places in Rome?

Ans.:
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3. What is meant by the word republic in Roman History?

Ans.:
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.....

4. Describe the condition of women in the Roman Empire?

Ans.:
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.....

5. Manethad a significant role in the Roman Empire argue for your answer.

Ans.:.....
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.....

6. What was the condition of slaves in the Roman Empire?

Ans.:.....
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.....

7. Discuss the administrative conditions of the Roman Empire?

Ans.:.....
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Short Essay Type Answer: (With in 150 words)

(Mark – 5)

1. Discuss the main sources of Roman History.

Ans.:The evidence collected by Roman historians can be divided into three party, these are – (i) Literature (ii) Documents (iii) Material.

(i) Literature: literary material refers to letters, speeches, discourses, sermons, law etc. from these we learn about the contemporary political, economic and social situation.

(ii) Documents: Documents have been added to various scripts and sins. The inscriptions were usually curved in stone, which is still intact.

Papers are a kind of read-like tree, which used to be useless as a writing material. They contain thousands of contracts, letters, government documents etc.

(iii) Parts of the material: Archaeologists have unearthed a wealth of material. Such as buildings, monuments, various types of structures, pottery, coins. All of these resources use to help us to collect the history of Rome.

2. How was the role of the military in the Roman Empire?

Ans.:
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3. Discuss the Roman Regime?

Ans.:
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4. Were Roman women independent?

Ans.:
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5. What was the role of agriculture in the economy of Roman Empire?

Ans.:
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6. Discuss gender literacy and culture in the Roman Empire?

Ans.:
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Long Answer: (with in 250 words)

(Mark– 8)

1. Discuss the economic expansion of the Roman Empire.

Ans.: There were various economic activities in Roman Empire. As a result, Rome’s economy prospered. Roman economic development is discussed below –

- a. Mines, harbours, brick kilns and olive oil factories were well strcked in the Roman Empire. The Romans exported large quantities of wine, wheat and olive oil.
- b. Between 140 and 160 AD, Spain’s olive oil trade reached at the extreme stage. Spanish olive oil was delivered in Dresel – 20 containers. On the other hand, it can be said that the landlords of different regions of Rome competed in the market with their best products.
- c. There were many fields belonging to the Roman Empire that were famous for their fertility. Such as Campania and Sicily in Italy. Fayyum of Egypt, Galilco Byzantium, Bitika of Spain etc.
- d. The most expensive wine was produced in Campania. The huge quantities of wheat that come to Rome came mainly from Sicily and Byzantium.
- e. Good quality olive oil came from different parts of southern Spain which was known as the heart of the Roman Economy.
- f. In addition, many of Rome’s provinces were financially weak. For example, the rural areas of Numidia can be mentioned.
- g. On the other hand, the manpower around the Mediterranean was used in various ways. During this time there was a great improvement in the technology used by the manpower to make calls to Rome.
- h. In addition to the well organised commercial and banking system of the Rome at this time and a huge investment of huge amount of money helped the Roman Empire to reach its peak of prosperity.

Finally, it can be said that, financially, Rome was prosperous enough, which can be understood from the gold and silver coins of the Roman Empire.

2. Describe the social classes of the Roman Empire.

Ans.:

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3. What was he role of slaves and mercenaries in the Roman Economy? What is your opinion about this?

Ans.:

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Source Based Questions :

Source -1:

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

Roman historians have a rich collection of sources to go on, which we can broadly divide into three groups: (a) texts, (b) documents and (c) material remains. Textual sources include histories of the period written by contemporaries (these were usually called ‘Annals’, because the narrative was constructed on year-by-year basis), letters, speeches, sermons, laws and so on. Documentary sources include mainly inscriptions and papyri. Inscriptions were usually cut on stone, so a large number survive, in both Greek and Latin. The papyrus was a reed-like plant that grew along the banks of the Nile in Egypt and was processed to produce a writing material that was very widely used in everyday life. Thousands of contracts, accounts, letters and official documents survive ‘on papyrus’ and have been published by scholars who are called ‘papyrologists’. Material remains include a very assortment of items that mainly archaeologists discover (for example, through excavation and field survey), for example, buildings, monuments and other kinds of structures, pottery, coins, mosaics, even entire landscapes (for example, through the use of aerial photography). Each of these sources can only tell us just so much about the past, and combining them can be a fruitful exercise, but how well this is done depends on the historian’s skill.

Questions:-

- i) How many parts can be divided the evidence of Roman Historians and name them?
- ii) What do you mean by literary sources?
- iii) What is papyrus? What were they used for?

Source -2:

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

To sum up, the emperor, the aristocracy and the army were the three main ‘players’ in the political history of the empire. The success of individual emperors depended on their control of the army, and when the armies were divided, the result usually was civil war. Except for one notorious year (69 CE), when four emperors mounted the throne in quick succession, the first two centuries were in the whole free from civil war and in this sense relatively stable. Succession to the throne was based as far as

possible on family descent, either natural or adoptive, and even the army was strongly wedded to this principle. For example Tiberius (14-37 CE), the second in the long line of Roman emperors, was not the natural son of Augustus.

Questions:-

- i) On what did the success of the Roman emperors depend?
- ii) Who was Augustus?
- iii) What is civil war?
- iv) Who was Tiberius?

Source -3:

3. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

‘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 pulses 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:-

- i) What did the city dwellers do?
- ii) What does the given passage depict?
- iii) How did the people in the country side live?
- iv) At what time did people in rural areas eat unhealthy foods?



Theme – 4

The Central Islamic Lands



Summary

- ❖ The Arabs were divided into different tribes and believed in worshipping idols of their own gods and goddess. Most of these tribes were nomads, called Bedouins.
- ❖ Hajarat Muhammad was of Quraish descent and lived in Makkah. In 612 AD, he proclaimed himself the messenger of God and only speaks monotheism in the name of God.
- ❖ After the death of Muhammed in 632 AD, there was a dispute over the positions of caliph. The four caliphs were able to rule because of their relationship with the Prophet Muhammad.
- ❖ Caliph Muawiyah founded the Umayyad dynasty. The Umayyad dynasty fell as a result of an organized movement called Dawa. The Abbasids promised to restore the rule of the prophet Muhammed.
- ❖ The conflict between the Iranians and the Arabs ended the caliphate and in Ghazni Alaptagin introduced Sultanate rule.
- ❖ When Jerusalem, the holy land of the Christians, was occupied by the Muslims in 630 AD, there was a war between the two, known as the Cruyades.
- ❖ Agricultural production had a relationship with political stability. Monopoly system was introduced to ensure land revenue.
- ❖ The development of Islamic civilization resulted in the development of the city. One of them was the fortified city. There were two buildings in the center of town. One was a mosque and the other was a central shrine.
- ❖ The Scriptures indicate the knowledge gained from the Quran and the right way to survive the life of the Prophet Muhammad.

Choose the correct answer:

(Mark – 1)

1. What was the name of the nomadic group in Arabia?
(a) Mawali (b) Digambar
(c) Qureshi (d) Bedouin
2. Prophet Muhammad belonged to that group –
(a) Digambar (b) Qureshi
(c) Mawali (d) Quresh
3. From which word the word Quran came –
(a) Iqra (b) Ifta
(c) Ijjat (d) Idmad

4. Those who obeyed the command of Prophet Muhammad were called –

(a) Christian	(b) Muslim
(c) Jewish	(d) Buddha
5. Muhammad and his followers travelled from Mecca to Medina –

(a) in 620 AD	(b) 621 AD
(c) 622 AD	(d) 623 AD
6. From the year that the Hijri year begins –

(a) in 611 AD	(b) in 612 AD
(c) in 621 AD	(d) in 622 AD
7. The Hijri year is less than the solar year –

(a) 10 days	(b) 11 days
(c) 12 days	(d) 13 days
8. The Gregorian Calender was introduced –

(a) in 1561 AD	(b) in 1582 AD
(c) in 1583 AD	(d) in 1584 AD
9. Prophet Muhammad died –

(a) in 630 AD	(b) in 631 AD
(c) in 632 AD	(d) in 633 AD
10. The first caliph was elected –

(a) Ali Ibn	(b) Omar Ibn al – khatib
(c) Uthman Ibn	(d) Abu Bakr
11. The Arabs conquered Jerusalem –

(a) In 638 DD	(b) 639 AD
(c) In 680 AD	(d) 681 AD
12. The manuscript in Geniza was almost –

(a) one and a half lakh	(b) two and a half lakhs
(c) three and a half lakhs	(d) four lakhs.

Very Short Answer Type Question: (Write in one complete sentence)

(Mark– 1)

1. Who was Prophet Muhammad?

Ans.: Prophet Muhammad was the messenger of God. He belonged to the Quraish sect of Makkah.

2. When did Prophet Muhammad declare himself to be the Messenger of God?

Ans.: In 612 AD.

Do it Yourself:

3. When and under whose leadership the Umayyad dynasty was founded?

Ans.:

4. When was Islam introduced?

Ans.:

5. Who wrote the book ‘Tarikh’?

Ans.:

6. Who was Tughril Beg?

Ans.:

7. What is Migration?

Ans.:

8. Where is Mecca located?

Ans.:

9. What is the battle of Karbala?

Ans.:

10. What are Ali’s followers called?

Ans.:

11. Where the stone dome is located?

Ans.:

12. Which is the ancient religion of Iran?

Ans.:

13. Who moved the capital to Damascus?

Ans.:

14. Who is called Abbasi?

Ans.:

15. Who established the Ghazni Empire? And when?

Ans.:

Short Answer Type Questions: (With in 60 words)

(Mark-3)

1. What do you mean by Abbasid Revolution?

Ans.: The success of the centralization of the Muslim political system did not last long. A well-organized movement called Daba uprooted the Umayyad dynasty. In 750, another Abbasid of Makkah replaced the Umayyads. The Abbasids called the Umayyad regime as evil and promised to restore the original Islamic doctrine to the Prophet. Through this the Abbasids proved themselves legitimate. This event of the Abbasids establishing authority in Arab politics is known as the Abased Revolution.

2. What do you mean by Arab tribes?

Ans.:

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3. What is Kaaba?

Ans.:

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4. Why Mecca was an important place?

Ans.:

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5. Discuss how the caliphate system was established?

Ans.:

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6. What was one of the reasons for the Arab Victory against the Byzantines?

Ans.:
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7. Who are Sunni Muslims?

Ans.:
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8. What do you mean by Shahriar and Shahanama?

Ans.:
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.....

Short Essay Type Answer: (With in 150 words)

(Mark – 5)

1. What do you know about the Arab tribes?

Ans.: All Arab society were divided into different ethnic groups, who were called Kabila. Sardar used to lead each tribe. The government of the Kabilas was not elected in the lineage. Judges were appointed on the basis of intelligence and courage. Each of the Arab groups had its own religious beliefs. They worshipped their own idols.

Arab ethnic groups were nomads. They were constantly on the look-out for food for themselves and their livestock. However, many of these ethnic groups settled down and counteracted on trade, commerce and agriculture. Muhammad himself was of Quraish descent, those who dominate Makkah. They had also control over the Kaaba. The structure of this Kaaba was excavated where there were many idols. There were 360 idols in the Kabba.

People outside Makkah also established their own ritual, which was called Hajj.

2. Under what circumstances was the Umayyad Dynasty established?

Ans.:
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3. Why was Muhammad bound to leave, Mecca?

Ans.:
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4. Mention some features of Bedouin life.

Ans.:
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5. How Hazrat Muhammad conquered Mecca?

Ans.:
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6. Discuss the significance of the Abbasid revolution.

Ans.:
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7. Discuss how the position of Caliph came about?

Ans.:
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8. Who were Sufis? Discuss the religious beliefs of the Sufis?

Ans.:
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Long Answer: (with in 250 words)

(Mark– 8)

1. Discuss the expansion of the Islamic state under the leadership of Hazrat Muhammad and the features of the Islamic Empire.

Ans.: In 612 AD, the Prophet Muhammad proclaimed himself as a messenger of God and his followers became known as Muslims.

Prophet Muhammad formed a new political system in Medina. He put an end to the internal strife in Medina. The words of the prophet Muhammad greatly influenced the pluralists of Medina and the Jews. He introduced some of the basic rituals of Islam.

Expansion of the Islamic state:

Initially, the basis of the Islamic state’s economy was agribusiness and the zakat tax. Moreover, Muslims often carried out various expeditions in the Arabian desert. After sometime they captured Mecca. Gradually the name of Prophet Muhammad spread all over the world. Muhammad’s words to the Prophet greatly inspired Muslims and the nomadic society of Arabia converted to Islam.

Characteristics of the Islamic state:

The main characteristics of the Islamic state’s were –

- i. Inspired by Muhammad’s success, the Bedouins gradually converted to Islam.
- ii. Islam spread in the Arab world. Medina is the administrative capital and Mecca is the main religious site.
- iii. The old idol was removed from the Kaaba, Muslims were instructed to pray facing the Kaaba where-ever they were.
- iv. In the course of time, Muhammad included all Muslims in one faith, religious thought and state.

Thus the ideology of the Muslim religion gradually spread all over the world.

2. What is the Crusades? Discuss the Crusades.

Ans.:.....
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3. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Crusades.

Ans.:
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4. What was the difference between Islamic architecture and the architect of the Roman Empire? Express your opinion.

Ans.:
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Source Based Questions :

Source -1:

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

The Hijri era was established during the caliphate of umar, with the first year falling in 622 CE. A date in the Hijri calendar is followed by the letters AH.

The Hijri year is a lunar year of 354 days, 12 months (Muharram to Dhul Hijja) of 29 or 30 days. Each day begins at sunset and each month with the sighting of the crescent moon. The Hijri year is about 11 days shorter than the solar year. Therefore, none of the Islamic religious festivals, including the Ramazan fast, Id and hajj, corresponds in any way to seasons. There is no easy way to match the dates in the Hijri calendar with the dates in the Gregorian calendar (established by pope Gregory xiii in 1582 CE). One can calculate the rough equivalents between the Islamic (H) and Gregorian christian (C) years with the following formulue :

$$(H \times 32/33) + 622 = C$$

$$(C - 622) \times 33/32 = H$$

Questions:-

- i) From what year is the year of Hijri counted?
- ii) What do you know about Hijri year?
- iii) What is the difference between Hijri year and the solor year?
- iv) How can you calculate the rough equivalents between the Islamic (H) and Gregorian christian (C) years?

Source -2:

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

In the central Islamic lands, written works were widely circulated after the introduction of paper (made from linen) came from china, where the manufacturing process was a closely guarded secret. In 751, the Muslim governor of amarqand took 20,000 chinese in vaders 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 manu factured in the rest of the Islamic world. By the middle of the tenth century, it had more or less repalaced papyrus, the writing material made form 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 (see his depiction of the ideal student on p. 98) and a resident of Egypt between 1193 and 1207, reported how Egyption peasants robbed graves to obtain mummy wrappings made of linen to sell to paper factories.

Questions:-

- i) Where was the first paper discovered ?
- ii) What is papyrus made of ?
- iii) Who was Abd-Al-Latif ?
- iv) Why did the Egyption pearants plunder the graves?

Source -3:

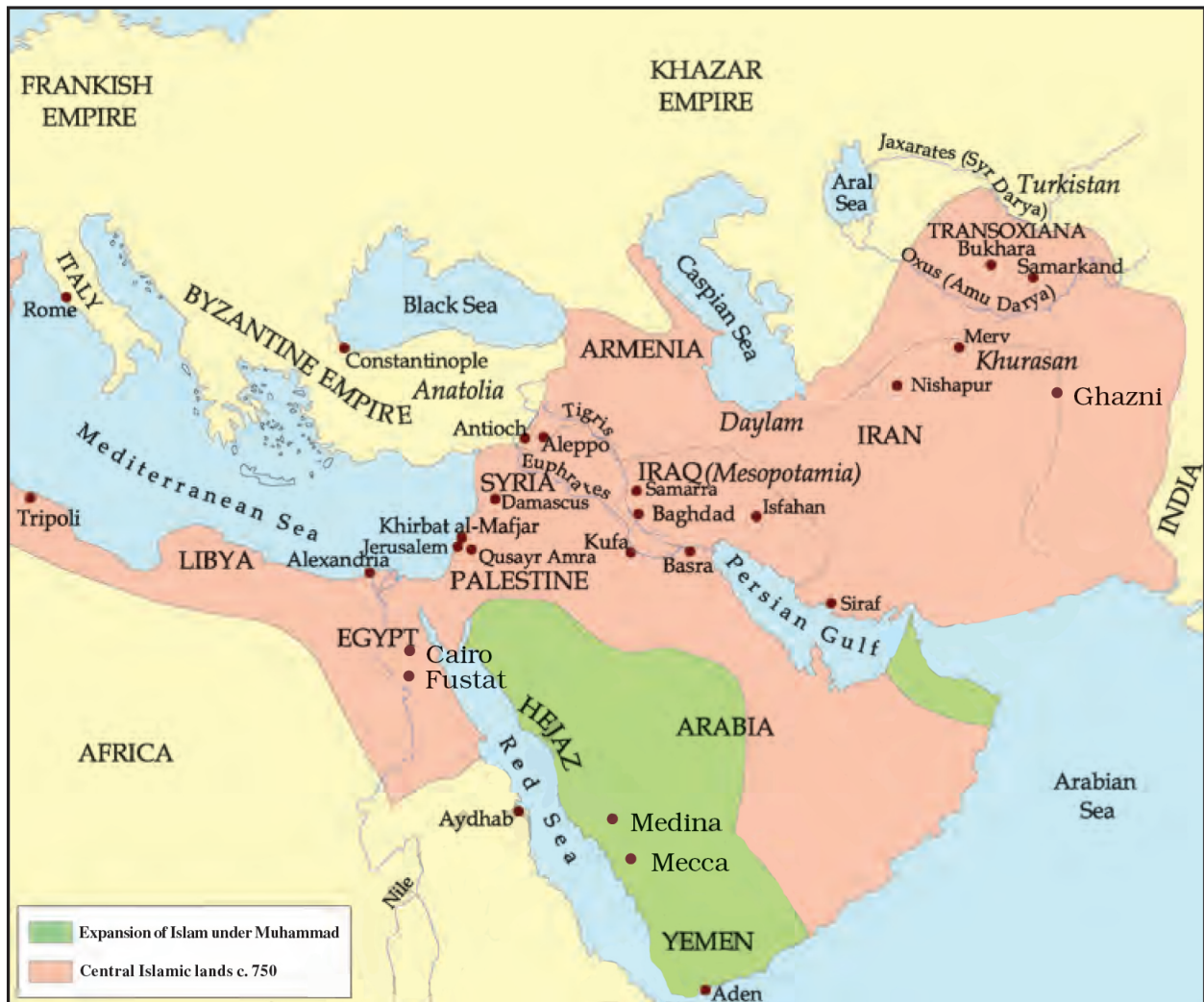
1. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

Abd al-Lafit, a twelfth centure legal and medical scholatr of Baghdad, talks to his ideal student:

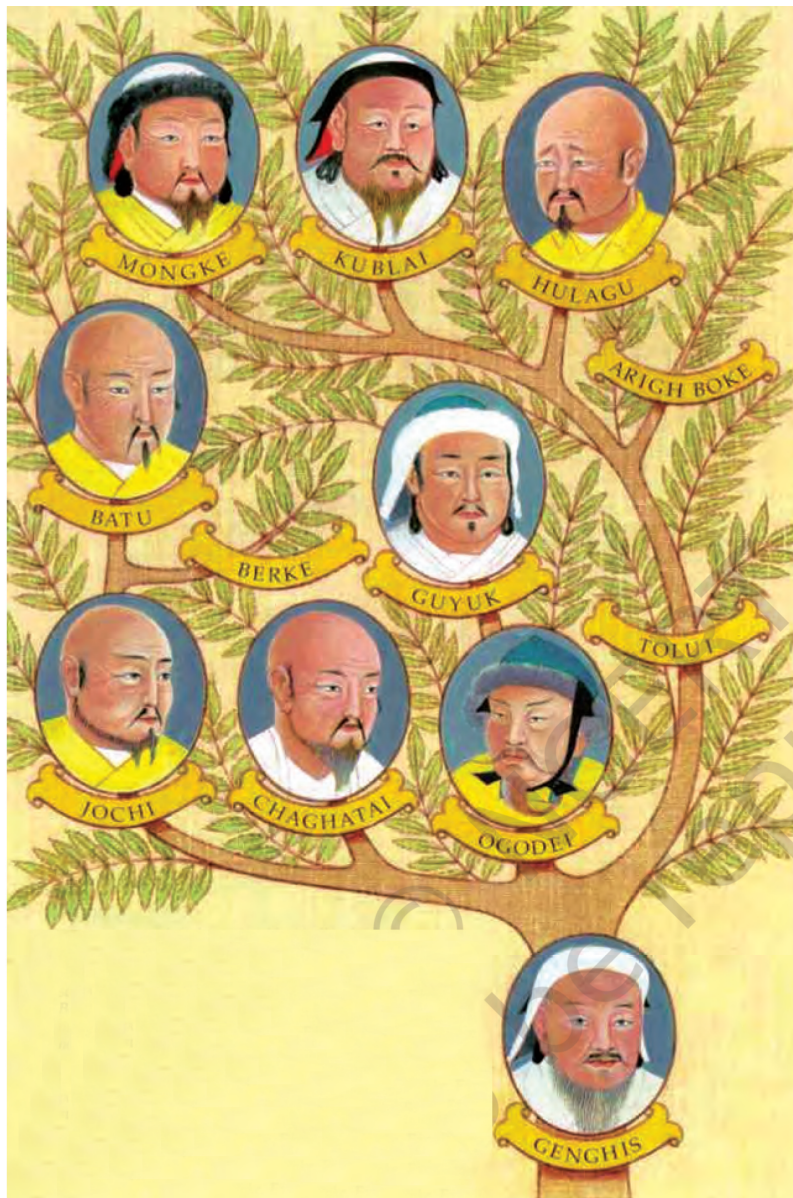
‘I commend you not to learn your sciences from books unaided, even though you may trust your ability to understand. Resort to teachers for each science you seek to acquire; and should your teacher be limited in his knowledge take all that he can offer, until you find another more accomplished than he. You must venerate and respect him. When you read a book, mark every effort to learn it by heart and master its meaning. Imagine the book to heve disappeared and that you can dispense with it, unaffected by its loss. One should read histories, study biographies and the experiences of nations. By doing this, it will be as though, in his short life space, he lived contemporaneously with peoples of the past, was on intimate terms with them, and knew the good and bad among them. You should model your conduct on that of the yearly Muslims.

Questions:-

- i) What do you know about Abd-al-Lafit ?
- ii) Why should books be learnt by heart ?
- iii) Discuss the importance of teacher in the life of an ideal student.



Theme – 5 Nomadic Empires



Summary

- ❖ Genghis Khan united the Mongols in the early thirteenth century. His descendants were also able to establish a vast empire.
- ❖ The Mongols were divided into different groups. Some of them were pastoralists and some were hunters.
- ❖ Genghis Khan, with his powerful army, maintained control over China and a large area of Iran and Eastern Europe.
- ❖ The nomadic Mongols had trade relations with China.
- ❖ Genghis Khan was born in 1162 AD. His father was killed at a young age and his first life was spent in misery. In 1206, he defeated his enemies and united the Mongols. He died in 1227 AD.
- ❖ The Mongols after Genghis Khan divided the Conquest campaign. In the first part, Mongols conquered the highlands of Russia, Kiev Poland etc. in the second part, China, Iran etc. campaigned.
- ❖ It was compulsory for all the nomadic groups of the Mongols to Join in the army.
- ❖ Genghis Khan divided his newly conquered Kingdoms under his four sons.
- ❖ He introduced courier system for quick communication with remote areas.
- ❖ The laws he enacted are known as the Genghis Khan's, Code of law.
- ❖ Genghis Khan is known in world history as a destroyer but to the Mongols he was a great leader.
- ❖ The Mongols believed in different religions but they never imposed their religion on others.

Short Essay Type Answer: (With in 150 words)

(Mark – 5)

1. Discuss the early life of Genghis Khan and his achievements.

Ans.: First Life: Genghis Khan was born on the banks of the Onon River in present day Mongolia in 1162 AD. His original name was Temujin. His father was Yestujei, the head of the Kiyat group, and the mother was Hoelun. His father was killed when he was younger. It was very difficult for his mother to run the family with Genghis Khan's younger brothers. He was captured and enslaved in the eleventh and seventies. Temuchin's wife, Borte, was abducted. Genghis Khan had to work hard to save his wife. At that time Genghis had two loyal friends. Genghis had two faithful friends named Baghurchu and brother Jamuka. He formed an alliance with his cousin Tughril, the ruler of Persia.

Achievement:

Jamuka later became his enemy. He defeated Jambuka with the help of Tughrill or Ong Khan in 1180 and 1190's. Genghis then defeated his father's assassin, the powerful Tatar Kercitus, and even the powerful Ong Khan. After defeating the mighty Jambuka and the Naimans in 1206 AD, he emerged as an influential figure in the politics of the steppe region.

The Organisation of the leaders of the Mongol chiefs recognized Temuchin's success. In the organisation he was awarded the title of Genghis Khan by the great khan of the Mongols.

- 2. Discuss why Genghis Khan founded Ulus.

Ans.:.....
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Do it Yourself:

- 1. Why the nomadic Mongols established trade relations with China? What impact did this business have on China's economy and politics?

Ans.:.....
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- 2. Why did not Genghis Khan of the vast Mongol Empire become the favourite of the people?

Ans.:.....
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Short Essay Type Answer: (With in 150 words)

(Mark – 5)

1. Mention the rules of Yasa adopted by Genghis Khan.

Ans.: The rules of Yasa adopted by Genghis Khan are –

- i. All religions will be equal in the eyes of the ruler. Each religion must be respected differently. Priests will be deprived of all taxes.
 - ii. Every human being will only believe in monotheism. Because God has given us birth, death, happiness and sorrow.
 - iii. No Mongols could be enslaved during he reign of Genghis.
 - iv. All capable persons in the need of the state shall be engaged in military service.
 - v. If anyone declares himself a khan without the approval of Kuriltai, he should be put to death.
- Yasa has an important role behind the unity of the Mongol Empire.

2. Discuss the skills and expertise of the Mongol Army.

Ans.:

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3. Explain the success of the military campaign of the Mongols under the leadership of Genghis Khan.

Ans.:

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4. Why didn't the people of the conquered region like the rulers of Mongols? What happened as a result?

Ans.:

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Do it Yourself:

1. Discuss the characteristics of the Mongol tribes.

Ans.:
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2. Briefly discuss the war strategy of the Mongol military.

Ans.:
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3. Describe the political and military activities of the Mongols after Genghis Khan.

Ans.:
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.....

4. What was the role of the city administrator in the system of Governance ?

Ans.:
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Short Answer Type Questions: (With in 60 words)

(Mark-3)

1. How Genghis Khan maintained discipline in the army?

Ans.: Genghis Khan introduced various rules and regulations to govern the army. These are –

- I. Every soldier in the army has to obey the orders of the army chief.
- II. No army can leave its own unit and go to another unit at will.
- III. Every soldier has to test his weapons before going on the battlefield.
- IV. Soldiers can not be involved in any looting without the permission of the army chief.

2. Why did Genghis Khan decide to return to Mongolia on the banks of the river Indus?

Ans.:.....
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3. Mention the religious features of the Mongols?

Ans.:.....
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4. What was the result of the descendants of Genghis Khan being divided into separated groups?

Ans.:.....
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5. What does Noan mean?

Ans.:.....
.....
.....

Do it Yourself:

1. Write about Yam.

Ans.:.....
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2. What was the success of the descendants of Genghis Khan?

Ans.:

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3. How Mongol rulers developed agriculture in the thirteen century?

Ans.:

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4. Write about the geographical location of the area where the Mongols lived.

Ans.:

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Very Short Answer Type Question: (Write in one complete sentence)

(Mark– 1)

1. Who was the founder of the nomadic empire?

Ans.: The founder of the nomadic empire was Genghis Khan.

2. When was Genghis Khan born?

Ans.: Genghis Khan was born in 1162 AD.

3. What was Genghis Khan's father's name?

Ans.: Genghis Khan's father's name was Yesugei.

4. What is Quriltai?

Ans.: Quriltai was the Assembly of the chiefs of the Mongols tribes.

5. Who was Babar?

Ans.: Babur was a descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.

6. Who established the Mughal Empire in India?

Ans.: Zahiruddin Babar established the Mughal Empire in India.

7. When the Manchu dynasty of China conquered Mongolia?

Ans.: In 1757, the Manchu dynasty of China conquered Mongolia.

Do it Yourself:

8. Who founded the Yuan dynasty?

Ans.:.....

9. Who was the founder of the Ilkhan () dynasty?

Ans.:.....

10. When did the Mongols succeed against China?

Ans.:.....

11. Who was Ye-Lu-Sai?

Ans.:.....

12. Where was Marco Polo went in China?

Ans.:.....

13. Who introduced Courier system?

Ans.:.....

14. When did Genghis Khan invade the famous great wall of China?

Ans.:.....

15. Who has written this book, ‘The Secret History of the Mongols’?

Ans.:.....

Nomadic Empire

Choose the correct answer (value of the question – 1)

1. United the Mongols –

- (a) **Genghis Khan**
- (b) Ogudai Khan
- (c) Karulai Khan
- (d) Chaghtai Khan

2. The nomadic Mongols used to make a living in summer –

- (a) Animal Husbandry
- (b) Farming
- (c) **Leather goods**
- (d) Dairy products

3. The Mongols society was –

- (a) **Patriarchal**
- (b) Matriarchal
- (c) Landlord controlled
- (d) Monarchical

4. The childhood name of Genghis Khan in his childhood was –

(a) Timur	(b) Temuchin
(c) Genghis	(d) Yesugei
5. The Mongols migrated to Central Asia –

(a) In the river valley	(b) In the pasture
(c) In the industrial city	(d) On agricultural land
6. Nomadic Mongols lived –

(a) in the tent	(b) in the open courtyard
(c) in the cottage	(d) in the tent and the jar
7. China was plagued by the problem of unauthorized entry of various nomads

(a) in the sixth century BC	(b) in the seventh century BC
(c) in the eighteenth century BC	(d) in the nineteenth century BC

Do it yourself:

1. Genghis Khan's grandson was –

(a) Karulai	(b) Batu	(c) Tolui	(d) Mounke
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2. Batu was Genghis Khan's

(a) Grandson	(b) son	(c) Tolui	(d) Mounke
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3. 'The Great Wall of China' is situated –

(a) In Russia	(b) In England	(c) In China	(d) In Japan
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4. The Syrian people are defeated in –

(a) 1207 AD	(b) 1208 AD	(c) 1209 AD	(d) 1210 AD
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5. Genghis Khan died in –

(a) 1215 AD	(b) 1226 AD	(c) 1227 AD	(d) 1218 AD
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6. Brother of blood relationship was called –

(a) Masum	(b) Yasa	(c) Nayan	(d) Anda
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7. Golden team was formed by –

(a) Gajan Khan	(b) Karulai Khan	(c) Joachim	(d) Timur
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Theme – 6

The Three Orders



Summary

- ❖ In this chapter, we shall learn about the three orders or three social category which occurred in western Europe between the ninth and sixteenth centuries. These three orders are Christian priests, landowning nobles and peasants.
- ❖ Of the many scholars in France who have worked on feudalism, one of the earliest was Bloch. Derived from the German word 'feud' which means 'a piece of land'.
- ❖ In an economic sense, feudalism refers to a kind of agricultural products which is based on the relationship between lords and peasants.
- ❖ Gaul is a province of the Roman Empire. The Franks, a Germanic tribe gave their name to Gaul, making it 'France', From the sixth century, this region was a kingdom ruled by Frankish.
- ❖ The Catholic Church had its own laws and owned lands given to it by rulers and could levy taxes. The church was entitled to a tenth share of whatever the peasants produced from their land over the course of the years, called a 'tithe'.
- ❖ The second order of France was the Nobility they controlled land. The nobles were vessel peasants they were vassals of the land owner. Third order, cultivators were of two kinds. These are free peasants and serfs.
- ❖ Feudalism developed in England from the eleventh century. From Central Europe, the angles and Saxons had settled in England in the sixth century.
- ❖ In the eleventh century, William, the Duke of Normandy crossed the English Channel with an army and defeated the Saxon king of English. William distributed land among 180 Norman nobles. Thus Feudalism began in England.

Choose the correct answer. Mark -1

1. Who have worked on feudalism at First from following scholars –
(a) Geoffrey Chaucer (b) Piers Plowman
(c) **Mark Bloch** (d) Duke
2. The title of 'Holy Roman Emperor' was given –
(a) William – I (b) King Charlemagne
(c) Pope Leo (d) Carry
3. Cavalry was called –
(a) Knight (b) Menon
(c) Feudalism soldier (d) Vassalage

4. 'Hundred year war' was fought between –
- (a) England and France (b) Italy and Germany
(c) England and Russia (d) England and Italy
5. The word 'Feud' comes from –
- (a) The German word (b) The France words
(c) Russia word (d) English word
6. The Nobility in the France was –
- (a) First order (b) Second order
(c) Third order (d) Fourth order
7. St. Benedict was founded in –
- (a) Italy (b) France
(c) Russia (d) India
8. Feudal levies was formed by
- (a) The Nobility (b) Priest
(c) Peasant (d) The King
9. The Nazis ruled in –
- (a) Germany (b) France
(c) England (d) Russia
10. Direct tax 'taille' was given –
- (a) Peasant (b) Priest
(c) Nobility (d) Monk

Very Short Answer type questions (write in one complete sentence)

(mark = 1)

1. What is the word 'feud' mean?

Ans.: 'A piece of land'

2. Who wrote the book 'Feudal Society'?

Ans.: Mark Bloch

3. Who gave King Charlemagne the title of "Holy Roman Emperor"?

Ans.: Pope Leo III

4. From where the word 'Monastery' is derived?

Ans.: The Greek word 'Monos'.

5. Which date Christmas come?

Ans.: On 25th December.

6. Who killed Mark Bloch by shots?

Ans.: The Nazis.

Do yourself the following:

7. What is fief ?

Ans.:.....

8. What is the word 'monos' mean?

Ans.:.....

9. When was cluny Monastery established in Burgundy?

Ans.:.....

10. Who composed the poem 'Piers Plouman'?

Ans.:.....

11. From where the name 'England' is derieved?

Ans.:.....

12. Who made the Map of England?

Ans.:.....

13. When was St. Venidict Monastery founded?

Ans.:.....

14. Which animal carry Black death disease?

Ans.:.....

15. When was 'Estates General' formed?

Ans.:.....

16. What is Friars?

Ans.:.....

17. In which Empire the province Gaul linked?

Ans.:.....

18. What is tithe?

Ans.:.....

19. Who defeated the Saxon King of England?

Ans.:.....

Short Answer Type Questions: (With in 60 words)

(Mark-3)

1. Write a short note about three orders in Western Europe.

Ans.: Three orders of Western Europe were Christian Priests, landowning, nobles and peasants.

The second order of France was the nobility. They controlled land. First order is Christian priest. Third order, cultivators were of two kinds. These are free peasants and serfs.

Do the following question yourself:

2. What do you understand by the word 'feudalism'? Describe two features of early feudal society in France?

Ans.:

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3. What is 'Manor'? Write the importance of it?

Ans.:

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4. How did feudalism develop in England?

Ans.:

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5. Who was Williams – I (First William)? How did he capture England and when?

Ans.:
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6. What were Cathedral towns? How did Cathedral towns rise in France?

Ans.:
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Short Essay Type Answer: (With in 150 words)

(Mark – 5)

1. Write about the role of Knights in the Feudal Society?

Ans.: In the Feudal Society, good cavalry or rider soldier is called knight.

The role of Knights:

- I. Knights used to work permanently under nobility as good cavalry.
 - II. The lord gave the Knights a piece of land is called ‘fief’. The Knight observed and protected this land.
 - III. The Knight could build a house and a church for his and his family in this land. In exchange, the Knight paid his lord a regulation fee.
 - IV. In the war, the knight could fight for the noble.
 - V. A knight might serve more than one lord but his foremost loyalty was to his own lord.
- So from the ninth century, a knight served his lord, the noble.

Do it yourself

2. Describe the life of Christian monks in a monastery during the medieval period of Europe?

Ans.:
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3. Write about Gaul province? How did this province turn into the country 'France'?

Ans.:
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4. Why did the economic of Europe expand slow down by the early fourteenth century?

Ans.:
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5. Discuss about the function of the medieval monastery?

Ans.:
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Long Answer: (with in 250 words)

(Mark– 8)

1. Discuss about the function of three orders of western Europe in the middle period.

Ans.: In the middle period in Western Europe, there were three orders. These are Christian priests, landowning nobles and peasants. These three groups was an important factor in European history for several centuries.

I. The First Order: The Clergy

The Catholic church had its own laws, owned lands given to it by rulers and could levy taxes, named 'tithe'. At the head of the western church was the pope. He lived in Rome. Most villages, the priest advised assembled people on every Sunday.

The First Order, the Clergy earned money from rich person who donated for their own welfare and the welfare of their deceased relatives in the afterlife. The church arranged all kind of ceremonies in the feudalism society.

II. The second order: The Nobility:-

The Nobility had a central role in social processes. This is because they controlled land. This control was the outcome of a practice called ‘Vassalage’.

The big landowners – the nobles were vassals of the king. The peasants were vassals of the landowners. The noble could form troops called ‘feudal levies’. The lord held his own courts of justice and could even coin his own money.

III. The Third order: Peasants: -

Third order were cultivators. Cultivators were of two kinds. They were free peasants and serfs. Free peasants held their farms as tenants of the lord. The men had to render military service (at least forty days every year). Peasant families had to work in his lord’s land certain days of the week, usually three but often more.

Peasant gave one direct tax called ‘taille’ to the noble. Serfs also had to work on the land of lord. But they did not get payment.

So, they had Central Role in Feudalised Society.

2. Write factors affecting social and Economic relations in Medieval Europeans.

Ans.:
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3. How did powerful new state arise in medieval Europe?

Ans.:
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4. Compare the conditions of life for a French Serf and a Roman Slave.

Ans.:

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Map Skills Question No. 1

Western Europe

Arts skills: Salisbury cathedral England



Theme-7
Changing Cultural Traditions



Summary

- ❖ After the fall of the ancient Roman Empire, many political and cultural empires fell in Italy. Venice and Genoa were among the most important cities in Italy for establishing Chinese trade relations with the Mongols.
- ❖ The basis of the Italian Renaissance was Humanism. Ancient European Universities were in Italy.
- ❖ Humanists thought that the rights era began after the fall of the Roman Empire.
- ❖ Ptolemy's astronomy had considerable influence. Among the Islamic scholars were Ibn Sina, Ibn Ruyhd and others. All these philosophical and scientific thoughts influenced Europe.
- ❖ Outside of education, people used to study arts, architecture, sculpture etc.
- ❖ This period marked the revival of Roman Architecture.
- ❖ The invention of the Printing press in Europe at the touch of humanism and the Renaissance mark a landmark chapter in the spread of education.
- ❖ The humanists have told people to think freely, ignoring various religious labors.
- ❖ Women did not have their personal and social freedom in the male dominated society. Kamendra Fidal's instinct of women's writings and speeches inspires women's desire for liberation.
- ❖ At this time, Martin Luther started a movement for religious reform, questioning the moral rights of the church.
- ❖ Copernicus brought about a change in the practice of European Science.
- ❖ Science makes decisions based on experiments and observations.
- ❖ The Renaissance marks the revival of ancient Rome and Greek civilization.

Long Answer: (with in 250 words)

(Mark– 8)

1. Discuss the causes of the Crusades.

Ans.: The protected war between Turkish Muslims and Christians centred on the establishment of authority over Jerusalem commemorating the Lord Jesus, this was recognised as Crusades.

The causes of the Crusades are :

Establishing dominance:

The rapid establishment of Islam creates panic in the minds of Christians. As a result in the eleventh century, Christians took up arms against the Muslims.

False propaganda:

Although Turkish control has been established in Palestine, Christian pilgrims could make the pilgrimage

safely. No injustice was done to these benefactors. But the pilgrims returned to the country and exaggerated various myths of thieves. As a result, public opinion began to harbor animosity towards Muslims.

To desire to engage in glorious war:

In the middle ages, the Chevalier and the Knights became conflicting military entities. The kings and popes of Europe began to use themselves for selfish ends. The Feudal class and landlords of the time, eager to wage a glorious war, are eager to rescue Christians shrines from the hands of Muslims.

Business interests:

The occupation of Genoa, Venice etc by the Muslims disrupted the interests of European merchants. In addition, Arab merchants made huge profits by selling a number of Eastern goods in the European market.

Religious Reasons:

Jerusalem under Palestine was the birthplace, workplace and cemetery of Jesus Christ. But the situation changed when the Seljuk Turks occupied this place in the eleventh century. Christians consider it their moral duty to establish authority in this place.

Another Reasons:

Not only centred on religion, several religious warlords have taken part in religious wars in the hope of building a state for themselves.

Direct Cause:

Pope Urban II mentioned at a religious meeting in Clermont, France, that saving Jerusalem was sacred duty. At the conference, the Pope promised to free the participants in the crusade and to bring the dead to heaven. The Pope's direct influence was followed by the crusades the following year (1096 AD)

2. Write the contributions of European Universities in the emergence and spread of humanism.

Ans.:
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Do it Yourself:

1. How did Martin Luther start the Reformation movement against the Catholic Church? What was his ideology?

Ans.:
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.....
.....
.....

Short Essay Type Answer: (With in 150 words)

(Mark – 5)

1. What were the features of the humanist concept?

Ans.: The features of the humanist concept are –

I. The main feature of the renaissance was humanism. Only humanism can revive the glorious civilization of the past according to the thinking. This revival will free Europe from the Dark Ages.

II. At the heart of humanitarian thinking was faith in people and respect for people.

III. Humanism emphasizes the individual freedom and dignity of human beings.

IV. The place of the gods and the church is denied.

V. Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, natural Sciences, astronomy etc are given special importance instead of theology.

2. What are the main objectives of the religion reform movement? 5

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. What do you mean by Renaissance? 5

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

Do it yourself:

1. What are the characteristics of Renaissance? 5

Ans.:
.....

.....
.....
.....

2. How did the humanist movement free human policy from religious control? 5

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

3. Write what you know about the Reformation movement.

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

Short Answer Type Questions: (With in 60 words)

(Mark-3)

1. What do you know about Leonardo da Vinci? 3

Ans.: Leonardo Da Vinci is a famous Italian figure of the Renaissance. He was born in Italy in 1452 AD. He was simultaneously an artist, sculptor, musician, scientist, mathematician and philosopher. In his early life he lived in Florence. Later, Ludovico, the ruler of Milan, came under his patronage. Notable among his paintings were Mona Lisa, Last Supper. He is called the prince of art. He designed a variety of instrument. Like – Lathe Machine, cannon, artillery chariot, screw making machine, coin making machine etc.

2. How the revival of Roman architectural style took place? 3

3. When the printing press was invented? What was its significance? 1 + 2

4. Determine the position of women during the Renaissance. 3

5. Mention the contribution of Arabs in Science and Philosophy. 3

Do it Yourself:

1. What was the scientific revolution? What was the impact on the people?

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

2. What did Copernicus say about the solar system? Which scientists supported his view?

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

Very Short Answer Type Question: (Write in one complete sentence)

(Mark– 1)

1. What is the meaning of the word ‘Renaissance’?

Ans.: The word renaissance means rebirth that began in Italy.

2. who built the first printing press?

Ans.: Johannes Gutenberg built the first printing press.

3. Who started the Renaissance in Italy?

Ans.: Francis Petrac initiated the Renaissance in Italy.

4. Who first used the word humanism?

Ans.: The term humanism was first used by Cicero.

5. Who was Cicero?

Ans.: Cicero was a contemporary of Julius Caesar, a lawyer and writer.

6. Who is the writer of ‘On the dignity of Man’?

Ans.: Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola is the writer of the book ‘On the dignity of Man’.

7. Who was Giato?

Ans.: Giato was a painter. He used to draw images of livings things.

8. Who was Ibn Sina?

Ans.: Ibn Sina was an Arab Physician and Philosopher from Central Asia.

Do it yourself :

9. Who was Alraji?

Ans.:.....

10. Who was Ibn Rushd?

Ans.:.....

11. Who designed the flying machine?

Ans.:.....

12. What is Pin?

Ans.:.....

13. Which was the greatest revolution in Italy in the sixteenth century?

Ans.:.....

14. Which is the first printed book in the world?

Ans.:.....

15. Who was Martin Luther?

Ans.:.....

16. Whose manuscript was 'Revolution bus'?

Ans.:.....

17. Who wrote the book, 'The Motion'?

Ans.:.....

18. Who invented the theory of gravitation?

Ans.:.....

Choose the right answer.

(Mark – 1)

1. The vibrant city in Italy is –

- (a) Venice
- (b) Milan
- (c) Naples
- (d) Lombardy**

2. Plato was the author of –

- (a) Italy
- (b) France
- (c) Arab
- (d) Greece**

2. The word astronomer means –

(a) Sinful place	(b) Heavenly or divine
(c) Radical change	(d) The universe on space
3. The Royal Society was founded –

(a) In London	(b) In Paris
(c) In Berlin	(d) In Rome
4. Radical Change in all fields of Science is called

(a) Social Revolution	(b) Scientific Revolution
(c) The Agricultural Revolution	(d) The Industrial Revolution.
5. In Europe, every state was formed around –

(a) Religion	(b) Family system
(c) Common Language	(d) The aggregate of the village

Map: Kingdom of Italy

Source Based Questions :

Source -1:

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

Giovanni Pico della Mirandola (1463-94), a humanist for Florence, wrote on the importance of debate in ‘On the Dignity of Man (1486)’.

‘For [Plato and Aristotle] it was certain that, for the attainment of the knowledge of truth they were always seeking for themselves, nothing is better than to attend as often as possible the exercise of debate. For just as bodily energy is strengthened by gymnastic exercise, so beyond doubt in this wrestling place of letters, as it were, energy of mind becomes far stronger and more vigorous.’

Questions:-

- i) Who was Giovanni Pico della Mirandola?
- ii) Who wrote the book ‘On the Dignity of Man’?
- iii) Who was Plato and Aristotle?
- iv) how does the mind develop?

1+1+2+1

Source -2:

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

The self-portrait isq by Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519) who had an amazing range of interests

from botany and anatomy to mathematics and art. He painted the Mona Lisa and The Last supper. One his dreams was to be able to fly. He spent years observing birds in flight, and desgined a flying machine.

He signed his name ‘Leonardo Da Vinci, disciple of experiment’.

Questions:-

- i) Who was Leonardo Da Vinci?
- ii) What was his dream?
- iii) Mention the names of two paintings made by Leonardo Da Vinci.

Source -3:

3. Read the passage carefully and answer the question 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 when ever 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 other miserly. Some are held to be benefactors, others are called grasping; some cruel, some compassionate; one man fightless, another faithful; one man effeminate and cowardly, another proud; one man lascivious. another pure; one guileless, another crafty; one stubborn, another frixible; one grave; another frivolous; one religious; another sceptical and so forth;

Machiavelli believed that ‘all man are bad and ever ready to display their vicious nature partly because of the fect that human desires are instiable’. The most powerful motive Machiavelli saw as the incentive for every human action is self-interest.

Questions:-

- i) Who was Niccolo Machiavelli?
- ii) Why was he famous for?
- iii) What did Niccolo Machiavelli believed in?

Source -4:

4. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

William Tyndale (1494-1536), an English lutheran who translated the Bible into English in 1506 defended protestantism thus:

‘In this they be all agreed to drive you form the knowledge of the scripture, and that ye shall not have the next there of in the mother tongue, and to keep the world still in derkness, to the intent they might sit in the consciences of the people, through vain superstition and false doctrine, to satisfy

there proud ambition, and instiable covetousness, and to exalt their own honour above King and emperor, yea and above god himself which think only moved me to translate the new testament. Because I had perceived by experience, how that it was impossible to establish the Lay-people in any truth, except the scripture were plainly laid before there eyes in their mother tongue, that they might see the process, and meaning of the text.

Questions:-

1+2+2

- i) Who was William Tyndale?
- ii) How was he inspired to translate the New Testament?
- iii) When will People be able to search for the truth?



Theme – 8
Confrontation of Culture



Summary

- ❖ In this chapter, we will know how to start confrontation of culture between European and people of the Americas. They started confrontation of culture between the fifteenth and the seventeenth centuries.
- ❖ Europeans especially the Spanish and the Portuguese set out on an expedition to explore the unfamiliar sea trade routes and discovered new lands.
- ❖ In contrast to the Caribbean and Brazil, there were some highly organised states in central America. These were Aztecs, Mayas and Inca.
- ❖ Spain established an empire in America. Spanish expansion was based on a display of military strength with the use of gun-powder and of horses.
- ❖ Cortes and his soldiers conquered Mexico swiftly and ruthlessly. In 1519, Cortes set sail from Cuba to Mexico.
- ❖ In 1500, a grand process of ships set out from Portugal for India, headed by Pedro Alvarez.
- ❖ England, France, Belgium and Holland enjoyed the benefits of American discovery.
- ❖ In 1776, North America gained Independence from Britain.
- ❖ On the other hand, South America became known as Latin America.

Choose the correct answer:

(Mark – 1)

1. Christopher Columbus was a/an –

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) English Sailor | (b) Spanish Sailor |
| (c) Italian Sailor | (d) Portuguese Sailor |

2. Inca Civilization was –

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (a) In Peru | (b) In Central America |
| (c) In Spain | (d) In Brazil |

3. The English East India Company was established in –

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| (a) 1500 AD | (b) 1600 AD |
| (c) 1700 AD | (d) 1300 AD |

4. The name Brazil originates from the tree that it is -

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Brazil Wood | (b) Teak Tree |
| (c) Shawl Tree | (d) Walnut Tree |

5. The main centre of Maya Civilization was –

(a) Wheat Civilization	(b) Paddy Civilization
(c) Maize Civilization	(d) Sugarcane Civilization
6. The First Crusades was happened in –

(a) 1091 AD	(b) 1096 AD
(c) 1094 AD	(d) 1092 AD
7. The waterways was discovered to come from Europe to India –

(a) Vasco Da Gama	(b) Columbus
(c) Magellan	(d) Pizarro
8. Tepochkalli was –

(a) School	(b) Church
(c) Temple	(d) Cave

Very Short Answer Type Question: (Write in one complete sentence)

(Mark– 1)

1. When did Vasco Da Gama discover the waterways to come to India?

Ans.: In 1498.

2. Who wrote the book ‘Geography’?

Ans.: Ptolemy.

3. When did Columbus set sail?

Ans.: In 1492.

4. What was the basis of Inca Civilization?

Ans.: Cultivation.

5. Who called America the new world?

Ans.: Amerigo Vespucci.

Do it Yourself:

6. What is the name of the largest indigenous civilization in South America?

Ans.:.....

7. Who wrote the book ‘Imaga Mandi’?

Ans.:.....

8. Which was the main center of Inca Civilization?

Ans.:.....

9. Who first used the name America?

Ans.:.....

10. Write the meaning of the word 'Naor'.

Ans.:.....

11. Who wrote the book 'True History of Mexico'?

Ans.:.....

12. Write the name of the oldest Civilization in India?

Ans.:.....

13. Which region is called Latin America?

Ans.:.....

14. Who wrote the book 'Capitalism and Slavery'?

Ans.:.....

15. Who was the first president of America?

Ans.:.....

16. Who was Kettle in South America?

Ans.:.....

17. How many Colonies of America did there revolt against Britain?

Ans.:.....

18. Which civilization was female golden statues found?

Ans.:.....

19. When did Portugal gain independence from Spain?

Ans.:.....

20. When was the Machu Picchu Inca Civilization rediscovered?

Ans.:.....

Short Answer type question: (with in 60 word)

(mark – 03)

1. Which two European Countries wanted to cross the first unknown sea route and why?

Ans.: Spain and Portugal wanted to cross the first unknown Sea route.

Following the reason:

- I. European set out on an expedition to find new trade routes to unfamiliar seas.
- II. European was looking for a new way for the precious spice, gold – silver.
- III. Looking for employment for the growing population of their country.

Do it Yourself:

2. Why was South America called Latin America?

Ans.:
.....
.....

3. How did Pizarro Conquer the Inca Empire of America?

Ans.:
.....
.....

4. How did European destroy North American Culture?

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

5. Discuss the cultural characteristics of the Caribbean Community?

Ans.:
.....
.....

Short Essay Type Answer: (With in 150 words)

(Mark – 5)

1. Where did Maya Culture develop? Discuss the features of Maya Culture?

Ans.: Maya Culture developed in Mexico between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries. Maya civilization develop in Chapas, Tabasco and Yucatan of Southern Mexico.

The features of Maya Culture: -

- I. Corn Cultivation was the main centre of Maya culture.
 - II. The Maya Civilization used to plant trees in many religious ceremonies.
 - III. They were skilled in agricultural production. As a result, the surplus grain is deposited in the treasury of the ruling party.
 - IV. This surplus income was invested in Mathematics, Astronomy and Architecture.
 - V. The people of the Maya culture invented the method of writing and image formation.
- It was one of the most densely populated civilization in the world.

Do it Yourself:

2. How did Spain establish the empire in America?

Ans.:

.....

.....

.....

3. Who was Ptolemy? Write the name of his written book? Write Ptolemy’s opinion about the world.

Ans.:

.....

.....

.....

4. How did Europeans expand their empires in Latin America?

Ans.:

.....

.....

.....

5. Compare Aztec Civilization with Mesopotamian Civilization.

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

6. Why was Aztec Civilization, Maya or Inca Civilization destroyed ?

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

Long Answer: (with in 250 words)

(Mark– 8)

1. Discuss about Aztec Civilization in South America.

Ans.: Today, Mexico City is the birth-place of the ancient Aztec Civilization.

I. The society of Aztec was priestly Tantric. The priest held a special position.

II. The nobility included those who were nobles by birth, priests and others who had been awarded the rank warriors, priests and nobles were the most respected groups.

III. The king was regarded as the representative of the sun on earth.

IV. Traders often served the government as ambassadors and spices. Talented artisans, physicians and wise teachers were also respected.

V. Aztec reclaimed land in their own need. They made Chinampas, artificial Islands.

VI. In 1325, they built the capital city Tenochtitlan. Its palaces and pyramids rose out of the lake.

VII. The Aztec were frequently engaged in war. So they built the temple of Sun God.

VIII. Aztec civilization was founded on a rural basis. People cultivated corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, manioc root potatoes and other crops.

IX. Land was owned not by individuals. Peasants like European Serfs were attached to lands owned by the nobility.

X. In Aztec civilization, All children went to school. Children of the nobility attended the

Calmecac. All others went to the telpochcalli in their neighbourhood.

In the early sixteenth century, the Aztec empire was showing signs of Strain.

2. Where was Inca Civilization located? Write the features of this civilization.

Long Answer: (with in 250 words) (Mark– 8)

3. Who was Columbus? Describe his sea voyage.

Ans.:

.....

.....

.....

.....

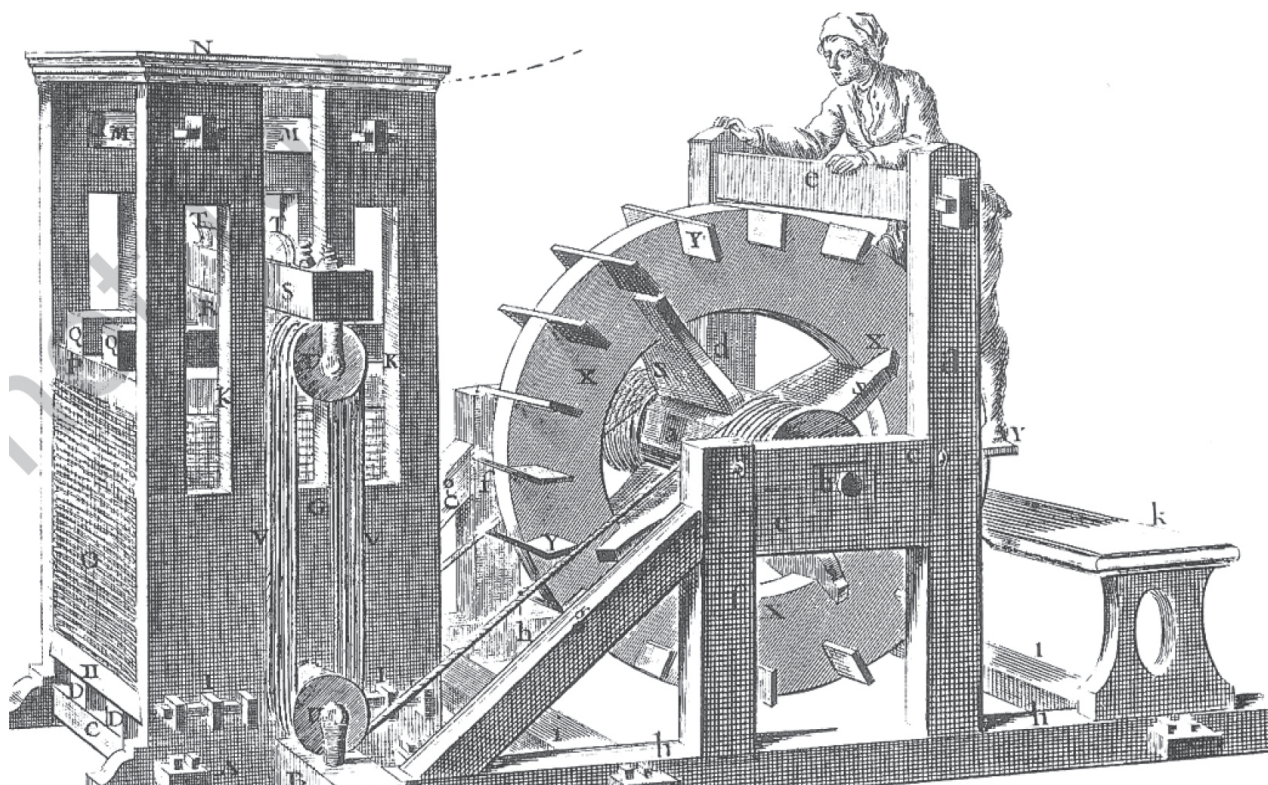
4. Discuss how to begin the search for sea voyages by European.

.....

Map
Central America and Caribbean Islands



Theme - 9 The Industrial Revolution



Summary

- ❖ Between the 1780's and the 1850's the industry and economy in Britain had changed significantly is termed as industrial revolution. This influence occurred in European countries and in the USA.
- ❖ Industrial revolution first organised in England. This is due to there political stability, common laws, single currency, developed communication system, scientific inventions etc.
- ❖ Between 1750 and 1800, out of the 19 European cities whose population doubled, 11 were in Britain.
- ❖ The centre of the England's financial system was the Bank of England (1694). The financial requirements to establish and maintain big industrial enterprises went met by these banks.
- ❖ With the rapid growth of the factories, the demand for coal and iron increased and the supply of these raw materials came from England.
- ❖ The East India Company used to import plenty of cotton clothes from India. In the beginning, the process of spinning was slow. Then a new flow had come in the cotton textile industry and gradually this industry became the symbol of industrialisation.
- ❖ The first application of steam engine was introduced in the mining industries. In 1769, James Watt invented modern steam engine.
- ❖ As a result of industrialisation women and children employed in the agricultural production, animal rearing, spinning.
- ❖ The first canal in England was made by James Brindley. The first steam locomotive, Stephenson's Rocket appeared in 1814.
- ❖ In 1819, laws were passed to prohibit the employment of children under the age of nine years. In 1847, the working time determined for the children under eighteen and women not move than 10 hours a day.

Choose the correct answer:

(Mark – 1)

1. The change in the economy of England in the later eighteen century was known as –

- (a) Green Revolution
- (b) Industrial Revolution
- (c) Agricultural Revolution
- (d) Change Revolution

2. In the eighteenth century, centre for trade and commerce was –

- (a) Mediterranean Port
- (b) Atlantic Port
- (c) Calcutta Port
- (d) Kandle Port

3. Bank of England was established in –
(a) 1950 (b) 1956
(c) 1694 (d) 1696
4. World's first iron-bridge was made by –
(a) First Derby (b) Second Derby
(c) Third Derby (d) Wilkinson
5. Spinning Jenny was invented by –
(a) John Kay (b) Edmund Cartwright
(c) James Hargreaves (d) None of these
6. Richard Arkwright invented –
(a) Flying shuttle loom (b) Mule
(c) Cutting machine (d) Water Frame
7. Steam power was first used in –
(a) Jute Industry (b) Cotton Industry
(c) Mining Industry (d) Iron and Steel Industry
8. The first steam locomotive was invented in –
(a) 1769 (b) 1777
(c) 1814 (d) 1830
9. Which of the following is water-polluted epidemic –
(a) Cholera (b) tuberculosis
(c) cancer (d) asthma
10. Restriction on child-labour was enacted in –
(a) 1802 (b) 1815
(c) 1819 (d) 1821

Very Short Answer Type Question: (Write in one complete sentence)

(Mark– 1)

1. Where was the first industrial revolution took place?

Ans.: The first industrial revolution was took place in England.

2. When did industrial revolution take place?

Ans.: Industrial revolution took place in the second half of the eighteenth century.

3. Who was the first to illustrate the term 'Industrial Revolution'?

Ans.: Arnold Toynbee was the first to illustrate the term 'Industrial Revolution'.

Let's Do:

4. Who started revolution in the metal industry and in which year?

Ans.:.....

5. What was invented by Henry Court?

Ans.:.....

6. Who invented 'Flying Shuttle'?

Ans.:.....

7. Who invented 'Water frame'?

Ans.:.....

8. Who invented steam engine and when?

Ans.:.....

9. When invented steam powered rail engine?

Ans.:.....

10. When was 'The Blucher' named rail engine invented?

Ans.:.....

11. What was 'Little Railway Mania'?

Ans.:.....

12. Where was the children worked as a tropper?

Ans.:.....

13. When was 'Bread Riot' took place?

Ans.:.....

14. When was 'filders factory' law come into effect?

Ans.:.....

15. When was cristal palace build?

Ans.:.....

16. When was the historians use the term 'Industrial Revolution'?

Ans.:.....

Short Answer Type Questions: (With in 60 words)

(Mark-3)

1. What do you understand by ‘Industrial Revolution’? Who was the first to use the term ‘Industrial Revolution’?

Ans.: Between the 1780’s and the 1850’s the industry and economy in Britain had changed significantly is termed as industrial revolution. This influence occurred in European countries and in the USA. These countries experienced a rapid change in the social and economic structure. New technology and factories gave rise to the development of industries.

The term ‘Industrial Revolution’ was first used by Augusty Blanky. Later English historian Arnold Toynbee made popular this term.

Do Yourself :

2. What important role was= performed by steam power in the industrialisation in Britain?

Ans.:

.....

.....

3. Who invented powerloom? What is it’s usefulness?

Ans.:

.....

.....

4. What were the merits of Industrial Revolution?

Ans.:

.....

.....

5. What do you understand by Agricultural Revolution?

Ans.:

.....

.....

Short Essay Type Answer: (with in 150 words)

(marks – 5)

1. Write the main characteristics of Industrial Revolution in England.

Ans.: By the second half of the eighteenth century there was a huge change in the industrial sector in England. This change is known as the Industrial Revolution.

The main characteristics of Industrial Revolution are given below:

I. Industrial Revolution first occurred in England because of abundant raw materials and accessible market. Only England had all these facilities.

II. Factory system started instead of production. New machineries were invented and the big towns emerged around the factories.

III. Machinery depended Industrial Revolution brought remarkable change in the field of textile industry.

IV. Due to industrialisation the transport system developed unprecedentedly.

V. The economy of England shifted into industry from agriculture. The small peasants became industrial labourers.

VI. As a result of industrialisation, the use of banking, insurance, rail, postal and telegraph expanded.

2. How did industrialisation strengthenth agriculture, communication system and trading?

Ans.:
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.....
.....

3. Why was textile industry treated as the symbol of the industrial revolution in England? Give arguments to support your answer.

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

4. What were the relative advantages of the canal and rail transport system?

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

VII. Stable Political condition: After the glorious revolution in England in 1688, England became a politically stable country. This stability gave England to Organise industrial revolution.

VIII. Transport System: Road, canal and railways postal system and telegraph played very important role to bring industrial revolution in England.

2. Discuss the development in the textile industry in England.

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Analyse the role of women and children in the industrial revolution.

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. What were the effects in different countries after the expansion of railway lines? Write a comparative note.

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....
.....

Source Based Questions :

Source -1:

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

D.H. Lawrence (1885-1930), British essayist and novelist, writing seventy years after Dickens, described the change in a village in the coal-belt, change which he had not experienced, but about which he had heated from older people.

‘Eastwood... must have been a tiny village at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a small place of cottages and fragmentary rows of little four-roomed miners’ dwellings, the homes of the old colliers..... But somewhere about 1820 the company must have sunk the first big shaft... and installed the first machinery of the real industrial colliery... Most of the little rows of dwellings were pulled down and dull little shops began to rise along the Nottingham Road, while on the down-slope..... The company erected what is still known as the New Buildings.... little four-room houses looking outward into the grim, blank street, and the back looking into the desert of the square, shut in like a barracks enclosure, very strange.’

Questions:-

- i) What do you know about D.H. Lawrence?
- ii) Which Particular class is he referring to?
- iii) Write a few effects of early industrialisation on villages and towns.

Source -2:

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

In this novel *Hard Times*, Charles Dickens (1812-70), perhaps the most severe contemporary aciritic of the horrors of industrialisation for the poor, wrote a fictional account of an industrial town he aptly called Coketown.

‘It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it, but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that run purple with ill-smelling dye and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness.’

Questions:-

- i) Who was Charles Dickens?
- ii) About which period and the country he is talking about in this passage?
- iii) Highlight any four social problems mentioned here.



Theme: 10
Displacing Indigenous Peoples



Summary:

- ❖ After seventeenth century England, France and Holland expanded their colonial rule in Asia, Africa and America. By the late nineteenth century, the Europeans entered in the continent of Africa.
- ❖ The inhabitants of North America once migrated from Asia. Earlier they lived in the river valleys and used to eat raw fish and meat. Later they settled permanently and spoke numerous languages.
- ❖ They had hardly any interest in cultivation. They were also not interested to establish their ownership in land.
- ❖ In the seventeenth century the Europeans reached north America after long voyage. The Spanish established colony in the South America before the arrival of the Europeans in the North America.
- ❖ To the Europeans, the natives of America appeared 'uncivilised'. Many European traders settled permanently in America. The natives practiced intensive agriculture, not for earning money.
- ❖ In the nineteenth century the Europeans became owners of huge properties. During 1861 - 65 the movement against slavery took shape in the north America and finally slavery was abolished.
- ❖ The Europeans forced the natives to sell their lands at a very low price. Sometimes the Europeans made group-conflicts among the tribes.
- ❖ In 1840's, traces of gold were found in California and the Europeans rushed quickly to the America.
- ❖ In the eighteenth-century democratic movement was started. But the natives remained deprived.
- ❖ By the second decade of the twentieth century, the condition of the natives in Canada and America started to develop to some extent.
- ❖ Different groups of indigenous people together make up 2.4 percent of Australia's population. But the Europeans tried very hard to make Australia economically developed and prosperous.

Long Answer: (with in 250 words)

(Mark– 8)

1. What do you understand by 'Gold Rush'? How did Gold Rush contribute to establishment of Railways, development of industry and expansion in agriculture in North America?

Ans.: The Europeans always believed that there was an abundance of gold in North America. In 1840 traces of gold were found in California. Thousands of eager Europeans hurried to America in the hope of making a quick fortune. This mad run for the gold is called 'Gold Rush'.

Construction of Railways: Gold Rush contributed a lot for the expansion of Railways in the North America. Thousands of Chinese workers recruited for the construction of Railways. By the 1870 railway construction work completed in America. In Canada, it was completed in 1885.

Development of Industries: Gold Rush played a significant role for the development of Industries in North America.

There were two reasons behind the development of industries. First, for the production of required materials to built railway lines, it was necessary to communicate far off places.

Second, it was easier to construct heavy industries for the production of machinery. Many factories and industrial towns grew in America and Canada. Up-to 1860 the economy of America was undeveloped but by the 1890 America became powerful in economy and made itself as one of the leading industrially developed country.

Development in Agriculture :

Due to ‘Gold Rush’ agriculture was expanded. Vast areas were cleared and made numerous farms. The animals who destroyed the crops of these farms were killed mercilessly. By 1890, the bison had almost been exterminated. Thus ending the life of husting the natives had followed for years.

‘Gold Rush’ also contributed in the expansion of North America. In 1892, the USA’s continental expansion was complete. Within a few years the USA was setting up its own colonies and it had become an imperial power.

Your Self :

2. What were the measures taken for the natives of the North America to protect their rights and interests? What is their present condition? 7 + 1

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. How was the lives of the natives affected with the advance of the Europeans in North America?

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....
.....

Short Essay Type Answer: (With in 150 words)

(Mark – 5)

1. What do you understand by ‘Imperialism’? What are the aims of imperialism? Name the imperialist countries. 1 + 3 + 1

Ans. : The term imperialism means occupation, control or domination of a stronger and more prosperous and advanced country over a weak and backward country. The main aim of imperialism is the colonial exploitation.

The main contribution for the development of imperialism was industrial revolution. The industrially developed countries of Europe took the policy of imperialism. They collected raw materials for the factories and to occupy markets, brought imperialism. By the 18th century it was clear that to gain profit the European industrially developed countries interested to establish colonial empire in Asia, Africa and America. In South Asia, European trading companies defeated the local rulers and gradually expanded their colonial empire. This process later applied in the South America and Africa. The colonists used to collect taxes from the local zamindars of their conquered and occupied places in many cases by keeping them in the old positions and in some places they introduced land system in European style. For commercial conveniences they set up railways, dug mines and created large gardens.

Britain, France, England, Portugal and Spain were among the European countries that encouraged imperialism.

Your Self :

2. How human rights paved the way for justice for native Australians?

Ans.:

.....

.....

.....

3. What changes occurred in the land system of USA in the nineteenth century and why? 3+2

Ans.:

.....

.....

4. How was the locals evicted from their land?

Ans.:

.....

.....

5. Who was Karl Marx? Why was he popular? How did he describe the American Frontiers?

1 + 2 + 2

Ans.:
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.....
.....

6. Who was Thomas Jefferson? Why was he so well known? What was his statement about native Americans?

1 + 2 + 2

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

Short Answer Type Questions : (With in 60 words)

(Mark-3)

1. Briefly discuss the Lifestyle of the native peoples of North America.

Ans. : Indigenous peoples of North America lived in villages in river valleys in groups. Their main food were fish, meat, maize and vegetables. They hunted wild animals for meat but did not produce more than they needed. As a result, there was no surplus in their hands. Sometimes one tribe clashed with another tribe for food and shelter. But they never thought about land rights. Because of this, they could not build any kingdom or empire. A popular custom among them was to establish alliances and exchange gifts. It is notable that they did not sell or buy products. They did not believe in establishing rights over land.

Your Self :

2. How slavery originated and was abolished in USA?

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

3. How USA became an imperialist power?

Ans.:
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.....

Short Answer Type Questions: (With in 60 words)

(Mark-3)

4. What do you mean by colonialism?

Ans.:
.....
.....

5. Discuss the geographical features of North America?

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

6. Write down what you know about Cherokee Tribe?

Ans.:
.....
.....
.....

7. How did USA reach its present size?

Ans.:
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.....

Very Short answer type question: (write in one complete sentence)

(Mark – 1)

1. Who wrote the book, ‘The Day before America’?

Ans.: ‘The Day before America’ was written by Willian H. Macleish.

2. Who was Thomas Jefferson?

Ans.: Thomas Jefferson was the third president of USA.

3. When was barbed wire invented?

Ans.: Barbed wire was invented in 1873.

Your Self:

4. Who abolished the slavery in USA?

Ans.:.....

5. Who was John Marshall?

Ans.:.....

6. What did the Americans call the wild buffalo?

Ans.:.....

7. Who was captain Cook?

Ans.:.....

8. Name the capital of Australia.

Ans.:.....

9. Who discovered America?

Ans.:.....

10. From which word does the term ‘Canberra’ originate?

Ans.:.....

11. Who wrote the book, ‘Why weren’t we told’?

Ans.:.....

12. Who used the term, ‘Human Rights’ at first?

Ans.:.....

13. What is the meaning of the word ‘Terra Nullius’?

Ans.:.....

Choose the correct answer:

1. In the late nineteenth century the official language in the colonies were –

- (a) English
- (b) French
- (c) Chinese
- (d) Arabic

Ans.: (a) English.

2. Australia is located in –

- (a) Indian Ocean
- (b) Bay of Bengal
- (c) Arabian Sea
- (d) Antarctic Ocean

Ans.: (d) Antarctic Ocean.

Your Self:

3. In Dutch Language, sea is called –

- (a) Land
- (b) Waterland
- (c) Zee
- (d) Ocean

4. This industry becomes the important industry in Canada.

- (a) Milk
- (b) Fishing
- (c) Meat
- (d) Silk

5. When was the term 'nation' required –

- (a) 1876
- (b) 1965
- (c) 1980
- (d) 1990

6. Mississippi is a –

- (a) Port
- (b) Sea
- (c) Island
- (d) River

7. The British conquered Canada by fighting with –

- (a) Germany
- (b) Japan
- (c) Italy
- (d) France

8. The tribes sometimes used pottery instead of –

- (a) Sal leaf's Plate
- (b) Iron utensils
- (c) Gold Plate
- (d) Banana leaf

9. Georgia belongs to the country –

- (a) New Zealand (b) Holland
(c) Poland (d) USA

10. Until 1890 these animals had almost finished by hunting –

- (a) Lion (b) Leopard
(c) Deer (d) Wild Bison

11. Lewis Meriam was a –

- (a) Sociologist (b) Biologist
(c) Economist (d) Nobel Prize Winner.

12. 'Indian Re-Organization Act' was passed in –

- (a) 1920 (b) 1928
(c) 1930 (d) 1938

Source Based Questions :

Source -1:

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

It is interesting to note that another writer, Washington Irving, much younger than Wordsworth and who had actually met native people, described them quite differently.

'The Indians I have had an opportunity of seeing in real life are quite different from those described in poetry... Taciturn they are, it is true, when in company with white men, whose goodwill they distrust and whose language they do not understand; but the white man is equally taciturn under like circumstances. When the Indians are among themselves, they are great mimics, and entertain themselves excessively at the expense of the whites... Who have supposed them impressed with profound respect for their grandeur and dignity... The white men (as I have witnessed) are prone to treat the poor Indians as little better than animals.'

Questions:-

- i) Who was the author of this passage? How did he describe a native?
- ii) How did William Wordsworth and French philosopher Rousseau view the natives differently?
- iii) What are the different names used in English to describe native people of New World?

Source -2:

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

Thomas Jefferson, third president of the USA, and a contemporary of Wordsworth, spoke of the

natives in words that would lead to a public outcry today.

‘This unfortunate race which we have been taking so much pains to civilise... have justified extermination.’

Questions:-

- i) Who was Thomas Jefferson?
- ii) Why was Thomas Jefferson known for?
- iii) What were his views about the native Americans?

Source -3:

3. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

Karl Marx (1818-83) the great German Philosopher, described the American frontiers as ‘the last positive capitalist utopia... the limitless nature and space to which the limitless thirst for profit adapts itself’.

-‘Bastiat and Carey’, Grundrisse

Questions:-

- i) Who was Karl Marx?
- ii) What made him popular?
- iii) What was his opinion about the American frontier?

Map – Australia



Theme – 11

Paths of Modernization



Summary

- ❖ This chapter provides a background on how China and Japan have moved towards modernity.
- ❖ China is a vast continental country that spans many climate zones. The dominant ethnic group of this country are the Han. The major language of this country is Chinese (Putonghua)
- ❖ Japan is an island country. The four largest island of Japan and Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido.
- ❖ In 1867- 68, The Meiji Dynasty is re-established after the end of the Choukugao Dynasty.
- ❖ The Meiji Government launched a policy with the slogan, 'Fukoku' Kyohei which is rich, country, strong army.
- ❖ The Manchu government was overthrown and a republic was established in 1911 AD under the leadership of SunYat -Sen. He is the founder of Modern China.
- ❖ The peoples Republic of China government was established in 1949. It was based on the principles of the 'New Democracy'.
- ❖ A process of political manoeuvre was accepted in China to reform from 1978. Four Modernisation of Govt. are to Science, Industry, Agriculture, Defence.

Choose correct answer :

Question Mark – 1

1. The Meiji Dynasty ruled in –

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (a) China | (b) Japan |
| (c) Korea | (d) France |

2. The most powerful group in China was –

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (a) Hun | (b) Ming |
| (c) Chung | (d) Tung |

3. The Japanese radio station was opened in –

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1878 AD | (b) 1890 AD |
| (c) 1899 AD | (d) 1925 AD |

4. Pearl Harbor was situated in –

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (a) Japan | (b) America |
| (c) China | (d) Korea |

5. The first Opium war took place in –

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1837 AD | (b) 1839 AD |
| (c) 1852 AD | (d) 1838 AD |

6. The first president o.f China was –

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Sun Yat – Sen | (b) Chiang Kai – Shek |
| (c) Kang Yu Wei | (d) Liangki Chao |

7. After World War II, Korea was –
- (a) 39° along the axis line. (b) 38° along the axis line.
 (c) 40° along the axis line. (d) 42° along the axis line.

Answer the Following Question: (in a complete sentence)

(Mark - 1)

1. What was the new name of Japan Capital ‘Edo’?

Ans.: Tokyo.

2. What is the meaning of ‘Samurai’?

Ans.: Warrior.

3. Which is the third largest river in the world?

Ans.: Yangtze River.

4. Who is the father of modern China?

Ans.: Dr. Sun Yat – Sen.

Do it yourself:

5. When did Korea War happen?

Ans.:.....

6. Who wrote the book, ‘The Encouragement to learning’?

Ans.:.....

7. Which country did Confucius preached?

Ans.:.....

8. Which country was defeated in the war 1905 Russia – Japan War?

Ans.:.....

9. Who is called the leader of Modern Turkey?

Ans.:.....

10. Who was the editor of the ‘Life weekly’?

Ans.:.....

11. Who was the first president of South Korea?

Ans.:.....

12. When did the woman of Japan give their vote at First time?

Ans.:.....

13. When did Cinema make in Japan at First time?

Ans.:.....

14. In which year did the bullet train start in Japan?

Ans.:.....

15. What is the parliament of Japan called?

Ans.:.....

16. When did second world war start?

Ans.:.....

17. What is the meaning of the word 'Tokyo'?

Ans.:.....

18. What was the name of South Korea's capital?

Ans.:.....

19. When did United Nation establish?

Ans.:.....

20. When did Yalta Conference held?

Ans.:.....

Short Answer type Question: (with in 60 words)

(Mark – 3)

1. When did the Long March start? What do you understand by long march?

Ans.: The Long March started in 1934-35 AD under the leadership Mao Tse Tung.

The Long March was a Military retract undertaken by the Red Army of the Communist Party of China. The Chiang Kai – Shek Government was conducting Military operations against the communists. Mao Tse Tung selected another way to avoid attacking of Chiang Kai Shek. Mao Tse Tung and Comrade started walk from South- East China. In 1935 AD. They reached in Shenxi Province after 370 day. It is called in History China long march.

Do it Yourself:

2. What do you mean by re-establishing Meiji?

Ans.:.....

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3. What do you mean by Sun Yat - Sen's three principles?

Ans.:.....

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4. Who was Confucius? Discuss the principles laws of Confucius – Religion?

Ans.:.....

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5. What was 'The Triangular Business' among Britain, India and China?

Ans.:.....

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Short Essay type Answer: (with in 150 words)

(Mark – 05)

1. How was the emperor system was re-established in Japan?

Ans. : At the same time, the Meiji Govt also worked to build what they called the emperorsystem. Japanese scholars use this term as the emperor was part of a system, along with the bureaucracy and

the military, that exercised power.

Officials were sent to study the European Monarchies on which they planned to model their own.

The Emperor considered himself as the Sun Goddess. He was also shown as the leader of Westernisation. His birthday became a national holiday. He wore western-style military uniforms and edicts were issued in his name to set up modern institutions.

A new school system began to be built from the 1870's. Schooling was compulsory for boys and girls and by 1910 almost universal. The curriculum had been based on western models.

Thus, the emperor system was re-established in Japan.

Do it Yourself:

2. When was the Opium war taken place and between whom? Discuss the causes of the Opium war.

Ans.:.....
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3. What do you understand by open door policy in China?

Ans.:.....
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4. How did Taiwan establish democracy in his country?

Ans.:.....
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5. Discuss about two roads of Modernisation in Japan and China?

Ans.:.....
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Long Essay type Answer: (with in 250 words)

(Marks – 08)

1. How did Meiji Government modernisation in Japan?

Ans.:.....
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2. Discuss how to fast industrialized in South Korea?

Ans.:.....
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3. Discuss about establishing the New Democracy in China?

Ans.:.....
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Source Based Questions :

Source - 1

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

A fictionalised diary of the Heian court written by Murasaki shikibu, the Tale of the Genji became the central work of fiction in Japanese literature. That period saw the emergence of many women writers, like Murasaki, who wrote in the Japanese script, while men wrote in the Chinese script, used for education and government. The novel depicts the romantic life of Prince Genji and is a striking picture of the aristocratic atmosphere of the Heian court. It shows the independence that women had in choosing their husbands and living their lives.

Questions :

- i) What were the different scripts used by various writers?
- ii) What depicts the freedom of woman?
- iii) Who wrote a fictionalised diary of the Heian court?
- iv) Where was the use of Chinese script?

Source - 2

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

Born in an impoverished samurai family, he studied the Nagasaki and Osaka learning Dutch and western sciences and later English. In 1860, he went as a translator for the first Japanese embassy to the USA. This provided material for a book on the West, written not in the classical but in the spoken style that became extremely popular. He established a school that is today the Keio University. He was one of the core members of the Meirokusha, a society to promote Western learning.

In the Encouragement to Learning (Gakuman no Susume, 1872-76) he was very critical of Japanese Knowledge: 'All that Japan has to be proud of is its scenery'. He advocated not just modern factories and institutions but the cultural essence of the West the spirit of civilisation. With the spirit it would be possible to build a new citizen. His principle was, 'Heaven did not create men above men, nor set men below men'.

Questions :-

- i) What do you know about Fukuzawa Yukichi?
- ii) What did he advocate?
- iii) Mention the name of the book in which he was critical of Japanese Knowledge.
- iv) What was his principle?

Source -3 :

3. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:-

Entry to the elite ruling class (about 1.1 million till 1850) had been largely through an examination. This required writing eight-legged essays [Pa-Ku-We] in classical Chinese in a prescribed form. The

examination was held twice every three years, at different levels and of those allowed to sit only 1-2 percent passed the first level, usually by the age of 24, to become what was called 'beautiful talent'. At any given time before 1850 there were about 526, 869 civil and 212, 330 military provincial (Sheng-yuan) degree holders in the whole country. Since there were only 27,000 official positions, many lower level degree holders did not have jobs. The examination acted as a barrier to the development of science and technology as it demanded only literary skills. In 1905, it was abolished it was based on skills in classical Chinese learning. That had, it was felt, no relevance for the modern world.

Questions :-

- i) Write any two key features of Chinese examination system.
- ii) Why was this examination system abolished?
- iii) How many civil and military provincial degree holders were in the whole country before 1850?

Map Skills: East Asia



Sample Question - 1
Class - XI
Subject - History

Full Marks - 80

Group - A

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence:

1 × 20 = 20

1. What are fossils?
2. Name the famous book of Charles Darwin.
3. What is the meaning of Mesopotamia?
4. Where was the first city developed?
5. Which city is called the heart of the Roman Empire?
6. Who was Augustus?
7. When was Islam started?
8. Where is Mecca situated?
9. Who established the 'Nomadic Empire'?
10. Who established Mughal Empire in India?
11. What is the meaning of 'feud'?
12. Who were called knights?
13. Who started Renaissance in Italy?
14. Who first used the term 'Humanism'?
15. How was the name 'Brazil' come into being?
16. Name the ship used by Columbus.
17. Who was the first to use the term 'Industrial Revolution'?
18. Who invented 'Steam Engine'?
19. Who wrote the book 'The Day before America'?
20. Which river of China is called 'The Yellow River'?

Group - B

Answer the following question within 75 words each:-

3 × 3 = 9

21. Write about the commodities of export and import in Mesopotamia.
22. What was the condition of the slaves in Roman Empire?
23. What were the three principles of Sun Yat - Sen?

Answer the following questions within 150 words each:-

5× 3=15

24. Discuss the significance of Abbasid Revolution.

5

25. Write the characteristics of Renaissance.

26. What is imperialism? What is its aim?

1 + 4

or

Who was Karl Marx? Why was he became popular?

How did he describe the frontiers of America?

1 + 1 + 2

Group - C

Answer the following Questions within 350 words each:-

8× 4=32

27. Describe the evolution of human species.

or

Discuss the characteristics of Geographical condition in Mesopotamia.

28. Discuss the success of the Mongol military expedition under Genghis Khan.

or

What were the contributions of Slaves and hired labourers in the economy of Roman Empire? Write whatever you know about it.

29. What do you mean by 'Age of Geographical Discoveries'?

What were the background of Geographical Discoveries?

4 + 4

or

What is Crusade? Discuss the causes of the Crusades.

2 + 6

30. What do you understand by 'Industrial Revolution'?

Why did England experience the first Industrial Revolution? - Discuss.

2 + 6

Group - D

Pick out the following places in the given map of Africa:

1× 4=4

i) Tanzania ii) Somalia iii) Sudan iv) Mozambique



Sample Question - 2
Class - XI
Subject - History

Full Marks - 80

Group - A

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence:

1 × 20 = 20

1. When was man-like creature emerged in the world ?
2. What is 'Species'.
3. What was the first language of Assyria?
4. Who was the famous ruler of Mari?
5. Which sea separates Europe from Africa?
6. What do you understand by 'Late Antiquity'?
7. From which dynasty did Nabi Muhammad belong to?
8. When was Pope appealed for second Crusade ?
9. What was the childhood name of Genghis Khan ?
10. When was Republic of Mongolia established ?
11. What is 'Manor' ?
12. Which King of England drew a land map ?
13. When was dark age started in Europe ?
14. Who drew the famous painting of 'The Last Snipper' ?
15. What was the main centre of Inca Civilisation ?
16. Name the crops produced in the 'New World'.
17. In which country did Industrial Revolution start?
18. When was 'Bread Riot' took place in England ?
19. When was Britain recognised America as an independent country ?
20. When was Olympic Games held in Tokyo ?

Group - B

Answer the following question within 75 words:

3 × 3 = 9

21. Write three contribution of Mesopotamia in the history of mankind.
22. Why were the Knights became independent group and when they were ruined ?
23. Mention three military reforms of Meiji Government ?

Answer the following within 150 words:

5 × 3 = 15

24. What are the areas of Ur city implied that the city was not under proper planning?
25. Discuss the warfare techniques of Mongol Army.
26. How was the change of life style of the local people after the advent of the Europeans in North America?

or

Narrate the political system of Japan under the Tokugawa shoguns.

Group - C

Answer the following Questions within 350 words:

8 × 4 = 32

27. What do you know about the arms or weapon used by the early man ? What are the techniques they used while making these weapons? **3 + 5**
28. Discuss the causes of the downfall of the Roman Empire.

or

What do you know about 'Abbasid Revolution' ? How did Abbasids capture the power of Islamic state? **3 + 5**

29. What is 'Renaissance'? Discuss the main characteristics of it. **2 + 6**

or

Discuss the characteristics of Maya Civilization and culture.

30. What are the objectives of the digging canals in England? Write the demerits of Industrial Revolution? **2 + 6**

or

Discuss the 'Winds of Change' in Australia.

Group - D

Pick out the following places in the given map :

1 × 4 = 4

- i) Mecca ii) Jerusalem iii) Baghdad iv) Isfahan



Sample Question - 3
Class - XI
Subject - History

Full Marks - 80

Group - A

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Where is the Altamira cave located ?
2. When was the first tablet found in Mesopotamia ?
3. Who was the last king of independent Babylonia ?
4. Which empire had confiscated army ?
5. What was 'Dressal 20' ?
6. Who was defeated in the battle of 'Karbala' ?
7. What was the ancient religion of Iran ?
8. When was Genghis Khan died ?
9. When was the Mongols became successful in the war against China ?
10. Who Charlemagne as the King of the Holy Roman Empire ?
11. When was 'Peasant Revolt' held in England ?
12. Who was Martin Luther ?
13. Who discovered gravitational theory ?
14. Who named America as 'New World' ?
15. Who prohibited on forced labour ?
16. Who wrote the book 'Capitalism and Slavery'.
17. When was 'Bank of England' established?
18. When was Korea War ended ?
19. Who was Thomas Jefferson ?
20. Who were called Samurai in Japan ?

Group - B

Answer the following question within 75 words:

3 × 3 = 9

21. How did people of Mesopotamia make time division?
22. What was the condition of the European Serf?
23. What was the incident of Tinaumen Square of China ?

Answer the following within 150 words:

5 × 3 = 15

24. Write in brief the 'Regional Continuity Model' of Human Evolution.
25. What are the significance of Crusades.
26. Why did Europeans start expansion of colonies America in the 19th century? How did they capture the land of local people? **3+2**
- or
- How was Industrial Revolution influenced the economy of England?

Group - C

Answer the following Questions within 350 words :

8 × 4 = 32

27. Discuss the characteristics of Mesopotamia's Geography.
28. Narrate the characteristics of urbanisation of the Medieval Islamic World.
- or
- Discuss the political and military activities of the Mongols after Genghis Khan. **3 + 5**
29. Why did Europe face economic problem in the fourth century ? Write the results of this problem. **5+3**
- or
- Discuss the activities of the Portuguese in Brazil in the 16th century.
30. Why was Britain the first country to experience Industrial Revolution?
- or
- Discuss the rapid industrialisation in South Korea.

Group - D

Pick out the following cities in the given map of western Europe :

1 × 4 = 4

i) London

ii) Paris

iii) Madrid

iv) Rome



