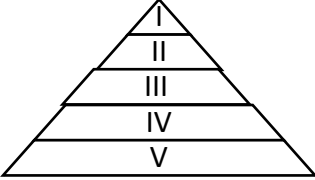


**CLASS XI**  
**ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2024-25)**  
**HISTORY**  
**MARKING KEY**  
**SET-A1/2**

Set A1	Set A2	VALUE POINTS SECTION A OBJECTIVE ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	1x21=21
1	21	<p><b>Gold Rush ended with-</b></p> <p>(a) Several wars between Natives &amp; Europeans            (b) Several problems for native people.            (c) Mere mirage of finding gold mines in California  <b>(d) Construction of railway lines, recruitment of Chinese workers.</b></p>	1
2	2	<p><b>Consider the following statements regarding the Knights in Europe-</b></p> <p>(i) Knights by profession were farmers who served as soldiers during the time of war.            (ii) The Lord gave the knight a piece of land called fief.            (iii)The land of the Knights could not be inherited.            (iv)To keep up their skills, the knights spent each day practising fighting tricks with dummies.</p> <p><b>Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?</b></p> <p>(a) Only statement (i) &amp; (ii) are correct            (b) Only statement (ii) &amp; (iii) are correct  <b>(c) Only statement (ii) &amp; (iv) are correct</b>            (d) All above statements are correct</p>	1
3	3	<p><b>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.</b></p> <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Humanists thought that they were restoring ‘true civilization’ after centuries of darkness.  <b>Reason (R):</b> They believed that a ‘dark age’ had set in after the collapse of the Roman Empire.</p> <p>(a) <b>Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</b>            (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.            (c) A is true but R is false.            (d) A is false but R is true.</p>	1
4	4	<p><b>The rapid rebuilding of Japanese economy after its shattering defeat in World War II is called a post war miracle due to which of the following developments-</b></p> <p>(i) The 1964 Olympics held in Tokyo            (ii) The network of high-speed bullet trains called Shinkansen            (iii)Establishment of Zaibatsu/monopoly houses            (iv)Introduction of a new constitution</p> <p><b>OPTIONS-</b></p> <p>(a) i &amp; ii            (b) i,ii &amp; iii  <b>(c) i,ii &amp; iv</b>            (d) ii,iii &amp; iv</p>	1

5	5	<p><b>The _____ System of the Roman Empire was the system of government in which the real power vested in the Senate.</b></p> <p>(a) Democrat  (b) <b>Republican</b>  (c) Maoist  (d) Marxist</p>	1
6	6	<p><b>Consider the following statements regarding the Reformation movement-</b></p> <p>(i) It was started by Martin Luther King Jr.  (ii) It was started to check religious absolutism &amp; limitless rights of the Pope.  (iii) To remove corruption spread in the Catholic Church.  (iv) To emphasize on establishing a relationship with God with the help of priests.</p> <p><b>Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?</b></p> <p>(a) Only statement (i) &amp; (ii) are correct  (b) <b>Only statement (ii) &amp; (iii) are correct</b>  (c) Only statement (i), (iii) &amp; (iv) are correct  (d) All above statements are correct</p>	1
7	7	<p><b>Consider the following statements regarding the Fourth Order in Europe-</b></p> <p>(i) Europe witnessed the rise of a fourth order namely the new towns and towns people.  (ii) Towns grew owing to agricultural production being on a hike in the 11th century.  (iii) These towns could not support high levels of population.  (iv) As towns grew trade and commerce declined.</p> <p><b>Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?</b></p> <p>(a) <b>Only statement (i) &amp; (ii) are correct</b>  (b) Only statement (ii) &amp; (iii) are correct  (c) Only statement (i), (iii) &amp; (iv) are correct  (d) All above statements are correct</p>	1
8	8	<p><b>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.</b></p> <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> China became a republic after the end of the rule of Qing dynasty.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> Dr. Sun Yat-Sen played a crucial role in the establishment of the republic in China.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  (b) <b>Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</b>  (c) A is true but R is false.  (d) A is false but R is true.</p>	1
9	9	<p><b>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.</b></p> <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> The regime established by Augustus, the first emperor, in 27 BCE was called the 'Principate'.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> He was actually not the absolute ruler only the 'leading citizen' (Principes in Latin).</p> <p>(a) <b>Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</b>  (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  (c) A is true but R is false.  (d) A is false but R is true.</p>	1

10	10	<p><b>Which of the following statements regarding the Opium Trade Triangle are correct-</b></p> <p>(i) The demand for Chinese goods such as tea, silk created an imbalance of trade for Britain.</p> <p>(ii) Western countries especially Britain did not find a market in China so payment had to be made in silver.</p> <p>(iii) East India company (Britain) found a new option – opium, which was grown in India.</p> <p>(iv) Opium was procured from India and sold in China. In return they earned silver.</p> <p><b>OPTIONS-</b></p> <p>(a) i &amp; ii</p> <p>(b) ii &amp; iii</p> <p>(c) i, ii &amp; iii</p> <p>(d) <b>i, ii, iii &amp; iv</b></p>	1
11	11	<p><b>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.</b></p> <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> The first movable type printing press was operated by Gutenberg.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> Bible was the first book printed in the Gutenberg Press.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) <b>Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</b></p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true.</p>	1
12	12	<p><b>According to your understanding of the Japanese feudal order, what would I, II, III, IV &amp; V stand for in the chronological order?</b></p>  <p>(a) I-Emperor, II-Samurai, III-Shogun, IV-Daimyo, V-Common People</p> <p>(b) I-Emperor, II-Daimyo, III-Shogun, IV-Samurai, V-Common People</p> <p>(c) I-Shogun, II-Emperor, III-Daimyo, IV-Samurai, V-Common People</p> <p>(d) <b>I-Emperor, II-Shogun, III- Daimyo, IV-Samurai, V-Common People</b></p>	1
13	13	<p><b>Consider the following statements-</b></p> <p>(i) In the fourteenth century, due to Arabic translation of Greek texts by some scholars underlying knowledge system collapsed.</p> <p>(ii) Humanist ideas were only disseminated by texts.</p> <p>(iii) The use of oil as a medium for painting gave a greater richness of colour to paintings than before.</p> <p>(iv) Anatomy, geometry, physics, as well as a strong sense of what was beautiful, gave a new quality to Italian art, which was to be called 'realism'.</p> <p><b>Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?</b></p> <p>(a) Only statement (i) &amp; (ii) are correct</p> <p>(b) Only statement (i) &amp; (iii) are correct</p> <p>(c) Only statement (ii) &amp; (iii) are correct</p> <p>(d) <b>Only statement (iii) &amp; (iv) are correct</b></p>	1
14	14	<p><b>The three principles of Sun Yat Sen (San Min Chui) which laid the foundation of modern China stood for-</b></p>	1

		<p>(a) Nationalism, Communism, Socialism</p> <p>(b) <b>Nationalism, Democracy, Socialism</b></p> <p>(c) Democracy, Dictatorship, Socialism</p> <p>(d) Secularism, Socialism, Nationalism</p>	
15	15	<p><b>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.</b></p> <p><b>Assertion(A)</b>-Mesopotamian wrote on clay tablets.</p> <p><b>Reason(R)</b>-The first Mesopotamian tablets, written around 3000 BCE, contained picture like signs &amp; numbers.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) <b>A is true but R is false. (Answer)</b></p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true.</p>	1
16	16	<p><b>The economic system prevalent in medieval Europe, where land and goods were exchanged for military protection and loyalty, is known as:</b></p> <p>(a) Capitalism</p> <p>(b) Socialism</p> <p>(c) <b>Feudalism (Answer)</b></p> <p>(d) Mercantilism</p>	1
17	17	<p><b>The Church was given the right to take one tenth of the total produce of the peasant over the course of a year which was called a _____.</b></p> <p>(a) Taille</p> <p>(b) Toll</p> <p>(c) <b>Tithe (Answer)</b></p> <p>(d) Franks</p>	1
18	18	<p><b>In 3rd century BCE in China, the fortifications started to be integrated into a common defensive outwork, known as the-</b></p> <p>(a) <b>Great Wall of China (Answer)</b></p> <p>(b) Humen Weiyuan Fort of China</p> <p>(c) Taku Forts of China</p> <p>(d) Wanping Castle of China</p>	1
19	19	<p><b>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.</b></p> <p><b>Assertion(A)</b> - The third order cultivators were of two kinds – free peasants and serfs.</p> <p><b>Reason(R)</b>- Free peasants held their farms as tenants of the Lords.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) <b>Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</b></p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true.</p>	1
20	20	<p><b>Which of the following statements correctly define the legal code developed by the Mongols-</b></p> <p>i. Legal code of Mongols was popularly called as Yasa</p> <p>ii. It helped the Mongols to preserve their identity</p> <p>iii. It was inspired by the vision of the Mongol leader Babur.</p> <p>iv. It <i>was</i> related to the organisation of the hunt, the army and the postal system.</p> <p><b>OPTIONS</b></p>	1

		(a) i, ii, iii (b) ii, iii & iv (c) i & ii (d) <b>i, ii, iv</b>	
<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<p><b>Consider the following statements regarding the Mongol army?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Genghis Khan's army was a composition of homogenous mass of people.</li> <li>He worked to systematically erase the old tribal identities.</li> <li>The new military contingents were required to serve under his four sons and specially chosen captains of his army units called <i>anda</i>.</li> <li>Genghis Khan publicly honoured some of these individuals as blood brothers' (<i>Noyan</i>); yet others, freemen of a humbler rank, were given special ranking as his bondsmen (<i>naukar</i>), a title that marked their close relationship with their master.</li> </ol> <p><b>Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only statement (i) &amp; (ii) are correct</li> <li><b>Only statement (ii) is correct</b></li> <li>Only statement (i) is correct</li> <li>All above statements are correct</li> </ol>	<b>1</b>
		<b>SECTION B</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b>	<b>3x6=18</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<p>Discuss the methods adopted by the Europeans to displace the natives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European settlers <u>signed treaties</u> with the natives forcing them to sell their lands.</li> <li>The price paid for the land was very less.</li> <li>In USA, natives were locked off in small areas called '<b>reservations</b>'.</li> <li>In this way the native people gradually lost their lands and were forced to move westwards.</li> <li><b>Disease</b> was a major killer, followed by <b>malnutrition</b>.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The history books were silent about the life of the Australian and American native people till the 19th century. Analyse the reason for this exclusion and the changes that were brought from 20th century onwards.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Till the middle of the 19th century, American and Australian history books used to describe how the Europeans discovered the Americas and Australia.</li> <li>They hardly mentioned about the native people and rather criticized them.</li> <li>Their history was left out of the books due to biased attitude of the Europeans towards the native people.</li> <li>History of American and Australian natives was ignored because it would have brought to the notice of the world, the acts of injustice of the Europeans towards the natives.</li> <li>However, from the 1960s and 1970s ,the native people were encouraged to write their own history and culture.</li> </ol>	<b>3</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<p>What were the main characteristics of the system of writing of Mesopotamian civilization?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>GREATEST CONTRIBUTION-</b> of Mesopotamians to the western civilisation is <b>Writing</b>.</li> </ol>	<b>3</b>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <b>PICTOGRAPHIC SCRIPT</b>- The first Mesopotamian tablets, written around 3200 BCE, contained picture-like signs and numbers. Therefore the script is called pictographic.</li> <li>3. <b>CUNEIFORM WRITING</b>- The first form of writing that developed was called Cuneiform Writing meaning Wedge shaped. The language was Sumerian which was gradually replaced by Akkadian.</li> <li>4. <b>USES OF WRITING</b> -Writing began when society needed to keep records of transactions. It was also used for making dictionaries, giving legal validity to land transfers, narrating the deeds of kings, and announcing the changes a king had made in the customary laws of the land.</li> <li>5. <b>CLAY TABLETS</b>-Mesopotamians wrote on tablets of clay. The first Mesopotamian tablets, written around 3200 BCE, contained picture-like signs and numbers.</li> <li>6. <b>ROLE OF A SCRIBE</b>-A scribe would wet clay and pat it into a size he could hold comfortably in one hand. He would carefully smoothen its surfaces. With the sharp end of a reed cut obliquely, he would press wedge-shaped ('cuneiform*') signs on to the smoothened surface while it was still moist.</li> <li>7. <b>INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY</b>-The signs that a Mesopotamian scribe had to learn ran into hundreds, and he had to be able to handle a wet tablet and get it written before it dried. So, writing was a skilled craft but, more important, it was an enormous intellectual achievement, conveying in visual form the system of sounds of a particular language.</li> <li>8. <b>LOW LEVEL OF LITERACY</b>- Very few Mesopotamians could read and write. Not only were there hundreds of signs to learn, many of these were complex.</li> </ol>	
24	24	<p>Discuss any three problems related to the use of sources about the Mongols.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The <b>steppe dwellers/Mongols</b> themselves usually <b>produced no literature</b>.</li> <li>2. Our knowledge of nomadic societies comes mainly from <b>chronicles, travelogues</b>.</li> <li>3. These authors often produced extremely <b>ignorant and biased reports</b> of nomadic life.</li> </ol>	3
25	25	<p>Give evidence for the self-sufficient nature of the manorial estate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The noble had his own house called the <b>Manor</b>.</li> <li>2. Small manorial estate could contain a dozen families, while larger estate might include 50–60 families.</li> <li>3. Almost everything needed for daily life was found on the estate – grain was grown in the fields, blacksmiths.</li> <li>4. Women spun and wove fabric and children worked in the wind presses.</li> <li>5. The estate had extensive woodlands and forest where the nobles hunted.</li> <li>6. It contained grazing lands where the cattle and the horses grazed.</li> <li>7. There was a church on the estate and the castle for defence.</li> <li>8. The manorial estate lacked self-sufficiency in certain aspects. <b>Example</b> metal ware had to be obtained from outside. Lords who wanted a luxurious lifestyle got musical instruments and expensive furnishings from distant places.</li> </ol>	3

26	26	<p>Despite its attempt to unite the country, the Chinese Guomindang Party (KMT) failed. Enlist reasons for the same.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Narrow social base</b> – the party failed to encompass and incorporate all groups within its fold.</li> <li>2. <b>Limited political division</b> – it sought to impose military order rather than address the problems faced by the people.</li> <li>3. <b>Sun Yat Sen’s Programme</b>-Regulating capital and equalising land was never carried out because the party ignored the peasantry and rising social inequalities.</li> </ol>	3
27	27	<p>Describe the method of management of labour and controlling workers in the roman empire.</p> <p><b>I. SLAVERY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Slaves formed a sizeable portion of workforce in the Roman world.</li> <li>2. They worked in farms, as artisans, carpenters etc.</li> <li>3. Slaves were an investment and a lot of money had to spent on their health and upkeep.</li> <li>4. Roman upper class was brutal/harsh towards Roman slaves and exploited them for personal use.</li> </ol> <p><b>II. HIRED LABOUR. WAGE LABOUR</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wage labour was cheaper substitute of slaves.</li> <li>2. They were used in public works extensively.</li> </ol> <p><b>III. FREEDMEN</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Slaves who had been set free by their masters came were employed as business managers.</li> </ol> <p><b>EFFECTIVE AND SYSTEMATIC MANAGEMENT OF LABOUR</b></p> <div data-bbox="416 1223 1007 1559" data-label="Diagram"> <pre> graph TD     A[LABOUR MANAGEMENT] --- B[SLAVE BREEDING]     B --- C[BRANDING]     B --- D[DRACONIAN LAWS AND PUNISHMENTS]     B --- E[SLAVES WERE CHAINED BY THEIR FEET]   </pre> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As warfare became less widespread slaves owners had to depend on Slave breeding. It encouraged female slaves and their partners to produce more slaves to meet the increasing demand.</li> <li>2. Slave owners <u>discouraged the slaves from forming gangs</u> to minimise the chances of revolt.</li> <li>3. Slaves who worked in groups were <u>chained by their feet</u> .</li> <li>4. Branding wwas done to recognise slaves easily and so that they dont run or hide.</li> <li>5. A seal was put on the slaves before they left the factory and had to take off all clothes for checking.</li> </ol>	3

		6. Many private employers entered into debt agreements with the to be able to claim that the employees were indebted to them.	
		<b>SECTION C</b> <b>LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b>	<b>8x3=24</b>
<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<p>List the fundamental changes that were brought in the social-political-economic domain of Japan during the period of Meiji Restoration. Substantiate your answer with examples.</p> <p>With the arrival of <b>Commodore Matthew Perry</b> in Japan, a new period started, which historians label as <b>Japan's opening</b> and the beginning of <b>Meiji restoration</b>. This period saw many changes -</p> <p><b>I. Strengthening of the Emperor system</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. With the beginning of Meiji restoration, the <b>Emperor/Meiji</b> was made the most powerful.</li> <li>2. His birthday became a public holiday.</li> <li>3. Coins were issued in his name.</li> </ol> <p><b>II. Revival of education system</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People were asked to learn to promote <u>welfare</u> of all.</li> <li>2. Methods of the <u>West</u> were introduced.</li> <li>3. A university was established at <u>Tokyo</u> and <u>Kyoto</u>.</li> <li>4. <u>Public schools</u> were established.</li> <li>5. <u>Loyalty to the Emperor</u> was promoted.</li> <li>6. Moral culture, values, active role of citizens was encouraged.</li> </ol> <p><b>III. Modernisation of economy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Japan's first railway line was laid between Tokyo and Yokohama.</li> <li>2. Textile machinery was imported from Europe.</li> <li>3. Modern banking institutions were launched.</li> <li>4. Companies like Mitsubishi were given tax benefits to become major shipbuilders and to promote Japanese trade.</li> <li>5. Zaibatsu (large business houses) so dominated the economy till the second world war.</li> </ol> <p><b>IV. Military system</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An army based on European model was established.</li> <li>2. Military service was made universal and obligatory.</li> <li>3. Dockyard and Arsenal were constructed.</li> <li>4. Military was put under direct command of the emperor.</li> </ol> <p><b>V. Industrial development</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The number of industrial workers increased phenomenally.</li> <li>2. Women came to be recruited in factories at a large scale.</li> <li>3. Size of the factories also increased.</li> </ol> <p><b>VI. Aggressive nationalism</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Meiji Constitution granted limited rights to vote.</li> <li>2. The parliament named the <u>Diet</u> had limited powers.</li> <li>3. The leaders who brought about the restoration of the Emperor were still controlling the government and established political parties.</li> </ol> <p><b>VII. Westernisation and Tradition</b></p>	<b>8</b>

		<p>1. The Japanese intellectuals opined that Japan must expel Asia. By this they meant that Japan must share its Asian characteristics and become a part of the West.</p> <p>2. However some thinkers urged that national pride should be built on traditional values.</p> <p><b>VIII. Administrative reforms</b></p> <p>1. A new administrative system was introduced by altering old village boundaries.</p> <p>2. Funds were to be maintained to run local schools and run health facilities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Do you think that Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China was successful in liberating China and laying the base for its success? Give reasons in support for your answer.</p> <p>1. <b>Focus on peasantry</b> – Mao Zedong based his revolutionary programme on the peasantry.</p> <p>2. <b>Independent government and army</b>-He stressed on the need for it.</p> <p>3. <b>Importance given to Women</b>– he had become aware of women’s problems and supported the emergence of rural women’s associations. He propagated a new marriage law that forbade arranged marriages, simplified divorce.</p> <p>4. <b>Increased control of government/public sector</b> – under the Communist regime established in 1949, critical areas of economy were put under the government control. Private enterprise and private leadership of land gradually ended.</p> <p>5. <b>Industrialisation</b> – a programme was initiated in the country to industrialise rapidly. People were encouraged to set up steel furnaces in their backyard.</p> <p>6. <b>Setting up of communes(collective farms, animals)</b> – in rural areas communes were started by Mao Zedong to promote growth.</p> <p>7. <b>Great Proletarian cultural revolution</b>-In 1965 a cultural revolution was launched. In 1978, the party declared its goal – the four modernisations-It is to develop science, agriculture, industry and defence.</p> <p>8. <b>Reforms</b>-Thus the Communist programme removed centuries old inequalities, spread education and raise consciousness among people.</p>	
29	29	<p>Cite the reasons and consequences for the 14th century crisis.</p> <p><b>I. ECONOMIC CRISIS</b></p> <p>Due to shortage of metal money(less output from silver mines) they will adverse impact on trade. People had to sort to the use of cheaper metals.</p> <p><b>II. ADVERSE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS</b></p> <p>a) The warm summers had given way too cold climatic conditions leading to reduction in crops in pasture lands for the cattle.</p> <p>b) Population growth outnumber the resources leading to famines.</p> <p><b>III. DEMOGRAPHIC/POPULATION CRISIS</b></p> <p>As trade expanded in 13th and 14th century, ships from different countries became carriers of rats. This led to the onset of the deadly <b>bubonic plague</b> – <b>black death</b> leading to mass reduction in population in Europe.</p>	4+4

	<p><b>RESULTS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Black death combined with economic crisis availability resulted in social dislocation.</li> <li>2. This resulted in the population reduction in availability of labour.</li> <li>3. Prices of goods decreased as there were few people to buy.</li> <li>4. Wages increased as the demand for labour increased.</li> <li>5. The income of the Lord's was badly hit as labourers started to demand for more money.</li> <li>6. The Lords tried to recover losses by dissolving the contracts.</li> <li>7. However this was met with strong opposition by the peasants.</li> <li>8. The Lords were successful in crushing the revolt but at the same time the peasants ensure that they are not exploited like before.</li> </ol>	
30	<p>How did advance in science challenge the authority of the Church?</p> <p><b>I. <u>Notion of Church regarding the Universe:-</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Catholic Church believed that the <b>Earth was at the centre</b> of the universe around which the Sun &amp; other planets revolved.</li> <li>2. According to the Church, <b>the Earth was immobile/stationary</b> due to the heavy <b>burden of the sins</b> committed by the people.</li> </ol> <p><b>II. <u>Changes brought due to Scientific Revolution</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. With the beginning of Scientific revolution, <b>knowledge</b> contrary to belief became important.</li> <li>2. Nature came to be seen as the source of creation.</li> <li>3. <b>Nicolas Copernicus</b> pointed out that planets including the earth revolved around the sun.</li> <li>4. He wrote a manuscript called '<b>De Revolutionibus</b>'</li> <li>5. <b>Johannes Kepler</b> pointed out that the planets move around the sun in an <b>elliptical orbit</b> and not a circular orbit.</li> <li>6. <b>Galileo</b> confirmed the notion of dynamic world in his book <b>The Motion</b>. He also invented the telescope.</li> <li>7. <b>Isaac Newton</b> gave <b>the theory of gravitation</b>.</li> <li>8. <b>William Harvey</b> gave the theory of circulation of blood by heart.</li> </ol>	8
30	<p>Recent writers have questioned the occurrence of Renaissance. Justify with valid points.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recent writers of England suggested that the humanist historians were exaggerating the difference between Renaissance period and the period before it.</li> <li>2. They point out that during earlier centuries, Greek and Roman cultures had flourished.</li> <li>3. To say that period before Renaissance lacked development is an oversimplification.</li> <li>4. Many developments associated with Renaissance in Italy can be traced back to the 12th and 13th century also.</li> <li>5. Arabic and Persian scholars had contributed in the field of science, mathematics philosophy.</li> <li>6. <b>Ibn Sina was an</b> Arab philosopher, <b>Al Razi</b> was author of a medical book.</li> <li>7. Many historians suggest that literary and artistic developments, in France in the ninth century.</li> <li>8. The Europeans also learnt from India, Arabia and China.</li> </ol>	

		<b>SECTION D SOURCE BASED QUESTION</b>	<b>4x3=12</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<p>Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>LATE ANTIQUITY</b></p> <p>31.1) What does the term Late Antiquity mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘Late antiquity’ is the term now used to describe the final, fascinating period in the evolution and break-up of the Roman Empire and refers broadly to the fourth to seventh centuries.</li> </ul> <p>31.2) Describe the changes introduced by Diocletian &amp; Constantine during the period of Late Antiquity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diocletian also fortified the frontiers, reorganised provincial boundaries, and separated civilian from military functions, granting greater autonomy to the military commanders (duces), who now became a more powerful group. Constantine consolidated some of these changes and added others of his own. His chief innovations were in the monetary sphere, where he introduced a new denomination, the solidus, a coin of 4½ gm of pure gold that would in fact outlast the Roman Empire itself. Solidi were minted on a very large scale and their circulation ran into millions. The other area of innovation was the creation of a second capital at Constantinople (at the site of modern Istanbul in Turkey, and previously called Byzantium), surrounded on three sides by the sea.</li> </ul>	<b>2+2</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<p>Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ON THE DIGNITY OF MAN</b></p> <p>32.1) What do you know about Giovanni Pico della Mirandola? What did he write?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giovanni Pico della Mirandola was an Italian Renaissance philosopher. He wrote on the importance of debate in ‘On the Dignity of Man’. At the age of 23, he proposed to defend religions, philosophy, natural philosophy and magic against all the outcomes about which he had written a famous book “On the Dignity of Man.”</li> </ul> <p>32.2) What did he say about the importance of debate in ‘On the Dignity of Man’?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He discussed the importance of debate in “On the ‘Dignity of Man’. 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.</li> </ul> <p>32.3) Name the two spheres in which Renaissance brought about revolutionary changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The two spheres in which Renaissance brought about revolutionary changes were: Social sphere of life in Europe, Political sphere of life in Europe.</li> </ul>	<b>1+2+1</b>
<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<p>Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>33.1) Why did Genghis Khan &amp; his successors introduce a rapid courier system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genghis Khan &amp; his successors fashioned a rapid courier system to connect the distant areas of his regime.</li> <li>• It enabled the Great Khans to keep a check on developments at the farthest end of their regime across the continental landmass.</li> </ul> <p>33.2) Enumerate any two features of the rapid courier system.</p>	<b>1+2+1</b>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fresh mounts and dispatch riders were placed in outposts at regularly spaced distances.</li> <li>• Its speed and reliability were its marked feature.</li> </ul> <p>33.3) Name the tax that was levied for the maintenance of this communication system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the maintenance of this communication system the Mongol nomads contributed a tenth of their herd – either horses or livestock as provisions. This was called the qubcur tax, a levy that the nomads paid willingly for the multiple benefits that it brought.</li> </ul>	
		<b>SECTION E</b> <b>MAP BASED QUESTION</b>	<b>1x5=5</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<p>34.1) On the given political map of World, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:</p> <p>A. Mongol Empire B. Mediterranean Sea C. Red Sea</p> <p>34.2) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as '1' &amp; '2'. Identify them with the help of the hints and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>1) Settlers in 18<sup>th</sup> &amp; 19<sup>th</sup> century came from this country-England 2) The ring of fire is located in this ocean-Pacific Ocean</p>	<b>3+2</b>

