



# Delhi Public School, Howrah

PT-2 EXAMINATION (2024-2025)

Class-XI

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

**SUBJECT: HISTORY (CODE- 027)**


**Time: -3 Hours**

**F.M.-80**

**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 34 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A: Questions 1 to 21 - MCQs, 1 mark each.
4. Section B: Questions 22 to 27 - Short Answer Type Questions, 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
5. Section C: Questions 28 to 30 - Long Answer Type Questions, 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.
6. Section D: Questions 31 to 33 - Source based questions (three sub questions), 4 marks each.
7. Section-E - Questions 34 - Map based, 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

Q NO.	SECTION A (21 Marks)	
1	Which of the following is not true about women's position in Roman society? (a) Roman women enjoyed considerable freedom in owning property. (b) The wife had complete legal independence. (c) a woman could also dissolve marriage through on legal notice. (d) Age gap was less between husband and wife creating an egalitarian relationship.	1
2	Shazia A student of history has been studying the Mongol empire. While studying the military, social and political organisation of Mongol which of the following is she likely to find (a) The Mongols were a homogenous group of people. (b) Various taxes were imposed for various purposes. (c) There was a concept of anda in the Mongol army. (d) The society was united by a uniform code of conduct.	1
3	Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other Reason (R) . Consider the statements and choose the correct options Assertion (A): In the 15 <sup>th</sup> and early 16 <sup>th</sup> centuries, many scholars in un were attracted to humanist ideas. Reason (R): Christianity was wrought with greed and corruption . (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	1

<p>4.</p>	<p>Identify the picture given :</p>  <p>(a)Child Jesus  <b>(b)Pieta</b>  (c)Aphrodite  d)Fallen Angle</p>	
<p>5</p>	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Craftsmen used to travel from manor to manor; now they found it easier to settle in one place where goods could be produced and traded for food.  <b>Reason (R):</b> As the number of towns grew and trade continued to expand, town merchants became rich and powerful, and rivalled the power of the nobility.  (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 correct but (R) is incorrect  (d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>Identify the European astronomer who brought the elements of turning point in Europea with the help of following information.  i)He believed opposite of what Christians had believed about the Earth.  ii) He asserted that the planets including the Earth, rotate around the Sun.  (a)Nicolo Martini  <b>(b)Copernicus</b>  (c)Galileo Galilei  (d)Pope Leo IV</p>	
<p>7</p>	<p>The religious communities where monks lived were called _____ .  <b>(a)Monastries</b>  (b)Friars  (c)Clerics  (d)nunnery</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>Identify the Mongol Tax being referred to in the given statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taken to maintain the communication system.</li> <li>One tenth of total produce was charged.</li> <li>It was willingly paid by the nomads.</li> <li>It could be paid through livestock.</li> </ol> <p>Codes:  (a) baj  (b) Yams  (c) paiza  <b>(d) Qubcur</b></p>	<p>1</p>

9	<p>Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following option:</p> <p>(i)Catholic church had its own laws.  (ii)Western church was headed by the pope.  (iii)The membership of the clergy was open to everybody and it was flexible.</p> <p>(a) i and iii  <b>(b) i and ii</b>  (c) ii and iii  (d) i, ii and iii</p>	1										
10	<p>Match List I with List II and select the correct pair by using codes given below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="188 454 1361 707"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="188 454 770 510">LIST I</th> <th data-bbox="778 454 1361 510">LIST II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="188 510 770 555">a. Draconian laws</td> <td data-bbox="778 510 1361 555">1.Sistine Chapel .</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="188 555 770 600">b. ptolemy</td> <td data-bbox="778 555 1361 600">2. harsh laws .</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="188 600 770 645">c. Michelangelo</td> <td data-bbox="778 600 1361 645">3. House of the Lord.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="188 645 770 707">d. Manor</td> <td data-bbox="778 645 1361 707">4. Alamgest.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Codes</p> <p>(a) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3  <b>(b) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3</b>  (c) a-4, b-2, c-3, d-2  (d) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1</p>	LIST I	LIST II	a. Draconian laws	1.Sistine Chapel .	b. ptolemy	2. harsh laws .	c. Michelangelo	3. House of the Lord.	d. Manor	4. Alamgest.	1
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c. Michelangelo	3. House of the Lord.											
d. Manor	4. Alamgest.											
11	<p>New military were contingents required to serve under Genghis Khan’s four sons and specially chosen captains of his army units called_____</p> <p>(a) Anda  (b) Yasa  <b>(c) Noyan</b>  (d) Ulus</p>	1										
12	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct option(s).</p> <p>I. Public baths were a striking feature of Rome .  II. The Iranian introduction of public baths was encountered with the wrath of clergy.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(a) Only I  (b) Only II  <b>(c) Both I and II</b>  (d) None</p>	1										
13	<p>Which of the factors about Mesopotamia showed that a section of society had accumulated enormous wealth?</p> <p>(a)Existence of slavery.  <b>(b)Riches buried in some graves.</b>  (c)The tradition of writing  (d)both options and b</p>	1										
14	<p>Identify the humanist philosopher by using the clues given.</p> <p>I. He believed antiquity was a distinctive civilisation which could be best understood through the actual words of the ancient Greeks and Romans.  II. He therefore stressed the importance of a close reading of ancient authors.</p> <p>Options</p> <p>(a) Dante  (b) Lorenzo Valla  <b>(c) Francesco Petrarch</b>  (d) Filippo Brunellesch</p>	1										
15	<p>The basis of economic organization in the medieval towns were _____</p> <p><b>(a) Guilds</b></p>	1										

	(b) Inns (c) Cathedral towns (d) Manor	
16	Which of the following was not the repercussion of printed book for the Humanists ? (a) Spread of humanist ideas. (b) Easier circulation of ideas. (c) Need for censorship. (d) Both a and c	1
17	Trade relation between China and Mongols were significant because (a) The steppes had scarcity of resources. (b) The relation was mutually beneficial. (c) Military confrontation led to losses on both sides. (d) Both options a and b.	1
18	From the hints given below identify the author : I. Belonged to South of Spain. II. Recommended that landowners should keep a reserve stock of implements and tools III. Believed in continuous production. Options (a) Pliny (b) Nero (c) Olympiodorus (d) Columella	1
19	Which of the following features would not fit medieval agriculture ? (a) It was modernized with tools and equipment (b) serfs had to render military service. (c) Tenants did a variety of jobs. (d) Serfs paid labour rent.	1
20	Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following option: (i) A high number of Mesopotamians could read and write. (ii) Not only were there hundreds of signs to learn, many of these were complex. Options: (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) None	1
21	If a student of History were to research on the structures of the Renaissance Europe which feature would he most likely find? (a) Domes (b) Glass paintings (c) pietra Durra (d) Both options a and b	1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b>		<b>(3X6=18)</b>
22	A) Illustrate the significance of tablets and seals as source for discovering about the Mesopotamian civilization? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tablets give commercial information like records of trade transactions and products that have been brought or left from the civilization. The first Mesopotamian tablets, written around 3200 BCE, contained picture-like signs and numbers.</li> </ul>	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These were about 5,000 lists of oxen, fish, bread loaves, etc. – lists of goods that were brought into or distributed from the temples of Uruk,</li> <li>• They also serve as sources for discovering laws and other socio economic aspects of Mesopotamian life. It tells us about trading networks as well, i.e where some products arrived and wherein they had to be transported.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B) Explain the traditions of marriage prevalent in the Mesopotamian society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A declaration was made about the willingness to marry, the bride’s parents giving their consent to the marriage. Then a gift was given by the groom’s people to the bride’s people.</li> <li>• When the wedding took place, gifts were exchanged by both parties, who ate together and made offerings in a temple.</li> <li>• When her mother-in-law came to fetch her, the bride was given her share of the inheritance by her father. The father’s house, herds, fields, etc., were inherited by the sons.</li> </ul>	
<b>23</b>	<p>‘Slavery was a deeply rooted institution in the ancient world.’ In this context explain the Roman use of slave labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slaves were an investment, and at least one Roman agricultural writer advised landowners against using them in contexts where too many might be required (for example, for harvests) or where their health could be damaged (for example, by malaria).</li> <li>• These considerations were not based on any sympathy for the slaves but on hard economic calculation. On the other hand, if the Roman upper classes were often brutal towards their slaves, ordinary people did sometimes show much more compassion.</li> <li>• Unlike hired workers, slaves had to be fed and maintained throughout the year, which increased the cost of holding this kind of labour. This is probably why slaves are not widely found in the agriculture of the later period, at least not in the eastern provinces.</li> <li>• On the other hand, they and freedmen, that is, slaves who had been set free by their masters, were extensively used as business managers, where, obviously, they were not required in large numbers. Masters often gave their slaves or freedmen capital to run businesses on their behalf or even businesses of their own.</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>
<b>24</b>	<p>“The transcontinental span of the Mongol Empire meant that sources available to scholars for reconstruction of the Empire are written in vast number of languages.” Analyze the problems that arose in the interpretation of Mongol sources due to multiplicity of languages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authors often produced extremely ignorant and biased reports of nomadic life. The imperial success of the Mongols, however, attracted many literati. Some of them produced travelogues of their experiences; others stayed to serve Mongol masters. These individuals came from a variety of backgrounds – Buddhist, Confucian, Christian, Turkish and Muslim.</li> <li>• Although not always familiar with Mongol customs, many of them produced sympathetic accounts – even eulogies – that challenged and complicated the otherwise hostile, city-based tirade against the steppe marauders.</li> <li>• The history of the Mongols, therefore, provides interesting details to question the manner in which sedentary societies usually characterised nomads as primitive barbarians. the most crucial are the sources in Chinese, Mongolian, Persian and Arabic, but vital materials are also available in Italian, Latin, French and Russian.</li> <li>• Often the same text was produced in two languages with differing contents. For example, the Mongolian and Chinese versions of the earliest narrative on Genghis Khan, titled <i>Mongqol-un niuèa tobèa’an</i> (The Secret History of the Mongols) are quite different and the Italian and Latin versions of Marco Polo’s travels to the Mongol court do not match. Since the Mongols produced little literature on their own and were instead ‘written about’ by literati from foreign cultural milieus, historians have to often double as philologists to pick out the meanings of phrases for their closest approximation to Mongol usage.</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>

25	<p>How did the emergence of Cathedrals lead to the creation of new towns ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the ways that rich merchants spent their money was by making donations to churches. From the twelfth century, large churches called cathedrals were being built in France.</li> <li>• These belonged to monasteries, but different groups of people contributed to their construction with their own labour, materials or money.</li> <li>• Cathedrals were built of stone, and took many years to complete. As they were being built, the area around the cathedrals became more populated, and when they were completed they became centres of pilgrimage. Thus, small towns developed around them.</li> </ul>	3
26	<p>Illustrate the relationship between art and realism as it developed during the Renaissance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artists during Renaissance were inspired by studying works of the past. The material remains of Roman culture were sought with as much excitement as ancient texts, a thousand years after the fall of Rome, fragments of art were discovered in the ruins of ancient Rome and other deserted cities.</li> <li>• Their admiration for the figures of 'perfectly' proportioned men and women sculpted so many centuries ago, made Italian sculptors want to continue that tradition. Donatello broke new ground with his lifelike statues. Artists' concern to be accurate was helped by the work of scientists.</li> <li>• To study bone structures, artists went to the laboratories of medical schools. Andreas Vesalius (1514-64), a Belgian and a professor of medicine at the University of Padua, was the first to dissect the human body. This was the beginning of modern physiology.</li> </ul>	3
27	<p>A)'From ninth century , there were frequent localized wars in Europe.' In this context explain the growth of knights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From the ninth century, there were frequent localised wars in Europe. The amateur peasant-soldiers were not sufficient, and good cavalry was needed. This led to the growing importance of a new section of people – the knights.</li> <li>• They were linked to the lords, just as the latter were linked to the king. The lord gave the knight a piece of land (called 'fief') and promised to protect it. The fief could be inherited. It extended to anything between 1,000 and 2,000 acres or more, including a house for the knight and his family, a church and other establishments to house his dependants, besides a watermill and a wine-press.</li> <li>• As in the feudal manor, the land of the fief was cultivated by peasants. In exchange, the knight paid his lord a regular fee and promised to fight for him in war. To keep up their skills, knights spent time each day fencing and practising tactics with dummies. A knight might serve more than one lord, but his foremost loyalty was to his own lord.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B)'The tradition of vassalage was central to the institution of Feudalism.' Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priests placed themselves in the first order, and nobles in the second. The nobility had, in reality, a central role in social processes. This is because they controlled land. This control was the outcome of a practice called 'vassalage'. The kings of France were linked to the people by 'vassalage', similar to the practice among the Germanic peoples, of whom the Franks were one.</li> <li>• The big landowners the nobles were vassals of the king, and peasants were vassals of the landowners. A nobleman accepted the king as his seigneur (senior) and they made a mutual promise: the seigneur/lord ('lord' was derived from a word meaning one who provided bread) would protect the vassal, who would be loyal to him. This relationship involved elaborate rituals and exchange of vows taken on the Bible.</li> <li>• At this ceremony, the vassal received a written charter or a staff or even a clod of earth as a symbol of the land that was being given to him by his master. The noble enjoyed a</li> </ul>	3

privileged status. He had absolute control over his property, in perpetuity. He could raise troops called 'feudal levies'. The lord held his own courts of justice and could even coin his own money.

**SECTION C**  
**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(8x3=24)**

**28**

Critically analyze the position of women in Europe during the Renaissance period.

- Men from aristocratic families dominated public life and were the decision-makers in their families. They educated their sons to take their place in family businesses or in public life, at times sending their younger sons to join the Church.
- Although their dowries were invested in the family businesses, women generally had no say in how their husbands should run their business. Often, marriages were intended to strengthen business alliances.
- If an adequate dowry could not be arranged, daughters were sent to convents to live the life of a nun. Obviously, the public role of women was limited and they were looked upon as keepers of the households. The position of women in the families of merchants, however, was somewhat different. Shopkeepers were very often assisted by their wives in running the shop. In families of merchants and bankers, wives looked after the businesses when the male members were away on work.
- The early death of a merchant compelled his widow to perform a larger public role than was the case in aristocratic families.
- A few women were intellectually very creative and sensitive about the importance of a humanist education. 'Even though the study of letters promises and offers no reward for women and no dignity', wrote the Venetian Cassandra Fedele, 'every woman ought to seek and embrace these studies.' She was one of a handful of women who questioned the idea that women were incapable of achieving the qualities of a humanist scholar.
- Fedele was known for her proficiency in Greek and Latin, and was invited to give orations at the University of Padua. Fedele's writings bring into focus the general regard for education in that age. She was one of many Venetian women writers who criticised the republic 'for creating a highly limited definition of freedom that favoured the desires of men over those of women'.
- Another remarkable woman was the Marchesa of Mantua, Isabella d'Este (1474-1539). She ruled the state while her husband was absent, and the court of Mantua, a small state, was famed for its intellectual brilliance.

OR

'Humanists believed that Christianity had come to be marked by greed'. Explain the debates against Christianity that arose in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

- In north Europe humanism attracted many members of the Church. They called on Christians to practise religion in the way laid down in the ancient texts of their religion, discarding unnecessary rituals, which they condemned as later additions to a simple religion. Theirs was a radically new view of human beings as free and rational agents.
- Later philosophers were to return to this over and over again, inspired by the belief in a distant God who created man but allowed him complete freedom to live his life freely, in pursuit of happiness 'here and now'. Christian humanists like Thomas More (1478-1535) in England and Erasmus in Holland felt that the Church had become an institution marked by greed, extorting money at will from ordinary people. One of the favourite methods of the clergy was to sell 'indulgences', documents which apparently freed the buyer from the burden of the sins he had committed.

**8**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christians came to realise from printed translations of the Bible in local languages that their religion did not permit such practices. In almost every part of Europe, peasants began to rebel against the taxes imposed by the Church.</li> <li>• Humanist scholars were able to point out that this was not genuine, and had been forged later. In 1517, a young German monk called Martin Luther launched a campaign against the Catholic Church and argued that a person did not need priests to establish contact with God.</li> <li>• He asked his followers to have complete faith in God, for faith alone could guide them to the right life and entry into heaven. This movement – called the Protestant Reformation – led to the churches in Germany and Switzerland breaking their connection with the Pope and the Catholic Church.</li> <li>• In Switzerland, Luther’s ideas were popularised by Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531) and later by Jean Calvin (1509-64). Backed by merchants, the reformers had greater popular appeal in towns, while in rural areas the Catholic Church managed to retain its influence.</li> </ul>	
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<p><b>29</b></p>	<p>Analyze the significance of yasa in creating a united Mongol identity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following the research of David Ayalon, recent work on the yasa, the code of law that Genghis Khan was supposed to have promulgated at the quriltai of 1206, has elaborated on the complex ways in which the memory of the Great Khan was fashioned by his successors.</li> <li>• In its earliest formulation the term was written as yasaq which meant ‘law’, ‘decree’ or ‘order’. Indeed, the few details that we possess about the yasaq concern administrative regulations: the organisation of the hunt, the army and the postal system.</li> <li>• By the middle of the thirteenth century, however, the Mongols had started using the related term yasa in a more general sense to mean the ‘legal code of Genghis Khan’.</li> <li>• The changes in the meaning of the term can be understood if we take a look at some of the other developments that occurred at the same time. By the middle of the thirteenth century the Mongols had emerged as a unified people and just created the largest empire the world had ever seen. They ruled over very sophisticated urban societies, with their respective histories, cultures and laws.</li> <li>• Although the Mongols dominated the region politically, they were a numerical minority. The one way in which they could protect their identity and distinctiveness was through a claim to a sacred law given to them by their ancestor. The yasa was in all probability a compilation of the customary traditions of the Mongol tribes but in referring to it as Genghis Khan’s code of law, the</li> <li>• Mongol people also laid claim to a ‘lawgiver’ like Moses and Solomon, whose authoritative code could be imposed on their subjects.</li> <li>• The yasa served to cohere the Mongol people around a body of shared beliefs, it acknowledged their affinity to Genghis Khan and his descendants and, even as they absorbed different aspects of a sedentary lifestyle, gave them the confidence to retain their ethnic identity and impose their ‘law’ upon their defeated subjects.</li> <li>• It was an extremely empowering ideology and although Genghis Khan may not have planned such a legal code, it was certainly inspired by his vision and was vital in the construction of a Mongol universal dominion.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Discuss in detail the military organization of Mongols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among the Mongols, and many other nomadic societies as well, all the able-bodied, adult males of the tribe bore arms: they constituted the armed forces when the occasion demanded. The unification of the different Mongol tribes and subsequent campaigns against diverse people introduced new members into Genghis Khan’s army complicating the composition of this relatively small, undifferentiated body into an incredibly heterogeneous mass of people. Genghis Khan worked to systematically erase the old tribal identities of the different groups who joined his confederacy.</li> </ul>	<p><b>8</b></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His army was organised according to the old steppe system of decimal units: in divisions of 10s, 100s, 1,000s and [notionally] 10,000 soldiers. In the old system the clan and the tribe would have coexisted within the decimal units. Genghis Khan stopped this practice. He divided the old tribal groupings and distributed their members into new military units. Any individual who tried to move from his/her allotted group without permission received harsh punishment.</li> <li>• The largest unit of soldiers, approximating 10,000 soldiers (tuman) now included fragmented groups of people from a variety of different tribes and clans. This altered the old steppe social order integrating different lineages and clans and providing them with a new identity derived from its progenitor, Genghis Khan.</li> <li>• Important within the new realm were a band of followers who had served Genghis Khan loyally through grave adversity for many years. Genghis Khan publicly honoured some of these individuals as his 'blood-brothers' (anda); yet others, freemen of a humbler rank, were given special ranking as his bondsmen (naukar), a title that marked their close relationship with their master.</li> <li>• This ranking did not preserve the rights of the old clan chieftains; the new aristocracy derived its status from a close relationship with the Great Khan of the Mongols. In this new hierarchy, Genghis Khan assigned the responsibility of governing the newly conquered people to his four sons. These comprised the four ulus, a term that did not originally mean fixed territories.</li> <li>• Genghis Khan's lifetime was still the age of rapid conquests and expanding domains, where frontiers were still extremely fluid. For example, the eldest son, Jochi, received the Russian steppes but the farthest extent of his territory, ulus, was indeterminate: it extended as far west as his horses could roam. The second son, Chaghatai, was given the Transoxianian steppe and lands north of the Pamir mountains adjacent to those of his brother. Genghis Khan had indicated that his third son, Ogodei, would succeed him as the Great Khan and oOgodei, would succeed him as the Great Khan and on accession the Prince established his capital at Karakorum. The youngest son, Toluy, received the ancestral lands of Mongolia. Genghis Khan envisaged that his sons would rule the empire collectively.</li> <li>• To underline this point, military contingents (tama) of the individual princes were placed in each ulus. The sense of a dominion shared by the members of the family was underlined at the assembly of chieftains, quriltais, where all decisions relating to the family or the state for the forthcoming season – campaigns, distribution of plunder, pasture lands and succession – were collectively taken.</li> </ul>	
<b>30</b>	<p>A)'From the 11<sup>th</sup> century agriculture increased and towns began to grow' . In this context explain in detail the life in the towns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From the eleventh century, as agriculture increased and became able to sustain higher levels of population, towns began to grow again. Peasants who had surplus grain to sell needed a place where they could set up a selling centre and where they could buy tools and cloth.</li> <li>• This led to the growth of periodic fairs and small marketing centres which gradually developed town-like features – a town square, a church, roads where merchants built shops and homes, an office where those who governed the town could meet.</li> <li>• In other places, towns grew around large castles, bishops' estates, or large churches. In towns, instead of services, people paid a tax to the lords who owned the land on which the town stood. Towns offered the prospect of paid work and freedom from the lord's control, for young people from peasant families.</li> <li>• Many serfs craving to be free ran away and hid in towns. Many people in towns were free peasants or escaped serfs who provided unskilled labour.</li> <li>• Shopkeepers and merchants were numerous. Later there was need for individuals with specialised skills, like bankers and lawyers.</li> </ul>	<b>8</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earlier, craftsmen used to travel from manor to manor; now they found it easier to settle in one place where goods could be produced and traded for food. As the number of towns grew and trade continued to expand, town merchants became rich and powerful, and rivalled the power of the nobility.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B)'By the fourteenth century Europe's economic expansion slowed down'. Justify the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In northern Europe, by the end of the thirteenth century the warm summers of the previous 300 years had given way to bitterly cold summers. Seasons for growing crops were reduced by a month and it became difficult to grow crops on higher ground. Storms and oceanic flooding destroyed many farmsteads, which resulted in less income in taxes for governments.</li> <li>• The opportunities offered by favourable climatic conditions before the thirteenth century had led to large-scale reclamation of the land of forests and pastures for agriculture. But intensive ploughing had exhausted the soil despite the practice of the three-field rotation of crops, because clearance was not accompanied by proper soil conservation.</li> <li>• The shortage of pasturage reduced the number of cattle. Population growth was outstripping resources, and the immediate result was famine. Severe famines hit Europe between 1315 and 1317, followed in the 1320s by massive cattle deaths. In addition, trade was hit by a severe shortage of metal money because of a shortfall in the output of silver mines in Austria and Serbia. This forced governments to reduce the silver content of the currency, and to mix it with cheaper metals.</li> <li>• The worst was yet to come. As trade expanded in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, ships carrying goods from distant countries had started arriving in European ports. Along with the ships came rats – carrying the deadly bubonic plague infection (the 'Black Death').</li> <li>• Western Europe, relatively isolated in earlier centuries, was hit by the epidemic between 1347 and 1350. The modern estimate of mortality in that epidemic is that 20 per cent of the people of the whole of Europe died, with some places losing as much as 40 per cent of the population.</li> <li>• This catastrophe, combined with the economic crisis, caused immense social dislocation. Depopulation resulted in a major shortage of labour. Serious imbalances were created between agriculture and manufacture, because there were not enough people to engage in both equally.</li> <li>• Prices of agricultural goods dropped as there were fewer people to buy. Wage rates increased because the demand for labour, particularly agricultural labour, rose in England by as much as 250 per cent in the aftermath of the Black Death. The surviving labour force could now demand twice their earlier wages</li> </ul>	
<b>SECTION D</b> <b>SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS</b>		<b>(4X3=12)</b>
31	<p>'The famine prevalent for many successive years in many provinces has clearly displayed for men of any understanding the effect of malnutrition in generating illness. The city-dwellers, as it was their custom to collect and store enough grain for the whole of the next year immediately after the harvest, carried off all the wheat, barley, beans and lentils, and left to the peasants various kinds of pulse – after taking quite a large proportion of these to the city.</p> <p>a)Who was the author of the aforementioned account? Ans)Dr.Galen was the author of the aforementioned account.</p> <p>b)What was the result of the city-dwellers actions on the village populace? Ans) The village people 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. Famines were also quite recurrent.</p>	<p>(1)</p> <p>(2)</p>

	<p>c) What can one decipher about the social and economic gap in the Roman society from the given source?</p> <p>Ans) One can easily decipher that the city was given substantially more importance than the villages as they were the centres of Roman civilization, the villages existed to serve the cities.</p>	(1)
32	<p>Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Cardinal Gasparo Contarini (1483-1542) writes about the democratic government of his city-state in The Commonwealth and Government of Venice (1534). ‘...to come to the institution of our Venetian commonwealth, the whole authority of the city...is in that council, into which all the gentlemen of the City being once past the age of 25 years are admitted...</p> <p>a)How were the earlier Italian cities revived?</p> <p>Ans)With the expansion of trade between the Byzantine Empire and the Islamic countries, the ports on the Italian coast revived. From the twelfth century, as the Mongols opened up trade with China via the Silk Route and as trade with western European countries</p> <p>b)In what way were the Italian city states different from the earlier empire?</p> <p>Ans) They no longer saw themselves as part of a powerful empire, but as independent citystates. Two of these – Florence and Venice – were republics, and many others were court-cities, ruled by princes.</p> <p>c)What was the idea of citizenship in the city states?</p> <p>Ans)They were different from other parts of Europe – the clergy were not politically dominant here, nor were there powerful feudal lords. Rich merchants and bankers actively participated in governing the city, and this helped the idea of citizenship to strike root.</p>	(1)  (2)  (1)
33	<p>Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The Warka Head</p> <p>This woman’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.</p> <p>a)What does the stones used in the sculpture tell us about the long distance trade?</p> <p>The materials used are varied in the sculpture, pointing to the fact that long distance trade existed for luxury commodities.</p> <p>b)Comment on the sculpting prowess of the Mesopotamians in the context of Warka head.</p> <p>Ans)Despite constant strife and warfare the Mesopotamians developed art and sculpture. The finesse of the Warka head is a direct testimony to that. Carving a heavy material like marble points to the fact that it was advanced in sculpting techniques and had developed tools to refine sculpting.</p> <p>c)Name any one other specimen of sculpting in the Mesopotamian civilization.</p> <p>Basalt stele shows a bearded man twice. Noteworthy are his headband and hair, waistband and long skirt. In the lower scene he attacks a lion with a huge bow and arrow. In the scene above, the hero finally kills the rampant lion with a spear.</p>	(1) (2) (1)
<b>SECTION E</b>		
<b>MAP BASED QUESTIONS</b>		<b>5</b>
34	<p>A. In the map of Europe and North Africa mark the following, locate and label the following:</p> <p>a) Constantinople</p> <p>b) Campania</p> <p>c) Alexandria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>d) Macedonia</p> <p>B. In the map of West Asia identify the places marked A and B</p>	

