



Delhi Public School, Howrah

Periodic Assessment- I (2025-2026)

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	A student of history has to write a project on Mesopotamia. Which of the following would he/she mention in his/her writings? A. The emperor, aristocracy and army were the three main players in the political history of the empire. B. Mesopotamian references are found in the first part of the Bible Old Testament. C. Akkadian was the first known language of Mesopotamians replaced by Sumerian around 2400 BC D. Emperors were judged on the basis of how they behaved towards the Senate.	1
2	According to the given description point out which Roman city is being referred to here. (i) It was a city which was buried in a volcanic eruption in 79 CE. (ii) Walls of the main streets of it often carried advertisements. (iii) Graffiti were found all over the city. A. Numidia B. Pompeii C. Italy D. Alexandria	1
3	Two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given: Assertion (A): Food resources of Mesopotamia were rich and its mineral resources were few. Reason (R): Mesopotamia traded their abundant textiles and agricultural produce for wood, copper, tin, silver, gold, shell etc. A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true.	1

4	Identify the personality in the given picture: A. Constantine B. Augustus C. Diocletian D. Anastasius		1										
5	In the following question, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice Assertion (A): The hunter gatherers lived to the north of the pastoralists in the Siberian forests. Reason (R): They were lower ranked people than pastoralists. 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										
6	Find the correct order of social hierarchy prevalent in early Roman society and choose the correct option: A. Emperors, Senators, equestrians, plebians, freedmen, slaves. B. Emperors, equestrians, Senators, plebians, freedmen, slaves. C. Senators, Emperors, equestrians, plebians, freedmen, slaves D. Emperors, Senators, equestrians, freedmen, plebians, slaves		1										
7	Which of the following is a problem with the reconstruction of Mongol period in the context of written sources? A. No written documentation by the Mongols themselves. B. The presentation of extremely arrogant and biased records of nomadic life by a variety of authors. C. The availability of a variety of resources due to the transcontinental span of the Mongol empire. D. Both (A) and (B).		1										
8	Identify the correct option from the clues given below: I. Sculpture in white marble, and has the use of lapis lazuli, shell. II. Found in Uruk III. The sculpture is a testament to the fact that specialization of labour was an important factor of urbanization. A. Hippodrome B. Amphorae C. Warka Head D. Dancing Girl		1										
9	Written language came into use when: A. Symbols were no longer understood by people B. When society needed to keep records of transactions C. When foreigners visited different nations D. All of the above		1										
10	Match COLUMN I with COLUMN II and select the correct pair by using codes given below: <table><tr><th>COLUMN I</th><th>COLUMN II</th></tr><tr><td>a. Laity</td><td>1. Large block of stone.</td></tr><tr><td>b. Augustus</td><td>2. members of religious community.</td></tr><tr><td>c. Monolith</td><td>3. Forcible recruitment to army.</td></tr><tr><td>d. Conscription</td><td>4. Founded the Principate.</td></tr></table> A. a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 B. a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3 C. a-4, b-2, c-3, d-2 D. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1	COLUMN I	COLUMN II	a. Laity	1. Large block of stone.	b. Augustus	2. members of religious community.	c. Monolith	3. Forcible recruitment to army.	d. Conscription	4. Founded the Principate.		1
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11	Which of the following statements accurately compares and contrasts the administrative systems of the Roman Empire and the Mongol Empire? A. Both empires had a centralized administrative structure. B. The Roman Empire had a more decentralized administrative structure than the Mongol Empire. C. The Mongol Empire had a more bureaucratic administrative structure than the Roman Empire. D. Both empires relied heavily on local administrators to govern their territories.	1
12	Consider the following statements and choose the correct option. I. The earliest cities in Mesopotamia were of various kinds. II. Cities grew around temples. A. Only I B. Only II C. Both I and II D. None	1
13	Choose the correctly matched pair: A. Roman society: nuclear family B. Tacitus: archaeologist C. Constantine: first roman emperor D. Slavery: abolished by Arabs.	1
14	Identify the term that best describes the statements given below. I. Law introduced by Genghiz khan. II. He communicated it at the quriltai in 1206. III. It was meant to reorganize Mongol society. Options A. Baj B. Yasa C. Paiza D. Qanats	1
15	Which of the following statements is not true about the Roman Principate? A. Principate was the system of government established by Augustus in the Roman Empire. B. It marks the transition from the Roman Republic to the Roman Empire. C. Principate was democratic in nature. D. Principate was autocratic in nature.	1
16	The King who released Babylonia from Assyrian domination in 625 BCE was _____. A. Alexander. B. Nabonidus. C. Nabopolassar. D. Sargon.	1
17	A historian studying the Mongol Empire comes across a primary source describing Genghis Khan's military campaigns. Which of the following would be the most appropriate way to analyze this source? A. Take the source at face value and use it to support a preconceived notion about Genghis Khan. B. Consider the author's perspective, biases, and the historical context in which the source was written. C. Ignore the source because it is biased. D. Use the source to make sweeping generalizations about the Mongol Empire.	1
18	Two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given: Assertion (A): The Roman Empire experienced significant transformation during Late Antiquity. Reason (R): The spread of Christianity and administrative reforms under emperors like Diocletian and Constantine altered the political and cultural landscape of the empire.	1

	Options: 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.	
19	Two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given: Assertion (A): The Mediterranean was known as the heart of the Roman Empire. Reason (R): The sea was able to provide swift communication and transportation. A. Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true, R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true, R is false. D. A is false, R is true.	1
20	Consider the following statements and select the correct one from the given options: I. China suffered extensively from nomad intrusions as early as eighth century. II. By the third century fortifications started to be included in the defensive framework of China. Options: A. Only I B. Only II C. Both I and II D. None	1
21	What was the impact of Pax Romana on Roman Empire? A. It led to increased warfare and internal conflicts. B. It characterized a period of relative peace and facilitated cultural exchange. C. It led to economic stagnation D. It began with the rise of Julius Caesar.	1
SECTION B SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS		(3X6=18)
22	A. Evaluate how the geography and economy of Mesopotamia were inextricably linked. Or B. How can you say that urbanization in Mesopotamia is an agglomeration of distinct artisans, craftsmen, and artists?	3
23	'The Roman women enjoyed considerable legal rights in owning and managing property.' Critically analyze the position of women in Roman society.	3
24	How do we know that Ur was an unplanned city?	3
25	How did the Roman Empire manage to govern such a vast territory? Whose collaboration was crucial for the governance of the empire?	3
26	Discuss the historiography produced by Marxist scholars about the evolution of the Mongol society.	3
27	A. How did the sedentary civilization suffer due to their conflict with nomadic ones? Explain with examples. OR B. Discuss how Temujin emerged as a dominant personality in the politics of steppe land.	3
SECTION C LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS		(8x3=24)
28	A. Roman agricultural writers were more interested in the management of labour- In this context discuss about the condition of labour and their management in Roman Empire. OR B. The emperor, the aristocracy and the army were the three main 'players' in the political history of the Roman empire. Elucidate.	8

29	A. Critically analyze how temples in Mesopotamia developed its activities and became main centers of urbanization. OR B. 'None of the momentous Mesopotamian achievements would have been possible without writing. Trace the evolution of writing in Mesopotamia and the progress made by them in the field of writing.	8
30	A. 'Genghis Khan has spent most of his life in military combat, his military achievements were astounding. Justify the statement and discuss his military conquests and ambitions. OR B. Analyse in detail the various social skills and military strategies adopted by the Mongols to establish and administer such a vast and diverse dominion.	8
SECTION D SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS		(4X3=12)
31	Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow: The great palace of Mari was the residence of the royal family, the hub of administration, and a place of production, especially of precious metal ornaments. It was so famous in its time that a minor king came from north Syria just to see it, carrying with him a letter of introduction from a royal friend of the king of Mari, Zimrilim. Daily lists reveal that huge quantities of food were presented each day for the king's table: flour, bread, meat, fish, fruit, beer and wine. He probably ate in the company of many others, in or around courtyard, paved white. a) What can you infer about the lifestyle of the king Zimrilim? b) What evidences show that the city of Mari was economically prosperous? c) Account for the reasons why Mari grew as an important urban centre in Mesopotamia.	(1) (1) (2)
32	Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow: Soon afterwards the City Prefect, Lucius Pedanius Secundus, was murdered by one of his slaves. After the murder, ancient custom required that every slave residing under the same roof must be executed. But a crowd gathered, eager to save so many innocent lives; and rioting began. The senate-house was besieged. Inside, there was feeling against excessive severity, but the majority opposed any change (...) [The senators] favouring execution prevailed. However, great crowds ready with stones and torches prevented the order from being carried out. Nero rebuked the population by edict, and lined with troops the whole route along which those condemned execution. Tacitus (55-117), early empire. a) Was the Roman society a slave society? b) Explain the reasons of decline of slavery in the first Century. c) What were the substitutes of slavery that emerged in the Roman society thereafter?	(2) (1) (1)
33	Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow: All reports of Genghis Khan's campaigns agree at the vast number of people killed following the capture of cities that defied his authority. The numbers are staggering: at the capture of Nishapur in 1220, 1,747,000 people were massacred while the toll at Herat in 1222 was 1,600,000 people and at Baghdad in 1258, 800,000. Smaller towns suffered proportionately: Nasa, 70,000 dead; Baihaq district, 70,000; and at Tun in the Kuhistan province, 12,000 individuals were executed. Juwaini, the Persian chronicler of the Ilkhans stated that 1,300,000 people were killed in Merv. He reached the figure because it took thirteen days to count the dead and each day they counted 100,000 corpses. a) The conquest of which city other than those mentioned was chronicled by Junwaini? b) How did Genghis Khan justify his conquest to the people? c) 'He reached the figure because it took thirteen days to count the dead and each day they counted 100,000 corpses.' Do you think this line should be taken literally? Justify.	(1) (2) (1)

SECTION E
MAP BASED QUESTIONS

(3+2)

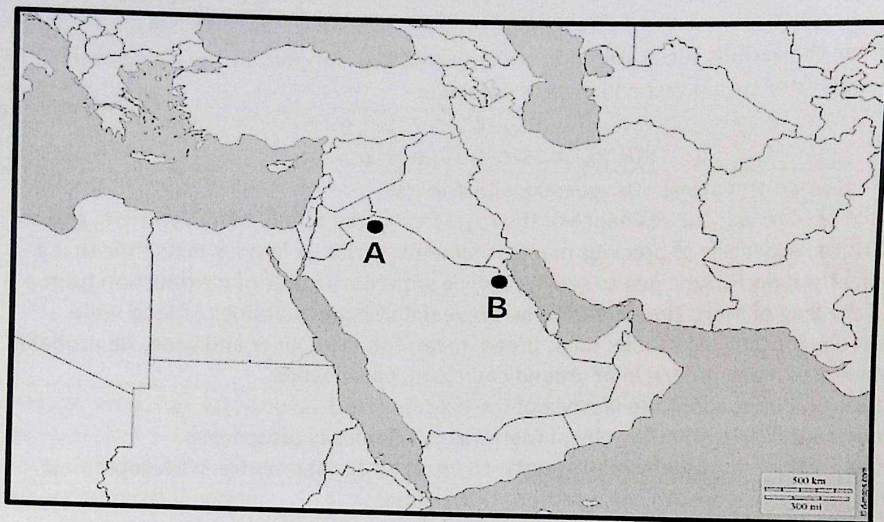
34 I. On the map of Europe and North Africa mark the following:

- A. Constantinople
- B. Rome
- C. Carthage

OR

- D. Naples

II. On the map of West Asia identify the places marked A and B





DEMLİ PUBLIC SCHOOL HONURAY
CLASS XI

Name..... Class..... Sec..... Roll no.

