



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST -II (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

Time Allowed: 3hrs

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
4. **Section C** - Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.
5. **Section D** – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
6. **Section-E** - - Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

1x21=21Marks

1. Identify the humanist philosopher by using the clues given.
(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.
Options
A. Dante
B. Lorenzo Valla
C. Francesco Petrarch
D. Filippo Brunelleschi
2. If a student of History were to research on the structures of Renaissance Europe, which feature would he most likely find?
A. Domes
B. Glass paintings
C. Pietra Durra
D. Both options A and B
3. **Assertion (A):** 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.
Reason (R): 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. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

4. Match the following and select the correct option

List I	List II
a. Equites	i. The Mongol code of law
b. Yasa	ii. Horsemen
c. Noyan	iii. Assembly of Mongol Chiefs
d. Quriltai	iv. specially chosen captain of army units

- A. a-iv, b-iii, d-ii, c-i
- B. a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
- C. a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
- D. a-ii, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii

5. Read the following statements about Seal — An Urban Artefact.

- (i) In India, early stone seals were used as stamps.
- (ii) A seal could be rolled on the clay.
- (iii) Seal was the mark of a symbol of authority.

Choose the correct options

- A. (i), (ii), and (iii)
- B. (i) and (iii)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) only

6. Identify the given image from the following options.

1



- A. The Sistine Chapel
- B. The Duomo
- C. St. Abbey's Cathedral
- D. Benedict's monastery

7. Select the correct option that depicts the correct order of the given events

- (i) The Roman Republic is established
- (ii) Augustus becomes the first emperor of Rome
- (iii) Pax Romana begins
- (iv) Division of the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western parts

- A. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- B. (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
- C. (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
- D. (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

8. The Roman peace (Pax Romana) refers to:
- A. The division of the empire
 - B. A long period of stability, trade, and prosperity under Rome
 - C. Rome's defeat by nomads
 - D. The collapse of Roman Senate
9. Assertion (A): The Mongols promoted trade across Eurasia.
Reason (R): They controlled the Silk Route and ensured safe passage for merchants.
- 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 false, but R is true.
 - D. Both A and R are false.
10. Which pair of changes illustrate the Renaissance's impact across personal and political realms?
- A. Emergence of city-states and Gothic architecture.
 - B. Rise of universities and medieval scholasticism.
 - C. Social and political reconfiguration and the spirit of inquiry.
 - D. Decline of trade routes and feudalism.
11. Consider the following statements with regard to Mesopotamian writing and select the correct option
- (i) Mesopotamian scribes used cuneiform script primarily for sacred texts.
 - (ii) The earliest writings were linked to urban economic activities like trade and taxation.
 - (iii) Mesopotamian kings often commissioned inscriptions to glorify their achievements.
 - (iv) Writing in Mesopotamia remained unchanged throughout its history.
- A. (ii) and (iii) only
 - B. (i), (ii), and (iv) only
 - C. (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
 - D. (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
12. What was the primary function of amphorae in the Roman Empire?
- A. Military weaponry
 - B. Religious rituals
 - C. Storage and transport of goods
 - D. Architectural decoration
13. How did Martin Luther's reforms contribute to new political structures in Europe?
- A. By strengthening the Pope's influence.
 - B. By detaching church control and empowering secular rulers.
 - C. By unifying nation-states under a single ruler.
 - D. By fostering greater feudal decentralization.
14. Which of the following best illustrates a benefit of the feudal system for the nobility?
- A. Guaranteed access to education and healthcare
 - B. Direct control over land and labor from peasants
 - C. The right to elect the king
 - D. Immunity from Church laws
15. Which modern development serves a similar role to what writing did in ancient cities?
- A. Sculpting monuments
 - B. Recalling of traditional keeping systems
 - C. Digital record-keeping systems
 - D. Building temples

16. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order:

- I. Genghis Khan becomes the Khan of Mongol tribes
- II. Mongol invasion of Baghdad
- III. Death of Genghis Khan
- IV. Siege of Nishapur

Options:

- A. I – IV – III – II
- B. IV – I – II – III
- C. I – III – IV – II
- D. I – II – III – IV

17. Read the following statements about townspeople and choose the option that depicts the reality of their medieval existence

- (i) Many people in towns were free peasants or escaped serfs who provided unskilled labour.
 - (ii) Shopkeepers and merchants were very few in numbers.
 - (iii) Guards patrolled the town walls and musicians were called to play at feasts and in civic processions, an innkeepers looked after travellers.
- A. (ii) only
 - B. (ii) and (iii) only
 - C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - D. (i) and (ii) only

18. How have the sedentary societies characterised nomads?

- A. Pastoralists
- B. Herdsmen
- C. Primitive Barbarians
- D. Mongols

19. Identify the European astronomer who brought the elements of turning point in Europe 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. Copernicus
 - C. Galileo Galilei
 - D. Pope Leo IV

20. Which of the following examples BEST shows the social hierarchy of the Roman Empire?

- A. Uniform rights and citizenship granted to all conquered people immediately
- B. Clear distinctions between senators, equites (knight class), citizens, and slaves
- C. Equal distribution of land among free peasants
- D. Slaves holding the same legal status as free Roman citizens

21. The ordinary members of a religious community as opposed to the priests or clergy who have official positions within the community are called

- A. Laity
- B. Plebs
- C. Humiores
- D. Slave

SECTION B
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3x6=18)

22A. Explain the growth of cathedral towns in medieval Europe.

OR

22 B. The manorial estate was central to the political set up of Feudalism'. Justify.

23. What evidence suggests that rate of the casual literacy varied in the Roman Empire?

24. Elaborate on the courier system of the Mongols as fashioned by Genghis Khan.

25. Comment on the norms of family and domestic life in the Roman Empire and its affect on women.

26. What were the main factors that led to Genghis Khan's rise as a powerful leader?

27 A. How did the printing revolution lead to the growth of humanist culture in Europe?

OR

27B. At a conference on Art the topic is 'Art and Realism'. What would the conference discuss in the context of the topic about the Renaissance period?

SECTION C
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3x8=24)

28.A. 'Renaissance did not bring much changes in the lives of women'. Justify.

OR

28.B. Elaborate on the debates that Christianity went through in the 15th century. What changes did it bring about?

In the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, many scholars in universities in north Europe were attracted to humanist ideas.

29.A 'By eleventh century there is evidence of various technological changes'. Elucidate this statement in the context of changes in agriculture in medieval Europe.

OR

29.B. "Thomas a student of history is researching on the lifestyle of Clergy in medieval Europe. What information would he come across about the order's lifestyle , position and role in society?

30.A. Elaborate on the socio-political background of the Mongols.

OR

30.B. Describe the achievements of the Mongols after the reign of Genghis Khan.

Source- Based question

31. Read the given passage and answer the following questions (1+2+1 =4)

The Warka Head

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.

a) What does the stones used in the sculpture tell us about the long distance trade?

b) Comment on the sculpting prowess of the Mesopotamians in the context of Warka head.

c) Name any one other specimen of sculpting in the Mesopotamian civilization.

32. Read the given passage and answer the following questions (1+2+1 =4)

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. 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.

- A) In what manner did the adventure of the knights become popular?
- B) Mention the privileges available to the knight.
- C) How did knights keep up with skills of specialised warfare?

33. Read the given passage and answer the following questions (1+2+1 =4)

...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... Now first I am to yield you a reckoning how and with what wisdom it was

ordained by our ancestors, that the common people should not be admitted into this company of citizens, in whose authority [lies] the whole power of the commonwealth... Because many troubles and popular tumults arise in those cities, whose government is swayed by the common people...

- A) Which book is the extract taken from?
- B) 'Because many troubles and popular tumults arise in those cities, whose government is swayed by the common people'. Explain the given statement.
- C) In the context of the book do you think social mobility existed in the Italian city states.

SECTION E MAP BASED QUESTIONS 1x5=5

34.1 On the map of Europe and North Africa mark the following :

- | | | |
|------|------------|---|
| I. | Alexandria | 1 |
| II. | Damascus | 1 |
| III. | Rome | 1 |
| Or | | |
| | Antioch | |

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

