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Candidates must write the Set No.  
on the title page of the OMR Sheet.

**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE –I  
PA-II EXAMINATION, 2021-22**

- Check that this question paper contains 15 printed pages.
- Set number given on the right hand side of the questions paper should be written on the OMR SHEET by the candidate.
- Check that this question paper contains 60 questions.

**CLASS – XI  
SUB : HISTORY (O27)**

**Time : 90 Minutes**

**Maximum Marks: 40**

**General Instruction:**

1. The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
2. Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
3. Section B contains 22 Questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
4. Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
5. Section D contains Questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There will be no negative marking

## SECTION-A

**Section – A consists of 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions from this section. The first attempted 20 questions would be evaluated.**

**Q1. Which was the first known language of Mesopotamia?**

- A. Sumerian                      B. Akkadian                      C. Aramaic                      D. Hebrew

**Q2. Which of the following divides early and late Roman Empire?**

- A. Late Antiquity                      B. Third Century Crisis  
C. Holocene                      D. Hellenic Culture

**Q3. The Augustan age is remembered for \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Civil war                      B. Piece                      C. Reform                      D. Conquest

**Q4. Which of the following was considered the norm in Mesopotamia society?**

- A. Nuclear family                      B. Tribal type                      C. Joint family                      D. None

**Q5. In the year \_\_\_\_\_ the Roman Empire became a Republic?**

- A. 505 BCE                      B. 905 BCE                      C. 509 BCE                      D. 100 BCE

**Q6. Who among the following recaptured Africa from the Vandals?**

- A. Tiberius                      B. Augustus                      C. Justinian                      D. Shapur I

**Q7. Ibn Nadim wrote book on \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Moral education                      B. Warfare                      C. Legal                      D. Environment

**Q8. Which of the following metal was used by the people of Mesopotamia to make tools and weapons?**

- A. Iron                      B. Copper                      C. Bronze                      D. Aluminum

**Q9. Identify the term used for low classes during Roman Empire.**

- A. Patres                      B. Humiliores                      C. Middle echelons                      D. Antiquity

**Q10. In which country Feudalism originated?**

- A. India                      B. France                      C. South Africa                      D. Rome

**Q11. When did the monastery St. Benedict was established?**

- A. 929 CE                      B. 529 CE                      C. 910 CE                      D. 610 CE

**Q12. The school of laws in Islam is / are:**

- A. Malik and Hanafi  
B. Safi and Hanbali  
C. Both and A and B  
D. None of the Above

**Q13. Turks were nomadic tribes from \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Baghdad  
B. The central Asian steppe (grassland) of Turkistan  
C. Egypt  
D. None of the Above

**Q14. Who was given the title “Holy Roman Empire”?**

- A. Knight  
B. Charlsmage C. Seignure  
D. Augustus

**Q15. Who wrote the book Epic of Gilgamesh?**

- A. Sin-Leqi-Uninni  
B. An Unknown poet  
C. Hammurabi  
D. Gilgamesh

**Q16. What was the objective of the Caliphate?**

- A. To decrease the resources of the state.  
B. To take away all the resources of the state  
C. To retain control over entire state  
D. To raise the resources of the state.

**Q17. The dome of the rock is Jeruselum was built by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Malik Shah  
B. Salah al Din  
C. Abd-al Malik  
D. None of these

**Q18. Identify the name of the caliph from the information given below.**

- He founded the Ummayad dynasty.
- He moved his capital to Damascus.
- He adopted the court ceremonies and administrative institutions of the Byzantine Empire

Options:

- A. Muwaiya  
B. Ali  
C. Al Beruni  
D. BayazidBistami

**Q19. To which tribe Prophet Muhammad belong to ?**

- A. Abbasis  
B. Umayad  
C. Qurayash  
D. None of these

**Q20. Verry few Mesopotamians cut could read and write because -**

- A. The signs used ran into hundreds and were Complex  
B. people did not pay attention towards education

- C. They were more intreated in economic activities
- D. Signs could only be coded by royal family.

**Q21. Who among the following wrote the book :Tehiq e Hind”**

- A. Rabia of Basra
- B. Al beruni
- C. BayaridBistami
- D. DhulnunMisri

**Q22. Maqamat (Assemblies) written by Hariri was a genre of :**

- A. English Literature
- B. Urdu Literature
- B. Arabic Literature
- D. None od these

**Q23. Who among the following Emperor excluded senators from military command?**

- A. Gallienus
- B. Tiberius
- C. Shahpur I
- D. Augustus

**Q24. By whom Jerusalem was conquered in 638 CE?**

- A. The Arab
- B. Turkey
- C. Iranian
- D. None of these

### SECTION -B

**Section – B consists of 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions from this section. The first attempted 18 questions would be evaluated.**

**Q25. Assertion (A): He set out to find the secret of immortality.**

**Reason (R): He takes consolation in the city that his people had built.**

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- D. (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

**Q26. Which of the following is a wrong pair?**

List I

List II

- A. Anastasius - Built the city of Dara
- B. Augustus - First Emperor
- C. Diocletian - Founded the Roman Empire
- D. Constantine - Introduced new denomination called Solidus

**Q27. Which of these statements is not true about changes that happened after the military crisis of third century?**

- A. Administrative and military administration changed
- B. Became more bureaucratic

- C. Capital shifted to Constantinople
- D. Empire ravaged and annihilated by Arabs

**Q28. Which of the following statement is incorrect?**

- A. Europeans become Christian but they still believed in some of their old magic traditions.
- B. From 4th century, Christmas and Easter become important.
- C. Nobles had not absolute control over their Manor
- D. The kings of France and people were linked by vassalage.

**Q29. Identify the name of the person from the information given below:**

- He was the Duke of Normandy.
- In the eleventh century, he crossed the English Channel with an army and defeated the Saxon
- He distributed the land in sections to 180 Norman nobles who had migrated with him.

- A. William I
- B. Giovanni Baccaccio
- C. Michael Benedictine
- D. Abbeys

**Q30. What do you think the term "Republic" refers to in the history of Roman Empire?**

- A. It refers to the government, called the Senate.
- B. It was the body dominated by a small group of wealthy families who formed nobility.
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of the above

**Q31. The source(s) from which Muhammad created a political order by creating institutions were-**

- A. inherited from past
- B. borrowed from outside
- C. created from scratch
- D. All of the above

**Q32. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.**

**-After Muhammad death in 632 no one could legitimately claim to be the next prophet of Islam.**

**-The first caliph, Umar, suppressed the revolts by a series to campaigns.**

- A. Only I
- B. Both I and II
- C. Only II
- D. None of these

**Q33. Which of these factors was responsible for the 14<sup>th</sup> century crisis?**

- A. Growth of new ideas
- B. Policy changes
- C. Environmental changes
- D. Both (a) and (c)

**Q34. Which of these factors was responsible for the rise of nation states during the 16<sup>th</sup> century?**

- A. End of Monarchy
- B. End of Peasantry
- C. End of Monarchy
- D. End of feudalism and the rise of middle class

**Q35. Find out the correct pair.**

List I

List II

- |           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| A. Clergy | Control over land   |
| B. Abbeys | Religious Leader    |
| C. Nobles | Religious community |
| D. Serf   | Agricultural Labors |

**Q36. Why were the early temples more like ordinary houses?**

- A. The temples were modelled by local artisans.
- B. The Mesopotamians wanted to camouflage the temples from invaders,
- C. The temples were the house of Gods.
- D. The Mesopotamians did not have sufficient resources.

**Q37. How do we come to know that ancient Mesopotamians knew the art of cataloguing?**

- A. Discovery of large number of clay tablets
- B. Discovery of labelled clay tablets
- C. Discovery of a clay catalogue
- D. Discovery of baskets of tablets that were labelled

**Q38. Identify the correct statement about Abbasid regime.**

- A. State no longer based on Islam.
- B. Arabs influence declined.
- C. Had strong Syrian military troops.
- D. Administration had non-Muslims as scribes and bureaucrats.

**Q39. What were the sources for the study of the central Islamic lands?**

- A. Paper notes
- B. Chronicles
- C. Austrian Papyri
- D. Sayings of Jesus Christs

**Q40. The Roman government intervened repeatedly to curb different forms of corruption. How do we know this?**

- A. Evidence of records of historians who denounced such practices.
- B. Evidence of intelligentsia who did not approve of these practices.
- C. Evidence of laws that tried to put an end to them.
- D. All of the above

**Q41. Identify the incorrect statement about agriculture in Islamic states.**

- A. State owned land
- B. Kharaj was one-tenth of produce
- C. Officials claimed their salary from iqta
- D. State supported irrigation system

**Q42. Which of the following belief is true with respect to the superstitious belief of the citizens of Ur?**

- A. If the main wooden door of the house opened outwards, the husband would be tormented by his wife.
- B. If the main wooden door of the house opened inwards, the wife would be tormented by the husband.
- C. If the main wooden door of the house opened outwards, the wife would be tormented by the husband.
- D. If the main wooden door of the house opened inwards, the husband would be tormented by the wife.

**Q43. Assertion (A): Sufism is open to all regardless of religious affiliation, status and gender.**

**Reason (R): Sufis used musical concerts to induce ecstasy and stimulate emotions of love and passion.**

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- D. (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct

**Q44. Germanic groups from the North took over all the major provinces and established kingdoms. Identify these groups.**

- A. Visigoths in Spain
- B. Franks in Gaul
- C. Lombards in Italy
- D. All of these

**Q45. Identify the incorrect statement about socio-economic order in 11th century Western Europe.**

- A. Agriculture and trade became important.
- B. Feudal principalities continued struggle for power.
- C. Violence forbidden in sacred places.
- D. Fighting against infidels was admirable.

**Q46. Look at the figure below and identify it.**



- A. Dome of the Rock
- B. Great mosque of Al-Mutawwakil
- C. Mustansiriya Madrasa of Baghdad
- D. Palace of Abd-Al- Malik

### Section -C

#### Case Based Questions

**Section-C contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions.**

**Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option. The first attempted 10 questions would be evaluated.**

A man of the southern marshes, Nabopolassar, released Babylonia from Assyrian domination in 625 BCE. His successors increased their territory and organised building projects at Babylon. From that time, even after the Achaemenids of Iran conquered Babylon in 539 BCE and until 331 BCE when Alexander conquered Babylon, Babylon was the premier city of the world, more than 850 hectares, with a triple wall, great palaces and temples, a ziggurat or stepped tower, and a processional way to the ritual centre. Its trading houses had widespread dealings and its mathematicians and astronomers made some new discoveries. Nabonidus was the last ruler of independent Babylon. He writes that the god of Ur came to him in a dream and ordered him to appoint a priestess to take charge of the cult in that ancient town in the deep south. He writes: 'Because for a very long time the office of High Priestess had been forgotten, her



characteristic features nowhere indicated, I bethought myself day after day ...' Then, he says, he found the stele of a very early king whom we today date to about 1150 BCE and saw on that stele the carved image of the Priestess. He observed the clothing and the jewellery that was depicted. This is how he was able to dress his daughter for her consecration as Priestess. On another occasion, Nabonidus's men brought to him a broken statue inscribed with the name of Sargon, king of Akkad. (We know today that the latter ruled around 2370 BCE.) Nabonidus, and indeed many intellectuals, had heard of this great king of remote times. Nabonidus felt he had to repair the statue. 'Because of my reverence for the gods and respect for kingship,' he writes, 'I summoned skilled craftsmen, and replaced the head.'

**Q47. Who released Babylonia from the control Assyrian?**

- A. Nabopolassar      B. Hammurabi      C. Akkadian      D. Gilgamesh

**Q48. When did Alexander conquer Babylon?**

- A. 331 BCE      B. 539 BCE      C. 574 BCE      D. 450 BCE

**Q49. Who was the king of Akkad?**

- A. Sargon      B. Nabopolassar      C. Hammurabi      D. Nabonidus

**Q50. Who was the last ruler of Independent Babylon?**

- A. Nabonidus      B. Sargon      C. Uruk      D. Nabopolassar

**Q51. Why did Nabonidus feel to repair the statue?**

- A. Respect for Kings      B. To represent Kingship  
C. Passion      D. Subjection

**Q52. Why did Nabonidus order to appoint a priestess in the deep south?**

- A. God had ordered him      B. He had respect towards Women  
C. He was religious person      D. He believed in Tantric Cult

**Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.**

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. 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. 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. In France, from the twelfth century, minstrels travelled from manor to manor, singing songs which told stories – partly historical, partly invented – about brave kings and knights. In an age when not too many people could read and manuscripts were few, these travelling bards were very popular. Many manors had a narrow balcony above the large hall where the people of the manor gathered for meals. This was the minstrels’ gallery, from where singers entertained nobles while they feasted.

**Q53. A piece of Land given to Knight is called as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Fief                                      B. Land                                      C. Property                                      D. Jagir

**Q54. How did the Knights spend time?**

- A. Engaged in warfare                                      B. Practicing agriculture  
C. Fencing and practicing tactics with dummies  
D. Trading

**Q55. Which of the following was the reason for engaging the Knights needed in 12<sup>th</sup> Century?**

- A. Frequent localized wars in Europe                                      B. Unemployment  
C. Remark of Royalty                                      D. For administration

**Q56. Who used to cultivate the lands of Knights?**

- A. Kings                                      B. Lords                                      C. Peasants                                      D. Clergy

**Q57. How did the Minstrels entertain the Lords?**

- A. By singing                                      B. By dancing

C. By playing games

D. By chasing one another

**Q58. Who were the Minstrels?**

A. Singers of 12<sup>th</sup> century

B. Carpenter

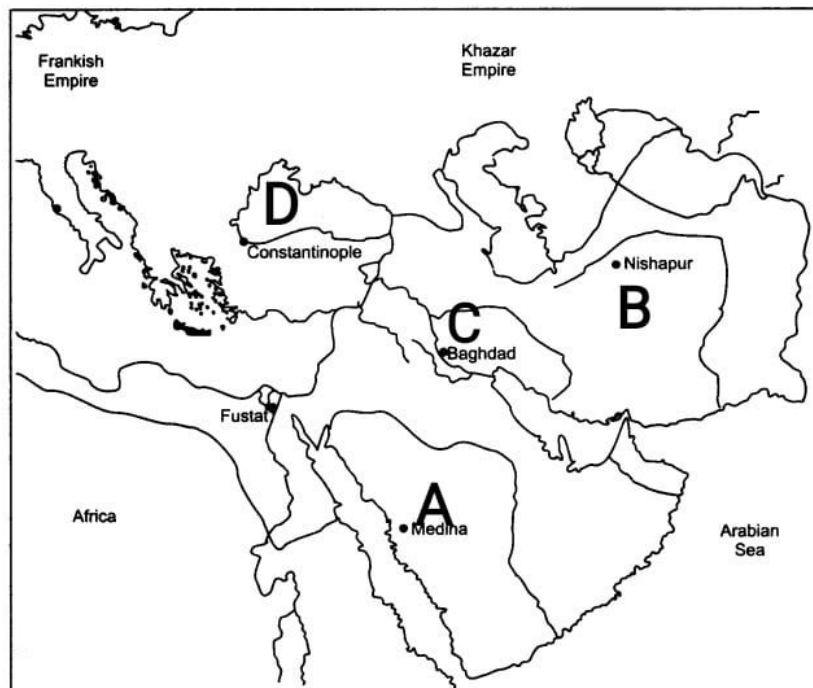
C. Goldsmiths

D. Blacksmiths

**Section –D (Map Based Question )**

Section D contains Questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted

**On the given outline map of India, Identify the Location with the help of specified information:**



**Q59. On the political map of West Asia, capital of Constantine is given. Identify the place from the following option.**

A. Medina

B. Nishapur

C. Baghdad

D. Constantinople

**Q60. On the same map identify the place where Prophet Muhammad had migrated in 622 CE.**

A. Medina

B. Nishapur

C. Baghdad

D. Constantinople