

# KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

## AHEMEDABAD REGION



### **Study Material: 2014-15**

Subject - History

Class - XI

### **English Version**

Prepared at:

Kendriya Vidyalaya, AFS-1, BHUJ, GUJRAT

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

AHMDABAD REGION

Support Material Class XI (History) 2014-15

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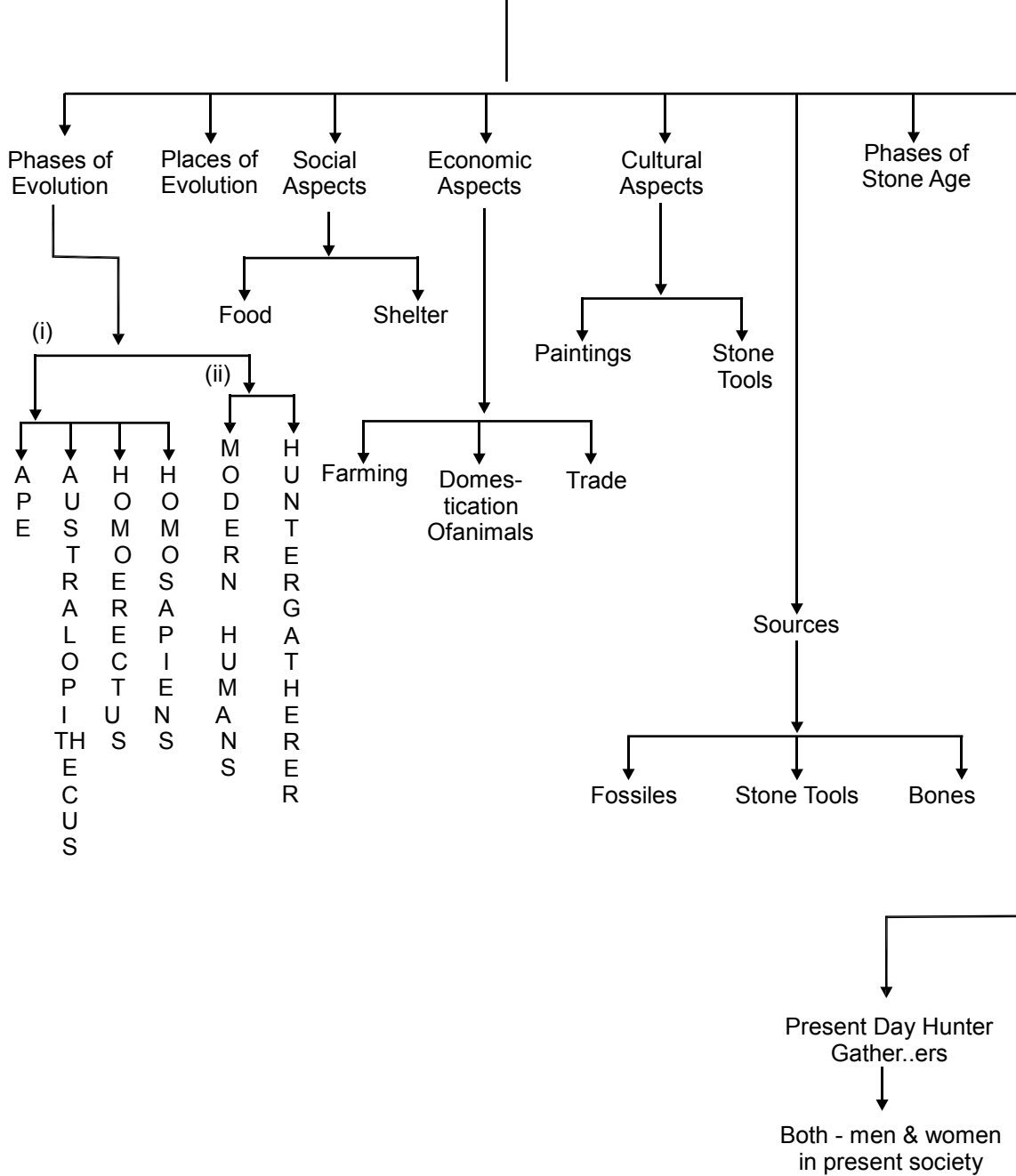
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# Theme - 1

## From the Beginning of Time

### Evolution of the Early Humans



## Phases of Evolution

- Ape – Primates – Sub group of a larger group of mammals – include – monkeys and humans [240 Million yrs. ago]
  - Australopithecus – Hominids are further subdivided into branches, known as 'genus' of which Australopithecus and 'Homo' are important. [56 Million yrs. ago]
  - Homo - erectus – 'Up - right man'- Upright walking was also restricted, over time, as tool making and long distance walking increased, many human characteristics also developed, [ 56m yrs. ago]
  - Homo - Sapiens – Literally – 'Thinking man' or 'Wise - man'
- The remains of early humans have been classified into different species. These are often distinguished from one another on the basis of differences in bone structure. For instance species of early humans are differentiated in terms of their skull size and distinctive jaws.
- Tool – Making – Example – Pg. – 13

Comparison :

Modern Human :

The scholars who feel that ethnographic data can not be used for understanding past societies.

They have not applied directly the specific data from present day hunter - gather societies to interpret the archaeological remains of the past.

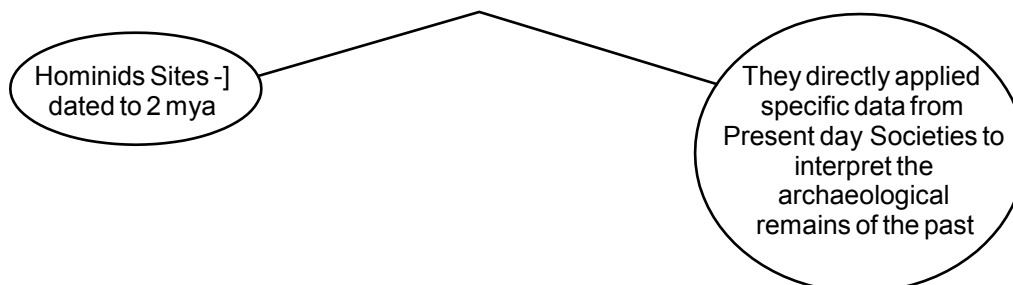
They have the ideas :

- \* Present day hunter - gatherer societies pursue several other economic activities along with hunting and gathering.
- \* These include engaging in exchange and trade in minor forest produce or working as paid labourers in the fields of neighbouring farmers .
- \* More over, these societies are totally - marginalised to all senses geographically, politically and socially.
- \* The conditions in which they live are very different from those of early humans.
- \* There are tremendous variation amongst living hunter - gatherer societies.
- \* There are conflicting data on many issues such as the 'relative, importance of hunting and gathering, group sizes or the movement from place to place.

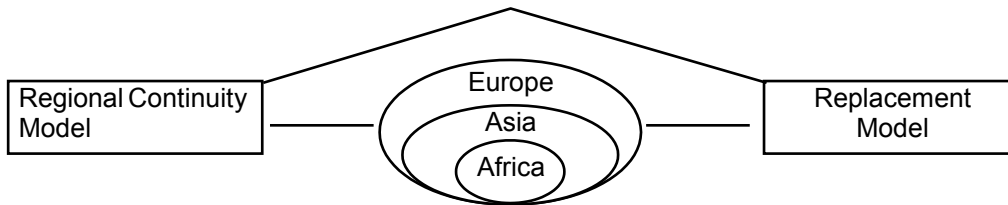
Both women and men are contributing to the food supply.

### The Hunter Human

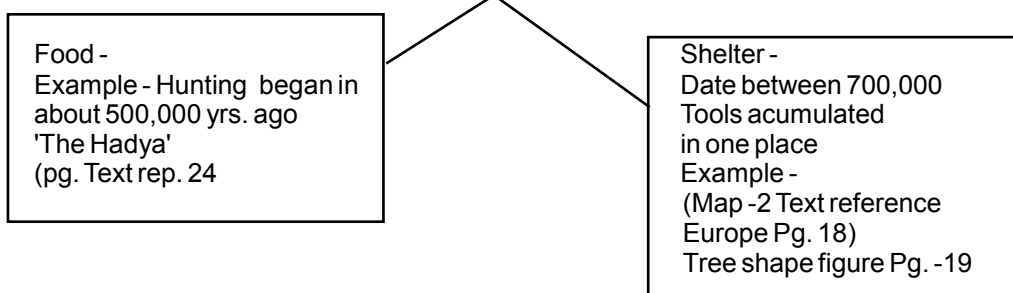
Some archaeologists suggest that -



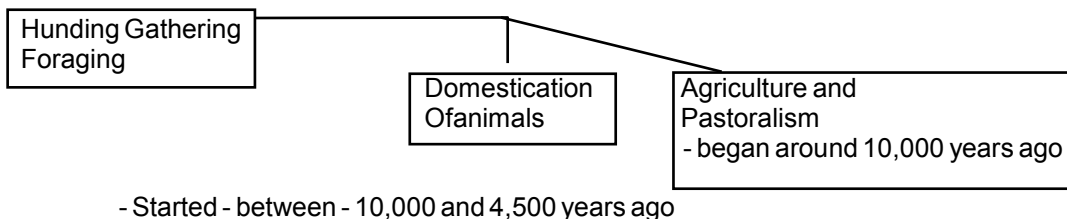
### Places of Evolution



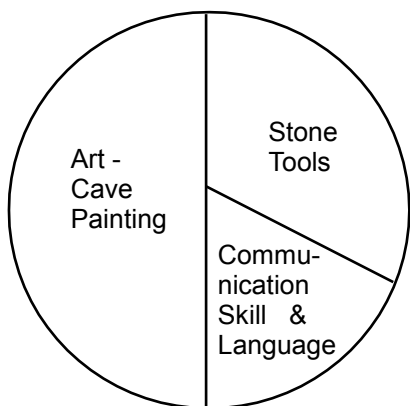
### Social Factors



### Economic Factors

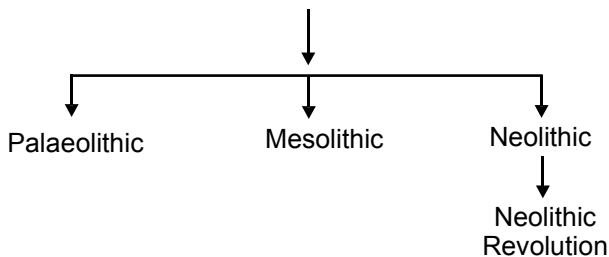


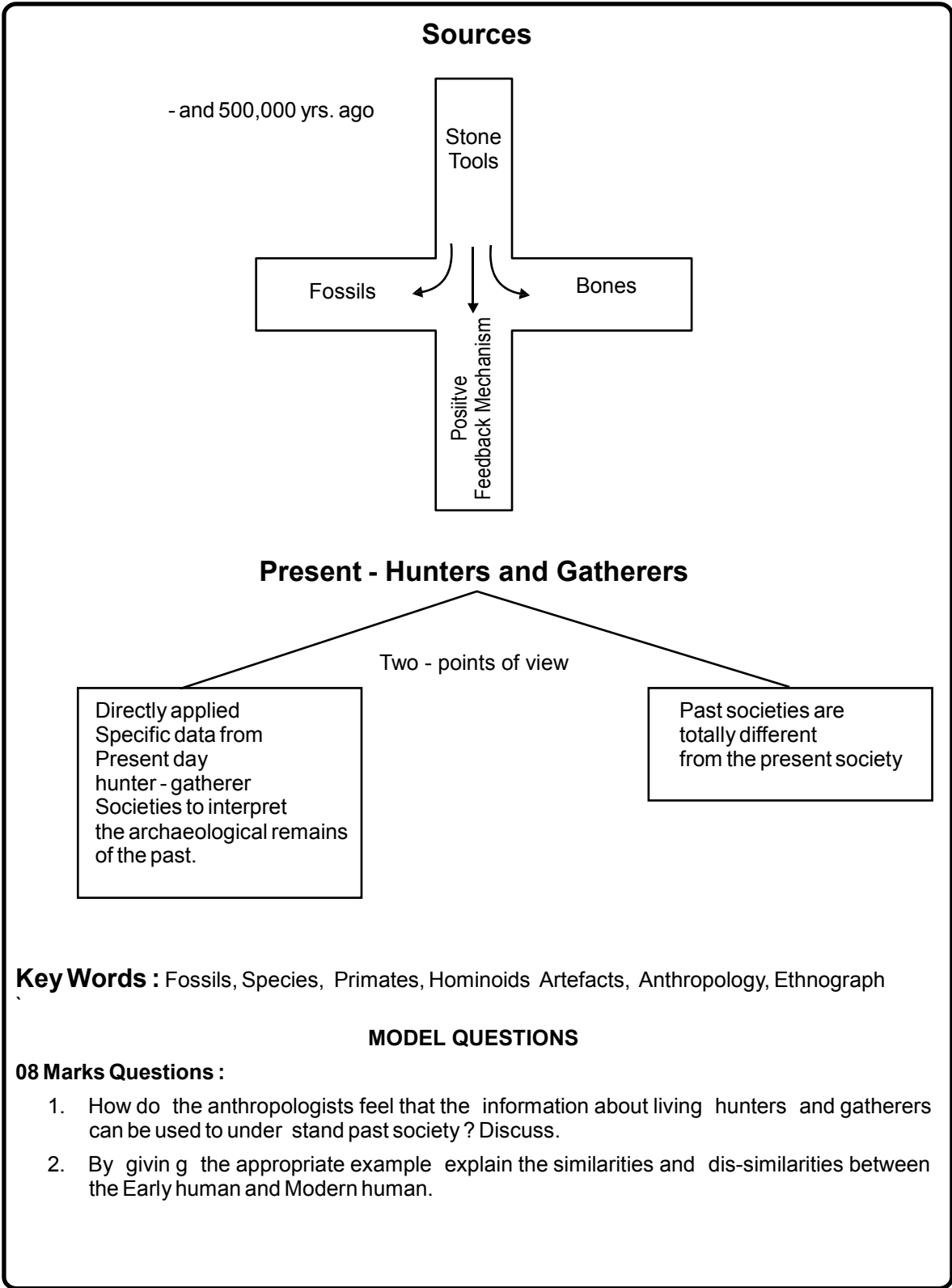
### Cultural Factors



- developed between - 30,000 and 12,000 years ago

### PHASES OF STONE AGE





**Passage - based questions :**

1. Cave - Paintings at Altamira ( Page - 22 - reference to the Text - book)
2. The Hadza (Reference to the page -24 - from Text book)
1. a) Where is Altamira ? What is its importance ? (1)
- b) Who discovered the cave Paintings of Altamira ? (1)
- c) Why did the European archaeologists dismiss his findings for two decades ? [2]
- d) What do you mean by archaeology ? [3]
2. a) Who were Hadzas ? Where do they live in ? [2] b)
- Why do they depend on the wild foods ? How is their livelihood differ from the dry season ? c)
- What are the camps ? Where are the camps invariably sited ? [3]

**Map Qs. (5 marks)**

1. On the given outline map of Africa, Locate and name the following places :
  - a) Sudan
  - b) Somalia
  - c) Morocco
  - d) Ethiopia
  - e) Lake Victoria
2. On the given outline map of Europe, Locate and name the following places :
  - a) Boxgrove
  - b) Terra Amata
  - c) Lazaret Cave
  - d) Dolni Vestonice e) Sczoningen

**Time Line :** reference to the Text Book . Page NO. 27

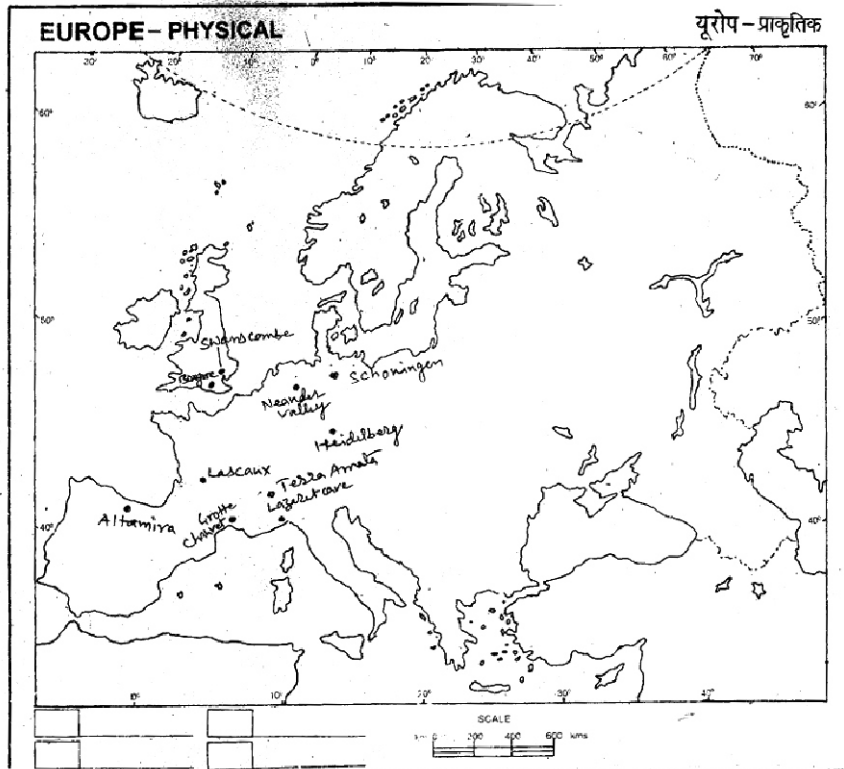
**2 Mark Questions :**

1. Explain the meaning of the fossil and give the proper example.
2. Name the various places from where the fossils of species can be dated directly or indirectly.
3. Differentiate the term hominid and hominoid
4. Define 'Australopithecus' and 'Homoerectus'
5. Differentiate 'Homo heidelbergensis' from 'Homo - neanderthalensis'.

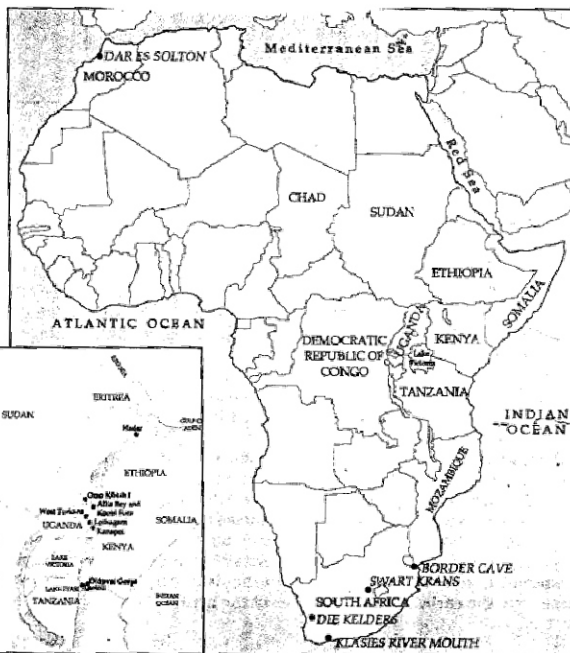
**4 Marks questions :**

1. Discuss the ways of obtaining food of early - human.
2. How did the tools accumulate in one place ? Explain.
3. When and how did spoken language develop ?
4. Discuss the development of the skull size and distinctive jaws where associated with the tool - making of early human.
5. 'The development of spoken language has been seen as closely connected with art, Since both are media for communication' Evaluate.

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MAP 1(a): Africa

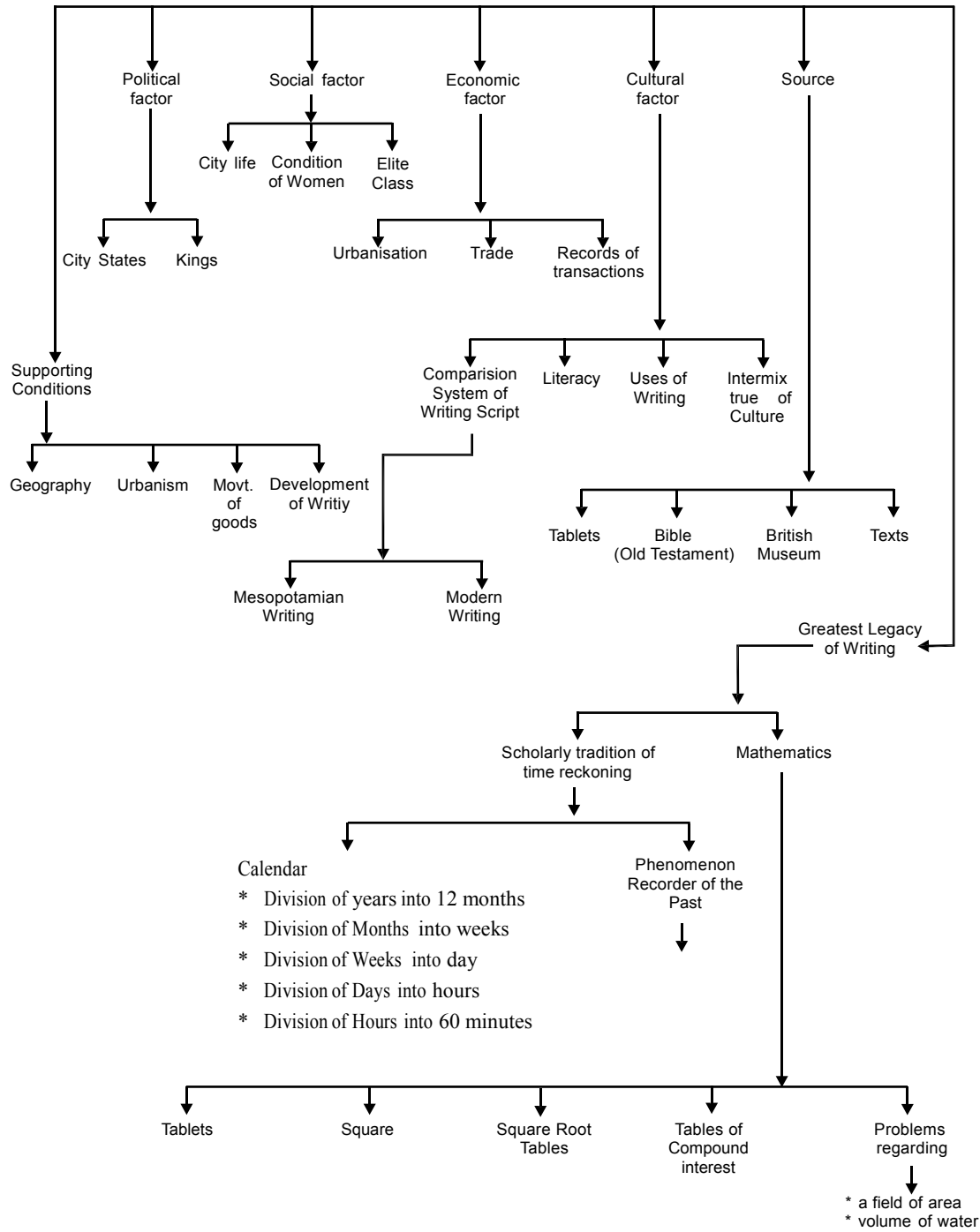


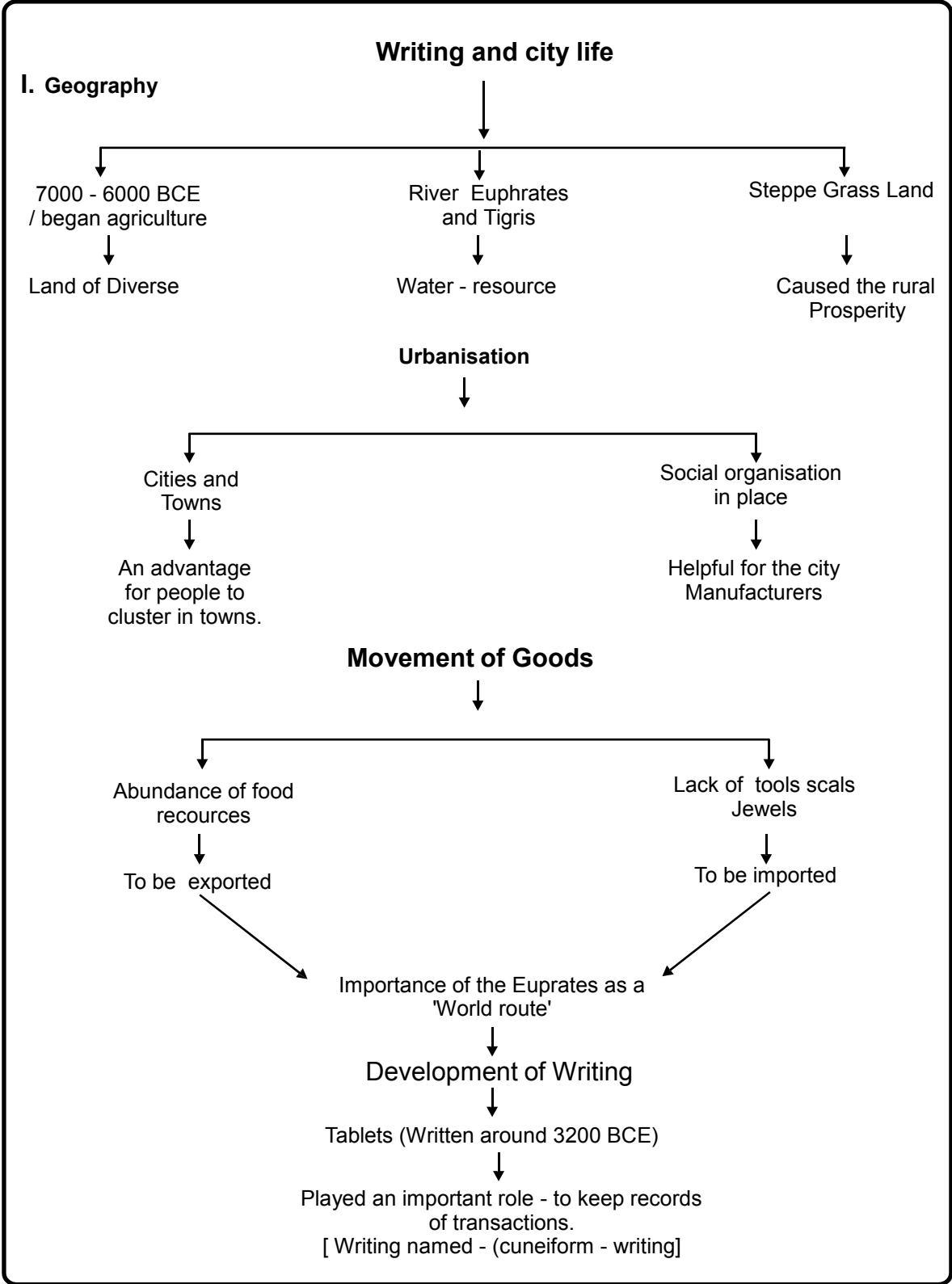
MAP 1(b): The East African Rift Valley

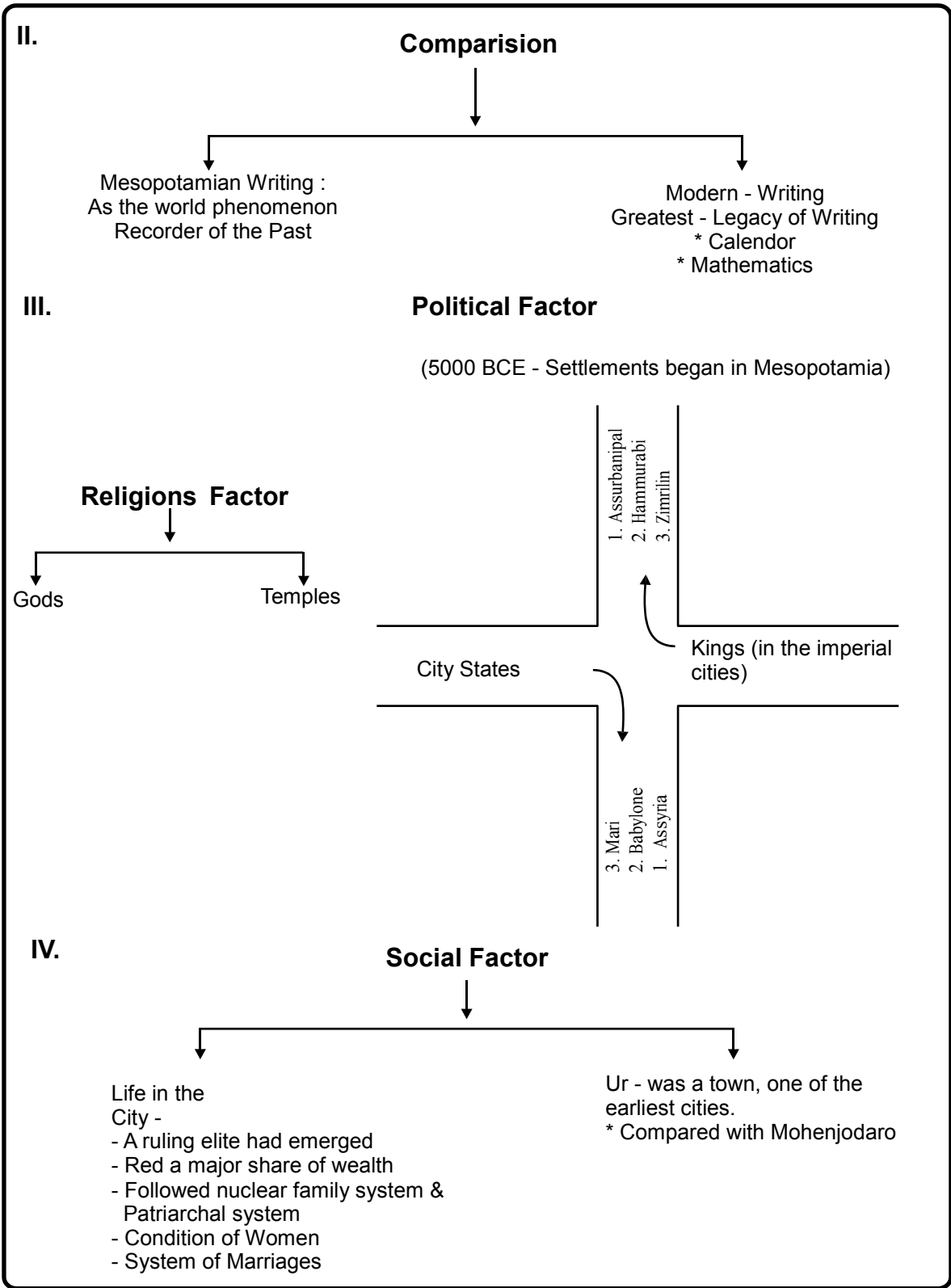




## Theme - 2 Writing and city life (Ancient Mesopotamia)







V.

### Economic Factors

#### Urbanism

- \* Cities and Towns were the places for economic development
- \* Places for city manufacturers

#### Trade

- \* Traded - Textiles and agricultural product for
- \* Wood, Copper, tin Silver, gold, s... and various stones from - turkey and Iron
- \* Canals and natural channels were in fact routes for good transports.
- \* Euphrates became as a world route

#### Record of Transaction

- \* Writing began in Mesopotamia in 3200 BCE .
- \* Writing became as a records of transactions
- \* 2600 BCE the letters became cuneiform and language was Sumerian

VI.

### Cultural Factors

#### System of Writing

- \* Writing was skilled craft
- \* Visual form of system of sounds of a particular language

#### Literacy

- \* Writing reflected the mode of speaking
- \* King and very few could read
- \* Official letter from a king could be read

#### Uses of Writing

- \* Connections between city life trade and writing is brought out.
- \* It has brought out in a long Sumerian epic poem about Enmerkar (king)
- \* Kingship was able to organise trade and writing.

#### Inter Mixture culture

- \* Mesopotamian society and culture were open to different people and cultures.
- \* Thus the vitality of the civilisation was - of course - an intermixture culture

\* Cuneiform Script

Meaning

Uses

### Sources

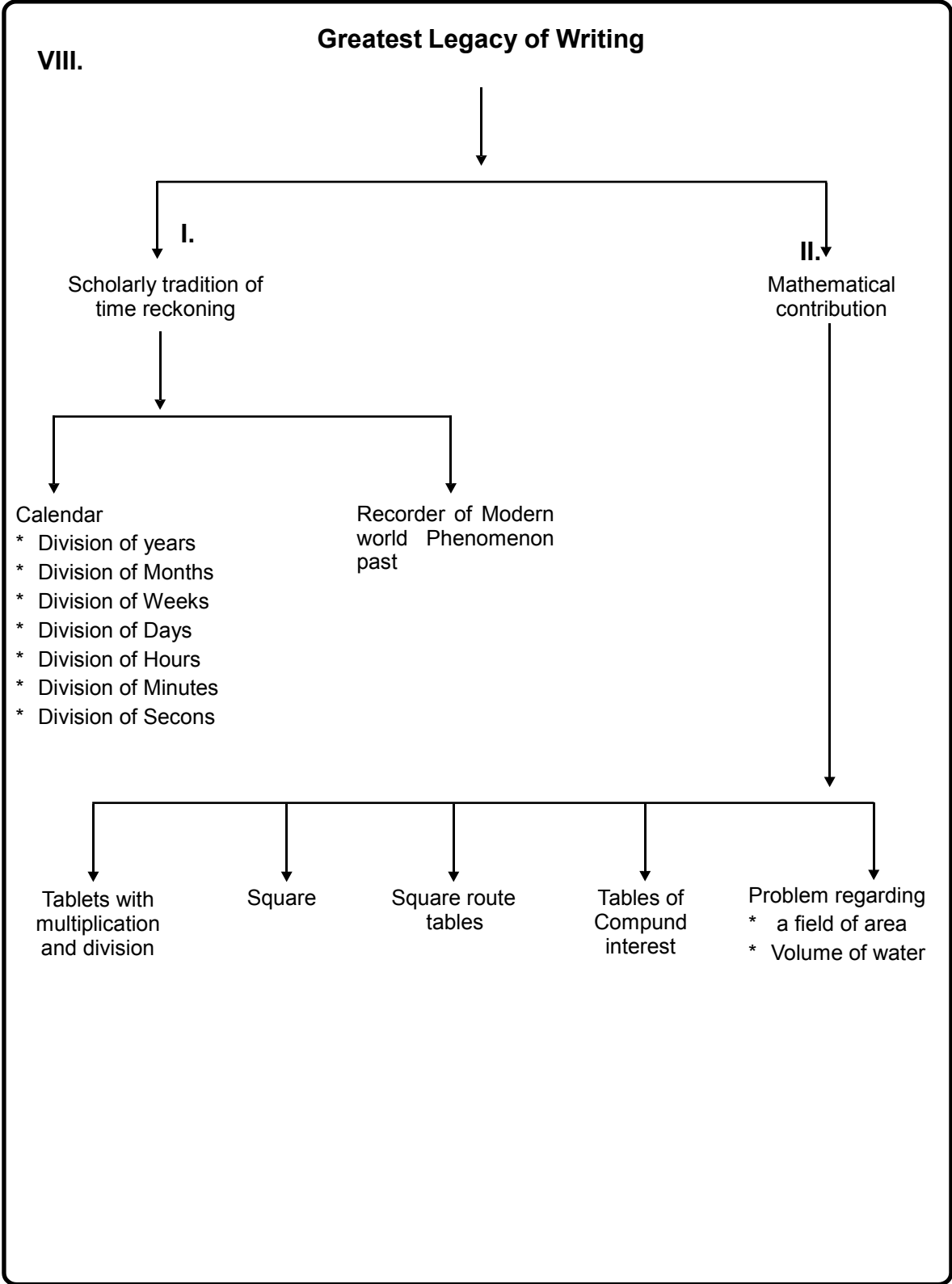
VII.

Tables  
(Written around 3200 BCE)

Bible  
(old Testament)

British  
Museum

Texts



- ix) Time line - refer to the text book Page No. 48
- x) Key Words  
Mesopotamia, Cuneiform, Syllable, Steles, Nuclear Family.

**Model Questions** [ 2 marks Questions]

1. Write the meaning of Mesopotamia and its importance in world history.
2. Why did the writing begin with its visible sign. & in Mesopotamia ?
3. Write the two major necessities for urbanisation,
4. Name the four major cities of Mesopotamia.
5. Mention the two major Mesopotamian legacy .

**4 Marks Qs.**

1. 'Iraq is a land of diverse environments' Illustrate.
2. Mention the significance of Urbanism in Mesopotamia.
3. Compare the one of the earliest cities 'Ur' with Indian - town Mohenjodaro.
4. Mention the importance of the palace at Mari of king Zimrilim (1810 - 1760 BCE)
5. Why would the early temple have been much like a house ?

**08Marks Qs.**

1. 'After 2000 BCE the royal capital of Mari flourished' Justify'
2. Discuss the greatest legacy of Mesopotamia to the world in scholarly tradition of time reckoning and mathematics.

**Passage - based questions :**

1. The Warka Head - refer to the text book Page - 32
  2. The Palace at Mari of King Zimrilim (1810 - 1760 BCE) refer to the text book - page - 43
1. a) When was Warka Head sculpted and with what material ? [2]
  - b) Write any three special features of this sculpture. [2]
  - c) Do you think that city life is possible without use of metals ? [1]
  - d) 'The division of labour is a mark of urban life' Comment.....[2]
  2. a) When was the royal city capital of Mari flourished ? [1]
  - b) Why was 'the royal capital of Mari too much famous in its time? [2]
  - c) How were the large, open courtyards so beautifully paved ? [1]
  - d) Mention the plan of the palace maintained by the King Zimrilim. [2]

Map Work :

1. Locate on the given outline map of world the following : [5]
  - a) Ur
  - b) Uruk
  - c) Babylon
  - d) Persian Gulf
2. Locate on the given outline map of the world the following places :
  - a) Nineveh
  - b) Assur
  - c) Mari
  - d) Baghdad
  - e) Babylon

### Model Questions with answer

1. Write the meaning of Mesopotamia and its importance in world history.

Ans.

- \* Meaning - Land between two rivers Euphrates Tigris
- \* City life began in Mesopotamia.
- \* That is now part of the Republic of Iraq.
- \* Mesopotamia civilisation is known for its prosperity, city life, voluminous and rich literature, Mathematics and astronomy.
- \* It's Writing system and literature spread to the eastern Mediterranean, northern Syria and Turkey after 2000 BCE.

#### 4 Marks Question :

Q 'Iraq is a land of diverse environments' Illustrate.

- \* North east lie - green undulating plains, gradually rising to tree covered mountain ranges with clean streams and wild flowers, with enough rainfall to grow crops.
- \* In North - There is a stretch of upland called a steppe - where animals' herding offers people a better livelihood than agriculture.
- \* In the east - tributaries of the Tigris provide routes of communication into mountains of Iran.
- \* The South is a desert - the place where the first cities and writing emerged. [ five relevant points must]

#### 08 Marks Question

1. Discuss the greatest legacy of Mesopotamia to the world in scholarly tradition of time reckoning and mathematics.
  - \* Tradition of time

- \* Division of years
  - \* Division of Months
  - \* Division of Weeks
  - \* Division of Days
  - \* Division of Hours
  - \* Division of Minutes
  - \* Division of Seconds
  - 2. Recorder of Modern world Phenomenon past
    - Writing use of writing, system of writing
    - Writing and cities and trade.
  - II. Mathematics :
    - \* Tablets with multiplication and division
    - \* Square
    - \* Square - routes tables
    - \* Table of compound interest
    - \* Problems regarding
      - a field of area
      - Volume of water
- [ 10 relevant points to be given ]

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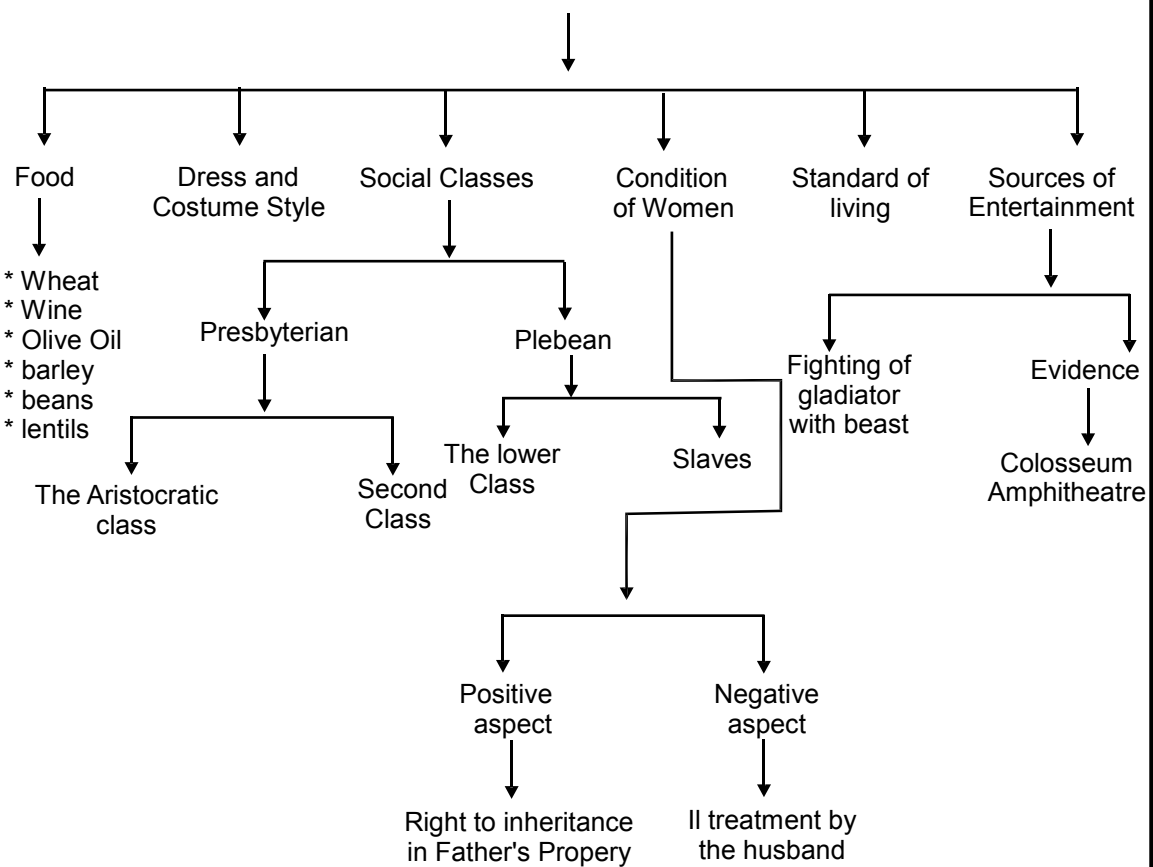


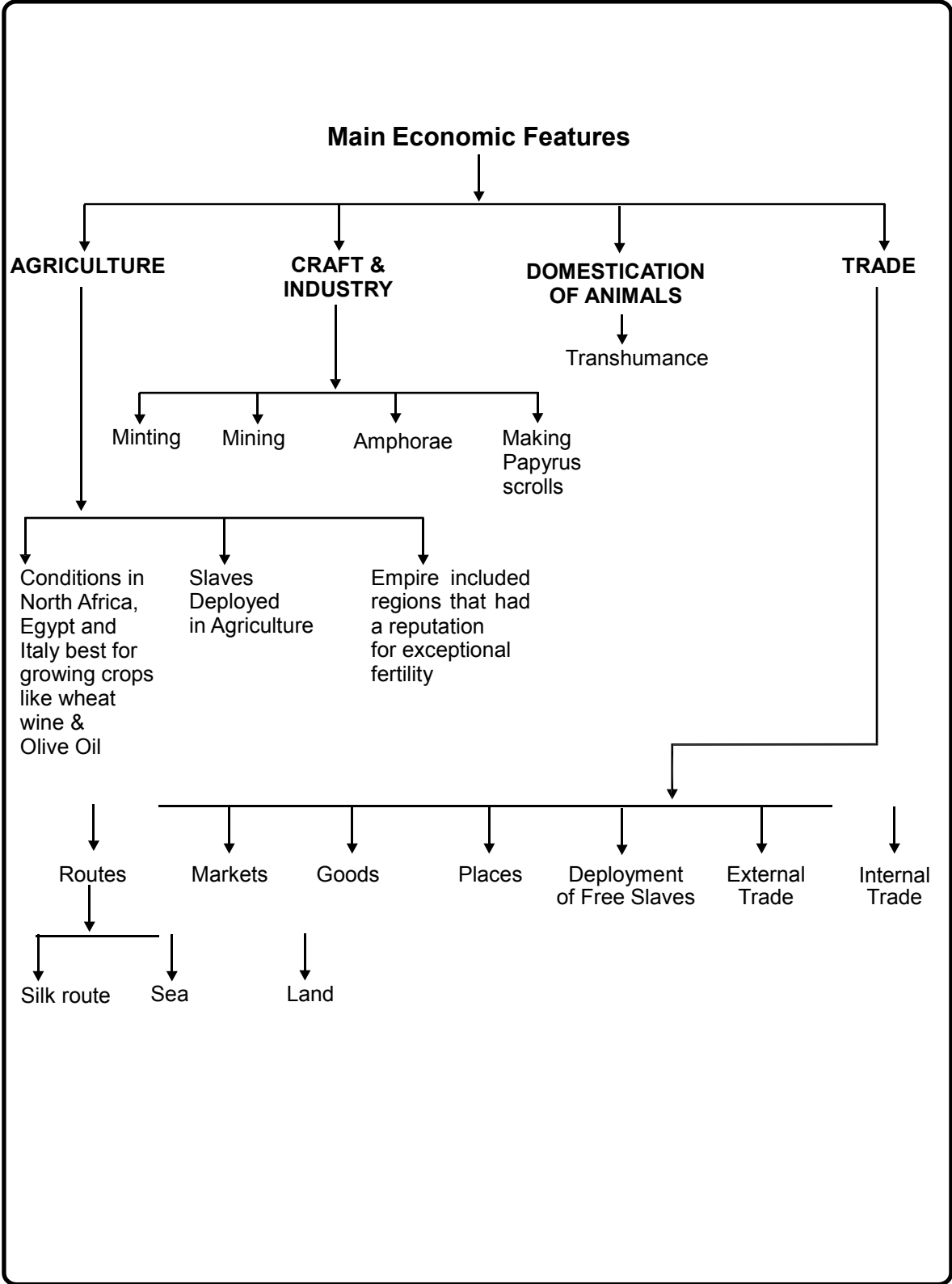
# Theme - 3

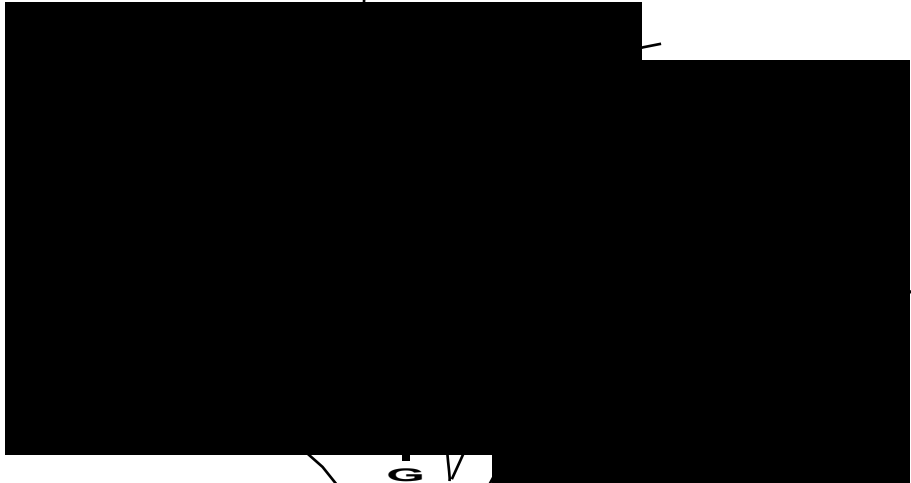
## An Empire Across Three Continents

It was the Ancient Roman empire which was spread across the three continents namely - Europe, Asia and Africa.

### Main Social Features of the Roman Empire

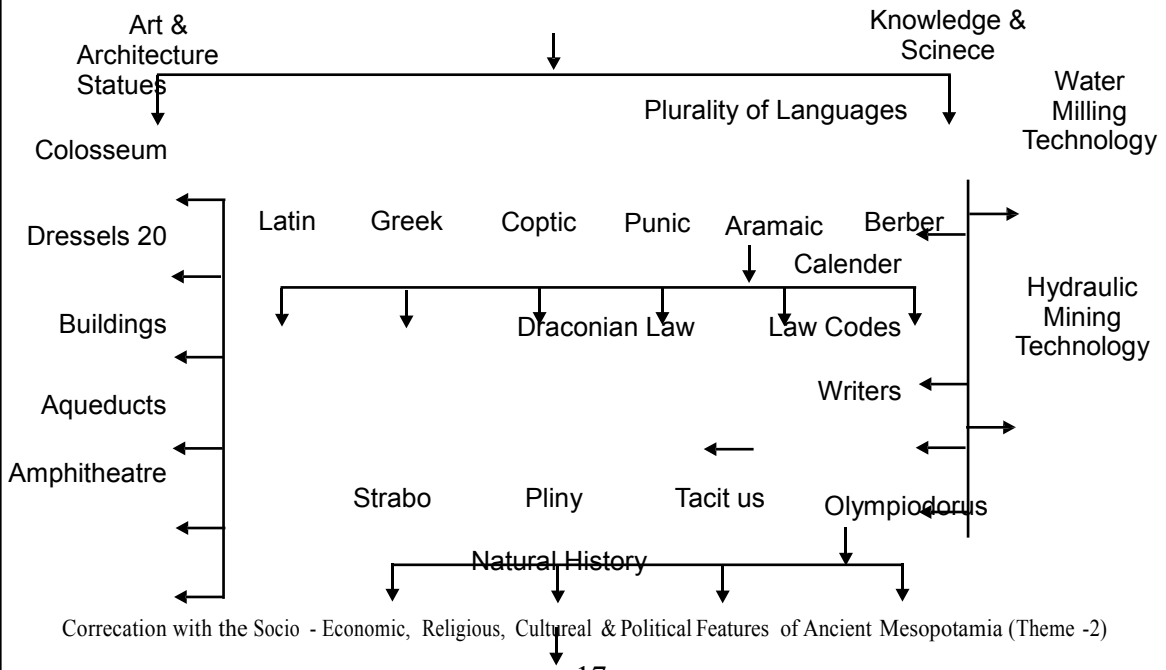


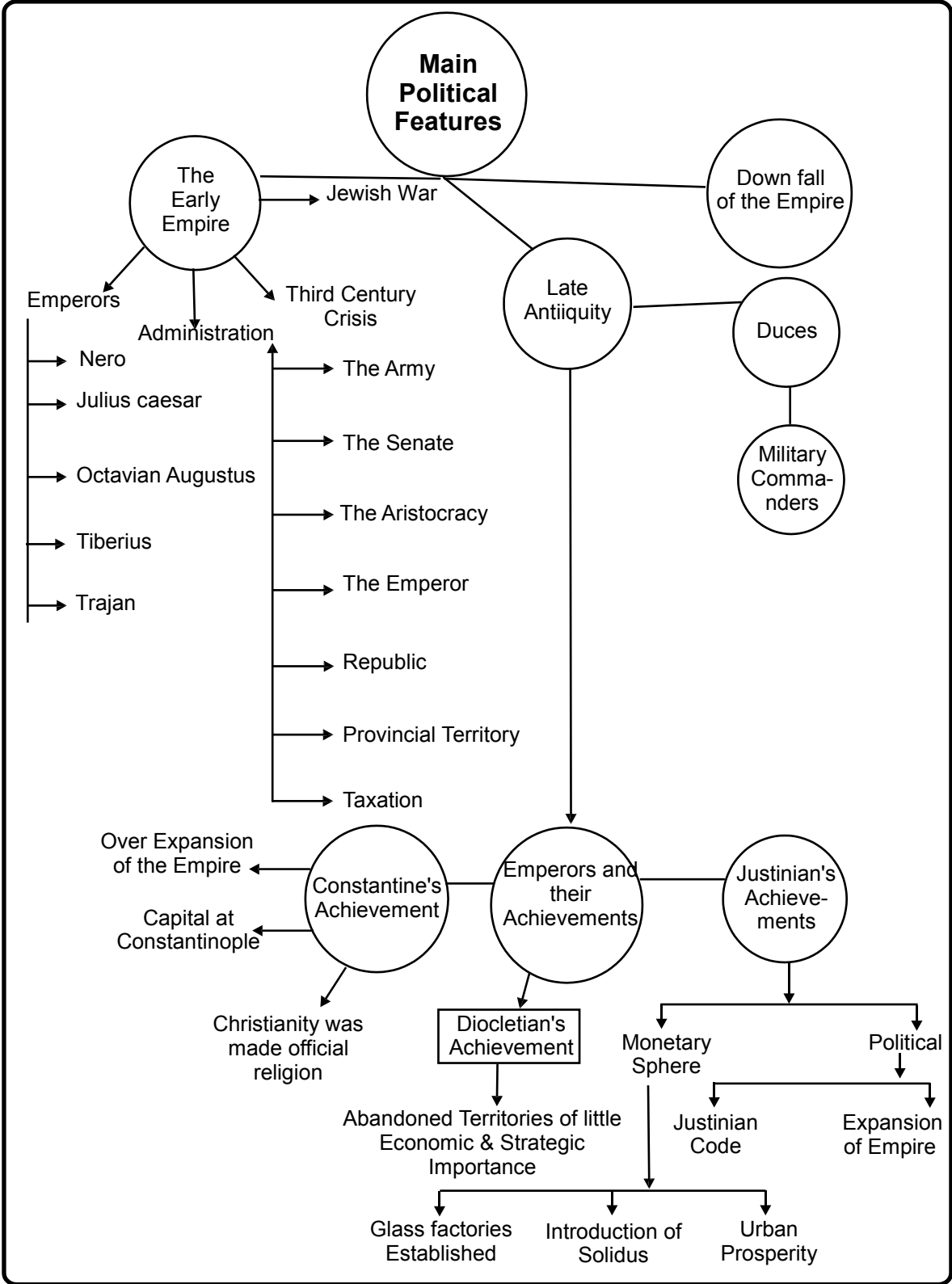


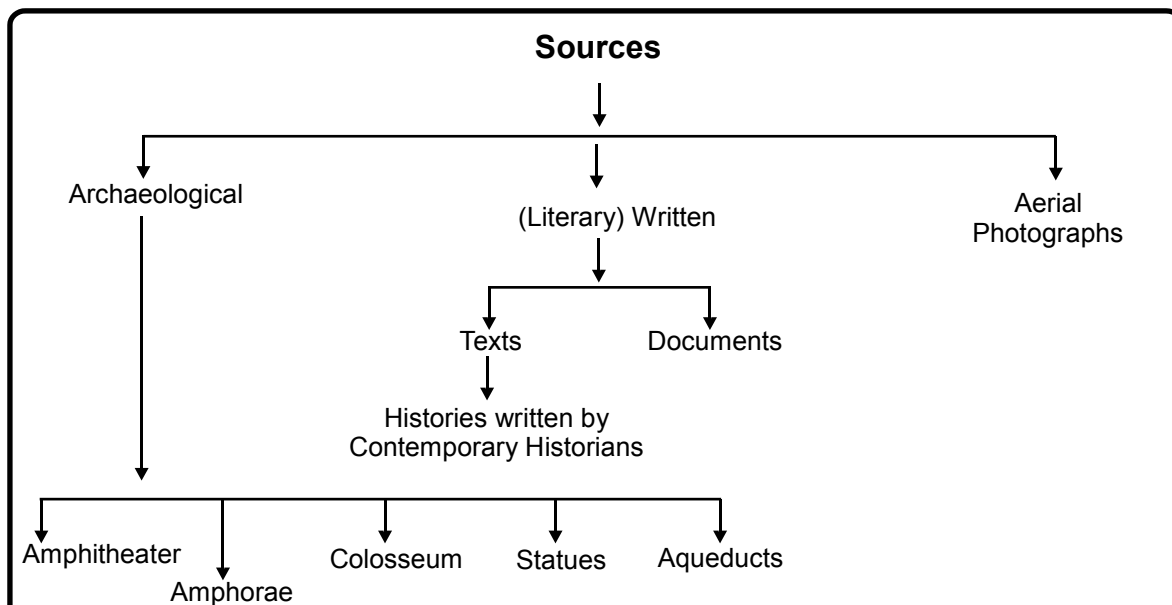


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### Main Cultural Features







Time Line : Refer to Page No. 75 of the chapter/ Theme of the Text book

### Key Words

- Civil War : Armed struggles for power within the same country.  
 Republic : The name for a regime in which real power lay with the senate .  
 Senate : A body dominated by a small group of Wealthy families.  
 Transhumance : Herdsman's regular annual movement between higher mountain regions and low lying ground in search of Pasture.  
 Dressel 20 / Amphorae : Oil containers especially olive oil.  
 Draconian : Meaning 'Harsh' Used for laws So called because of an early 6th century BCE Greek law maker who Prescribed death as the penalty for most crimes.

### Questions with Model Answers :

#### 2 Marks Questions :

1. Give two features of Roman Polity
  - i) Politically the whole span is divided into two segments - Early Roman Empire and Late Antiquity.
  - ii) The empire was spread across Europe some part of Asia and North Africa.

#### 4 Marks Questions :

2. Describe the conditions of women in Ancient Roman society  
 Ans. Positive aspects to show that women owed honorable position in family and society.
  - i) Women remained a primary heir to father's property after marriage .
  - ii) They could become independent property owners after their father's death .

- iii) One typical form of marriage did not allow the wife to transfer her authority to her husband but retained full rights in the property of her natal family.
- iv) Women enjoyed considerable legal rights in owning and managing property.
- v) Divorce was easy for both men as well as women.

**Negative aspects :**

- i) Marriages were generally arranged.
- ii) There was considerable age gap between husband and wife as males married in their late 20s or early 30s where as women were married off in the late teens or early 20s.
- iii) Women were subject to dominance by their husbands.
- iv) Wives were even beaten up by husbands.
- v) Father had legal control over the children.

**08 Marks question :**

3. Discuss the economic activities of the Ancient Romans. What measure were adopted for controlling workers ?

Ans. **Agriculture -**

- i) The Roman empire included regions that had a reputation for exceptional fertility e.g. Campania in Italy, Sicily, Fayum in Egypt Galibe, Byzacium (Tunisia) southern Gaul, Bactica.
- ii) These areas had best conditions for crops.
- iii) Wheat, barley, beans and lentils were produced in abundance and even stored. Slaves were used in agricultural trade works :
  - i) Goods for trade comprised mainly wheat, wine and olive oil.
  - ii) There was competition among merchants for control of Markets..
  - iii) Trade occurred through land route and sea route across Mediterranean.

**Craft & Industry :**

- i) Industries like mining, minting, amphora making were popular.
- ii) Industries like oil presses and glass factories were installed during the late antiquity.
- iii) The Romans also made scrolls of Papyrus.

**Domestication of animals**

- i) Transhumance was widespread in the countryside of Numidia ( modern Algeria)
  - The countryside / Criticism :
  - The large expanses of Roman empire were in a much less advanced state for example transhumance was widespread, in the countryside of Numidia. As Roman estates expanded in North Africa, the pastures of those communities were drastically reduced and their movements more tightly regulated. Even in Spain the North was economically much less developed. In these areas peasantry who were Celtic - speaking, lived in hilltop villages known as Castillea. When we think of the Roman Economy we should never forget these difference .

**Conclusion :**

The Roman empire had, however, a substantial economic infrastructure of harbours, mines quarries, brickyards, olive oil factories etc. The wealth and economic prosperity of the empire is extolled by the contemporary writers like Olympiodorus that the aristocracy based in the city of Rome drew annual incomes of up to 4,000 pounds of gold from their estates, not counting the produce, they consumed directly.'

**Source :**

Archaeological viz - archaeological remains e.g. amphora, aqueducts etc.

**Written :**

Contemporary texts and documents

**Reference :**

Themes in world history, Theme -3, Page 62 picture of aqueduct;

Page - 58 - Picture of Papyrus scrolls

Page - 61 - picture of shops

Page - 71 - Excerpt "Incomes of the Roman aristocracy, Early 5th century", Olympiodorus of Thebes

### **Model Questions**

**2 Marks Questions :**

1. Give two features of Ancient Roman Religion.
2. Mention four archaeological sources of Ancient Roman Empire.
3. What do you mean by Republic ?
4. Name two historians of Ancient Roman civilization.
5. Name the three main players of the political history of ancient Roman Empire.

**4 Marks Questions :**

1. Name the ancient empire which was expanded across three continents. Why is the empire known so ?
2. Name the famous emperors of the early Empire in Rome. What were their contributions in the making of the empire ?
3. What is meant by the early empire ? Discuss its significance in the history of the Ancient Roman Civilization.
4. Explain the impact of the crisis of the third Century on the Early Roman Empire.
5. Who was Saint Augustine ? Why is he famous in the history of the Roman civilization ?

**08 marks Questions :**

1. Explain the main features of Ancient Roman society. How independent were women in the Roman society ? Compare the situation of Roman family with the family in India.

2. 'Slavery was an institution deeply rooted in Ancient Roman world' Explain. Do you think that controlling workers was the factor behind the economic prosperity of the empire.
3. What is meant by Late Antiquity ? Describe the main political and economic development of the period.
4. Discuss the causes of downfall of the Roman empire. How did the downfall lead to the modernisation of Europe ? Explain.
5. Discuss the contributions of the Romans to the Modern World.

### **Hot Questions**

#### **2 Marks Questions**

1. Name four languages, spoken in the Roman Empire.
2. Define the term civil war.
3. What do you mean by Draconian ? Answer in the context of Roman Laws.
4. Give two contributions of Diocletian.
5. Who was Olympiodorus ?

#### **4 Marks Questions :**

1. How was the large Roman Empire administered. Discuss the role of the Provincial .....
2. "The emperor, the aristocracy and the army were the three main players in the political history of the empire." Discuss was Roman Republic a true republic in the real sense of the term ?
3. How can we find gender differences in Roman society ? Give examples.
4. How can we find cultural diversity in the Roman empire ? Discuss with examples.
5. How were slaves treated in ancient Roman society ? Discuss.

#### **08 Marks Questions :**

1. How did fertility of Roman empire was the cause of the prosperity of the empire ? Explain in the the context of ancient Mesopotamian civilisation.
2. Give your views on the religious features of Ancient Roman Empire. How did rise of Islam affect the empire. Explain.
3. What do the Social Hierarchies tell us about Ancient Roman society ? Discuss the role of the Knights in the empire. Do you find any similarity between the feudal knights and these knights ?
4. Who was Constantine ? Discuss his achievements in the final centuries of Roman world.
5. "If Rome plundered, it civilized the world as well". Discuss the statement in the context of contributions of the ancient Roman civilization.

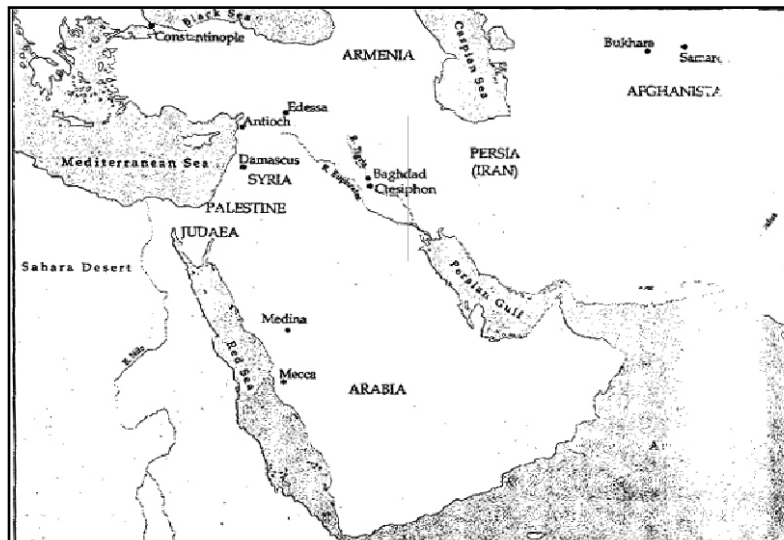
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**The Roman Empire**

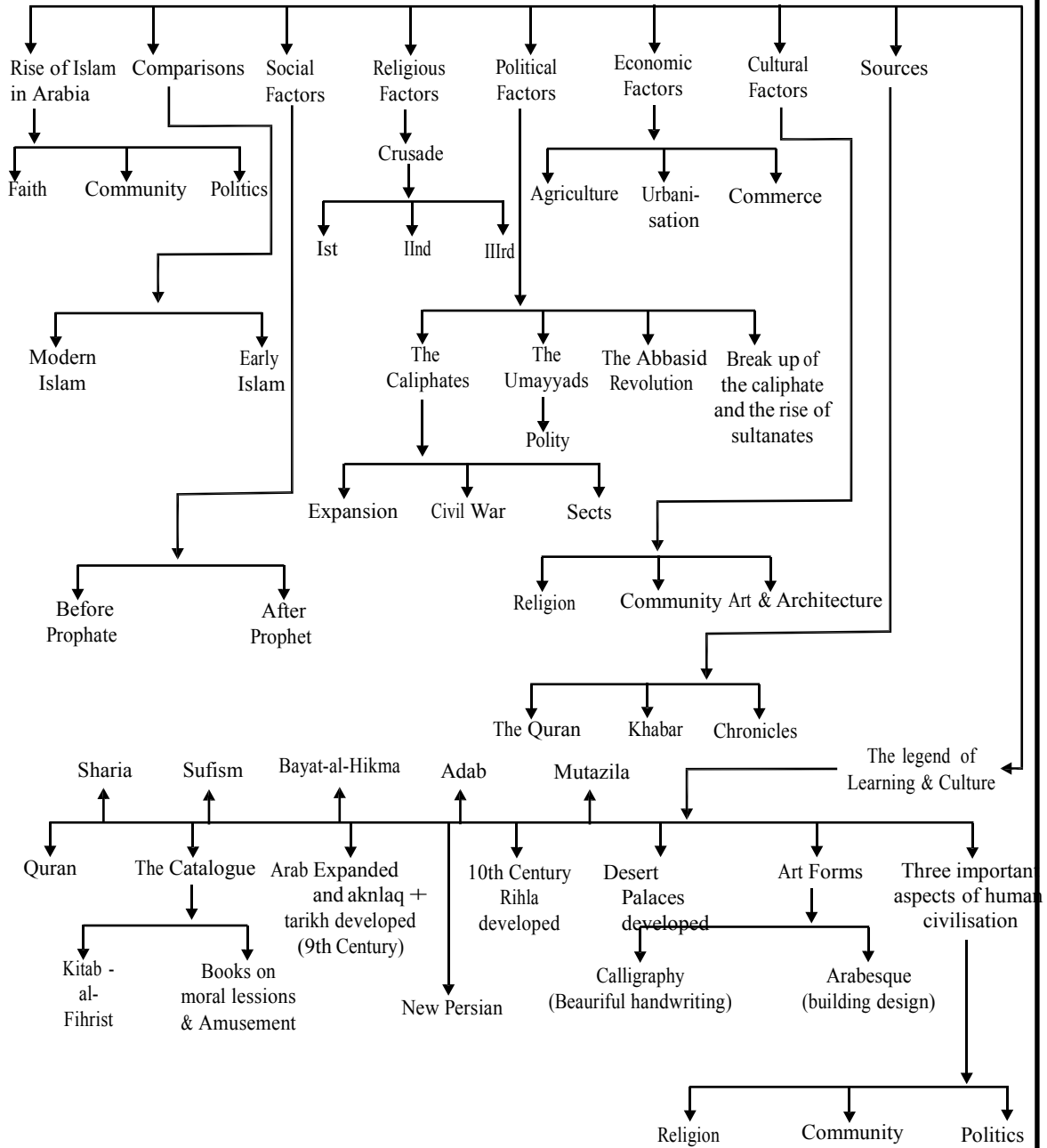
This vast stretch of territory was the Roman Empire. Iran controlled the whole area south of the Caspian Sea down to eastern Arabia, and sometimes large parts of Afghanistan as well. These two superpowers had divided up most of the world that the Chinese called Ta Ch'in ('greater Ch'in, roughly the west).



Rise of the Arabs affected the Roman Empire.

# Theme - 4

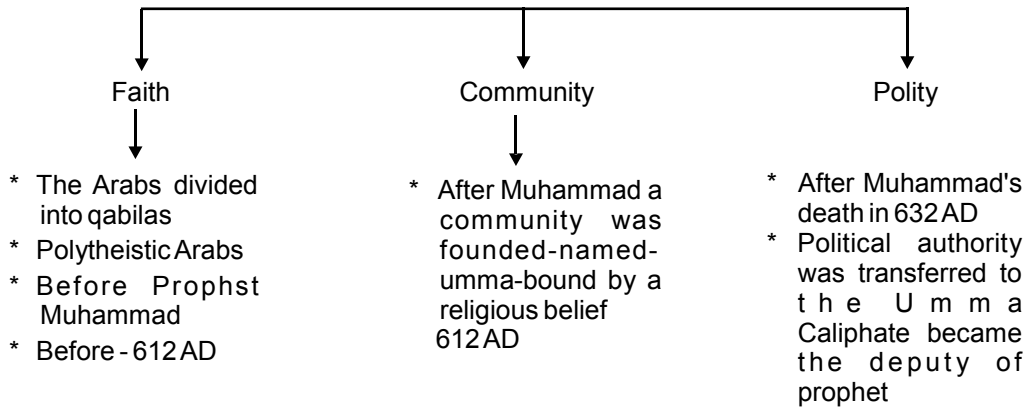
## The Central Islamic Lands



**I.**

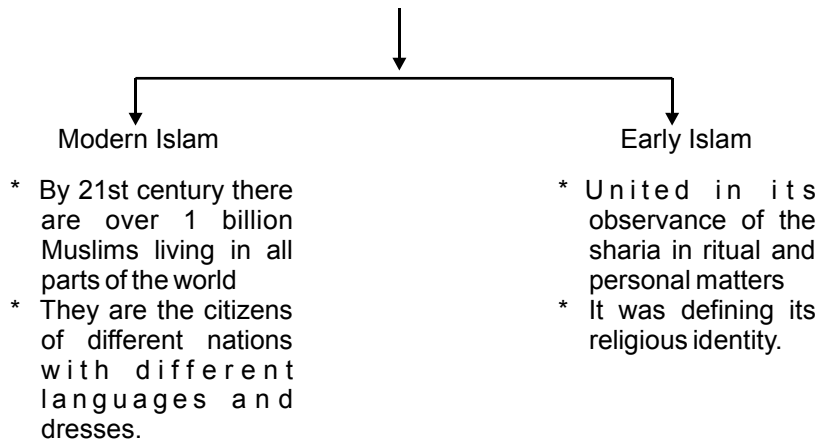
**Rise of Islam**

Three Phases



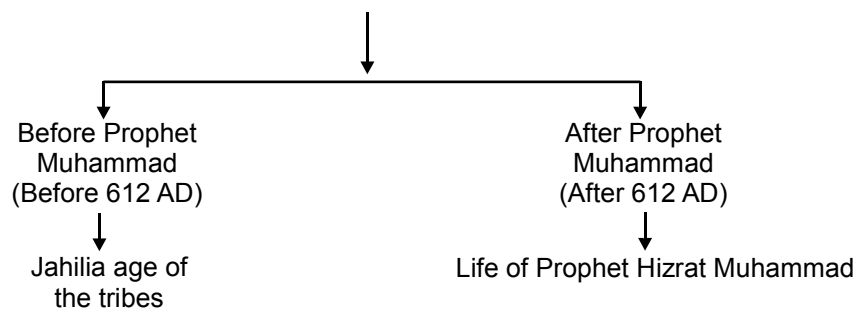
**II.**

**Camparision**



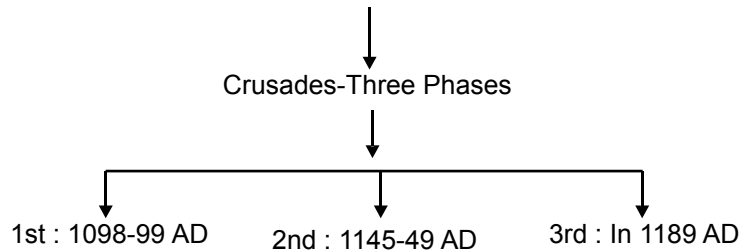
**III.**

**Social Factor**



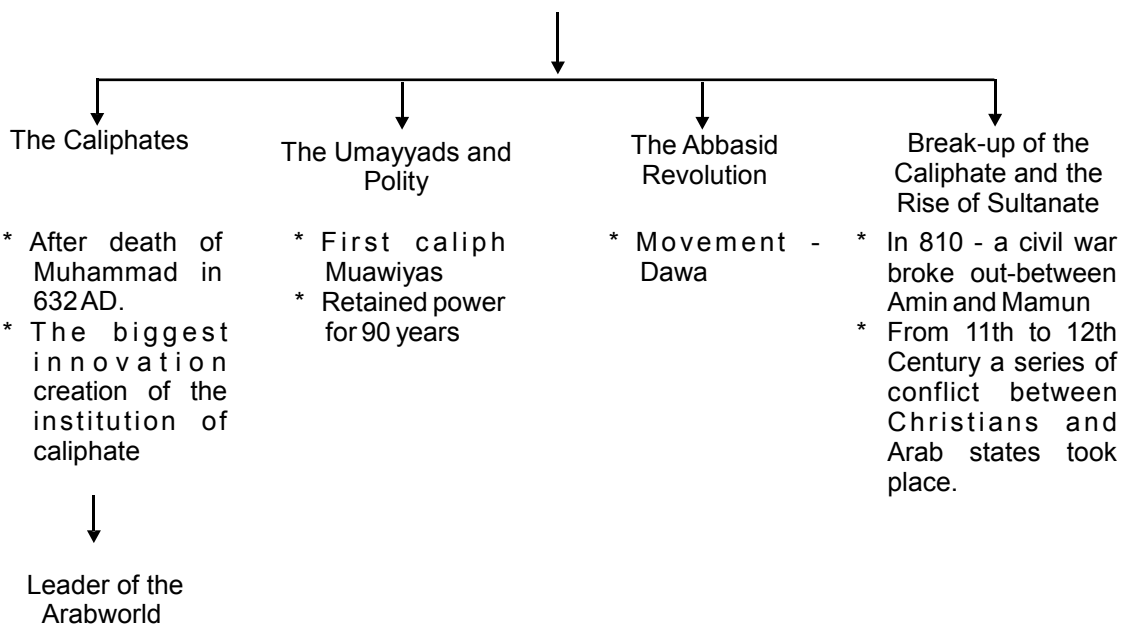
**IV.**

**Religious Factors**



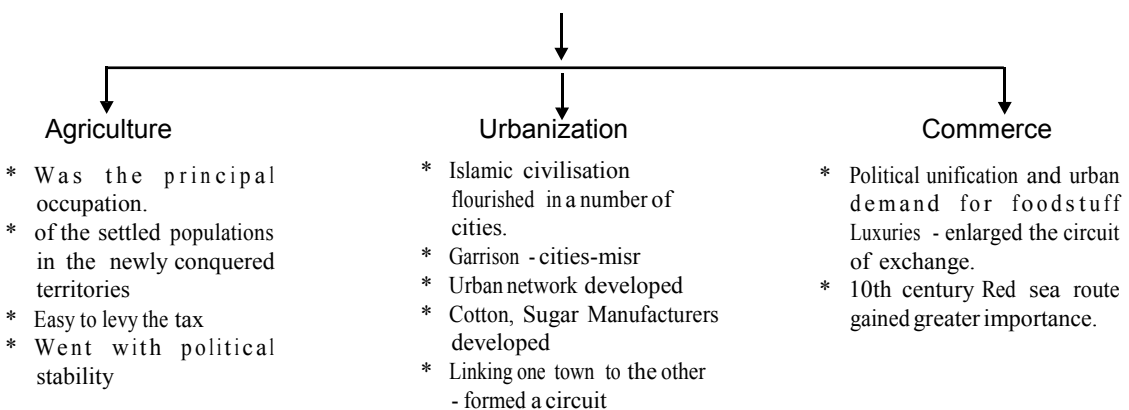
**V.**

**Political Factors**



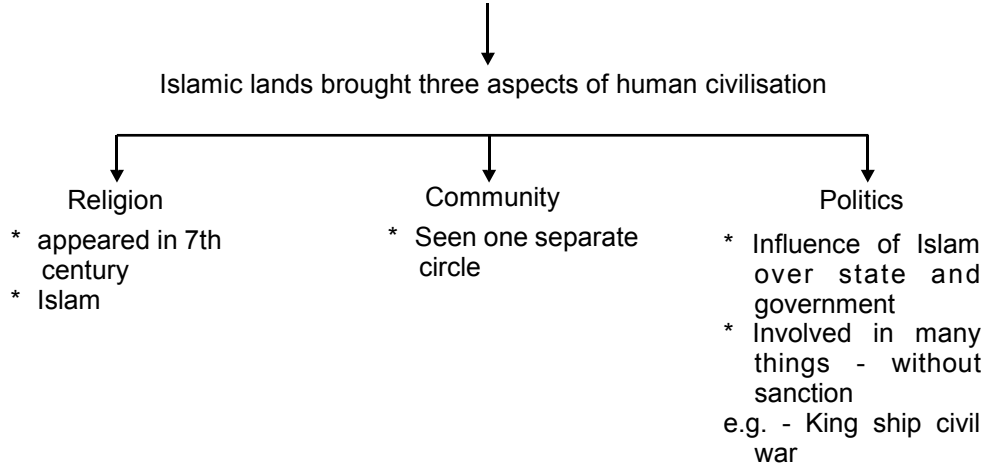
**VI.**

**Economic Factors**



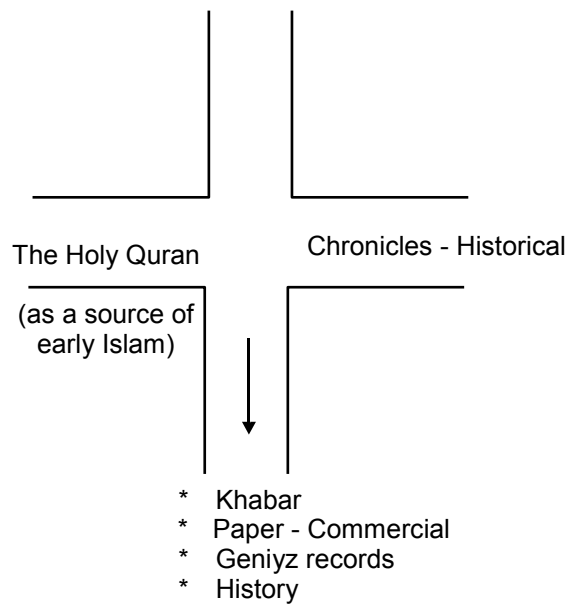
VII.

### Religious Factor



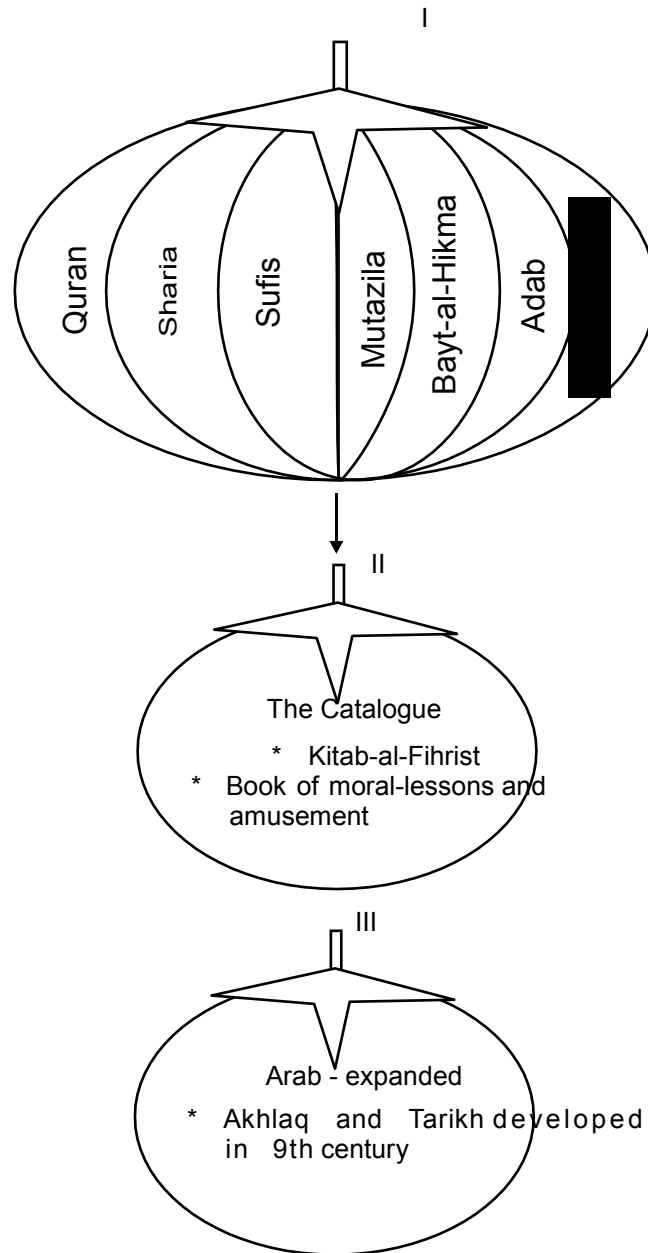
VIII.

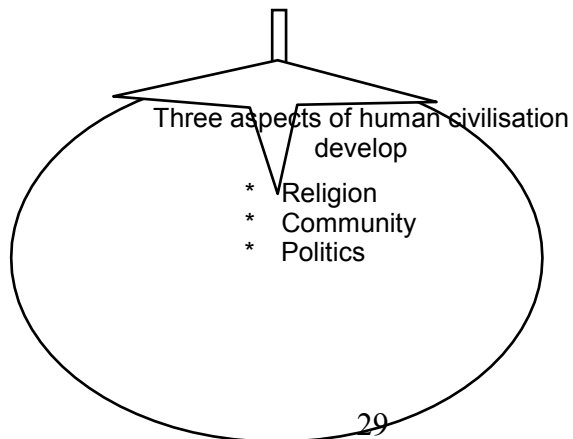
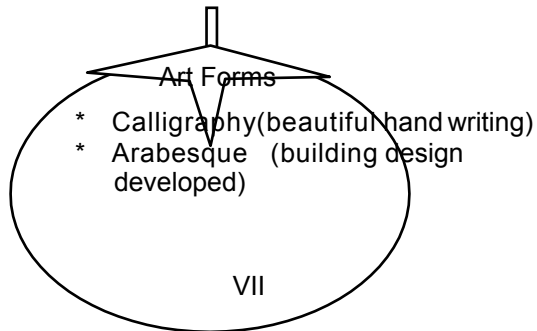
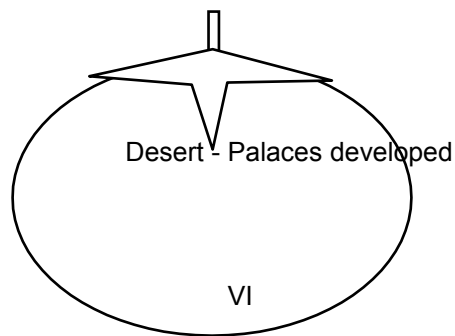
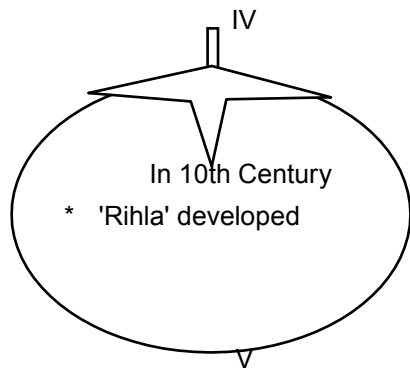
### Sources



IX

### The Legend of Learning and Culture





Time Line : Refer to the Text Book

### Key Words

All Qahir, Mirikh, Qahira, Maqamat, Haji (Refer to the text book)

### Model Question

#### 2 Marks Questions :

1. Who were the Bedouins ? Mention their two-characteristic features.
2. Muhammad declared himself to be the messenger why ?
3. Why was the civil war broke out after Muhammad's death ?
4. What did the Umayyads do to consolidate their leadership within the Umma ?
5. Mention two reasons responsible for the Abbasid's Revolutions.

#### 4 Marks Questions:

1. Mention the reason behind the break-up of the Caliphate and the rise of sultanate.
2. Discuss the messages and doctrines of prophet Muhammad.
3. What were the reasons behind the Abbasids' Revolution ?
4. Discuss the major causes responsible for the crusade.
5. Mention five major contributions of the Arabs to the world.

#### 08 Marks Questions :

1. What was the conflict named crecsade ? Explain the reasons, events and consequences of the series of the crusade.
2. 'The Muslims deepened through contact with other people as the religious and social experiences' Examine.

### Passage - based Questions

1. The Quran - Refer the book Text - page - 96
  2. Islamic Calnder Refer the Text - book - Page - 80
1. a) What do you Understand by Quran ? [2]
  - b) According to Muslim tradition, what do you mean by messages ? [2]
  - c) What kind of problem was posed in the history of early Islam ? [2]
  - d) What do the theologians generally believe ? [1]
2. Islamic Calender
- a) Mention the importance of 622AD in Islamic calendar. [2]
  - b) What is the total number of days in Hijari year ? [2]
  - c) Why do Islamic religious festivals not correspond in any way to the seasons ? [2]
  - d) What is the meaning of Haj ? [1]

### Map Work

#### 5 Marks Questions :

1. On the given outline map of world, locate the following places :
  - a) Palestine
  - b) Mecca
  - c) Medina
  - d) Syria
  - e) Constantinople



2. On the given outline map of world. Locate the following places :

- a) Arab sea
- b) Caspian sea
- c) Black sea
- d) Transoxiana
- e) Bukhara and Samarkand.

**Questions with Model Answer**

1. Who were the Bedouins ?  
Mention their two features.

Ans.

- \* Before the Prophet Muhammad the Arabs were divided into tribes (Qabila)
- \* A Chief was chosen on the basis of family as well as his own courage wisdom and generosity.
- \* Many tribes were Nomadic or bedouins, moving from dry to green (oases) of the desert in search of food.
- \* Some Settled in the cities and practised trade or agriculture.

**4 Marks Questions :**

Mention the principles and messages of Prophet - Muhammad.

Ans. Prophet Muhammad declared :

- \* Himself to be the messenger (rasul) of God - who had been commanded to preach that
- \* Allah alone Should be worshiped.
- \* The worship involved simple rituals,  
Such as -
  - a) Salat - daily prayer
  - b) Alms - distribution among the helpless.
- \* Muhammad was to found a community of believers - Umma - bound by a common set of religious beliefs.
- \* The community would bear witness (shahada) to the existence of the religion before God as well as before members of other religious communities.
- \* Muhammad's message particularly appealed to those Arabian who felt deprived of the gains from trade and religion and were looking for the new community identity. Those who accepted the doctrine were called ' Muslims'.
- \* Day of Judgement
- \* Journey from Mecca to Medina
- \* Beginning of the Muslim calendar ( 5 relevant points must - P -10)

**08 Marks Questions :**

1. 'The Muslims deepened social and religious contact with other people as the religious and social experiences' Examine.

Ans.

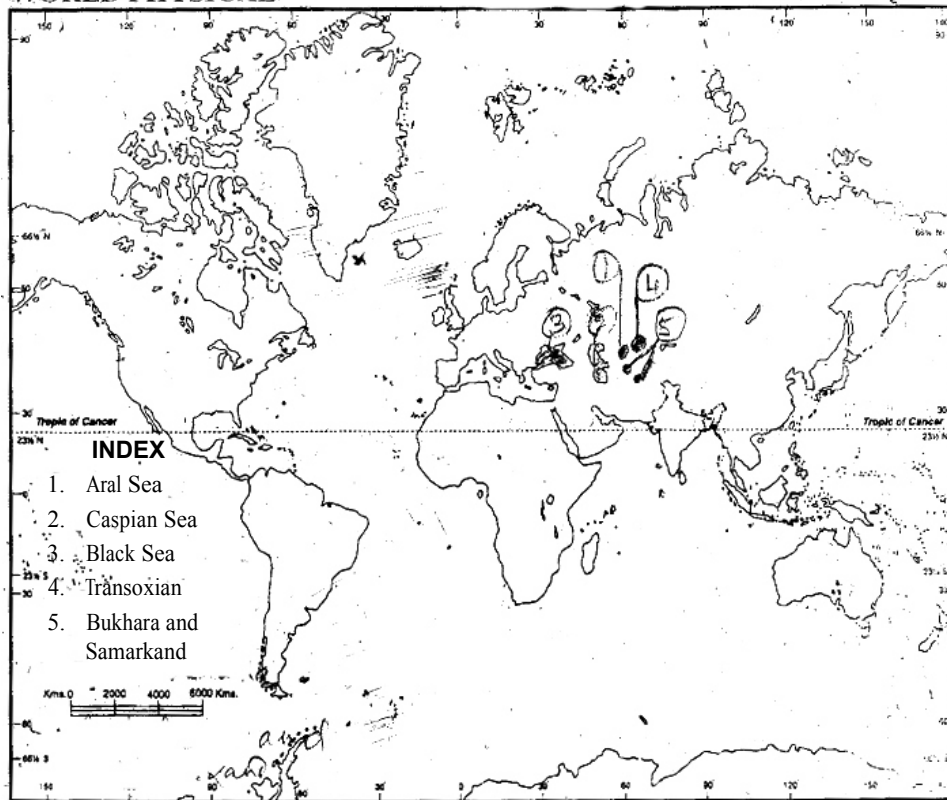
- \* The Muslim community was obliged to reflect on its and confront issues pertaining to God and the world.
- \* The ideal conduct of a Muslim became a legend of learning and culture.

**They were the following :**

- \* Quran
  - \* Sharia
  - \* Sufis
  - \* Mutayila
  - \* Bayt-al-Hikma
  - \* Adab
  - \* New Persian group
  - \* The catalogue
  - \* Akhlaq and Tarikh (th Century)
  - \* Rihla - 10th Century
  - \* Desert palaces developed
  - \* Art forms as - Calligraphy, and Arabesque
  - \* Religion - community - Polity developed (10 relevant points)
- Map - work done all to gather.

**WORLD PHYSICAL Islamic - World**

संसार-प्राकृतिक



## Theme - 5

### Nomadic Empires

#### Meaning

Imperial formations constructed by nomadic groups. The Mongols, under the leadership of Genghis Khan established a transcontinental empire straddling Europe

Founder  
Genghis Khan

Background  
Pastoralists,  
Hunter - gatherers  
Society divided into  
Patrilineal lineages

#### Contribution

1. Formation of a transcontinental empire
2. Social organisation
3. Political organisation
4. Military Organisation
5. Encouraged Long distance trade attracted travelers like Marco Polo.

#### Career :

- born around 1162AD
- Father was murdered at an early age
- Conquest of China, Transoxiana, Khwarazm, Samarqand, Herat, Azerbaijan Russia
- Death in 1227

#### Achievements :

- Organised the army

**Sources :** Chronicles of Rashid al -Din, the Great wall of China, The silk route.

Family tree of Genghis Khan – refer page No. - 116

**Time line :** refer page No. –112 and 113

After decades of Soviet control, the country of Mongolia is recreating its identity as an independent nation . Genghis Khan appeared as an iconic figure for the Mongol People, mobilising memories of a great past in the forging of national identity that can carry the nation into the future.

British Empire, Mauryan Empire, Mughal Empire

- Comparison with the Mongol Empire.
- Mongols Provided ideological models for the Mughals of India.

- Timur, another monarch who aspired to universal domination, hesitated to declare himself monarch because of Genghis Khan.

#### **Social Organisation :**

All the able - bodied, adult males of the tribe bore arms. The society included groups like the Turkic Uighurs, the defeated people like - the Kereyits. It was a body of heterogenous mass of people.

#### **Political Organisation :**

Genghis Khan assigned the responsibility of governing the newly conquered people to his four sons. Genghis Khan envisaged that his sons would rule the empire collectively. The members of the family were 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.

#### **Military Organisation :**

His army was organised according to the old steppe system of decimal units : in divisions of 10s, 100s, 1000s and 10,000 soldiers. 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. The largest unit of soldiers, approximating 10,000 soldiers. The new military contingents were required. to serve under his four sons and specially chosen captains of his army units called noyan.

### **Key Words / Terms**

**Barbarian :** The term 'barbarian' is derived from the greek barbaros which meant a non greek, whose language sounded like a random noise: 'bar-bar'. Cruel, greed and politically unable to govern.

**Yasa :** Genghis Khan's code of Law.

**Tama :** The military contingents of the individual princes.

**Quriltais :** The assembly of chieftains where all decisions relating to the family or the state - campaigns, distribution of plunder, pasture lands and succession - were collectively taken.

**Anda :** blood brothers of Genghis Khan.

**Naukar :** Special ranking as his bondsmen, a title that marked their close relationship with their master.

**Qanats :** Underground canals.

**Yam :** A Courier system introduced by Genghis Khan

**Qubcur tax :** A levy that the nomads paid willingly for the multiple benefits that it brought.

### **Model Question**

#### **2 Marks Question :**

1. What do you understand by the term 'barbarian' ?
2. Write two military skills of Genghis Khan ?

3. What was Yasa ?
4. Write two achievements of Genghis Khan ?
5. Why the 'Great wall of China' was constructed ?

**4 Marks Questions :**

1. Describe about the nomadic societies ?
2. Mention the estimated extent of Mongol destruction ?
3. Why was trade so significant to the Mongols ?
4. Describe about 'the Great Wall of China' ?
5. Write about the military system of Genghis Khan ?

**08 Marks Question :**

1. Mention the important events after the death of Genghis Khan ?
2. Write about the administrative system of Genghis Khan ?
3. Describe about the code of law of Genghis Khan ?

**Model Answers**

**2 Marks Question :**

1. Write two achievements of Genghis Khan

Ans.

- i) United the Mongol People and freed them from interminable tribal wars.
- ii) Fashioned a grand transcontinental empire.

**4 Marks Question :**

1. Write about the military system of Genghis Khan ?

Ans.

- i) Army was organised according to the old steppe system of decimal units.
- ii) Divided the old tribal groupings and distributed their members into new military units.
- iii) Any individual who tried to move from his allotted group without permission received harsh punishment.
- iv) The largest unit of soldiers, approximating 10,000.
- v) The new military contingents were required to serve under his four sons and specially chosen captains.

**08 Marks question :**

1. Write about the administrative system of Genghis Khan ?

Ans.

- i) Genghis Khan assigned the responsibility of governing the newly conquered people to his four sons.
- ii) These comprised the four ulus, a term that did not originally mean fixed territories.

- iii) Genghis Khan envisaged that his sons would rule the empire collectively.
- iv) Military contingents (tama) of the individual princes were placed in each ulus.
- v) The sense of a dominion shared by the members of the family was underlined at the assembly of chieftains (quriltais)
- vi) 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.
- vii) A rapid courier system connected the distant areas.
- viii) For the maintenance of this communication system the Mongol nomads contributed a tenth of their herd.
- ix) This was called qubcur tax, a levy that nomads paid willingly for the multiple benefits that it brought.
- x) The courier system (yam) was further refined after Genghis Khan's death.

### Passage - based question

#### **Yasa**

In 1221, after ..... the yasa of Genghis Khan'. (Page No. 120) of the textbook

Q. When did Genghis Khan introduce Yasa ? [1]

Ans. In 1221 AD.

Q. Who were assembled at the festival ground ? [2]

Ans. The rich Muslim residents.

Q. Who was Abdullah Khan ?

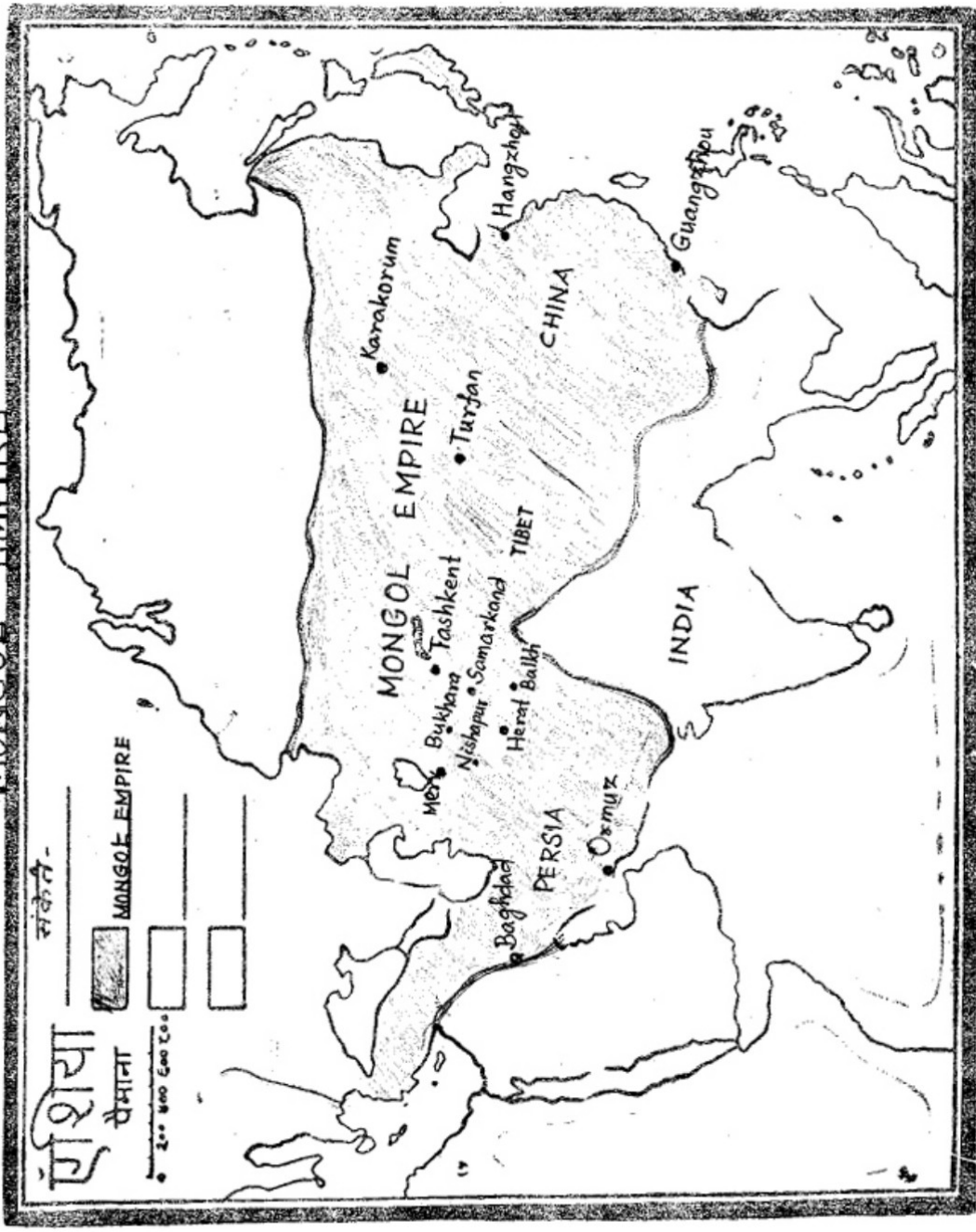
Ans. A distant descendant of Jochi, Genghis Khan's eldest Son. [2]

Q. Who was his Chronicler [2]

Hafiz-i Tanish

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# MONGOL EMPIRE



# Theme - 6

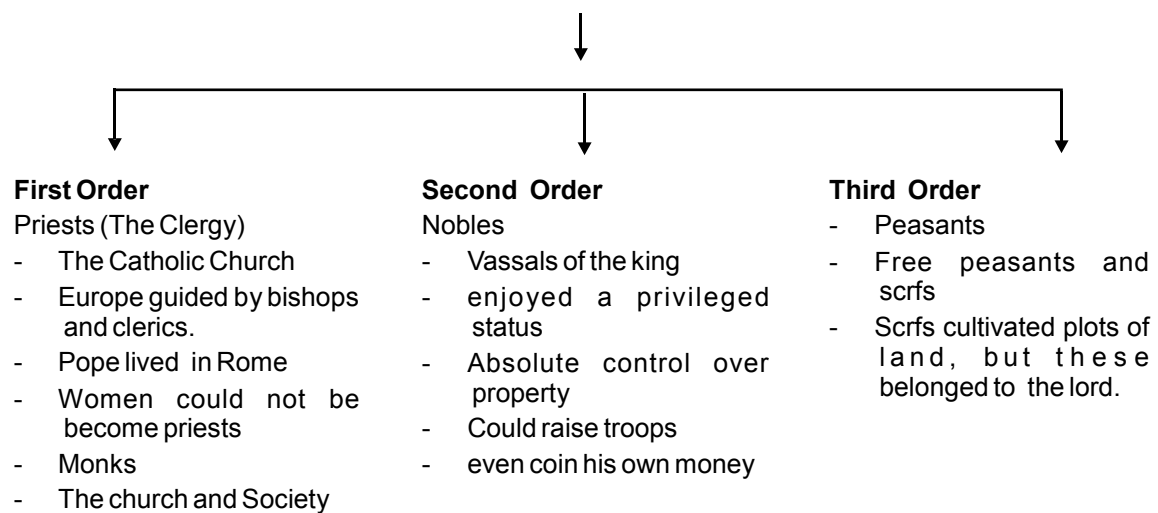
## The Three order

Socio - economic and Political changes which occurred in western Europe between the 9th and 16th Centuries. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Many groups of Germanic People occupied regions of Italy, Spain and France.

The three orders are three social categories : Christian priests, landowning nobles and peasants .

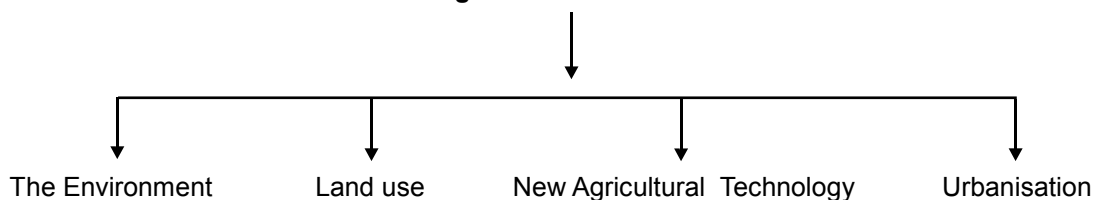
The term 'feudalism' has been used by historians to describe the economic, legal, political and social relationships that existed in Europe in the medieval era.

### The Three order



A Manorial Estate : refer to page No. 136. of the textbook

### Factors affecting Social and Economic Relations.



### Cathedral - Towns :

From the twelfth century, large churches - called cathedrals - were being built in France. These belonged to the monasteries. Cathedrals were built of stone. The area around the cathedrals became more populated and they became centres of pilgrimage. Small towns developed around them. Stained glass was used for windows of the Cathedrals. During the day the sunlight would make them radiant and after sunset, the light of candles would make them visible to people outside. The stained glass narrated the stories in the Bible through pictures.



## **The Crisis of the Fourteenth Century**

In Europe economic expansion slowed down. This was due to three factors.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Ships carrying goods from distant countries had started arriving in European ports. The ships came with rats carrying deadly bubonic plague infection (the Black Death).

### **Political Changes :**

In the 15th and 16th Centuries, European kings strengthened their military and financial power. The new monarchs, Louis XI in France, Maximilian in Austria, Henry VII in England and Isabelle and Ferdinand in Spain were absolutist rulers.

### **Sources :**

Hever Castle in England, Salisbury Cathedral in England, Nemours Castle in France, Canterbury Tales written by Chaucer.

### **Time Line :**

Early History of France : refer to Page No. 134 of the text book

Eleventh to Fourteenth Centuries - refer to Page No. 149 of the text book

The New Monarchy : refer to Page No. 150

## **Key Words**

### **Feudalism :**

Derived from the German word 'feud', which means a piece of Land', it refers to the kind of society that developed in medieval France and later in England and Italy.

### **Abbey :**

It is derived from the Syrica abba, meaning father. An abbey was governed by an abbot or an abess.

### **Doon de Mayence :**

A thirteenth century French poem to be sung recounting the adventures of Knights.

### **Monastery :**

The word 'monastery' is derived from the greek word 'monos', meaning someone who

lives alone

**The Black Death :**

Ships with rats carrying the deadly bubonic plague infection in Western Europe between 1347 and 1350.

**Fourth Order :**

The bigger towns had populations of about 30,000. They could be said to have formed a 'fourth' order.

**Model Questions**

**2 Marks Questions :**

1. What is the meaning of the term 'Feudalism' ?
2. Who constituted the first order ?
3. What do you understand by 'monastery' ?
4. What are called the Cathedrals ?
5. What do you understand by 'The Black Death' ?

**4 Marks Questions :**

1. What was the function of medieval monasteries ?
2. Why did Knights become a distinct group ?
3. What was the relation between the Church and Society ?
4. Describe about the Manorial Estate ?
5. Write about the Cathedral- towns ?

**08 Marks Questions :**

1. Write about the Crisis of the Fourteenth Century ?
2. What were the factors affecting social and economic relations ?
3. Describe about the three orders of French Society ?

**Model Answers**

**2 Marks Questions :**

1. What is the meaning of the term 'Feudalism' ?

Ans. It is derived from the German word 'Feud' which means 'a piece of land', it refers to the kind of society that developed in Medieval France and later in England and Italy.

**4. Marks Questions :**

1. Write about the Cathedral - towns ?

Ans.

- i) From the twelfth century, large churches - called cathedrals were being built in France.
- ii) These belonged to the monasteries
- iii) Cathedrals were built of stone.
- iv) The area around the Cathedrals became more populated and they became centers of Pilgrimage.

- v) Small towns developed around them.

**08 Marks Question :**

1. Write about the crisis of the Fourteenth Century ?

Ans.

- i) By the early fourteenth century, Europe's economic expansion slowed down.
- ii) In 13th Century the warm summers of the Previous 300 years had given way to bitterly cold summers.
- iii) Seasons for growing crops were reduced by a month.
- iv) Storms and Oceanic flooding destroyed many farmsteads
- v) Shortage of pasturage reduced the number of cattle.
- vi) Population growth was outstripping resources and the immediate result was famine.
- vii) Trade was hit by a severe shortage of metal money because of the short fall in the output of silver mines in Austria and Serbia.
- viii) The ships came with rats carrying the deadly bubonic plague infection ( the Black Death).
- ix) This Catastrophe, combined with the economic crisis, caused immense social dislocation.
- x) Serious imbalances were created between agriculture and manufacture.

**Passage - based question**

**A Fourth Order**

Expansion in agriculture ..... of the nobility. ( Page No. - 144 & 145)

1. Why did the people pay tax to the lords in the town ?

Ans. People paid a tax to the lords who owned the land on which the town established. [2]

2. What was the population of bigger towns ?

[1]

Ans. about 30,000

3. What was the 'guild - hall' ?

Ans. It was a building for ceremonial functions.

[2]

4. What the Scandinavian merchants were exchanging ?

[2]

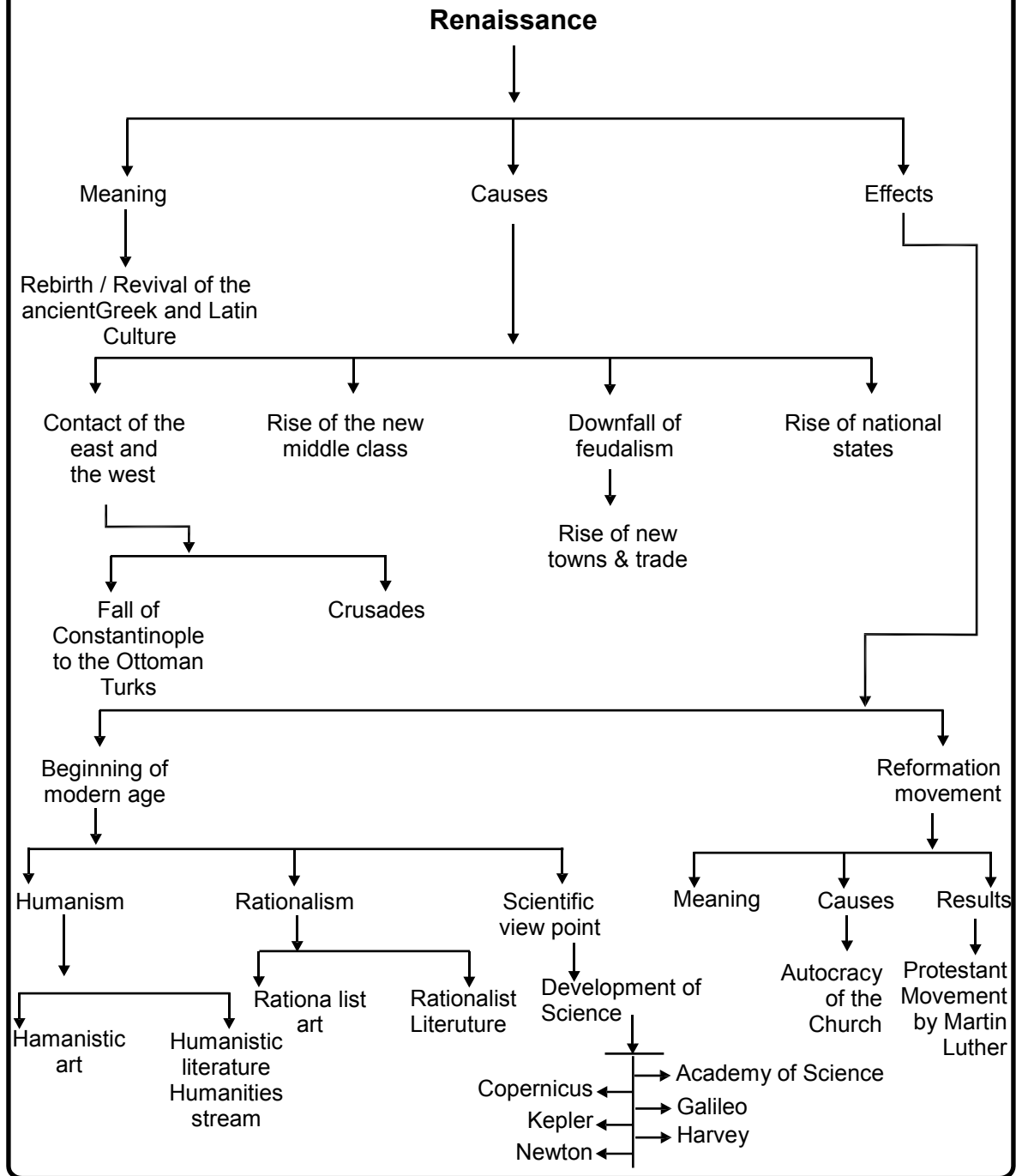
Ans. Exchanged furs and hunting -hawks for cloth.

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# Theme - 7

## Changing Cultural Traditions

The phenomenon that mark the change of cultural Traditions in Europe is



From the fourteenth to the end of the seventeenth century towns were growing in many countries of Europe. A distinct 'Urban Culture' also developed.

Florence, Venice and Rome became centers of art and learning. The invention of printing at the same time made books and prints available to many people. A sense of history also developed in Europe.

Religion came to be seen as something which each individual should choose for himself. The church's belief was overturned by Scientists.

### **The revival of Italian cities**

Western Europe was being reshaped by feudal bonds and unified under the Latin Church and eastern Europe under the Byzantine Empire, and Islam was creating a common civilisation further west, Italy was weak and fragmented. The ports on the Italian coast revived.

### **Independent City States - Florence and Venice**

- Rich merchants and bankers actively participated in governing the city.

### **Universities and Humanism**

The universities of Padua and Bologna had been centers of legal studies.

Increased demand for lawyers and notaries

By the early fifteenth century, the term 'humanist' was used for masters who taught grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history and moral philosophy. The Latin word *humanitas*, from which 'humanities' was derived, had been used many centuries ago by the Roman lawyer and essayist Cicero. The term 'Renaissance Man' is often used to describe a person with many interests and skills.

### **Periodisation used by humanists**

- 5th - 14th Century - The Middle Ages
- 5th - 9th Century - The Dark Ages
- 9th - 11th Century - The Early Middle Ages
- 11th - 14th Century - The Late Middle Ages
- 15th Century onwards - The Modern Age

### **Science and Philosophy :**

The Arab's Contribution. In the fourteenth century, many scholars began to read translated works of Greek writers Plato and Aristotle.

- These were works on Natural science, Mathematics, astronomy, medicine and chemistry. Muslim writers were regarded as men of wisdom in the Italian world, were Ibn Sina and al-Razi. Humanist Subjects began to be introduced in Schools.

### **Artists and Realism**

Knowledge of geometry helped them understand perspective and that by noting the changing quality of light, their pictures acquired a three-dimensional quality.

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'

**Aspirations of women -**

The first printed book - A new concept of human beings the Copernican Revolution.

**Sources :**

Cathedral of Florence, Ptolemy's Almagest, The Pieta ' by Michelangelo, The Prince by Machiavell ; The Courtier by Bathasar Castiglione

**Time Line**

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries - Refer to page No. 155 of Text Book

The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries - refer to page No. -165 of Text Book

### Key Words

**Humanism-**

The Latin word humanists from which 'humanities' was derived, had been used many centuries ago by the Roman lawyer and essayist Cicero. It is not drawn from or connected with religion.

**The New Testament -**

The New Testament is the section of the Bible dealing with the life and teachings of Christ and his early followers.

**The Renaissance Man -**

The term ' Renaissance Man' is often used to describe a person with many interests and skills. They were scholar - diplomat - theologian - artist combined in one.

### Model Questions

**2 Marks questions :**

1. What is 'humanism' ?
2. What do you mean by the Renaissance Man ?
3. Write the names of two muslim writers of this period ?
4. What do you understand by 'realism' ?
5. Who is Martin Luther ?

**4 Marks Question**

1. Write about the new concept of human beings ?
2. Describe about the architectural developments in this period.
3. What were the contribution of Arabs towards Science and Philosophy ?
4. How t he Italian cities were revived ?
5. Write about the City - States

**08 Marks Question**

1. Describe about the changes within Christinity during this period ?
2. Write about the Copernican Revolution ?
3. Was there a European 'Renaissance' in the Fourteenth Century' ?

## Model Answer

### 2 Marks Questions :

Q. What do you mean by the Renaissance Man ?

Ans. The term 'Renaissance Man' is often used to describe a person with many interests and skills. They were scholar - diplomat - theologian - artist combined in one .

### 4 Marks Questions :

1 What were the contribution of Arabs towards science and Philosophy ?

Ans. i) In the fourteenth century, many scholars began to read translated works of greek writers like Plato and Aristotle

ii) Translated works of Arabic and Persian Scholars for further transmission to other Europeans.

iii) These were works on natural science, mathematics, astronomy, medicine and chemistry.

iv) Muslim writers regarded as men of wisdom in the Italian world were Ibn Sina and al- Razi.

v) Humanist subject began to be introduced in schools.

### 08 Marks Questions :

1. Describe about the changes within Christianity during their period ?

Ans. i) Trade and travel, Military Conquest and diplomatic contacts linked Italian towns with the world beyond.

ii) Christian humanists like Thomas More and Erasmus felt that the church had become an institution marked by greed.

iii) Sell of 'indulgence'

iv) Peasants began to rebel against the taxes imposed by the Church.

v) Martin Luther launched a campaign against the Catholic Church.

vi) A person did not need priests to establish contact with God.

vii) The Protestant Reformation led to the Churches breaking their connection with the Pope and the Catholic Church.

viii) Luther's ideas were popularised by Ulrich Zwingli and Jean Calvin.

ix) German reformer Anabaptists blended the idea of salvation with the end of all forms of social oppression.

x) Luther did not support radicalism.

## Passage based Question

### The City - State

Cardinal Gasparo Contarini ..... right of government. ( Page - 154) of text book

1. Write the name of the book written by Cardinal Gasparo Contarini ?

Ans. 'The commonwealth and government of Venice'. [1]

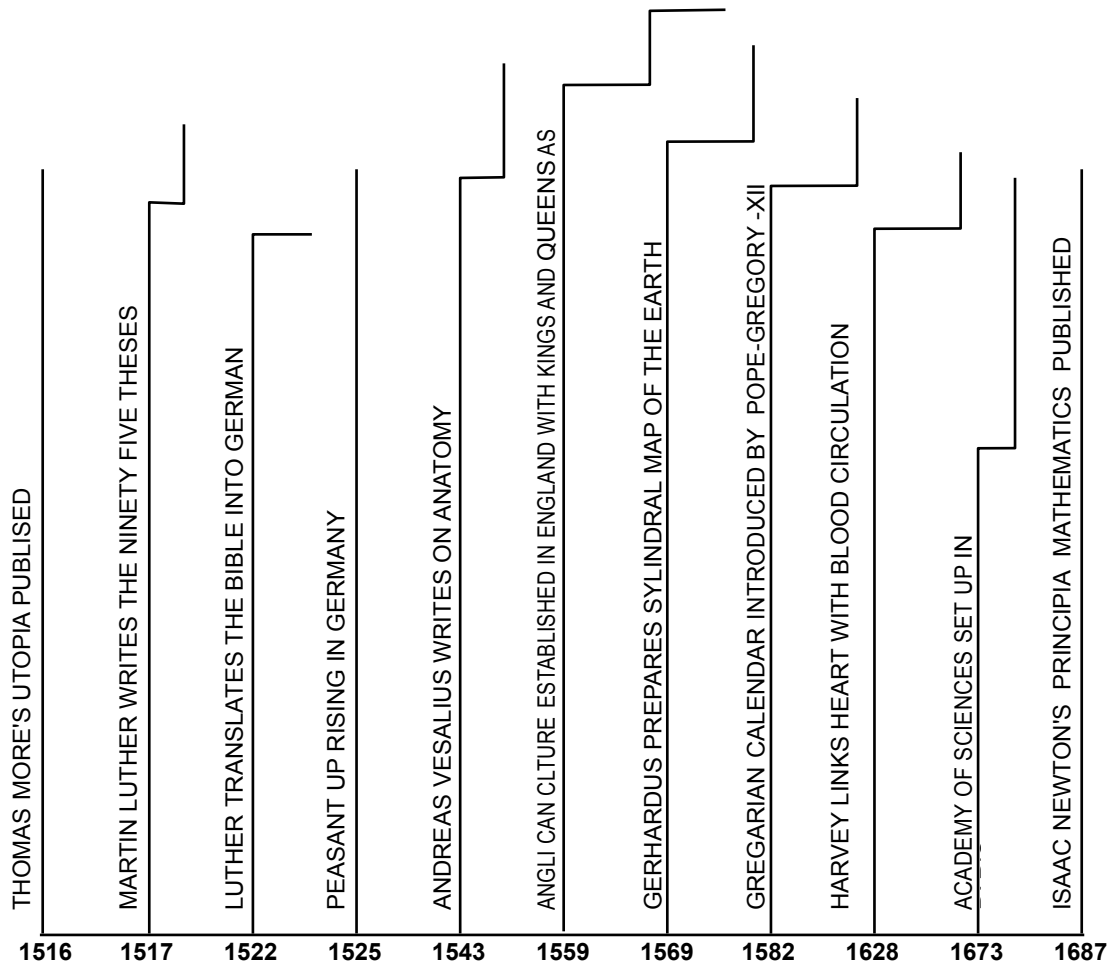
2. Contarini has written the book about which aspect of the City - State ?

Ans. About the democratic government of his city - state. [2]

3. Who are admitted into the Council ?  
 Ans. All the gentlemen of the city being once past the age of 25 years are admitted [2]
4. Who very often fell to poverty ?  
 Ans. The honest citizens and those that are liberally brought up, often fall to poverty [2]

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### Road Map of Cultural Change

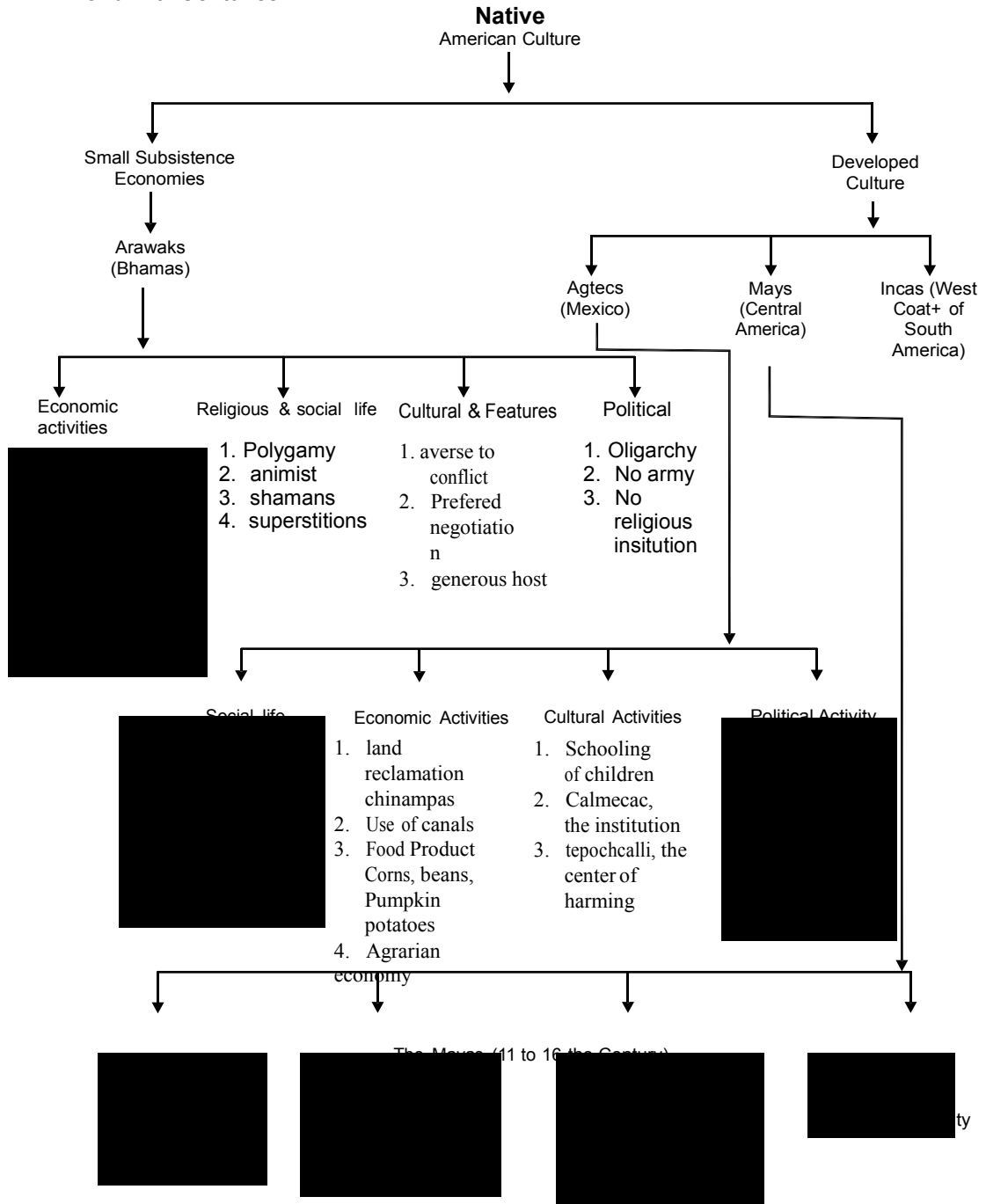


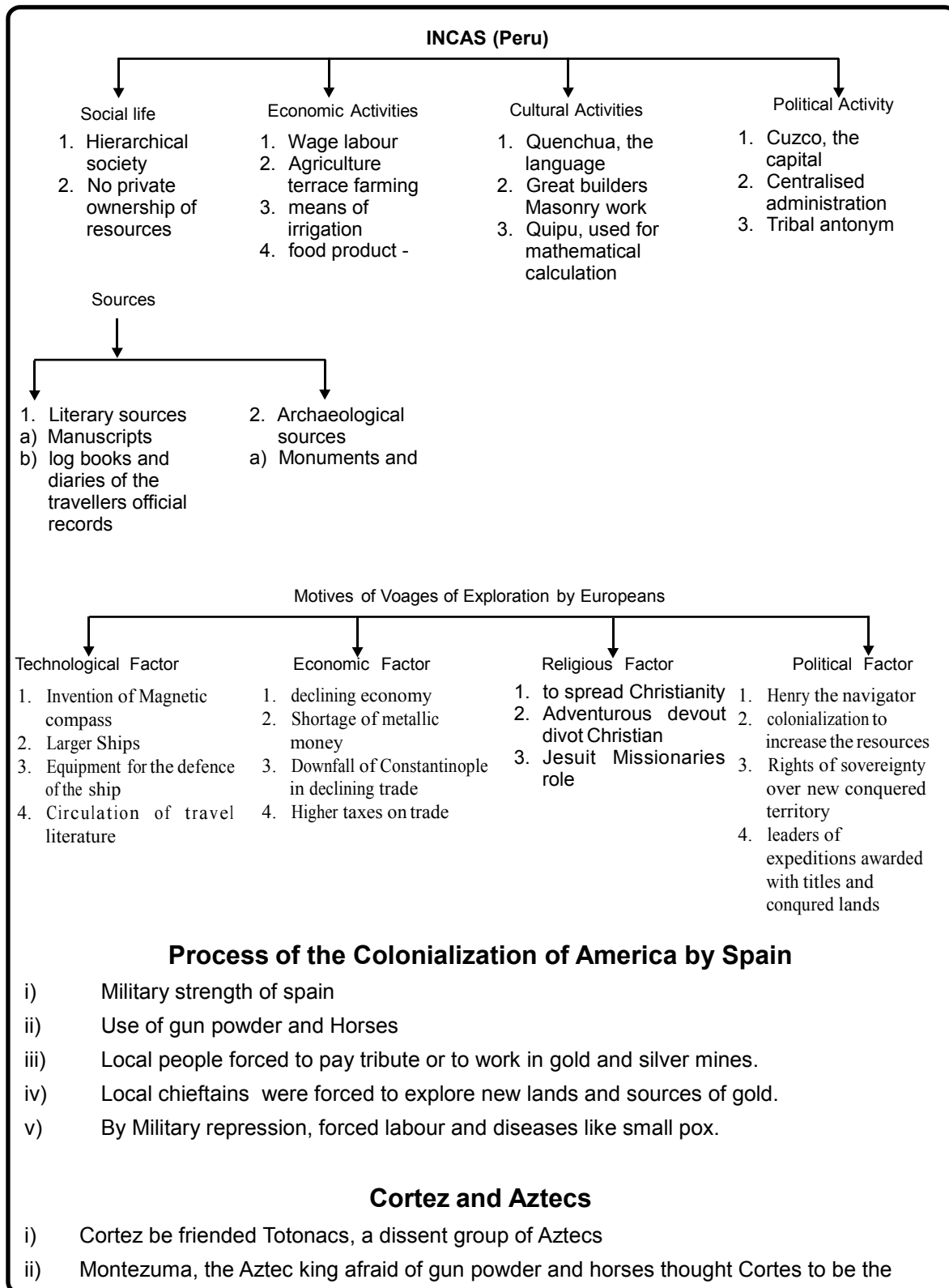


# Theme - 8

## Confrontation of Cultures

It reflects the encounters between European and the people of the America between 15th and 17th Centuries.





incarnation of exile god to take the revenge.

- iii) Tenochtitlan, the capital subdued on 8Nov. 1519
- iv) Cortes installed christian images in the temple
- v) Incessant demands for gold by spanish provoked uprising.
- vi) Mysterious death of Montezuma, led to suspicion and deadly small pox, Elected king cuatemoc chose to give up his life.
- vii) Cortes became Captain General of new spain in Mexico.

### **Cabral and Brazil**

- i) Brazil was discovered by Cabral in 1500
- ii) The king of Portugal divided the coast of Brazil in 14 hereditary captaincies.
- iii) Portuguse were given the right to land ownership and right to enslave local people
- iv) Production of sugar and sugarcane plantation with the use of slave labour.
- v) Jesuits work led to acceptance of Christianity and strong denial of slavery.

### **Model Questions with Answer**

#### **2 Mark Questions :**

- Q. Why South America is also called 'Latin America' ? [2]
- i) Spanish and Portuguese language are the main language of the continent.
  - ii) These languages are part of the Latin family of Languages.
  - iii) The inhabitants are mostly native European and African by origin.
  - iv) People are catholics and its culture has many elements of native traditions mixed with European ones. (Write any two points)

#### **05 mark questions :**

- Q. What were the efforts made to abolish slavery in South America ?
- i) It accompanied emerging capitalist system of production.
  - ii) Exploitation was essential to economic gain
  - iii) Philip II of spain banned forced labour in 1601
  - iv) Law of 1609 abolished slavery, but settlers compelled king to withdraw the law.
  - v) Now African slaves were imported.
  - vi) Slavery existed in Africa prior to the entry of the Europeans.
  - vii) Even Africans helped in the capture of slave in lieu of crops imported from South America.
  - viii) reassessment of the suffering experienced by African slaves is still going on ( Write any five points)

#### **08 marks questions :**

- Q. What had begun as uncertain voyages came to have lasting consequences for Europe, the Americas and Africa ? Explain .
- i) In 15th Century maritime projects produced knowledge of Sea routes.
  - ii) Influx of gold and silver

- iii) Expansion of international trade and industrialization.
- iv) Spain and Portugal did not capitalize the profit.
- v) England and France took advances of 'discoveries'.
- vi) Huge in come invested in trade or building up a merchant navy.
- vii) Formed joint stock companies, sent trading expedition established colonies.
- viii) Introduced Europeans with the product of the new world like - tobacco, potatoes, cane sugar Cacao rubber and chillies to other countries.
- ix) Physical decimation of local population
- x) Destruction of native's livelihood and there enslavement in mines, plantation and mills.

**2 marks question :**

- i) What are Chinampas?
- ii) What do you mean by Tepochalli ?
- iii) What is calmecac ?
- iv) What do you understand by Quipu ?
- v) Who was Christopher Columbus ? How did he become famous ?

**4 mark question :**

- i) What are the special feature of Maya culture ?
- ii) What are the special features of the Aztecs ?
- iii) What are the similarities between the Aztecs and the Incas ?
- iv) How did Spain establish an Empire in America ?
- v) How did Pizarro capture the Incas of Peru ?

**08 Marks Question :**

- i) Who was Cortes ? How did he Colonialise the Aztecs ?
- ii) What was the process through which Cabral led to colonization of Brazil ?
- iii) How did the 'discovery' of South America lead to the development of European colonialism ?
- iv) What were the factors for Spain and Portugal being the first in the 15th Century to venture across the Atlantic ?

**Passage based question**

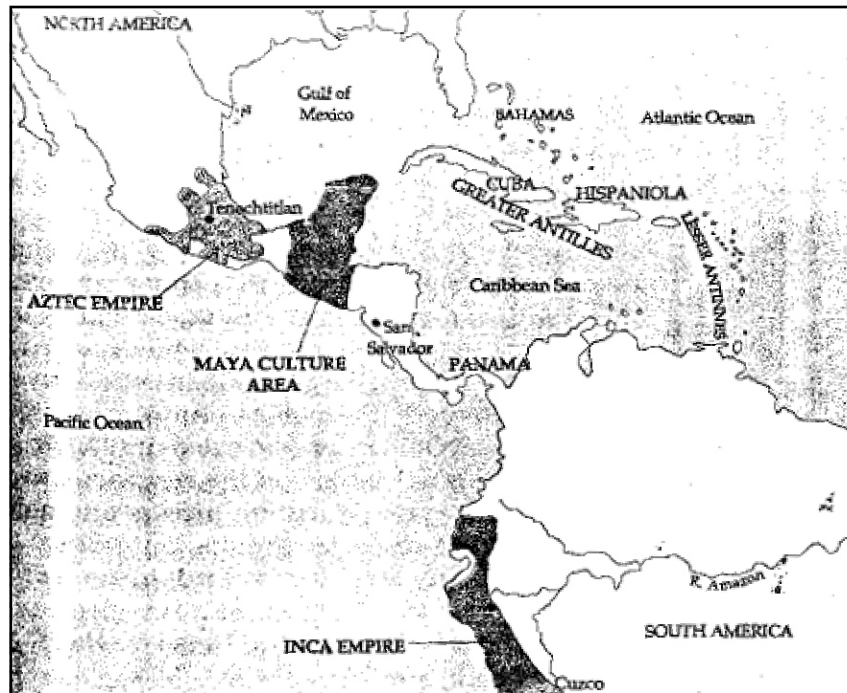
Dona Marina - Page - 178

- Q. i) Who was Dona Marina [1]
- ii) Why Dona Marina was called 'Matinche' [2]
- iii) Write the author's name of the 'True History of the Conquest of Mexico'. [1]
- iv) Write the role of Dona Marina in the defeat of the Aztecs. [3]

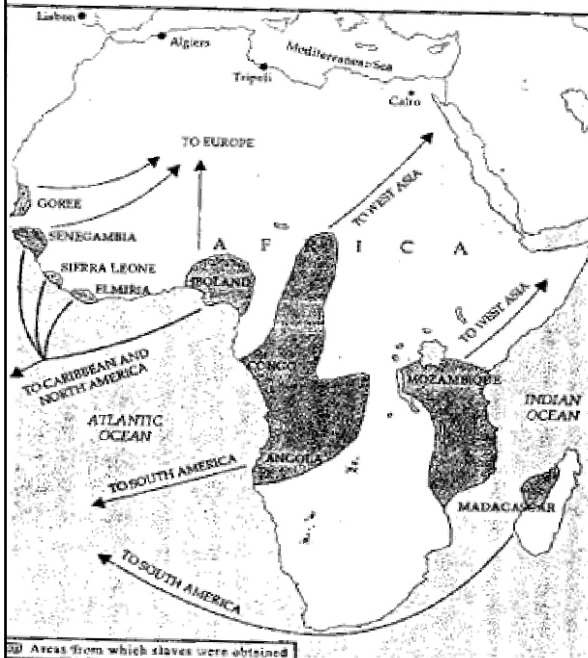
**MAP Skill**

Map of South America : Page - 172

- Q. Locate the followings city on the outline map of the South America .  
Santa Fe, Qnito, Lima, Santiago, Buenos, Aires, Rio de Janeiro

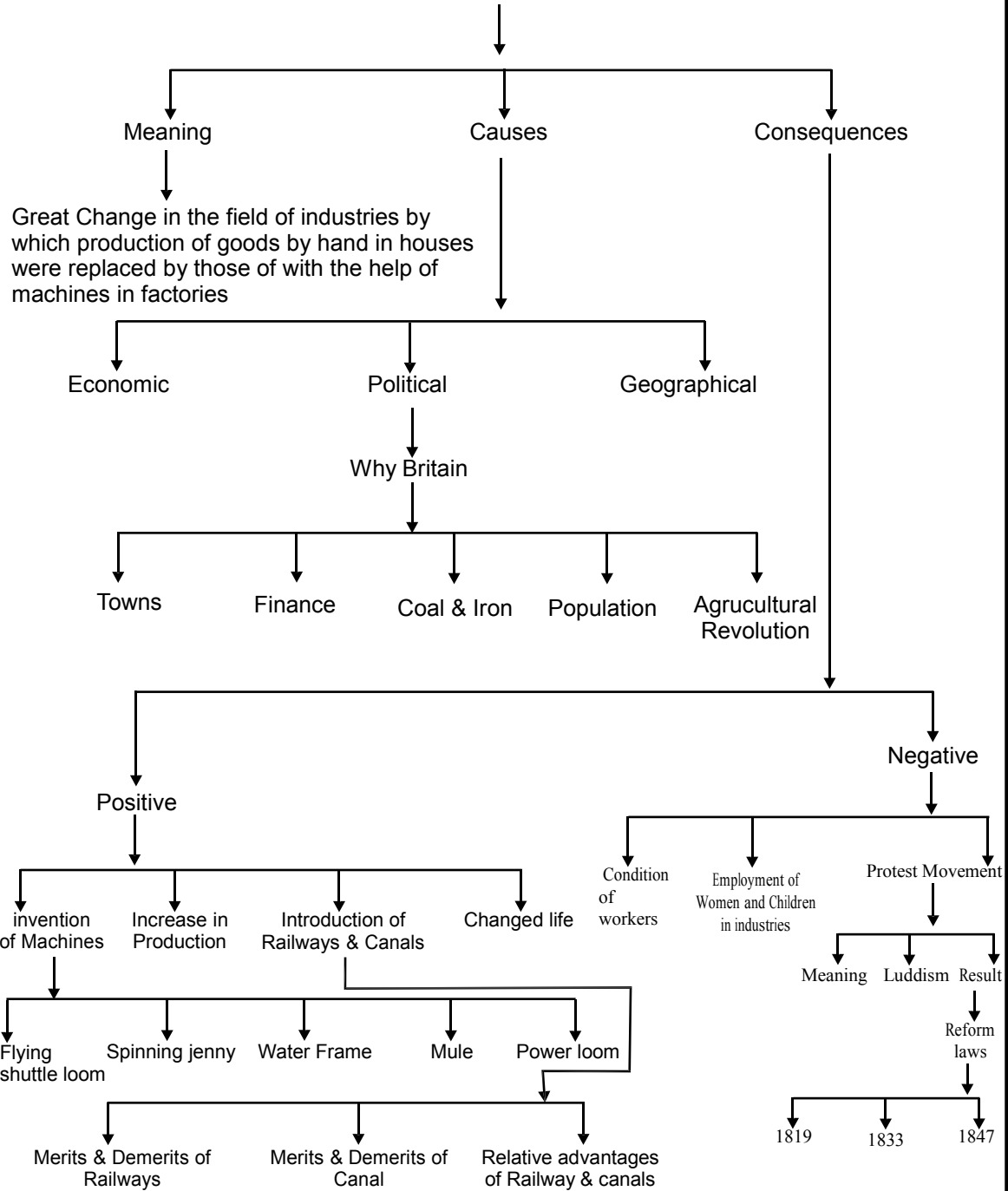


MAP 3: Africa, indicating regions from where slaves were captured

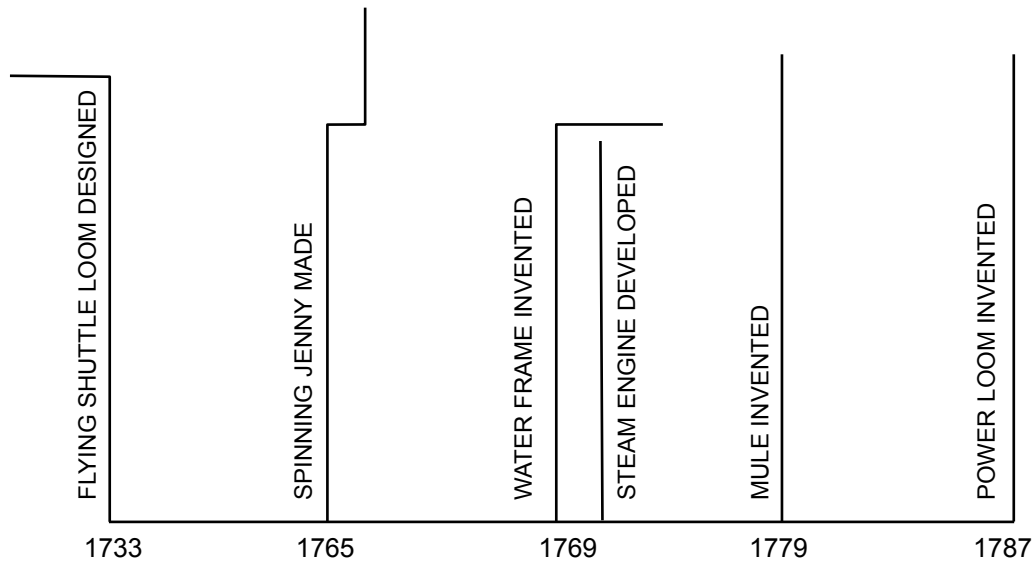


# Theme - 9

## The Industrial Revolution



### Road Map of Industrial Revolution



#### Sources :

1. Works of Arnold Toynbee  
Lectures on the Industrial Revolution  
In England : Popular Addresses, Notes and other Fragments.
2. Works of T. S. Ashton,
3. Works of Paul Mantoux and Eric Hobsbawm
4. Contemporary Paintings

#### Correlation :

Refer to class X Social Science Text Book

- i) Page No. - 105,  
Fig. No. - 03
- ii) Page No. - 106  
Fig. No. - 04
- iii) Page No. - 107  
Fig. No. - 05
- iv) Page No. - 108  
Fig. No. - 06 & 07
- v) Page No. - 109  
Fig. No. - 08
- vi) Page No. - 110  
Fig. No. - 09 & 10
- vii) Page No. - 115  
Fig. No. - 11
- viii) Page No. - 112  
Fig. No. - 12

## Time Line

- 1733 - The Flying shuttle loom designed by John Kay
- 1765 - Spinning Jenny made by James Hargreaves
- 1769 - Water Frame invented by Ark Wright  
James watt developed Steam engine.
- 1779 - The mule invented by Samuel Crompton
- 1787 - The Power loom invented by Cart Wright

## Questions with Model Answers

### 2 Marks Questions :

1. What is meant by Industrial Revolution ?

Ans. A major change in industries by which goods produced in houses by hands were replaced by those of in Factories with the help of machines .

### 4 Marks Questions :

2. Who were the inventors ?
  - The inventers were mainly workers.
  - Few of them were trained scientists because education in basic science was extremely limited.
  - John Kay and James Hargreaves were familiar with skills of weaving and carpentry.
  - Richard. Ark Wright was a barber and a Wig maker.
  - Samuel Crompton was not technically skilled
  - Edmund Cart Wright studied literature.
  - Thomas Savery was an Army officer
  - Thoman New Comen was a blacksmith

### 08 Marks Question :

3. What were the causes of Industrial Revolution ? Why was Britain the first country to experience it ?

The causes of Industrial Revolution may be divided under following heads

political

Economic, social and

Geographical

Britain was the first country in Europe to have all the above factors to create situations favoring the Revolution for example.

- Political stability
- Unified under a monarchy
- Common laws



- Single currency
- Market
- Taxes on goods
- Use of money as the medium of exchange
- Wages and salaries
- Agricultural Revolution
- Bank of England founded in 1694.
- Global significance of London
- Abundance of Coal and Iron
- India as colony
- Invention of Machines
- Introduction of Railways and canals.
- Invention of Steam Power. (Points to be explained)

**2 Marks Questions :**

1. What do you mean by First and Second Industrial Revolution ?
2. What was Agricultural Revolution ?
3. What do you mean by Luddism ?
4. Name the inventors of the following  
Flying shuttle loom  
Spinning Jenny  
Water Frame  
Power Loom
5. Describe two advantages of introduction of Railways

**4 Marks Questions :**

1. How did iron lubricated the power of industrialisation ? Give examples.
2. Discuss the importance of coal in Industrial Revolution .
3. Why did cotton industry Symbolise British Industrialisation ?
4. Who invented steam power ? How was it developed later ?
5. How did industrialisation change the lives of women in cities ?

**08 Marks Questions :**

1. Explain the relative significance of Railways and canals.
2. Discuss in brief the results of industrialisation.
3. What do you mean by Protest Movements ? What were its results ?
4. What was the impact of Britain's involvement in wars on industrialisation ?
5. What are the Reform Laws. Explain with example.

## Hot Questions

### 2 Marks Questions :

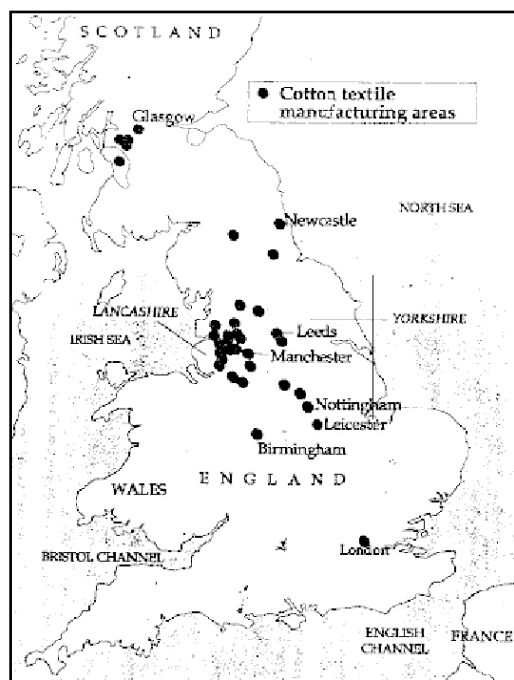
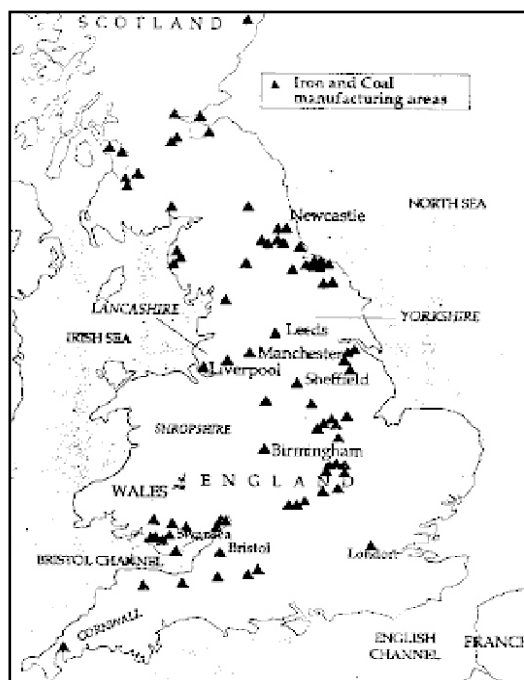
1. Why the word 'industrial' used with the word 'revolution' is too limited ? Give two reasons.
2. Why were women and children employed in factories ? Give two reasons.
3. How coal mines were dangerous places to work in ?
4. How did Charles Dickens describe pollution in the new industrial towns.
5. How was revolution brought about in metallurgical industry ?

### 4 marks Questions :

1. How was child labour prevalent in the new industries and factories ?
2. 'The machines in the factories of Lancashire and Birmingham' were run in India' Explain
3. 'The Factory workers were living in death ? Do you agree ? Give reasons for your answer.
4. What steps were taken to improve the condition of the factory workers ?
5. How did French Revolution and Napoleonic wars affect French industries and factories ? Why ?

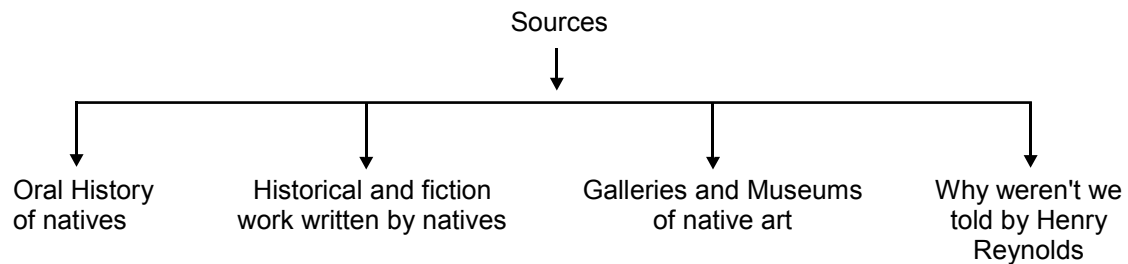
### 08 Marks Questions :

1. How the term 'Industrial Revolution' has been challenged ? Explain with example.
2. How would you explain the various consequences of Industrial revolution. Give a critical analysis.



## Theme - 10

### Displacing Indigenous peoples



This theme tells the story of what European settlers did to the native peoples of Australia and America. The natives and the Europeans represented competing notions of Civilization.

#### European Impartation

1. Spain and Portugal did not expand their empire after the 17th Century
2. Replaced by France, Holland and Britain extending trading activities and established colonies in America, Africa and Asia.
3. Ireland was also a colony of England.
4. Prospect of Profit drove people to establish colony
5. Nature of the control on colony was varied
6. Trading company became political power in South Asia, defeated rulers, retained administrative system.
7. Collected taxes and built railway to make trade easier, excavated mines and established big plantation.
8. Africa was divided as colonies among Europeans.

#### North America

The native Peoples

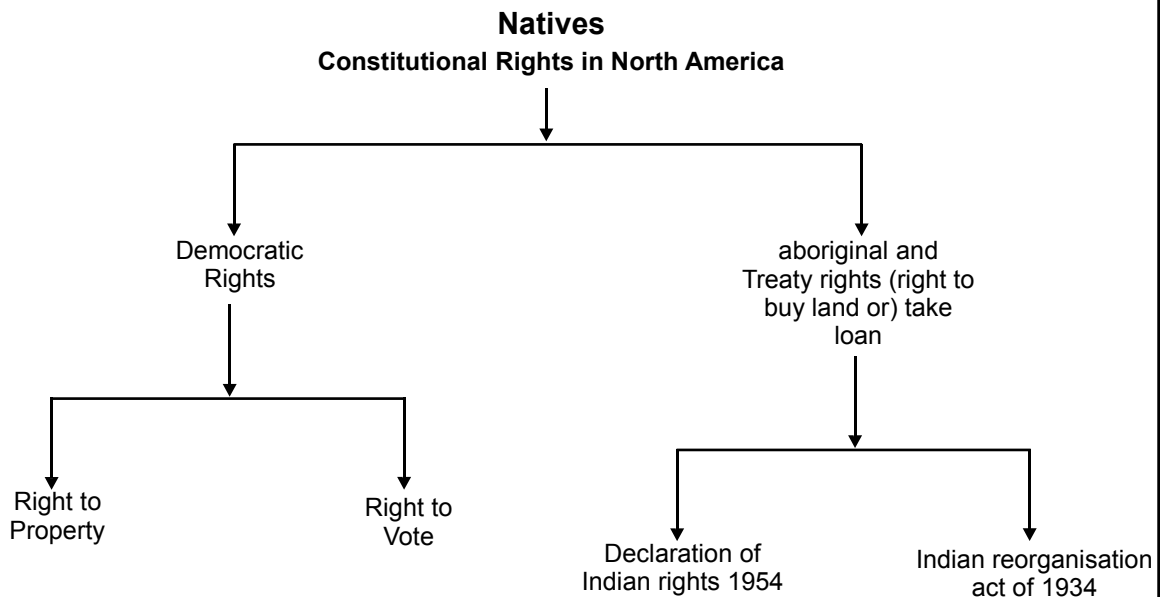
1. Might have come from Asia through a land bridge across the Bering straits, 30000 years before.
2. Lived in groups along river valley
3. Goods were obtained not by buying, but by gifts
4. Numerous language but not written down
5. Friendly and welcoming to Europeans
6. Natives addicted of Alcohol and tobacco and so European dictated the terms of trade

## Comparative Study between American natives and Europeans.

<b>Natives</b>	<b>European</b>
1. Un civilized 'noble savage'	i) Civilized
2. The goods they exchanged with Europeans when gift	ii) Gift, were commodities which they would sell for a profit
3. Were not aware of the market	iii) Every thing was assessed with the value in the market.
4. They were not happy with the greed of the Europeans	iv) Slaughtering thing of weaver was the Prime motive to maximise profit
5. Natives were afraid that the animals would take revenge for this destruction	v) They killed wild animals to protect farms.
6. Natives identified Forest tracks invisible to the Europeans	vi) European imagined the Forest to be converted into green corn fields.

### The Gold Rush and the growth of Industries

1. Traces of gold led to 'Gold Rush' in 1840's in California.
2. Led to building of railway lines across the continent.
3. Industries developed to manufacture Railway equipment.
4. To make large scale Farming possible machinery Produced
5. Employment generation led to growth of towns and factories.
6. Within 30 years in 1890 USA was the leading industrial power.



## Australia

1. Early settlers were convicts deported from England on Condition not to return again.
2. Ejected natives from land and took over for cultivation without remorse.
3. Natives were Employed in farms, Later Chinese immigrants provided cheap labour
4. Australia's non - white policy.
5. 'The great Australian Silence' - the silence of historians about the aborigines.
6. Multi culturalism, an official in Australia from 1974, an equal respect to all culture .
7. White Australia policy ends in 1974 and Asian immigrants allowed
8. 'Terra nullius' legally invalid and recognise native claims to land from before 1770.
9. 'A National sorry day' as apology for the children lost from the 1820's to the 1970's

### Model Question

#### 2 Marks Questions

1. How did expansion of USA take Place ?
- A.i) Large areas were acquired by Purchase Like Louisiana (1803) and Alaska (1867)
- ii) By war - much of Southern USA was won From Mexico.
  - iii) Assigned by treaty with great Britain in 1846.

#### 4 Marks Questions :

1. How did USA solve the problem of Slavery ?

Ans.

- i) The northern states argued for ending slavery which they condemned as an inhuman Practice.
- ii) Southern States Plantation Owner bought slaves in Africa to bring USA.
- iii) Protests by anti slavery group led to a ban on slave trade.
- iv) Africans who were in the USA remained slaves, as did their children.
- v) In 1861 - 65 a civil war took place in which northern states won to abolish slavery.
- vi) In 1968 African American won the battle of civil liberties.

#### 08 Marks Questions :

1. How did Natives of a North America lose their land ? What were their sufferings ?

Ans.

- i) Natives forced to move by signing treaties or selling lands .
- ii) Cheated by taking more land or paying less.
- iii) Depriving the native peoples of their land was seen wrong.
- iv) Cherokee tribe governed by the state but could not enjoy the rights of citizens
- v) A judgement of Chief Court that cherokee were a distinct community occupying its own territory in which law of Georgia had no force.
- vi) Andrew Jackson - ' Trail of Tears'
- vii) Natives were called lazy, not skilled, not learning English or dressing Properly

- viii) Deserve to die out.
- ix) Concentrated into 'reservation'
- x) A series of rebellions were crushed.

**2 Marks Questions**

1. What was the white Australia Policy ?
2. Write two effects of the American civil war .
3. What do you mean by Reservation ?
4. What do you mean by 'Trails of Tears' ?
5. What is the meaning of 'terra nullins' ?

**4 Marks Question**

1. Why was the history of the Australian native peoples left out of history books ?
2. Comment on any points of difference between the native peoples of south and North America.
3. Why the US and Canadian Governments ended all special Provisions for the natives ? Explain
4. Why white American felt sympathy for the natives who simultaneously denied the benefits of citizenship ?
5. What did the frontier mean to the America ?

**08 Marks Question**

1. How can you say that the economic development of Australia under European settlement was not as varied as in American ?
2. Why a lot of Europeans hurried to America in the hope of making a quick fortune ?

**Passage based question**

A description of the Sydney Area in 1790 - Page 227 of the text book

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. What do you mean by aboriginal production ?                       | [2] |
| 2. Who is the New comers ?   | [1] |
| 3. What were the activities of the natives ?                         | [3] |
| 4. What is the name of book from which this passage has been taken ? | [1] |

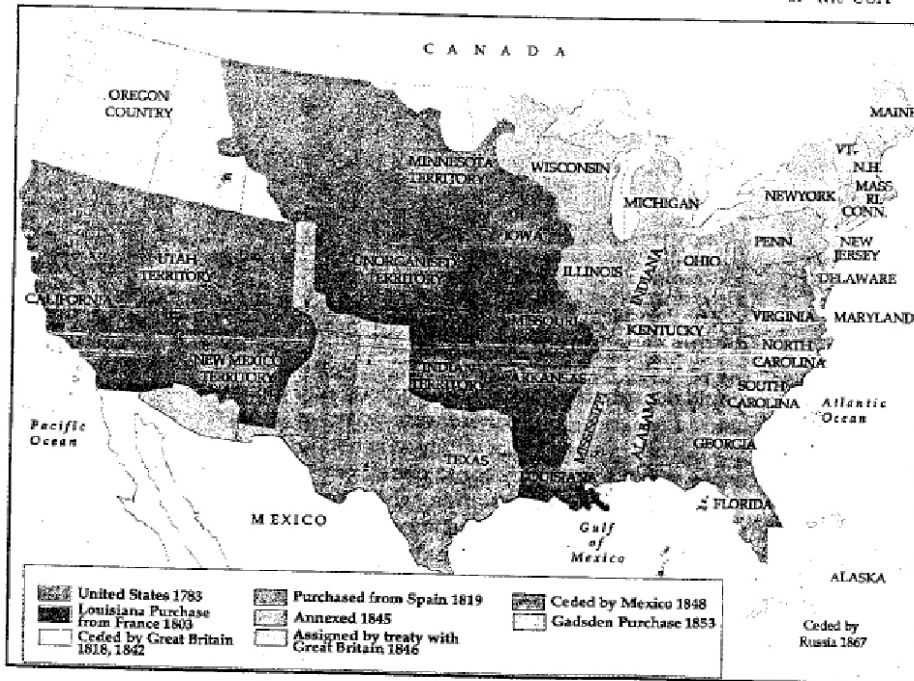
**Map Skill**

On the outline map of Australia place the following city.

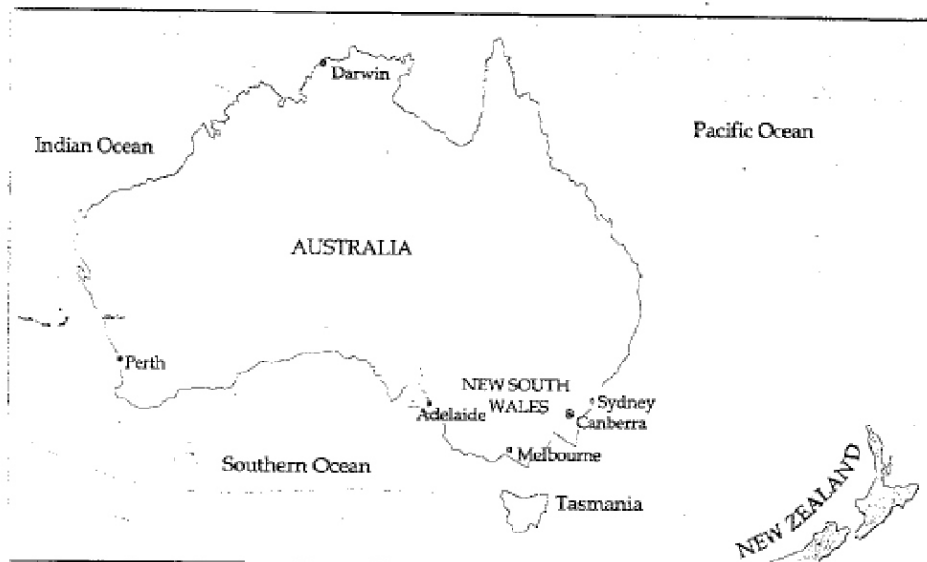
Perth, Darwin, Adelaide, Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney

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MAP 1: The expansion of the USA



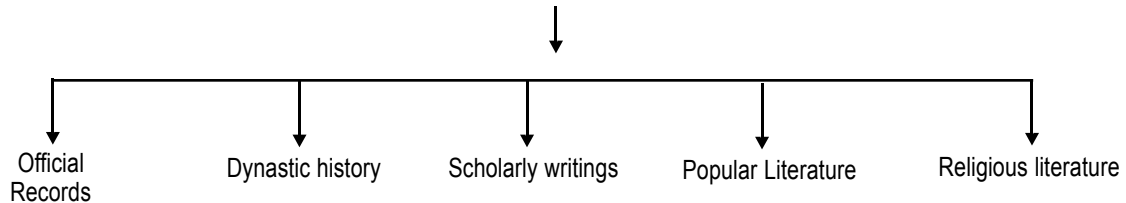
MAP 2: Australia



# Theme - 11

## Paths to Modernisation

### Sources of Information



### Introduction

#### China

1. Continental Country
2. Three major river systems the Yellow the Yangtse, the pearl
3. Mountainous region
4. Divergent ethnic group - Han Vighur, Hui, Manchu, Tibitan
5. Major languages - Chinese, Cantonese
6. Food habit - Wheat, Pastries, dumplings, dimsum, rice

#### Japan

- i) Group of Islands - Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido
- ii) No major river system
- iii) 50% area in Mountainous active earthquake Zone
- iv) Homogenous ethnic group
- vi) Japanese language
- vi) Rice, Wheat, Fish (Raw fish) or (Sashimi or sushi)

### Japan

#### Political System

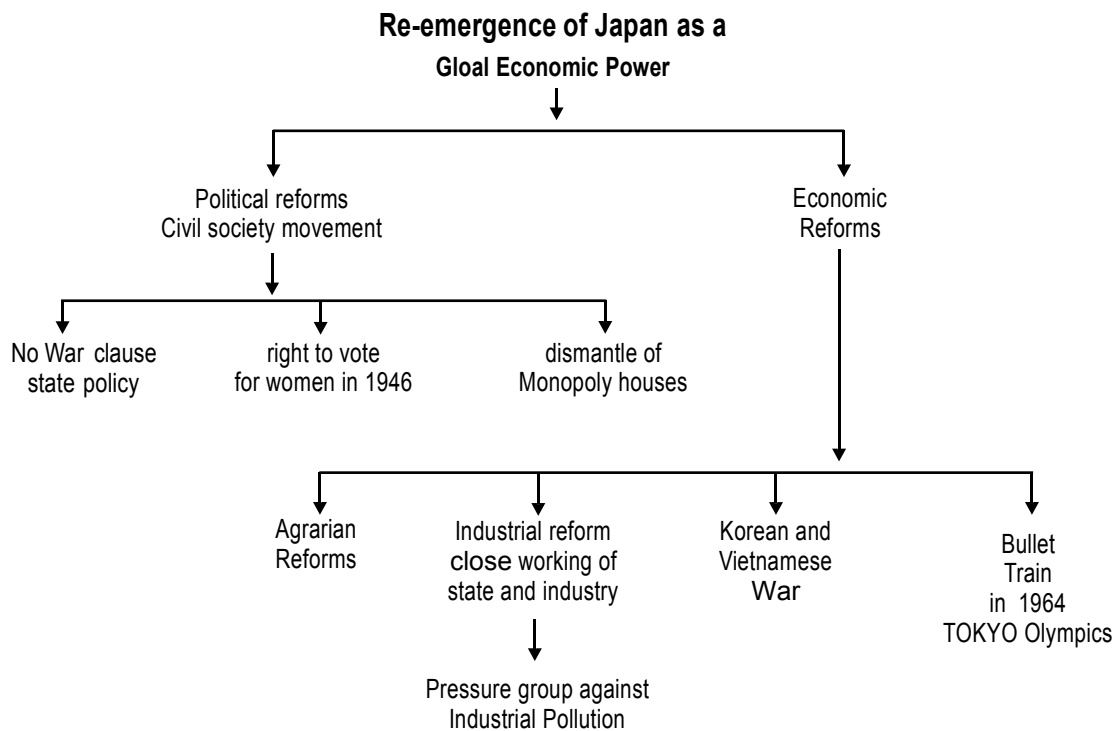
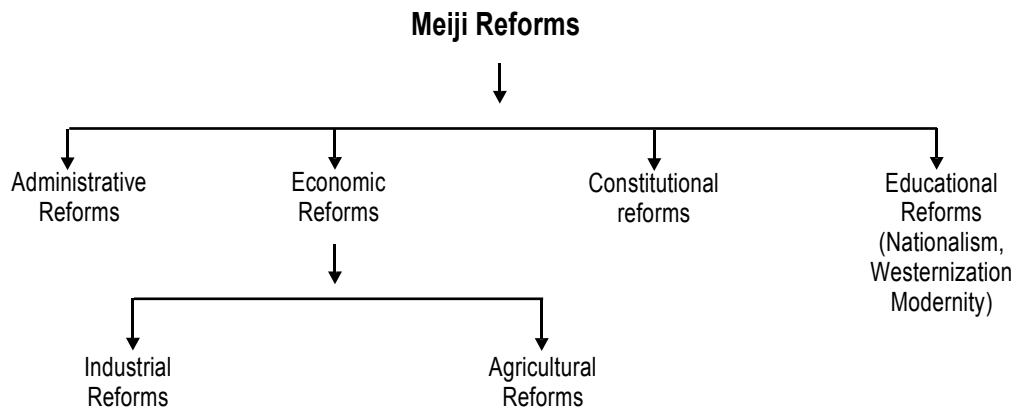
1. Centre of Power Kyoto - Power to Shoguns - at Edo
2. Divided country into 250 domains under daimyo - stayed at Edo to avert any rebel
3. Samurai served the shogun and daimyo
4. 16th Century - Three Changes -
  - (a) Peasantry disarmed to end Frequent War
  - (b) Anatomy to daimyo
  - (c) land measurement for productivity and revenue
5. Growth of a commercial economy and a vibrant culture
6. Increased use of money and creation of stock market led the economy in new ways.
7. Social and intellectual changes - Chinese influence was questioned and study of ancient Japanese literature promoted .

#### The Meiji Restoration

1. Trade and diplomatic relation with USA.
2. IN 1868, a movement removed Shogun and brought Emperor to Edo ( TOKYO).
3. Learn new ideas from Europe or Exclude European. Some favoured gradual and limited opening to the outer world.



4. Rich country & strong army - A sense of nationhood and to transform subjects into citizens
5. Emperor System - King, bureaucracy and military descendant fo sun, birth day - national holiday western style military uniforms.

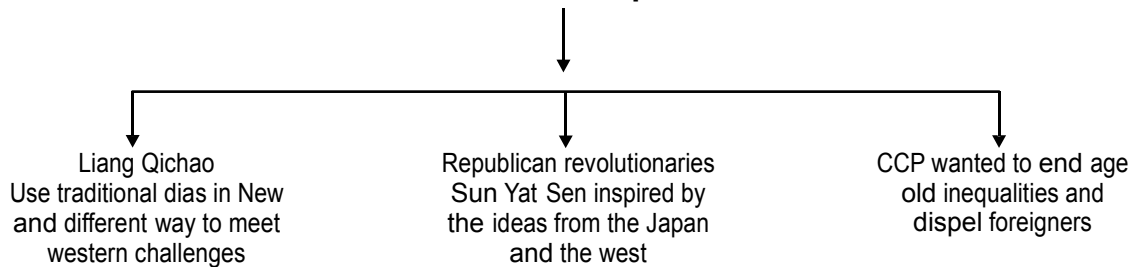


## China

Modern History of China revolved around their issues

- a) How to regain Sovereignty
- b) End the humiliation of Foreign Occupation
- c) Bring out equality and development

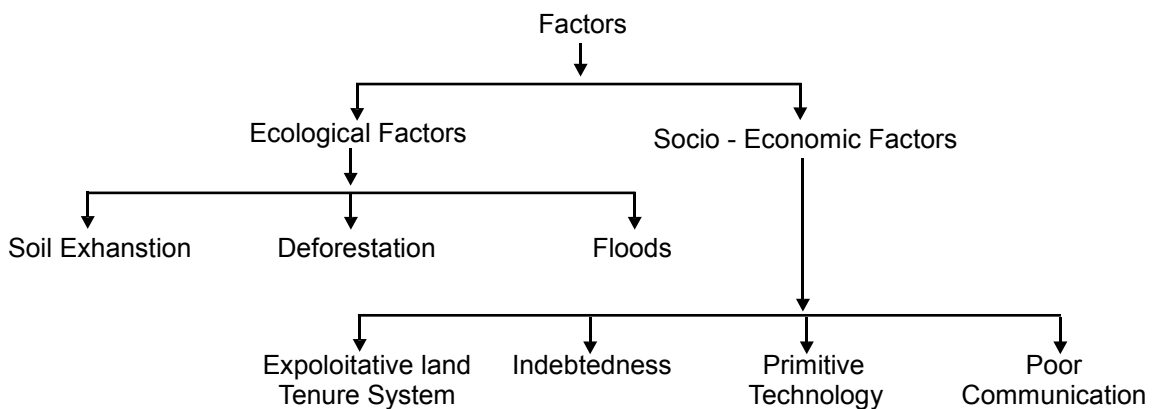
### Three Groups



### Establishing the Republic

1. Manchu dynasty over thrown and a republic established in 1911 under Sun-Yat-Sen.
2. Three Principles - nationalism, democracy and socialism
3. revolutionaries asked for - driving out the foreigners to control natural resources, to remove inequalities, reduce poverty.
4. advocated reforms - use of simple language, abolish foot binding and Female subordination, equality in marriage and economic development.
5. Four great needs - clothing food, housing and transportation.
6. Chiang - Kai - Shek ( 1887 - 1975) military campaign to control the warlords and eliminate the communists.
7. Women to cultivate four virtue - Chastity, appearance, speech and work and confined to the household .
8. Sun-Yat-Sen's Programme - regulating capital and equalizing land never carried out. Imposed military order rather than address the problem of Peasantry.

### The Rise of the Communist Party of China



### **Establishing the New Democracy 1949 - 65**

1. Economy under govt. control.
2. Private enterprise and Private ownership of land abolished.
3. The great leap forward movement in 1958
4. Creating a socialist man and five love - father land, People, labour, science and Public property.
5. Commune system modified and backyard furnace was unusable industrially.

### **Great Proletarian cultural Revolution**

1. Conflict between the concept of 'socialist man' and expertise.
2. Red guards ( students and army) used against old culture, old customs and old habits
3. Students and professionals were sent to village to learn from masses
4. Ideology and slogan replaced rational debate
5. The cultural revolution weakened the party disrupted economy and educational system
6. In 1975 the party once again laid emphasis on greater social discipline and build an industrial economy.

### **Reforms of 1978 Deng Xiaoping**

1. Deng Xiaoping kept party control strong while introducing a socialist market economy
2. Four modernisation - Science, industry, agriculture and defence.
3. The Fifth modernisation - Democracy.
4. May Fourth movement - Tiananmen square
5. Emergence of debates on ways to develop china
6. growing revival of traditional ideas of Confucianism.

### **The Story of Taiwan**

1. Taiwan a Japanese colony since 1894 - 95 war with Japan. The Cairo (1943) and Portsdom Proclamation ( 1949) restored to China.
2. GMD under Chiangkai - Shek established a repressive govt. Freedom of speech, Political opposition banned.
3. Excluded local people from position of power
4. Land reforms to increase agricultural productivity and modernise the economy.
5. Transformation of Taiwan into a democracy after the death of Chiang in 1975. Martial law lifted in 1987.
6. Free elections - local Taiwanese to power.
7. Re-unification with China - a Contentious issue China - a semi autonomous Taiwan may be acceptable to China .

### **Model Questions with answer**

#### **2 Marks Questions**

Q. What was 'one hundred flower movement' Why did it fail ?

Ans.i) It started with a slogan of Mao. ' Make a hundred flower Bloom'

ii) He wanted to be seen as a leader who was open to new ideas and a liberal thoughts

#### 4 Marks Questions

Q. What do you mean by Mao's great leap forward ?

Ans. i) launched in 1958

- ii) a policy to galvanise the country to industrialize rapidly
- iii) People to set up steel furnaces in backyards
- iv) People's communes were started
- v) Mao was able to mobilise the masses to attain the goals set by the Party

#### 08 Marks Questions

Q. Explain the rise of the communist party in China.

Ans. i) CCP founded in 1921 - influence of Russian Success

- ii) Appeal of Third international
- iii) Mao Zedong's (1893 - 1976) role in Jiangxi .
- iv) A strong Peasant council ( Soviet) was organised
- v) Emergence of rural women's associations
- vi) A new marriage law - forbade arranged marriage, stopped purchase or sale of marriage contracts and simplified divorce.
- vii) Guomindang blockade forced to Long March to Shanxi
- viii) Developed three programme to end word lordism carry out land reforms and fight imperialism.
- ix) During war the communist and the Guomindang worked together .
- x) At the end of the war the communist defeated Guomindang and captured power.

#### 2 Marks Questions

1. Mention two aims of National Movement in China led y Dr. Sun Yat Sen.
2. What was the importance of Japan's rise as great power for the Asian Continent ?
3. Describe the growth of nationalist movement in China up to 1914 .
4. How Japan was weakened after the war ?
5. How did Deng raise Chinese people's expectations ?

#### 4 Marks Questions

1. According to Mao, mention five loves. Mass organisations were created for whom ?
2. How the Chinese path to modernisation was very different ?
3. Why the Guomindang despite its attempts to unite the country failed ?
4. How was the beginning of modern China started ?
5. How was the modernising of economy started in Japan ?

#### 08 Marks Questions

1. How Japan re emerged as a global economic Power after its defeat ?
2. Explain the political system of Japan from 1603 to 1867

3. Examine the role of Mao Zedong in the Chinese communist revolution and his strategy of Revolution .
4. Examine the development in China between 1911 and 1924.
5. What is Meiji restoration ? Write the reforms undertaken by the govt.

### **Passage based question - Page : 237**

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| a) From Whom did the Japanese borrow their script ?      | [1] |
| b) Who developed two Phonetic alphabets and Name them ?  | [2] |
| c) Which Phonetic is Considered to be Feminine and why ? | [3] |
| d) How do Phonetic syllabary help us ?                   | [1] |

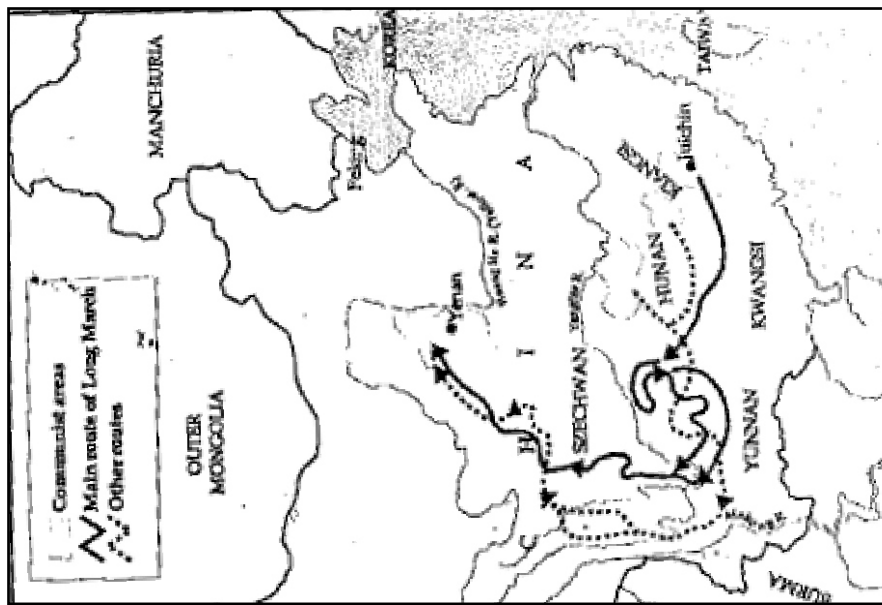
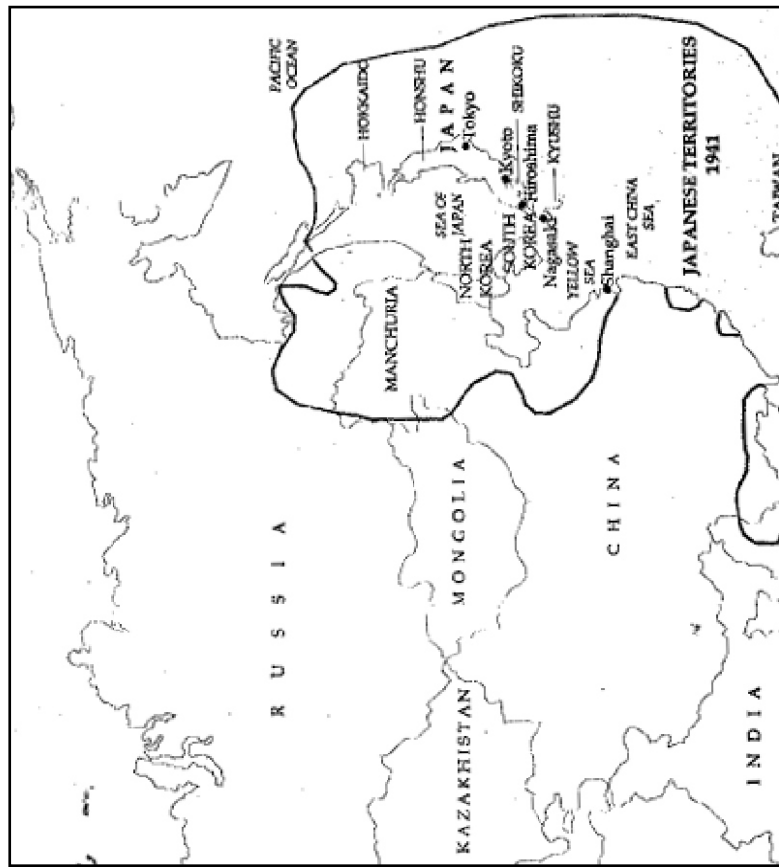
### **Map Skill**

On the outline map of Asia place the following city.

- a) Shanghai
- b) Nagasaki
- c) Hiroshima
- d) Kyoto
- e) Tokyo

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MAP 1: East Asia



**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**CLASS-XI**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**SUBJECT: HISTORY**

**Time: 3**

**hours**

**General Instructions:**

- i. Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each Question.
- ii. Part A will carry 4 very short answer questions of 2 marks each.
- iii. Part B 'Section-I' will carry 5 short answer questions of 4 marks should answer any four from section I.
- iv. Part B 'Section II' is a value based compulsory question.
- v. Part C will carry 5 long questions of 8 marks each (word limit 350). should answer any four
- vi. Part D will carry 3 passage -based questions., carrying 5 marks each
- vii. Part E will have 1 map question of 5 marks

**PART- A**

Answer all the questions

4x2=8

1. What do you mean by fossils? 2
2. What do you understand by "third century crisis"? 2
3. Write down any two features of manorial estate? 2

**Part – B**

**(Section-I)**

Answer any four of the following question: -4 X 4=16

1. Why do you think that the early temples would have been much like the houses? 4
2. What do you mean by crusade? Describe its impact on Europe? 4
3. Evaluate the situation of Genghis Khan and Mongol in the world History? 4
4. Who was Martin Luther King? Explain his contribution in Protestant Reformation? 4
5. How the natives people of north America lose their land? 4

### 'Section II'

(Value based compulsory question.)

6. efil eht ni egdelowonk fo ecnatropmi eht tahw ? 4

### Part – C

Answer any four of the following question :-

**8x4=32**

1. Describe the development of the script in Mesopotamia? 8
2. What is meant by the Yasa? How did it reflect the later Mongols? 8
3. Describe the main features of the Aztec civilization? 8
4. Why industrial revolutions first start in England? 8

### Part – D (source based)

Read the given passage carefully and answer the question that follows: - 5X3=15

The Hijri era was established during the caliphate of Umar, with the first year falling in 622 CE. A date in the Hijri calendar is followed by the letters AH. The Hijri year is a lunar year of 354 days, 12 months (Muharram to DhulHijja) of 29 or 30 days. Each day begins at sunset and each month with the sighting of the crescent moon. The Hijri year is about 11 days shorter than the solar year. Therefore, none of the Islamic religious festivals, including the Ramadan fast, Id and Hajj, corresponds in any way to seasons. There is no easy way to match the dates in the Hijri calendar with the dates in the Gregorian calendar (established by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 CE).

- i. How many days lunar year shorter than solar year? 1
- ii. Which famous events related to Muhammad Sahib in 622 CE? 2
- iii. Why Islamic religious festivals do not correspond in any way to seasons? 2

Niccolo Machiavelli wrote about human nature in the fifteenth chapter of his book, The Prince (1513). 'So, leaving aside imaginary things, and referring only to those which truly exist, I say that whenever men are discussed (and especially princes, who are more exposed to view), they are noted for various qualities which earn them either praise or condemnation. Some, for example, are held to be generous, and others miserly. Some are held to be benefactors, others are called grasping; some cruel, some



compassionate; one man faithless, another faithful; one man effeminate and cowardly, another fierce and courageous; one man courteous, another proud; one man lascivious, another pure; one guileless, another crafty; one stubborn, another flexible; one grave, another frivolous; one religious, another skeptical, and so forth.' Machiavelli believed that 'all men are bad and ever ready to display their vicious nature partly because of the fact that human desires are insatiable'. The most powerful motive Machiavelli saw as the incentive for every human action is self-interest.

- i. Name the famous book in which Machiavelli wrote about human nature? 1
- ii. Which special qualities of men make him praiseworthy? 2
- iii. Why Machiavelli believes that all men are bad? 2

Hopis\* had that the first brothers and sisters that would come back to them would come as turtles across the land. They would be human beings, but they would come as turtles. So when the time came close the Hopis were at a special village to welcome the turtles that would come across the land and they got up in the morning and looked out at the sunrise. They looked out across the desert and they saw the Spanish Conquistadores coming, covered in armour, like turtles across the land. So this was them. So they went out to the Spanish man and they extended their hand hoping for the handshake but into the hand the Spanish man dropped a trinket. And so word spread throughout North America that there was going to be a hard time that maybe some of the brothers and sisters had forgotten the sacredness of all things and all the human beings were going to suffer for this on the earth.

– From a talk by Lee Brown, 1986

- i. Who were Hopis? 1
- ii. What was the belief of the Hopis? 2
- iii. What were the impact of the America after the coming of European? 2

### **Part – E (Map-work)**

On the given outline map of South America identify the marked I, II, III, IV, V

Cities and mention on the answer copy.



## MARKING SCHEME

1. Fossils are the remains or impressions of a very old plant animal or human which have turned into stone. These are often embedded in rock, and are thus preserved for millions of years.
2. Major sign of internal and external strain face by Roman Empire.
3. A lord had his own manor-house. (any two)
  - a) He also controlled villages – some lords controlled hundreds of villages – where peasants lived. A small manorial estate could contain a dozen families, while larger estates might include fifty or sixty.
  - b) Almost everything needed for daily life was found on the estate: grain was grown in the fields; blacksmiths and carpenters maintained the lord's implements and repaired his weapons, while stonemasons looked after his buildings.
  - c) Women spun and wove fabric, and children worked in the lord's wine-presses.
4. Power loom destroyed the livelihood of cotton weaver.
5. Early settlers began to build and rebuild temples at selected spots in their villages.
  - 1) The earliest known temple was a small shrine made of unbaked bricks.
  - 2) Temples were the residences of various gods: of the Moon God of Ur, or of Inanna the Goddess of Love and War.
  - 3) Constructed in brick, temples became larger over time, with several rooms around open courtyards. Some of the early ones were possibly not unlike the ordinary house – for the temple was the house of a god.
  - 4) Temples always had their outer walls going in and out at regular intervals, which no ordinary building ever had.
6. Religious war between Christian and Muslim from 1096 to 1291 known as crusades.  
Impacts-Negative

Impacts –Positive

7. Introduction  
When we remember Genghis Khan today the only images that appear in our imagination are those of the conqueror, the destroyer of cities, and an individual who was responsible for the death of thousands of people.  
And yet, for the Mongols, Genghis Khan was the greatest leader of all time: he united the Mongol people, freed them from interminable tribal wars and Chinese exploitation, brought them prosperity, fashioned a grand transcontinental empire and restored trade routes and markets that attracted distant travellers like the Venetian Marco Polo
8. Martin Luther was the founder of protestant movement.  
Martin Luther (1483-1546) launched a campaign against the Catholic Church and its many evils. (detail)  
-sale of indulgence  
He argued that a person did not need priests to establish contact with God. 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

9. The natives of America lose their land by many ways (point)

- method of displacement
- injustice towards Cherokees.
- trails of tear
- justification of displacement
- reservation
- resistance of native people

10. Value based answer

11. Introduction-greatest contribution to the world

- The first Mesopotamian tablets, written around 3200 BCE, contained picture-like signs and numbers. These were about 5,000 lists of oxen, fish, bread loaves, etc.
- Writing began when society needed to keep records of transactions – because in city life transactions occurred at different times, and involved many people and a variety of goods.
- Mesopotamians wrote on tablets of clay. 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. Once dried in the sun, the clay would harden and tablets would be almost as indestructible as pottery.

12. yasa,-the code of law that Genghis Khan was supposed to have promulgated at the quriltai of 1206,

- The complex ways in which the memory of the Great Khan was fashioned by his successors.

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.

- 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'.

-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. 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 Mongol people also laid claim to a 'lawgiver' like Moses and Solomon, whose authoritative code could be imposed on their subjects. 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.

13. the Aztec civilization (important point)

## Introduction

-location

-Aztec society was hierarchical

-china maps

-agriculture

-education

-decline

### 14. industrial revolutions first start in England (following factor point)

-political stability

-monitory system

-agriculture revolution

-strategic location

- Powerful navy

-possession of colony

-availability of coal and iron

### 15. Brief Chinese history (1911-1949)

-1911- Chinese revolution

-May fourth revolution 1919

-establishment of guomintang 1912

-chinese communist party 1921

Death of sun yatsen 1925

Long march 1934

Japanese attack on china 1937

-Chinese revolution 1949.

### 16.

i. 11 days

ii. Mohamed sahib forced to move Mecca to Madina.

iii. Islamic religious festivals do not corresponds in any way to seasons because it's based on lunar calendar which is 11days shorter to corresponds to solar calendar

### 17.

i. The prince

ii. Special qualities of men make him praiseworthy for various qualities which earn them either praise or condemnation. Some, for example, are held to be generous, and others miserly .Some are held to be benefactors, others are called grasping; some cruel, some compassionate; one man faithless, another faithful; one man effeminate and cowardly, another fierce and courageous; one man courteous, another proud; one man lascivious, another pure; one guileless, another crafty; one stubborn, another flexible; one grave, another frivolous; one religious, another skeptical, and so fort

iii. Machiavelli believed that 'all men are bad and ever ready to display their vicious nature partly because of the fact that human desires are insatiable'

### 18.

i. Hopies were the native of North America.

ii. Hopies believe that had that the first brothers and sisters that would come back to them would come as turtles across the land. They would be human beings, but they would come as turtles.

iii. European destroys the livelihood and way of life of natives and also snatched their land.

19.

- i. Santa fe
- ii. Lima
- iii. Santiago
- iv. Buenos aires
- v. Rio de janerio

:TCEJBUS HISTORY

IX-SSALC

:SKRAM 80+20=100

BLUE PRINT

Section/ Name Section	of	VSA 2MARKS	SA 4MARKS	Passage Based	Long ANSWER	Map question
Section– :Early Societies	I	2(1)	4(1)	-----	8(1)	
Section–II: Empires		2(1)	4(1)	5(1)	8(1)	
Section– III:Changing Traditions		2(1)	4(1)	5(1)	8(1)	
Section IV: Paths to Modernization		2(1)	4(1)	5(1)	8(1)	
Map work Unit 1–16		-----		---	-----	3 + 2 = 5

Project work	-----		-----	-----	
Value Based Question from Any section		4(1)	-----	-----	

**CLASS-XI**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER II**  
**SUBJECT:HISTORY**

MARKS: 80

TIME: 3 hours

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS-

1. Answer all questions. Some questions have choice.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part- A, Q.NO. 1 TO 4) should not exceed 30 words each.
4. Answers to questions carrying 4 marks (Part -B Section-I Question no. 5 to 9) should not exceed 100 words. PART-B, SECTION-IIQUESTION no.10 IS A VALUE BASE QUESTION and compulsory.
5. Answers to questions carrying 8 marks (Part –C, Q.NO 11to AND 15) should not exceed 350 words.
6. Part D has questions based on three passages (Q.NO. 16, 17 AND 18) carrying 5 marks each (no internal choice).
- 7 Question no. 19.1 and 19.2 are Map questions attach the Map with the answer script after completion.

**PART-A**

**खंड 'अ'**

Answer all the questions given below.

1. Explain the meaning of the fossil. Give two examples of fossil.

$$1+1/2+1/2=2$$

2. What was 'solidus'? 2

3. Who painted the Sistine chapel? Where is it located? 1+1= 2

4. When is the 'National sorry day' celebrated in Australia? Why is it important? 1+1=2

**PART-B**

**Section-I**

**Answer any four of the following questions**

5. State at least two sub branches of Hominids and the major differences between them.

6. What were the effects of crusades on Europe and Asia? (Describe any four effects)  
1+1+1+1=4

7. Compare the conditions of life for a French serf and a Roman slave? 4

8. What were SunYat-sen's three principles

9. Why were Italian towns the first to experience the ideas of humanism? 4

**Section-II**

**Value Based Question**

10. Describe the values would be inculcated in people through Modernisation.

**PART-C**

Answer any four of the following questions.

11. Discuss the greatest legacy of Mesopotamia to the world in scholarly tradition of time reckoning and Mathematics.

$$4+4=8$$



12. How do later Mongol reflections on the yasa bring out the uneasy relationship they had with memory of Genghis Khan? 8

13. What were the new developments helping European navigation in the fifteenth century? Give reasons for Spain and Portugal being the first in the fifteenth century to venture across the Atlantic. 4+4=8

14. Describe term Industrial Revolution. How were the lives of different classes of British women affected by the Industrial Revolution? 2+6=8

15. Define feudalism. What were its features? 2+6=8

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**PART-D**

**Passage based questions**

Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow:

5+5+5=15

16. The capture of Bukhara

Juwaini, a late-thirteenth-century Persian chronicler of the Mongol rulers of Iran, carried an account of the capture of Bukhara in 1220. After the conquest of the city, Juwaini reported, Genghis Khan went to the festival ground where the rich residents of the city were and addressed them: 'O people know that you have committed great sins, and that the great ones among you have committed these sins. If you ask me what proof I have for these words, I say it is because I am the punishment of God. If you had not committed great sins, God would not have sent a punishment like me upon you'... Now one man had escaped from Bukhara after its capture and had come to Khurasan. He was questioned about the fate of the city and replied: 'They came, they [mined the walls], they burnt, they slew, they plundered and they departed.'

- (i) Who wrote an account of the conquest of Bukhara? 1
- (ii) What did Genghis Khan say to the conquered people? 2
- (iii) Give two important contributions of Genghis Khan. 2

. Apart from the Church, devout Christians had another kind of organisation. Some deeply religious people chose to live isolated lives, in contrast to clerics who lived amongst people in towns and villages. They lived in religious communities called abbeys or monasteries, often in places very far from human habitation. Two of the more well-known monasteries were those established by St Benedict in Italy in 529 and of Cluny in Burgundy in 910. Monks took vows to remain in the abbey for the rest of their lives and to spend their time in prayer, study and manual labour, like farming. Unlike priesthood, this life was open to both men and women – men became monks and women nuns. Except in a few cases, all abbeys were single-sex communities, that is, there were separate abbeys for men and women. Like priests, monks and nuns did not marry. From small communities of 10 or 20 men/women, monasteries grew to communities often of several hundred, with large buildings and landed estates, with attached schools or colleges and hospitals. They contributed to the development of the arts. Abbess Hildegard (see p.135) was a gifted musician, and did much to develop the practice of community singing of prayers in church. From the thirteenth century, some groups of monks – called friars – chose not to be based in a monastery but to move from place to place, preaching to the people and living on charity.

- |       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| (i)   | Who was Abbess Hildegard?   | 1 |
| (ii)  | Who established two most well known monasteries and where it was established? | 2 |
| (iii) | What were the Three Orders?   | 2 |

18. It is interesting to note that another writer, Washington Irving, much younger than Wordsworth and who had actually met native people, described them quite differently.

‘The Indians I have had an opportunity of seeing in real life are quite different from those described in poetry... Taciturn they are, it is true, when in company with white men, whose goodwill they distrust and whose language they do not understand; but the white man is equally taciturn under like circumstances. When the Indians are among themselves, they are great mimics, and entertain themselves excessively at the expense of the whites... who have supposed them impressed with profound respect for their grandeur and dignity... The white men (as I have witnessed) are prone to treat the poor Indians as little better than animals’.

- |      |                                     |   |
|------|-------------------------------------|---|
| (i)  | Who wrote the excerpt?              | 1 |
| (ii) | How does he view the native people? | 2 |

(iii) Natives and European viewed each other differently. Give two differences in mutual perception. 2

19.1 On the given map of world three centres are marked as 1,2 &3. Identify and write their names with the help of following hints.

1+1+1=3

1. A royal capital of Mesopotamian flourished after 2000 BCE.
2. Second capital of Roman empire.
3. The city where Muhammad migrated in 622 CE.

19.2 Locate the Kyoto and London on same Map.

1+1=2

Note- For blind students only(in lieu of question no. 19)

1+1+1+2

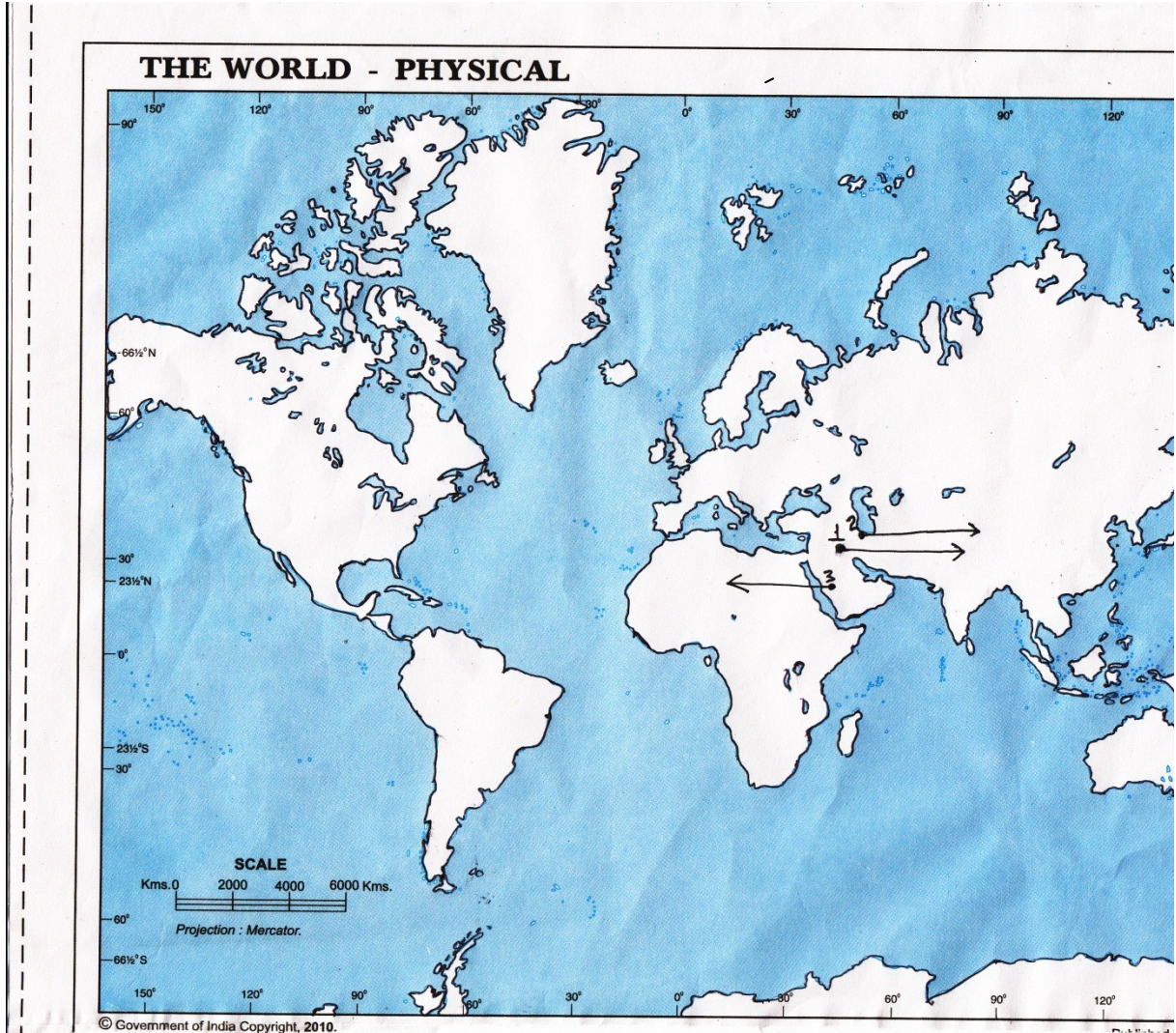
19.1 Write the name of any one island of Japa

19.2 Write the name of one city of Mesopotamia.

19.3 Write the name of one Industrial city England.

19.4 Mention two famous monasteries of Europe in medieval period.

QNo.19.1&19.2



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**CLASS XI**

**SUBJECT:HISTORY**

**MARKING SCHEME**

Q.No.1-Fossils are basically rocks. They are remains or impressions of very old plants, animals or human which left a permanent mark on the rock, while that rock is in the process of hardening. These remains remain buried for millions of years. Examples-Omo kibish, Border cave die kelders, Lake mungo, Niah cave etc. (any two) 1+1=2

Q.No.2- The 'solidus' was a pure gold coin of 4 ½ gram.The'solidus'was the innovation of Emperor Constantine. 2

Q.No.3- Michelangelo Buonarroti. Place- Rome 1+1=2

Q.No.4- Since 1999, 26 may is celebrated as "National sorry Day". It is important in the sense that it is celebrated as apology for children lost between the 1820s to the 1970s.

1+1=2

Q.No.5- Hominids is a general term used to describe all forms of human being.

Of the many sub branches of hominids genus of (i) Australopithecus and (ii) Homo are important branches.

Differences on the basis of 1. Brain size 2. Posture 3. Bipedal locomotion 4. Hand etc. (one mark for first part +3 marks for explaining difference)

Q.No.6- Effects

1. Immense loss of human life.
2. Harsher attitude of the Muslim state towards its Christian subjects.
3. People of Western Christendom develop a stereotypical and distorted image of Islam.
4. The wars were a drain on the resources of the nobles and the church.
5. The European contact with Arabs led increased knowledge and demand for luxury goods.

(Any other effects, one mark for each.1+1+1+1=4)

Q.No.7- French Serf – i. Dependent peasant ii. Lowest category of peasant of France. iii. They had to do what the feudal demanded they were in complete authority of lord. iv. Much of the produce from land was given to the lord v. Additionally serfs also worked on the land exclusively belonged to the lord. Any other point.

Roman Slave –i.Roman slave were regarded as a form of property. ii.They was treated as object or commodities which could be bought and sold in the market.iii. They had no rights and no identity of their own. iv. They were degraded to the extent that they were often not even seen as human beings. Any other point. (one mark for each)

Q.No.8- 1.Nationalisation 2.Democracy 3. Socialism

Q.No.9- Reasons

i. Rise of cities and trade

ii. Rise of Middle class and idea of citizenship.

iii. Patronage to arts and Literature. iv. Establishment of Universities. v. Migration of Greek scholars to Italy.

(Any four reason one mark for each)

Q.No.10- Value based question

Q.No.11-1. i. Tradition of time ii. Division of years, division of months etc.

ii. Record of modern world Phenomenon of past.

iii. System of writing, keeping record of cities and trade.

2. i. Tables with multiplication and division

ii. Square, square roots tables. Table of compound interest

iii. Problems regarding a field of area, volume of water etc.

(Any other points 4+4=8)

Q.No. 12-1. By the middle of the 13th century the Mongols emerged as a unified people and created the large empire. They ruled over very sophisticated urban society.

2. Although the Mongols dominated the region politically they were a numerical minority. Moreover Genghis Khan had condemned the people of Bukhara this created a lot of hardship for the successors. Keeping in mind the memory of Genghis Khan led to uneasy relations.

3. The later Mongols could neither apply the harsh rules of their ancestor on their subjects, as they themselves got sedentarised nor could they condemn the harsh rules. This led to uneasy relations.

4. By referring to the yasa as Genghis Khan's code of law; the Mongols tried to overcome their uneasiness by laying claim to a "law giver" like Moses and Solomon.

5. Moreover the yasa served to cohere the Mongol people around a body of shared beliefs. It acknowledge their affinity

To Genghis Khan and his descendent, and gave them the confidence to retain their identity and impose their law on defeated subjects, vital in the construction of a Mongol universal dominion.

Q.No.13- The new developments helping European navigation in the 15th century can be summarised as three G's Gold, Glory and God (Economic, political and religion)

1. The European economy went through a decline from mid 14th to the mid 15th century.

2. Turkish occupation of Constantinople led to decline in long distance trade while Italian cities by paying higher taxes managed to do trade with the Turks.

3 Prospects of huge profits led governments and financiers to encourage individuals to become knights of the ocean.

4. The renaissance generated a spirit of adventure and curiosity among people
5. The religious zeal the possibility that more people could be brought into the fold of Christianity made many devout Christian Europeans ready to face adventure.
6. Great advances in science of navigation, knowledge of compass, astrolabe, and art of mapping, larger ships and travel literature equipped Europeans to venture forth beyond the known seas. (Any other point. four points one mark for each)  $1+1+1+1=4$

Part II- 1 Up to the end of the fifteenth century Spain and Portugal was the major sea power of Europe.

2. The old trading routes between the East and West came under Turkish rule after the ottoman conquest of Asia Minor.
3. The merchants of Venice and Genoa monopolised trade between Europe and Asia and refused to let new nation's states of Europe.
4. Appetites of Spain and Portugal were wetted by the huge profits and prosperity generated by trade with the East in Italians cities.
5. They were well equipped to venture across the Atlantic as great advances were made in science of navigation.
6. Renaissance had generated a spirit of adventure and curiosity among the people.(Any other point .four points one marks for each.)  $1+1+1+1=4$

Q.No.14- Industrialisation- The term Industrial Revolution refers the transformation of industry and economy in Britain in the latter half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is associated with new machines, technology and organization of production. Animal and manual power was replace by machines and steam power, cottage industries by factories, craftsmen and artisan by the capitalists, factory owners and wage labour.( 2 marks for definition)

Impact on women- 1. Life of women of upper and middle class families became more comfortable.

2. Many upper class women reflected on hypocrisy of social norms and social prejudices against women. They were faced with increasing levels of isolation.
3. Women of lower classes who earlier were actively involved in domestic work and farm sought employment in factories.
4. Earning of lower class women were necessary to supplement men's low wages it created lot of hardship to lower class women.
5. Women gained increased financial independence and self esteem.
6. Ties between members of family loosened.

(Any other point. 2marks for definition & one marks for each point for any six points)  
 $1+1+1+1+1+1=6$

Q.No.15- Feudalism- The term feudalism is derived from the word “feud” which means piece of land. In this system land was source of power. It refers to the socio-economic, political and legal relationships develop in Medieval France, England and Southern Italy. In the economic sphere feudalism refers to agricultural production based on relationship between lord and peasants. The peasants cultivated their own land and that of the lords. The peasants performed labour services for lords in return for military protection of lords.( 2 marks for definition)

Characteristic of feudalism-1. Lord- vassal Hierarchy

2. The big land owners derived their authority directly from the king.

3. Landowners were vassals of the king and the peasants were vassals of the landowners.

4. The basis of this relationship was a mutual promise; the lord would protect the vassal who in turn would be loyal to him.

5. The defining feature of feudalism was transition from slave- mode of production to feudal mode of production.

6. The agrarian economy was dominated by big landlords (feudal).A manor was divided into two parts. One part was directly under the lord, the other comprised of peasant holdings. (Any other characteristic. one mark for each point total six points)  
1+1+1+1+1+1=6

Q.No. 16 to 18 is passage base question.

Q.No. 19.1

1. Mari

2. Constantinople

3. Medina (one mark for each) 1+1+1=3

Q.No.19.2 Needs to be located on outline map of world.

1+1=2



SUBJECT: HISTORY

CLASS-XI MARKS:

80+20=100

BLUE PRINT

Section/ Name of Section	VSA 2MARKS	SA 4MARKS	Passage Based	Long ANSWER	Map questions	TOTAL
Section- I :Early Societies	2(1)	4(1)	-----	8(1)		14 Marks
Section-II: Empires	2(1)	4(1)	5(1)	8(1)		19 Marks
Section- III:Changing Traditions	2(1)	4(1)	5(1)	8(1)		19 Marks
Section IV: Paths to Modernization	2(1)	4(1)	5(1)	8(1)		19 Marks
Map work Unit 1-16	-----		---	-----	3+2=5	5 Marks All section
Project work	-----		-----	-----		20 Marks
Value Based Question from Any section		4(1)	-----	-----		4 Marks Section IV
	8(4)	20(5)	15(3)	32(4)	5(1)	80+20

						= 100
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NOTE- Value Based Question can be from Section A, B, C, D any carry 04 marks.

# NCERT TEXT BOOK LONG QUESTIONS AND THEIR VALUE POINTS

## CHAPTER- 1 FROM THE BEGINNING OF TIME

Q-1 Look at the diagram showing the positive feedback.....strengthened.

Ans-list of inputs that helped in making tools-(i)Large brain size and increased capability,

(ii)bipedalism which led to freeing of hands ,the process which were strengthened by making of tools were-1 The capability and mental capacity of man , 2-technical skill .

Q-2 Humans and mammals such .....you think are noteworthy?

Ans-(1)similarities in behavior

(2)similarities in Anatomy

(3) differences between them –skill in making tools, quadrupeds,Anatomy.

Q-3. Discuss the arguments advanced in favour of the regional continuity model of human origins. Do you think it provides a convincing explanation of the archaeological evidence? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans- Two views have been expounded regarding humans origins

(i) Regional Continuity Model (ii)Replacement Model

(II)Arguments in favour of 'REGIONAL.C.MODEL'.

(II)Conclusion in favour of both model.

Q-4. Which of the following do you think is best documented in the archaeological record: (a) gathering, (b) tool making, (c) the use of fire?

Ans- Explanation of above three-Gathering, Toolmaking,The use of fire  
The tool making is best documented in archeological record.

Q-5. Discuss the extent to which (a) hunting and (b) constructing shelters would have been facilitated by the use of language. What other modes of communication could have been used for these activities?

Ans- Hunting- it required more co-operation as large animals could be tracked and killed more efficiently.  
Construction of shelters-this facilitated by use of language.

-Seasonal cycle

-examples of shelters

- other modes of communication.

Q-6. Choose any two developments each from Timelines 1 and 2 at the end of the chapter and indicate why you think these are significant.?

Ans-Earliest Stone tools: chopper, flakes, hand axe.(examples)

Significance-Reflect certain anatomical and neurological developments.

-Developments of memory and complex organizational skills.

-Proficiency and efficiency in stone tool making

-Punch blade techniques led to production of blades.

## VALUE ADDED QUESTIONS-

**Q1-**List out many similarities and differences that you notice in primates ,carefully at the brain case,jaws and teeth?

Ans- Large canine teeth,

- Skull is elongated and less brain size
- Broad neck space
- Eyes close to each other.

Q-2 Compare the life of present tribal community with early humans?

Q-3 Do you think that advantages accrued to man by domestication of animals?

Ans- Dog-helps in hunting and good company.

-sheep,goat,cattle etc.-milk as food ,man become herdsman,beasts to carry goods.

Q-4 Name any three tribal community of INDIA and find three similarities with early humans?

## CHAPTER-2 WRITING AND CITY LIFE

Q1. Why do we say that it was *not* natural fertility and high levels of food production that were the causes of early urbanisation?

ANS- Agriculture feeds part of population  
-surplus production provide new economic activities  
-division of labour  
-develop trade  
Process of state formation

Q2. Which of the following were necessary conditions and which the causes, of early urbanisation, and which would you say were the outcome of the growth of cities:

ANS- Explanation about each with example.

(a) highly productive agriculture, (b) water transport, (c) the lack of metal and stone, (d) the division of labour, (e) the use of seals, (f) the military power of kings that made labour compulsory.

Q3. Why were mobile animal herders not necessarily a threat to town life?

ANS Agriculture and animal rearing carried out close to each other ,  
-exchange of goods and labour were necessary,  
-vitality to Mesopotamian culture,  
-herders were serving as harvest labourers.

Q4. Why would the early temple have been much like a house?

ANS-Temples overtime developed into huge structures  
-shape of step pyramids  
-symbolised the community.(some other points about architecture.

## THEME 4

Q. What is meant by term Abbasid revolution'?

Ans. (a) The Abbasids portrayed the Umayyad regime as evil and promised a restoration of the original Islam of the Prophet.

(b) Under Abbasid rule, Arab influence declined, while the importance of Iranian culture increased.

Q. What were the effects of the Crusades on Europe and Asia?

Ans. (a) The Crusades left a lasting impact on two aspects of Christian-Muslim relations.

(b) One was the harsher attitude of the Muslim state towards its Christian subjects.

© The other was the greater influence of Italian mercantile communities.

#### THEME 5

Q. Why was trade so significant to the Mongols ?

Ans (a) They were a humbler body of people, making a living from trade in furs of animals trapped in the summer months.

(b) Agricultural produce and iron utensils from China were exchanged for horses, furs and game trapped in the steppe.

Q. Why did Genghis Khan feel the need to fragment the Mongol tribes into new social and military groupings?

Ans (a) Genghis Khan worked to systematically erase the old tribal identities of the different groups who joined his confederacy.

(b) 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.

#### Chapter No:-8 confrontation of cultures

Q1:- Compare the civilization of the Aztecs with that of the Mesopotamians.

[Marks 4]

Ans :-

Aztec	Mesopotamians
<p>1. <b>society</b> was Hierarchical</p> <p>Nobility included those who Nobles by birth .</p> <p>The Nobel chose from among them a supreme leader</p> <p>Warrios, Priests and nobles</p> <p>Common Class Farmers, Laborers</p> <p><b>Economy</b> based on agriculture, less development of city</p> <p><b>Religion</b> God of war and Son God</p> <p><b>Land</b> Was owned by clam__</p> <p>Script was not development</p>	<p><b>Society</b> war chiefs and there follo wers, war captives, farmers, rise of higher noble class in the social system of city</p> <p><b>Economy</b></p> <p>Base on agriculture and manufacturing goods</p> <p><b>Religion</b> Goddess of war, God of Moon</p> <p><b>Land</b> was owned by indies wale</p> <p>Development of Calendar, Script</p>

Q2:- what were the new developments helping European navigation in he 15<sup>th</sup> Century [Marks 4]

Ans: - 1. The use of magnetic compass.

2. Improvement in sailing ships & larger ships were built
3. circulation of travel literature and books on cosmographic and Geography were created
4. Spanish and Portuguese rulers in particular so receptive to the idea of funding a many time quest

Q3 :- Give reason for Spain and Portugal being the first in 15<sup>th</sup> Century to venture across the Atlantic. [Marks 4]

Ans :-

### **Economic motives**

- The European economy went through a decline from the mid fourteenth to the mid-fifteenth centuries,
- Plague and wars led to depopulation in many parts of Europe, Trade grew slack, and there was a shortage of gold and silver, use for making European Coins
- In the late fourteenth century, long distance trade declined, and then became difficult after the Turks conquered Constantinople in 1453.

### **Religious Motives**

- The possibility that many more people would be brought into the fold of Christianity made many devout Christians. Europeans ready to face adventure

### **Political Motives**

- The crusades against the Turks began a religious war, but they increased Europe's trade with Asia and created a taste for the product of Asia, especially spices. If trade could be followed by political control, with European countries establishing colonies in regions with a warmer climate.

Q4 :- what new food items were transmitted from South America to the rest of the world ? [Marks 2]

Ans :- Tobacco, Potatoes, cane sugar, cacao and rubber, chillies maize, manioc and cassava became the staple food of Europeans.

Q5 :- write an account of the journey of an African boy of seventeen captured and taken to Brazil as slave. [Marks 08]

Ans :- As new economic activities began – cattle farming on lands cleared of forests and mining. After the discovery of gold in 1700 the demand for cheap labor continued. It was clear that the local people would resist enslavement. The alternative was to turn to Africa between the 1550s and 1880s (when slavery was abolished in Brazil) over 3,600,000 African slaves were imported to Brazil. This was almost half of the total number of African slaves imported into Americas. In 1750, there work individual who owned as many as a thousand slaves.

Q6 :- How did the the 'discovery' of south America lead to the development of European colonialism? [Mark 08]

Ans :-

- Cortes and the Aztecs
- Pizarro and the Incas
- Cabral and Brazil

### **Chapter No :- 9 the Industrial Revolution**

Q1 :- How did Britain's involvements in wars from 1793 to 1815 affect British Industries ? [Marks 4]

Ans :- indicators of economic change occurring before and after 1815-20 suggest that sustained industrialization was to be seen after rather than before these dates, the decade after 1793 has experienced the disruptive effects of the French revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. Industrialization is associated with a growing investment of

the country's wealth in 'capital formation. Or building infrastructure and installing new machinery and with raising the levels of efficient use of these facilities and with rising productivity and productive investment in these senses.

Q2 :- what were the relative advantages of canal and railway transportation [Mark 4]

Ans :- the canals was initially built to transport coal to cities, by road it was much slower and more expensive

The use of canals created several problems the congestion of vessels made move.

Movement slow on certain stretches of canals. Frosts, flood and drought limited the time of their use.

Railways emerged as new means of transportations which was available throughout the year bot cheap and fast.

Q3 :- what were the interesting features of the 'inventions' of this period ? [Marks 4]

Ans :- few of them were trained scientists. Education in basic science like physics or chemistry was extremely limited until the late nineteenth century. Most inventions were more the product of determination, interest, curiosity, even luck than the application of scientific knowledge, some inventors in the cotton industry, like John Kay and James Hargreaves, were familiar with the skill of weaving and carpentry rich are Arkwright, however was a barber and wigmaker, Edmund Cartwright studied literature, medicine and agriculture. And invented cotton machine.

In the area of steam engines, Thomas Savery, an army officer Thomas Newcomen a blacksmith and James Watt, with as strong mechanical bent.

Q4 :- Indicate how the supply of raw materials affected the nature of British industrialization [Mark 4]

Ans :- the supply of raw materials effected the nature of British industrialization

Raw cotton had to be entirely imported and a large parts of the finish cloth was exported. This sustained the process of colonization, so that Britain could retain control over the sources of raw cotton as well as the markets.

Q5 :- how were lives of different classes of British women affected by the Industrial Revolution? [Mark 08]

Ans :- consult the text book title effects of the industrialization on women and children

Q6 :- Compare the effects of the coming of the railways in different countries in the world. [Mark 08]

Ans :- you make observations of your own country as well as of England and others countries about whom you know, than answer of this question

## PART-2

### Value Based Question

#### THEME 1

Q-1 Mention any two common features and two differences in town planning in Mesopotamia and Islamic state?

Q-2 Do you think whether city life would have been possible without the use of metals. Support with examples?

Q-3 Compare the position of women in Mesopotamia with present INDIAN women?

Q-4 Why language becomes compulsory in the developments of trades? Support with examples.

**THEME 1-**

**Q1-**List out many similarities and differences that you notice in primates ,carefully at the brain case,jaws and teeth?

Ans- Large canine teeth,

- Skull is elongated and less brain size
- Broad neck space
- Eyes close to each other.

Q-2 Compare the life of present tribal community with early humans?

Q-3 Do you think that advantages accrued to man by domestication of animals?

Ans- Dog-helps in hunting and good company.

-sheep, goat, cattleetc.-milk as food ,man become herdsman,beastes to carry goods.

Q-4 Name any three tribal community of INDIA and find three similarities with early humans?

THEME: 4 Q.Describe the importance of Quran. 4

THEME : 5

Q. In which ways you have inspired with Genghis Khan? 4

THEME : 6

Q. What was the role of church in western society of Europe and why its necessary. 4

THEME : 7

Q. Do you think that the impact of Humanism consider all part of your life. 4

THEME 8

Page No, 173 – Machu Picchu

“Look at me ..... Tithe of corn or stone”

Q1. How did poet Pablo Neruda explain the spirit of work of Inca – People? [Mark 2]

Q2. “Hard and dedicated work can do the wonders of life “Explain. [Mark 2]

Page No, 181 – Antonio Vieira, Jesuit priest

‘There is no grater ..... condemned,

Q1. Who is condemned by Antonio Vieira [Mark 2]

Q2. What may be the greatest curse for a home or a family ? Explain according to Antonio Vieira. [Mark 2]

Chapter no.9 :- The Industrial revolution

Page No. 205 – Edward carpenter

“As I walked..... I shuddered ”

Q1. How were the people moving in the gloomy city? As describe by Edward carpenter in his poem “In a manufacturing town”. [Mark 2]



Q2. Why did Edward carpenter shudder ? [Mark 2]

Page no. 208 - Novel Hard times by Charles Dickens

“it was a ..... melancholy madness.”

Q1. In what way the color of the bricks were changed due to Industrialization ? [Mark 2]

Q2. How was Industrialization the horror for the poor people in Coke town [Mark 2]

Chapter No.10 :- Displacing indigenous peoples

Page no. 223-

“How can you buy.....” Memories of the red man. Q1.Can we parched the natural gift of the God like the sky, freshness of the air, the sparkle of the water.? [Mark 2]

Q2. What is the best way to enjoy the gifts of nature? [Mark 2]

Chapter No :-11 Paths to modernization

Page no.240 – Fukuzawa Yukichi(1835-1901)

In the Encouragement ..... men blow men

Q1. What do you understand by the principle of Fukuzawa – Yukichi “Heaven did not create men above men, nor set men above men” . [Mark 2]

Q2. What is the cultural Essence of the West and Sprit of civilization? [Mark 2]

Page No.- 247

On the poverty ..... how they did it.

Q1. How the life of Chinese people was poor and hard ? [Mark 2]

Q2. “ we ourselves are responsible for over poverty”Explain [Mark 2]

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## PROJECT WORK CLASS : XI

### THEMES AND STEPS

THEME : 4

1.A debate on the topic of Islamic culture.

(a) Quality based presentation.

(b)Analytical and critical approach.

©proper use of material and argument.

THEME : 5

1.A power point presentation on this chapter.

(a) systematic arrangement of material.

(b)use effective images.

© material use in the form of audio-video.

THEME : 6

1. Prepare an album related to this chapter.

(a) Quality based data, like images etc.

(b) In a well organized form.

© complete arrangement of all things, which related to the topic.

THEME : 7

1. A Exhibition (topic related-----“ Renaissance “ )

(a) Systematic presentation of materials like images and others.

(b) Quality based presentation.

© Resource based collection.

(d) Arrangement in a proper way.