

Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir
1st Terminal Examination : (2025-2026)

Class : 11

Time : 3 Hours

Name of the student :

Subject : History

Total : 80 Marks

Roll : Sec :

General instructions.

1. All the questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. The question paper is divided into 5 sections **A, B, C, D and E**
3. In **Section A** question no **1 to 21** are multiple choice type question carrying **1** marks each.
4. In **Section B** question number **22 to 27** are short answer type question carrying **3** marks each. Answer to this questions should not exceed **60 to 80** words.
5. In **Section C** question number **28 to 30** are long answer type questions carrying **8** marks each. Answer to the question should not exceed **300 to 350** words.
6. In **Section D** question number **31 to 33** are source based question carrying **4** Marks each.
7. In **Section E** question number **34** is map based question carrying **5** marks

Section A



1. Identify the king of Roman Empire

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A. Constantine | B. Augustus. |
| C. Julius Caesar. | D. Tiberius. |

2. Mesopotamia is now part of the Republic of ---.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|----------|
| A. Pakistan | B. Iraq | C. China | D. Egypt |
|-------------|---------|----------|----------|

3. Time calculation is the contribution of the Mesopotamian Civilization to the world.
True/ false.

4. What do you know about cuneiform?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. Wedged shaped marks on clay tablets. | B. Alphabets developed by sumerian. |
| C. Name of a Mesopotamia City. | D. Name of an epic. |

5. Assertion (A) Southern part of Mesopotamia was a desert area.

Reason (R). Civilisation did not develop here

- | |
|---|
| A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. |
| B. (A) and(R) both are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| C. Assertion is correct but reason is wrong |
| D. Reason is correct but Assertion is wrong. |

6. Who was the first emperor of Rome?

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| A. Trajan. | B. Tiberius | C. Augustus | D. Julius Caesar. |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|

7. In Roman urban life the entertainment shows called "spectacula" happened for at least

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. 150 days | B. 160 days | C. 176 days | D. 167 days. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|

8. Constantinople city was established by...

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| A. Pliny | B. Constantine. | C. Augustus | D. Goths |
|----------|-----------------|-------------|----------|

9. What was Amphorae?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. A type of Army. | B. Type of container. |
| C. A type of district administrator. | D. Name of a city. |

10. Assertion (A). The Kingdom which was established by the first emperor Augustus in 21st BCE was called the principate.

Reason(R) Augustus was the unitary ruler and the real source of power.

- | |
|---|
| A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. |
| B. Both A and R is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| C. A is correct but R is wrong. |
| D. A is wrong but R correct. |

11. What was known as the *yum*?
 A. Courier system
 B. Army system
 C. Administrative system
 D. A kind of tax
12. Mongol nomads were from:
 A. Syria.
 B. Central Asian steppe Area.
 C. China.
 D. Tajikistan.
13. The Mongol Empire was founded by
 A. Genghis Khan
 B. Alexander the Great
 C. Julius Caesar
 D. Zaheer Uddin Babur
14. One of the characteristics of a Nomad is that they stay at one place.
 True/ False.
15. Why did Genghis Khan command to plunder and destroy Nishapur?
 A. Because a Mongol Prince was killed
 B. Because Nishapur refused to export agriculture produce
 C. Because they were developing industry
 D. Because they did not listen to the command of Genghis Khan.
16. Assertion (A) : The Great Wall of China was built by Chinese rulers.
 Reason (R) : They wanted to remain safe from the constant attacks of Mongols.
 A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
 B. A and R both are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
 C. A is correct but R is wrong
 D. R is correct but A is wrong.
17. The land granted by the Lord to the knights was called.
 A. Fief
 B. Feud
 C. Seigneur
 D. Manor.
18. What was known as the house of the Lord?
 A. Vassal
 B. Manor.
 C. Palace.
 D. Bastille.
19. What tax was given by the peasants to the church?
 A. Tithe.
 B. Tally
 C. Voluntary tax.
 D. Baz tax.
20. Which period is referred to as the medieval period of European history?
 A. 5th to 18th century.
 B. 8th to 18th century.
 C. 5th to 10th century
 D. 5th to 15th century.
21. Why is Easter celebrated by the Christians?
 A. It is celebrated as the birthday of Jesus Christ.
 B. It marks the crucifixion of Christ and his rising from the dead.
 C. It is celebrated to spread the idea of Christianity.
 D. None of these.

Section - B

3X6=18

22. "In spite of natural fertility agriculture was a subject of hazard." Explain the statement.
Or, Why would the early temple have been much like a house?
23. If you had lived in the Roman Empire, where would you rather have lived- in the towns or in the countryside? Explain why.
Or, Briefly discuss the causes for the decline of the Roman Empire?
24. List some important changes undertaken by Constantine and Diocletian in the structure of the state.
25. Why did Genghis Khan feel the need to fragment the Mongol tribes into new social and military groupings?
Or, Why were trade so significant to the Mongols?
Or Whether there were conditions of eligibility for the monks?
26. How did technological changes lead to improvements in agriculture?
Or, What do you understand by the term absolute monarchies? Give example. What factors led to their rise?
27. "If history relies upon written records produced by city based literati, nomadic societies who always receive a hostile representation" Would you agree with the statement? Does it explain the reason why Persian chronicles produced such inflated figures of casualties resulting from Mongol campaigns?
Or, How did the knights become a distinct group in medieval European society?

28. "The age of Augustus was regarded as the golden period of Roman history" -- Explain.

Or, Write at least 4 points of similarities and differences between the Mesopotamian civilization and Harappan civilization.

29. List some of the salient features of early Mongol livelihood and Society.

Or, "Mongolia has projected Genghis Khan as an iconic figure for forging National identity, along with carrying the nation into the future." Justify the statement with suitable arguments,

30. Briefly discuss the factors responsible for the decline of feudalism.

Section - D (Source based question)

(3X4=12)

Read the following passages and answer the question that follow.

31. We know from the legal text (disputes, inheritance matters etc.) that in Mesopotamian society the nuclear family was the norm (a nuclear family comprises of a man his wife and children) although married son and his family often resided with his parents. The father was the head of the family. We know a little about the procedure for marriage. When a declaration was made about the willingness to marry, the bride's parents gave their consent to the marriage. Then a gift was given to the groom's People by the bride's people. When the wedding took place gift were exchanged by both parties, who ate together and made offerings in a Temple. When her mother -in -law came to fetch her, the bride was given her share of inheritance by her father. The father's house herds and fields etc. were inherited by the sons.

A. What types of families are common in the Mesopotamian society? 1

B. What is the meaning of nuclear family? 1

C. Who was the head of the family? 1

D. What do you know about the procedure for marriage in the Mesopotamian society? 1

32. Yasa.

In 2021, after the conquest of Bukhara, Genghis Khan had assembled the rich Muslim residents at the festival ground and had admonished them. He called them sinners and warned them to compensate for their sins by parting with their hidden wealth. The episode was dramatic enough to be painted and for a long time afterwards people still remember the incident. In the late 16th century Abdullah Khan a distant descendant of Jochi, Genghis Khan's elder son, went to the same festival ground in Bukhara. Unlike Genghis Khan however, 'Abdullah Khan' to perform his holiday prayers there. His chronicler Hafiz-i-Tanish, reported this performance of Muslim piety by his master and included the surprising comment: 'this was according to the Yasha of Genghis Khan'.

A. When was Bukhara conquered? 1

B. Who won the capital city of Bukhara? 1

C. Who was Abdullah Khan? 1

D. What was Yasa? 1

33. We also caused to be painted by the exquisite hands of many Masters from different regions, a splendid variety of new Windows Because this Windows are very valuable on account of their wonderful execution and the profuse expenditure of painted glass and Sapphire glass, we appointed an official Master craftsman for their protection, and also a Goldsmith -- who receive their allowances, namely coins from the alter and flour from the common store house of the brethren, and who would never neglect their duty to look after these.

I. Who was appointed for the protection of Windows. 1

II. Windows were precious. How? 2

III. Who would receive that allowances namely coins? 1

Section : E

34. On the given map of South East Asia Mark and locate the following places related to Mongol Empire: 1X5=5

1. Karakoram.
2. Moscow
3. Merv
4. Balkh
5. Turfan.