

ch-11 history. ch-1^J2^J3 - Saved



D. Toluy. 4. Received the ancestral land of Mongolia.

Codes

- | | A. | B. | C. | D. | | A. | B. | C. | D. |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| a) | 3. | 1. | 2. | 4. | b) | 2. | 4. | 1. | 3 |
| c) | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | C) | 2. | 1. | 4. | 3 |

9. Identify the writer from the information given below.

(i) He was a first-century writer.

(ii) He came from the South of Spain.



Select All New Comment

ments and

10 what was Dressel 20 ?

11 Explain the features of the seal, an urban artefact in context of Mesopotamia. 3

12. Discuss the position of women in the Roman Empire. 3

13. Discuss steps taken by emperors Diocletian and Constantine in changing the structure of the state of Roman empire. 3

14. What were the military achievements of Genghis Khan? 3

15" The emperor ,the aristocracy and the army were the three main Players in political history of the Roman Empire." Explain. 3

16. Discuss the evolution of 'yasa'. How did it help Mongols to unite and create a universal empire? 7

. Or

What is the Legacy Mesopotamia to the world.

17 Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow: 4

The Warka Head:

This woman's head was sculpted in white marble at Uruk before 3000 BCE. The eyes and eyebrows would probably have taken lapis lazuli (blue) and shell (white) and bitumen (black) inlays, respectively. There is a groove along the top of the head, perhaps for an ornament. This is a world-famous piece of sculpture, admired for the delicate modelling of the woman's mouth, chin and cheeks. And it was modeled in a hard stone that would have been imported from a distance.

Questions:

B

I

U



A



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**Class 11th Sub.- History Ch- 1,2,3. MM 40**

1. Identify the name of the site from the information given below:

(i) It was one of the earliest temple towns, in which depictions of armed heroes and their victims were found.

(ii) The site was continuously occupied from about 4200 BCE to about 400 CE.

(iii) The site came to have a defensive wall at a very early date.

(iv) By about 2800 BCE it had expanded to 400 hectares.

2. Assertion (A) Food resources of Mesopotamia were rich and its mineral resources were few.

Reason (R) Mesopotamia traded their abundant textiles and agricultural produce for wood, copper, tin, silver, gold, shell etc.

Codes

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true

3. What is Cuneiform?

4. _____ is associated with the organisation of the first trade of sumer.

5. _____ made Christianity the official religion.

6. Identify the saint from the information given below.

(i) He was the great Catholic bishop.

(ii) He was bishop of the North African city of Hippo from 396.

(iii) His mother was regularly beaten by his father.

7. Correct and rewrite

Paiza tax was a tax imposed on nomads for communication facility provided to them.

8. Match the following:-

List I.

List II

A. Jochi.

1. Received Transoxanian steppe

B. Chaghatai.

2. Received Russian steppes

C. Ogodei.

3. Received areas near Karakorum

D. Toluy.

4. Received the ancestral land of Mongolia.

Codes

A. B. C. D. A. B. C. D

B

I

U



A



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perhaps for an ornament. This is a world-famous piece of sculpture, admired for the delicate modelling of the woman's mouth, chin and cheeks. And it was modeled in a hard stone that would have been imported from a distance.

Questions:

- (i) Where was the woman's head sculpture discovered? What was it called? How old was this?
- (ii) What were its unique characteristics?
- (iii) Why is it a world famous sculpture? Which qualities of this sculpture made him so famous?

18. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow: 4

'Late antiquity' is the term now used to describe the final, fascinating period in the evolution and break up of the Roman Empire and refers broadly to the fourth to seventh centuries. The fourth century itself was one of considerable ferment, both cultural and economic. At the cultural level, the period saw momentous developments in religious life, with the emperor Constantine deciding to make Christianity the official religion, and with the rise of Islam in the seventh century. But there were equally important changes in the structure of the state that began with the emperor Diocletian (284-305), and it may be best to start with these.

Over expansion had led Diocletian to 'cut back' by abandoning territories with little strategic or economic value. Diocletian also fortified the frontiers, reorganized provincial boundaries, and separated civilian from military functions, granting greater autonomy to the military commanders (*duces*), who now became a more powerful group. Constantine consolidated some of these changes and added others of his own. His chief innovations were in the monetary sphere, where he introduced a new denomination, the solidus, a coin of 4(4 gm of pure gold that would in fact outlast the Roman Empire itself. Solidi were minted on a very large scale and their circulation ran into millions.

- (i) What was the span of Diocletian regime?
- (ii) What innovations had been done by Constantine?
- (iii) What does 'Late antiquity' mean?

B*I*U**A**