

**GULF SAHODAYA EXAMINATION  
(SAUDI CHAPTER) FEBRUARY-2021**

**Time Allowed: 3hrs  
Max. Marks: 80**

**SUB- History  
STD-XI**

**General Instructions:**

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of six sections.
- Section A: Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (Attempt any 15)
- Section B: Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question.
- Section C: Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.
- Section D: Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.
- Section E: Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
- Section F: Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

**Section A  
(1x15=15 Marks)**

- 1 What is meant by the term Shogun?
  - A. In Japanese history, the hereditary commander in chief of the army
  - B. In Chinese history, the hereditary commander in chief of the army
  - C. In French history, the hereditary commander in chief of the army
  - D. In American history, the hereditary commander in chief of the army
  
- 2 What is defined as the identity of the USA.
  - A. A Nation of tribes
  - B. A Nation of blacks
  - C. A democratic spirit
  - D. A Nation of diversity

- 3 The most common crop grown by Mesopotamians was \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 A muslim writes \_\_\_\_\_ was regarded as a man of wisdom in the Italian world.
- 5 Name the roman silver coin containing 41/2gm of pure silver.
- 6 Dome of Rock in Jerusalem, was built by \_\_\_\_\_:
- 7 What form of government was established by the Meiji Constitution
  - A. Monarchy
  - B. Communalism
  - C. Parliamentary form of government
  - D. Dictatorship
- 8 Who were Plebeians?
  - A. Plebeians were the royal people of the Roman empire
  - B. Plebeians were the slaves of the Roman Empire
  - C. Plebeians were the nomads of the Roman Empire
  - D. Plebeians were the common people of the Roman Empire
- 9 The \_\_\_\_\_ could not leave the estate without the permission of their lords
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty ruled over South china
- 11 The last judgment was the painting of \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 12 What was the Japanese emperor was known as?
- 13 Name the tax imposed on the painting of?
- 14 Which of these caused on Industrial Revolution in England?
  - A. Political Stability
  - B. Need to Invent new things
  - C. Understand the working of machines
  - D. The thirst become the global hub of economic activities.
- 15 The first Railway line connected the cities of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 16 Where are Altamira caves?

**SECTION B**

**(1x3=3 Marks)**

- 17 Read the following excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti carefully and answer any three questions :

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.'

Questions:

- (i) Who is the author of this passage? How did he describe a native?
- (ii) How did William Wordsworth and French philosopher Rousseau view the natives differently?
- (iii) What are the different names used in English to describe native peoples of New World?

- 18 Each of the great houses of Rome contained within itself everything which a medium-sized city could hold, a hippodrome, fora, temples, fountains and different kinds of baths... Many of the Roman households received an income of four thousand pounds of gold per year from their properties, not including grain, wine and other produce which, if sold, would have amounted to one-third of the income in gold. The income of the households at Rome of the second class was one thousand or fifteen hundred pounds of gold.'

Questions:

- (i) Why do you think households receive income in gold?
- (ii) Describe the social structure of the late antiquity.
- (iii) Give three features of the Late Roman aristocracy.

- 19 Karl Marx (1818-83), the great German philosopher, described the American frontier as "the last positive capitalist utopia...the limitless nature and space to which the limitless thirst for profit adapts itself."

Questions:

- (i) Who was Karl Marx?
- (ii) What made him popular?
- (iii) What was his opinion about the American frontier

**SECTION C**

**(1x3=3 Marks)**

- 20 The Kingdom of Mari was not militarily strong, yet it was exceptionally prosperous. Discuss.
- 21 Britain was the first the country to experience modern industrialization?.
- 22 Name the first four Caliphs. Explain their role in the expansion of Islamic territories.
- 23 When did the Knights became a distinct group and when did they decline?

**SECTION D**  
**(1x8=8Marks)**

24 Suppose The emperor Trajan had actually managed to conquer India and the Roman had held on to the country for several centuries. In what ways do you think India might be different today?

OR

What was the policy of education in the Roman empire.

25 What are the main teachings of Islam?

OR

How are Islamic architectural forms different from those of the Roman Empire?

26 What were the features of humanist thought?

OR

What are the merits and demerits of the nation-states.

**SECTION E**  
**(1x5=5 Marks)**

27 Read the following source carefully and answer the question that follows:

Giovanni Pico della Mirandola (1463-94), a humanist of Florence, wrote on the importance of debate in *On the Dignity of Man* (1486). For [Plato and Aristotle] it was certain that, for the attainment of the knowledge of truth they were always seeking for themselves, nothing is better than to attend as often as possible the exercise of debate. For just as bodily energy is strengthened by gymnastic exercise, so beyond doubt in this wrestling-place of letters, as it were, energy of mind becomes far stronger and more vigorous.'

Questions:

- (i) What do you know about Giovanni Pico della Mirandola? What did he write?
- (ii) What did he say about the importance of debate in 'On the Dignity of Man'?
- (iii) Name the two spheres in which Renaissance brought about revolutionary changes.

28 Read the following source carefully and answer the question that follows:

In his novel *Hard Times*, Charles Dickens (1812-70), perhaps the most severe contemporary critic of the horrors of industrialization for the poor, wrote a fictional account of an industrial town he aptly called *Coke town*. 'It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness.'

Questions:

- (i) Who was Charles Dickens?
- (ii) About which period and the country he is talking about in this passage?
- (iii) Highlight any four social problems mentioned here.

29 Read the following source carefully and answer the question that follows:

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the USA, and a contemporary of Wordsworth, spoke of the natives in words that would lead to a public outcry today:  
This unfortunate race which we have been taking so much pains to civilize... have justified extermination.

Questions:

- (i) Who was Thomas Jefferson?
- (ii) Why was Thomas Jefferson known for?
- (iii) What were his views about native Americans?

### **SECTION F**

- 30 (a) On the given map of Britain, mark the centers of cotton textile (1x3=3Marks)  
(i) Lancashire  
(ii) Glasgow  
(iii) London
- (b) Identify the two important centers of iron and coal. Name them. (1x2=2Marks)

