

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA							
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION: 2023-24							
CLASS:XI ,SUBJECT :HISTORY (027)							
BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER							
Sl No.	Chapters / units	Marks Allotted in Syllabus	LA (03Nos)	SA-I (06 Nos.)	SB/CB (03 Nos.)	MCQs (21 Nos.)	TOTAL (34 NOS.)
1	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	25	1	2	1	7	11
2	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	25	1	2	1	7	11
3	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	25	1	2	1	7	11
	MAP	05					01
MARKS		80	24	18	12	21	

Subject: History Class: XI Maximum Mark :80 Nos. of Questions : 34

As per the syllabus the typology of question as follows:

R →Remembering 26.25% of 80marks: (21 MARKS) 8+3+3+1+1+1+1+1+1+1
 U →Understanding 22.50% of 80marks: (18 MARKS) 8+3+1+1+1+1+1+1+1
 A →Application, Analysis30% of 80marks: (24 MARKS) 8+3+3+3+1+1+1+1+1+1+1
 E/CR→Evaluation, Creating 15% of 80marks: (12 MARKS) 4+4+4
 LA-03
 SA-06
 SB/CB-03
 MCQs -21
 Map-1
 Total Number of Question-34

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA

HLY : 2023-24

CLASS :XI , SUBJECT :HISTORY

QUESTIONWISE ANALYSIS

Sl No.	Chapters / units	Forms of Question - (LA , SA-II, SA-I, VSA)	Marks Allotted	(R), (U), (A), (H), (E)
1	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	R
2	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	MCQ	1	U
3	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	R
4	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	MCQ	1	U
5	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	MCQ	1	R
6	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	MCQ	1	U
7	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	MCQ	1	AP
8	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	MCQ	1	R
9	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	U
10	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	U
11	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	MCQ	1	R
12	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	U
13	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	AP
14	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	AN
15	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	U
16	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	AN
17	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	U
18	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	R
19	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	R
20	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	MCQ	1	AP
21	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	MCQ	1	U
22	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	SA-I	3	U
23	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires	SA-I	3	U
24	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	SA-I	3	AN
25	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	SA-I	3	R
26	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires)	SA-I	3	R
27	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	SA-I	3	U
28	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	LA	8	R
29	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	LA	8	AN
30	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires)	LA	8	AP
31	Theme 1: Writing and City Life	SB/CB	4	EV
32	Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents	SB/CB	4	CR
33	Theme 3: Nomadic Empires)	SB/CB	4	EV
34		MAPSKILL	5	

	<p>d. Whenever solar and lunar eclipses were observed, their occurrence was noted according to year, month and day.</p> <p>(Any three Points)</p>		
23	<p>a. The horse-riding skills of the Mongols and the Turks provided speed and mobility to the army</p> <p>b. Their abilities as rapid-shooting archers from horseback were further perfected during regular hunting expeditions which doubled as field manoeuvres.</p> <p>c. They carried out campaigns in the depths of winter, treating frozen rivers as highways to enemy cities and camps.</p> <p>d. Genghis Khan learnt the importance of siege engines and naphtha bombardment very quickly.</p> <p>e. His engineers prepared light portable equipment, which was used against opponents with devastating effect.</p> <p>(Any three points)</p>	1x3	Pg-66
24	<p>a. Roman Empire was culturally much more diverse than that of Iran. The Parthians and later the Sasanians, the dynasties that ruled Iran in this period, ruled over a population that was largely Iranian.</p> <p>b. The Roman Empire, by contrast, was a mosaic of territories and cultures that were chiefly bound together by a common system of government.</p> <p>c. Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purposes of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used, indeed the only languages</p> <p>d. The Romans had a paid professional army where soldiers had to put in a minimum of 25 years of service but the army of Iranians was a conscripted army</p> <p>(Any three points)</p>	1x3	Pg-40
25	<p>a. The first Mesopotamian tablets, written around 3200 BCE, contained picture-like signs and numbers</p> <p>b. Mesopotamians wrote on tablets of clay</p> <p>c. By 2600 BCE or so, the letters became cuneiform, and the language was Sumerian.</p> <p>d. Writing was now used not only for keeping records, but also for making dictionaries, giving legal validity to land transfers, narrating the deeds of kings, and announcing the changes a king had made in the customary laws of the land</p> <p>e. The sound that a cuneiform sign represented was not a single consonant or vowel but syllables.</p> <p>(Any three points)</p>	1x3	Pg-13
26	<p>a. Genghis Khan devised a rapid courier system that connected the distant areas of his regime.</p> <p>b. Fresh mounts and despatch riders were placed in outposts at regularly spaced distances.</p> <p>c. For the maintenance of this communication system the Mongol nomads contributed a tenth of their herd – either horses or livestock – as provisions. This was called the qubcur tax, a levy that the nomads paid willingly for the multiple benefits that it brought.</p> <p>d. The courier system (yam) was further refined after Genghis Khan's death and its speed and reliability surprised travellers.</p> <p>(Any three points)</p>	1x3	Pg-70
27	<p>a. By the late Republic (the first century BCE), the typical form of marriage was one where the wife did not transfer to her husband's authority but retained full</p>	1x3	Pg-44

	<p>rights in the property of her natal family.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. While the woman's dowry went to the husband for the duration of the marriage, the woman remained a primary heir of her father and became an independent property owner on her father's death. Thus Roman women enjoyed considerable legal rights in owning and managing property. c. Divorce was relatively easy and needed no more than a notice of intent to dissolve the marriage by either husband or wife. d. On the other hand, whereas males married in their late twenties or early thirties, women were married off in the late teens or early twenties, so there was an age gap between husband and wife and this would have encouraged a certain inequality. e. Marriages were generally arranged, and there is no doubt that women were often subject to domination by their husbands (Any three points) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. From the 230s, the empire found itself fighting on several fronts simultaneously. b. In a famous rock inscription cut in three languages, Shapur I, the Iranian ruler, claimed he had annihilated a Roman army of 60,000 and even captured the eastern capital of Antioch. c. The Germanic tribes and tribal confederacies (most notably, the Alamanni, the Franks and the Goths) began to move against the Rhine and Danube frontiers, and the whole period from 233 to 280 saw repeated invasions of a whole line of provinces that stretched from the Black Sea to the Alps and southern Germany. d. The Romans were forced to abandon much of the territory beyond the Danube, while the emperors of this period were constantly in the field against what the Romans called 'barbarians'. e. The rapid succession of emperors in the third century (25 emperors in 47 years!) is an obvious symptom of the strains faced by the empire in this period. (Any three points) 		Pg-44
28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ur was a town whose ordinary houses were systematically excavated in the 1930s. b. Narrow winding streets indicate that wheeled carts could not have reached many of the houses. c. Sacks of grain and firewood would have arrived on donkey-back. d. Narrow winding streets and the irregular shapes of house plots also indicate an absence of town planning. e. There were no street drains of the kind we find in contemporary Mohenjo-daro. f. Drains and clay pipes were instead found in the inner courtyards of the Ur houses and it is thought that house roofs sloped inwards and rainwater was channelled via the drainpipes into sumps in the inner courtyards. g. people seem to have swept all their household refuse into the streets. This made street levels rise, and over time the thresholds of houses had also to be raised so that no mud would flow inside after the rains. h. Light came into the rooms not from windows but from doorways opening into the courtyards: this would also have given families their privacy. i. There were superstitions about houses j. A raised threshold brought wealth; a front door that did not open towards another house was lucky; but if the main wooden door of a house opened outwards (instead of inwards), the wife would be a torment to her husband k. There was a town cemetery at Ur in which the graves of royalty and 	1x8	Pg-20

	<p>behalf or even businesses of their own.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Roman agricultural writers paid a great deal of attention to the management of labour. j. Columella, recommended that landowners should keep a reserve stock of implements and tools, twice as many as they needed, so that production could be continuous, 'for the loss in slave labour time exceeds the cost of such items. k. Pliny the Elder condemned the use of slave gangs as the worst method of organising production, mainly because slaves who worked in gangs were usually chained together by their feet 		
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Mongols were a diverse body of people, linked by similarities of language to the Tatars, Khitan and Manchus to the east, and the Turkic tribes to the west. b. Some of the Mongols were pastoralists while others were hunter-gatherers. c. The pastoralists tended horses, sheep and, to a lesser extent, cattle, goats and camels. They nomadised in the steppes of Central Asia in a tract of land in the area of the modern state of Mongolia. d. This was (and still is) a majestic landscape with wide horizons, rolling plains, ringed by the snow-capped Altai mountains to the west, the arid Gobi desert in the south and drained by the Onon and Selenga rivers and myriad springs from the melting snows of the hills in the north and the west. Lush, luxuriant grasses for pasture and considerable small game were available in a good season. e. The hunter-gatherers resided to the north of the Onon river plain in flood. 2020-21 109 pastoralists in the Siberian forests. They were a humbler body of people than the pastoralists, making a living from trade in furs of animals trapped in the summer months. f. There were extremes of temperature in the entire region: harsh, long winters followed by brief, dry summers. g. Agriculture was possible in the pastoral regions during short parts of the year but the Mongols (unlike some of the Turks further west) did not take to farming. h. Neither the pastoral nor the hunting-gathering economies could sustain dense population settlements and as a result the region possessed no cities. i. The Mongols lived in tents, gers, and travelled with their herds from their winter to summer pasture lands. Ethnic and language ties united the Mongol people but the scarce resources meant that their society was divided into patrilineal lineages; the richer families were larger, possessed more animals and pasture lands. j. They therefore had many followers and were more influential in local politics. Periodic natural calamities – either unusually harsh, cold winters when game and stored provisions ran out or drought which parched the grasslands – would force families to forage further afield leading to conflict over pasture lands and predatory raids in search of livestock. k. Groups of families would occasionally ally for offensive and defensive purposes around richer and more powerful lineages but, barring the few exceptions, these confederacies were usually small and short-lived. The size of Genghis Khan's confederation of Mongol and Turkish tribes was perhaps matched in size only by that which had been stitched <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The conquered people, however, hardly felt a sense of affinity with their new nomadic masters. b. Cities were destroyed c. Agricultural lands laid waste d. Trade and handicraft production disrupted. e. Tens of thousands of people were killed, even more enslaved. f. All classes of people, from the elites to the peasantry suffered. 	1x8	Pg-108-109
			Pg-71

	<p>g. In the resulting instability, the underground canals, called qanats, in the arid Iranian plateau could no longer receive periodic maintenance.</p> <p>h. As they fell into disrepair, the desert crept in. This led to an ecological devastation from which parts of Khurasan never recovered.</p> <p>i. Europe and China were territorially linked.</p> <p>j. In the peace ushered in by Mongol conquest trade connections matured.</p> <p>k. Commerce and travel along the Silk Route reached its peak under the Mongols but, unlike before, the trade routes did not terminate in China</p>		
31	<p>31.1 Assurbanipal was the last Assyrian king.</p> <p>31.2 The state economy was a predatory one, extracting labour and tribute in the form of food, animals, metal and craft items from a vast subject population</p> <p>31.3 He collected a library at his capital, Nineveh in the north. He made great efforts to gather tablets on history, epics, omen literature, astrology, hymns and poems.</p> <p>He sent his scribes south to find old tablets. Because scribes in the south were trained to read and write in schools</p>	1 1 2	Pg-26
32	<p>32.1 Emperor Nero</p> <p>32.2 Slaves were treated as property of the master. His authority over the slaves was absolute.</p> <p>Slaves had no authority of their own and suffered complete legal deprivation.</p> <p>32.3 First century was a period of peace. It was the war prisoners who were made slaves.</p> <p>With the decrease of number of wars, the number of soldiers also declined.</p>	1 1 2	Pg-48
33	<p>33.1. Legalcode</p> <p>33.2.a distant descendant of Jochi</p> <p>33.3 He called them sinners and warned them to compensate for their sins by parting with their hidden wealth</p>	1 1 2	Pg-74
34	<p>The map shows the Mediterranean basin and surrounding regions. Key locations marked include Rome, Constantinople, Carthage (labeled 'A'), Antioch, and Alexandria (labeled 'B'). The Sahara Desert is labeled in the south. A scale bar at the bottom left shows 500 km and 300 miles. A north arrow is also present. The map is titled 'QS.NO-34' in the top left corner.</p>	5	P-39