

Nomadic Empires

I. Choose the correct answer

Question 1.

During Genghis Khan's attempt to conquer China, North China was ruled by

- (a) Hsi Hsia.
- (b) Jurchen.
- (c) Sung dynasty.
- (d) Ogodei.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Hsi Hsia.

Question 2.

Timur, a Barlas Turk who rose to power between 1370-1405 CE, claimed descent from Genghis Khan, through the lineage of:

- (a) Chaghtay
- (b) Toluy
- (c) Jochi
- (d) Ogodei

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Chaghtay

Question 3.

Through the 1180s and 1190s, Temujin (Genghis Khan) remained an ally of

- (a) Boghurchu
- (b) Jamuqa
- (c) Kereyits
- (d) Ong Khan

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Ong Khan

Question 4.

What was known as the 'yam'?

- (a) Courier system
- (b) Army system
- (c) Cavalry system
- (d) Administration system

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Courier system



Question 5.

In 3rd century BCE in China, the fortifications started to be integrated into a common defensive outwork, known as the

- (a) 'Great Wall of China'.
- (b) 'Humen Weiyuan Fort of China'.
- (c) 'Taku Forts of China'.
- (d) 'Wanping Castle of China'.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 'Great Wall of China'.

Question 6.

The childhood name of Genghis Khan was:

- (a) Morin Khuur
- (b) Nominjin
- (c) Temujin
- (d) Tamujin

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Temujin

Question 7.

Genghis Khan died in

- (a) 1224 CE.
- (b) 1225 CE.
- (c) 1226 CE.
- (d) 1227 CE.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 1227 CE.

Question 8.

The army of Genghis Khan was organised into

- (a) clan.
- (b) decimal units.
- (c) kinship hierarchy.
- (d) tribal groups.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) decimal units.

Question 9.

The Mongolian and Chinese narratives on Genghis Khan were translated as The Secret History of the Mongols by:

- (a) Boris Yakovlevich Vladimirtsov
- (b) Igor de Rachewiltz

- (c) Marco Polo
- (d) Vasily Vladimirovich Bartold

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Igor de Rachewiltz

Question 10.

The Mongols travelled with their herds to pasture lands and lived in tents called:

- (a) 'Anda'
- (b) 'Gers'
- (c) 'Noyan'
- (d) 'Yasa'

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 'Gers'

Question 11.

Why was the 'Great Wall of China' built?

- (a) To store grains
- (b) For protection of China
- (c) To export materials
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) For protection of China

Question 12.

The Mongols imported _____ from China.

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Crude Oil
- (c) Coffee
- (d) Iron Utensils

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Iron Utensils

Question 13.

Genghis Khan's mother name was:

- (a) Oelun-leke
- (b) Oelun-eke
- (c) Oelun-Kiyat
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Oelun-eke

Question 14.

Why Genghis Khan commanded to plunder and destroy Nishapur.

- (a) Because a Mongol prince was killed.
- (b) Because Nishapur refused to export agricultural produce.
- (c) Because they were developing industries
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Because a Mongol prince was killed.

Question 15.

Why were the Mongols defeated by the Egyptian army?

- (a) Because Mongol rulers began to take more interest in China.
- (b) Because Mongol army were less equipped
- (c) Because Mongols were less developed
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Because Mongol rulers began to take more interest in China.

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

Question 1.

We see Mongol and Turkic terms thrust into

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Persian

Question 2.

There is much about and the world empire still awaiting the diligent scholars scrutiny.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Genghis Khan, Mongol

Question 3.

Your faith on landforms and seas would be because Genghis Khan has a mandate from God to rule the world.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: defeated

Question 4.

In the thirteenth century, it appeared that the was on the side of the Mongols.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: Eternal Heaven

Question 5.

The society under nomadic empire was divided into lineages.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: patrilineal

Question 6.

China suffered extensively from and different regimes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: nomadic intrusion

Question 7.

Three different regimes in China were north-western province, north-China and

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: South China.

III. Mention True or False against following sentences

Question 1.

Nomads were wanderers organised in different groups.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: true

Question 2.

Contradictory meaning of nomadic and that of empire apply on Genghis Khan's confederacy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: false

Question 3.

Genghis Khan failed in bringing diverse people under single umbrella of confederacy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: false

Question 4.

Barbarous act denotes wrong committed undeliberately.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: true

Question 5.
Genghis Khan’s successors painted his stature with new and modern colours.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: true

Question 6.
China’s powerful rulers during thirteenth century were Hsiung-nu, Juan-Juan, Epthalite Huns, T’uchuch, Vighurs and Khitan.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: true

Question 7.
The first of its own kind confederacy called quriltai was established by Qara Khita.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: false

Question 8.
Ulus were the colonies under honourable empire.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: false

Question 9.
Genghis Khan maintained the old tribal identities of the different groups.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: false

Question 10.
Qubilai Khan appeared as the protector of the peasants and the cities.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: true

IV. Match the terms in column A with their meaning in B below

| Column A | Column B |
|--------------|---|
| (i) Quriltai | (a) A tax imposed on nomads provided with trading facilities. |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| (ii) Yasa | (b) The period when conquests ceased and peace ushered in |
| (iii) Golden Horde | (c) Son-in-law |
| (iv) Gerege | (d) Courier System |
| (v) Qubcur | (e) under ground canals |
| (vi) Qanats | (f) Confederacy of great khan |
| (vii) Yam | (g) Meant for pass or permit in Mongolian |
| (viii) Pax Mongolia | (h) Confederacy established by descendants of Jochi. |
| (ix) Quregen | (i) Code of law |

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

| Column A | Column B |
|---------------------|---|
| (i) Quriltai | (f) Confederacy of great khan |
| (ii) Yasa | (i) Code of law |
| (iii) Golden Horde | (h) Confederacy established by descendants of Jochi. |
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| (v) Qubcur | (a) A tax imposed on nomads provided with trading facilities. |
| (vi) Qanats | (e) under ground canals |
| (vii) Yam | (d) Courier System |
| (viii) Pax Mongolia | (b) The period when conquests ceased and peace ushered in |
| (ix) Quregen | (c) Son-in-law |

V. Tick the right option given in brackets

Question 1.
 Estimated record of massacre committed by Genghis Khan was made by
 (Juwaini/Genghis Khan)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Juwaini

Question 2.
 Great wall of China was built by (Chinese rulers/nomads of Steppe)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Chinese rulers

Question 3.
 Captain in army was called (Kereyit/noyan)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: noyan

Question 4.

Siblings were called in the period of nomadic empire (naukar/Anda)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Anda

Question 5.

In Heaven there is sky and on Earth there is one lord (Gerhard Doerfer/Genghis Khan)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Genghis Khan

Question 6.

The obedient peasantry must be from the peasantry who are rebel.
(Abstained/distinguished)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: distinguished

Question 7.

Travel accounts of Marco Polo and that of Mongol-Unniuea tobea'an are reports.
(Analoguous/Contradictory)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Contradictory

Question 8.

Bartold was for his works on history of nomadic empire. (Condemned/Censored)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: censored

Question 9.

..... centered on praise of great Khans by literati from Buddhist, Confician, Christian, Turkish and Muslim backgrounds can not provide us the real state of affairs.
(Eulogies/travelogues).

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Eulogies



Question 10.

Juwaini, a late-thirteenth century writer had presented a on the capture of Bukhara in 1220.(picturesque/report)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: report

