

Class XI Session 2025-26

Subject - History

Sample Question Paper - 2

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.
4. Section C - Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.
5. Section D – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
6. Section-E - Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. The Renaissance originated in _____. [1]
a) Italy
b) France
c) Prussia
d) England
2. The staple food of Japanese is _____. [1]
a) All of these
b) Wheat
c) Rice
d) Maize
3. The population of native people in America began to shrink because [1]
a) they were made slaves
b) they were deported to reservations
c) they had poor facilities in so-called reservations
d) they were not given the rights of citizens
4. Identify the given image from the following options: [1]



- a) The Broken Warka
- b) The Warka Eyes
- c) The Warka Head
- d) The Warka Women

5. **Assertion (A):** In the Roman Empire, there was an age gap between husband and wife. [1]

Reason (R): Males married in their late twenties or early thirties, women were married off in the late teens or early twenties.

- 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.

6. Which of the following did not consist of middle class of Mesopotamian society? [1]

- a) Merchants
- b) The nobles
- c) Landlords
- d) Traders

7. **Assertion (A):** Pigs must have wandered free in Mesopotamia as per archaeologists. [1]

Reason (R): Archaeologists found some pig bones in one of the house burials in Mesopotamia.

- 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.

8. Identify the province of the Roman Empire with the help of following information [1]

- It two extensive coastlines, mountain ranges, long rivers, forests and large tracts of plains suited to agriculture.
- On the decline of the Roman empire, Franks, a German tribe renamed it France for their tribe's name being Franks.

- a) Gaul
- b) Lyonnais
- c) Champagne
- d) Flanders

9. Taiwan was [1]

- a) Japan's colony
- b) Semi-autonomous state
- c) An independent state
- d) provience

10. Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following option: [1]

- i. Ethnic and language ties united the Mongol people but the scarce resources meant that their society was divided into matrilineal lineages.
- ii. The richer families were larger, possessed more animals and pasture lands and had many followers and were more influential in local politics.



iii. Groups of families would occasionally ally for offensive and defensive purposes around richer and more powerful lineages.

- a) i, ii and iii
- b) i and iii
- c) ii and iii
- d) i and ii

11. Find out the correct chronological order from the following options: [1]

- i. American Gold Rush
- ii. Louisiana purchased from France
- iii. Transcontinental railway
- iv. Justice Marshall’s judgement

- a) iii, ii, i, iv
- b) iv, ii, i, iii
- c) ii, iv, i, iii
- d) i, ii, iii, iv

12. _____ is the staple food of Japan. [1]

- a) Soup
- b) Pizza
- c) Rice
- d) Grains

13. Which among the following is Correctly matched? [1]

List I	List II
(A) Thomas More’s	Ninety-Five Theses
(B) Martin Luther	Utopia
(C) Isaac Newton	Principia Mathematica
(D) Andreas Vesalius	The Social Contract

- a) Option (C)
- b) Option (D)
- c) Option (B)
- d) Option (A)

14. The Roman emperor who consolidated the rise of provincial upper classes so as to exclude the senators from military command was [1]

- a) Constantine
- b) Tiberius
- c) Augustus
- d) Gallienus

15. Under the treaty of Tienstin how many new Chinese ports open for foreign trade and commerce? [1]

- a) 18
- b) 13
- c) 11
- d) 15

16. Qubcur was a type of _____. [1]

- a) Province
- b) Expedition
- c) Donation
- d) Tax

17. Into which realm was China divided before Genghis Khan’s China expedition? [1]

- a) The realm of Sung dynasty
- b) All of these
- c) The realm of Hsi people of Tibetan origin
- d) The realm of Jurchen people

18. **Assertion (A):** By the early fourteenth century, Europe's economic expansion slowed down. [1]
Reason (R): In the 14th century bitterly, cold summers started which reduced the seasons for growing crops a month. Many storms and oceanic flooding destroyed many farmlands that reduced the income in taxes for the government.
- 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.

19. When was barbed wire discovered? [1]
a) 1883 b) 1873
c) 1863 d) 1853

20. Match the following and select the correct option [1]

List I	List II
1. Olympic Games in Tokyo	A. 1868
2. Japan's invasion of China	B. 1931
3. First railway line between Tokyo and Yokohama	C. 1964
4. Restoration of Meiji	D. 1872

- a) 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a b) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a
c) 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b d) 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c
21. How many colonies had Britain in USA? [1]
a) 13 b) 23
c) 48 d) 16

Section B

22. Which three changes laid the pattern of future political development in Japan in the late sixteenth century? [3]
OR
What is meant by the **Open Door Policy**? Why and how did the U.S.A. adopt this policy?
23. Write any two factors responsible for the displacement of the natives by the Europeans. [3]
24. Why it was felt to transfer the Mongol tribe into a new social and military organisation? [3]
25. Give a brief description of examination system giving entry to elite ruling class in China. [3]
26. How pictographic script came into prominence? [3]
27. How did the Europeans justify the displacement of the natives? [3]

OR

Discuss the contribution of W.E.H. Stanner in understanding the culture of the natives.

Section C

28. What do you know about the Copernican Revolution? [8]
OR
Describe any five key features of Renaissance.
29. Throw light on the influence of the Church on medieval European society. [8]
OR



Describe the different classes of European society in the Medieval period.

30. Briefly describe the process of decline of the Roman Empire.

[8]

OR

Write about the economic life of the people in Roman Civilisation.

Section D

31. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

[4]

Genghis Khan was born near the Onon river in the north of present-day Mongolia. Named Temujin, he was the son of Yesugei, the chieftain of the Kiyat, a group of families related to the Borjigid clan. His father was murdered at an early age and his mother, Oelun-eke, raised Temujin, his brothers and stepbrothers in great hardship. The following decade was full of reversals-Temujin was captured and enslaved and soon after his marriage, his wife was kidnapped, and he had to fight to recover her. During these years of hardship, he also managed to make important friends. The young Boghurchu was his first ally and remained a trusted friend; Jamuqa, his blood-brother (anda), was another. Temujin also restored old alliances with the ruler of the Kereyits, Tughril/Ong Khan, his father's old blood-brother.

- i. When and where was Genghis Khan born? (1)
- ii. To which clan did Genghis Khan belong? Who was his father? (1)
- iii. Identify the person who was Genghis Khan's old friend but turned to become a hostile foe. He became a powerful adversary but was defeated ultimately. (2)

32. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

[4]

Car-Club

Moga: An abbreviation for 'modem girl'. It represented the coming together in the twentieth century of ideas of gender equality, a cosmopolitan culture, and a developed economy. The new middle-class families enjoyed new forms of travel and entertainment. Transport in cities improved with electric trams, public parks were opened from 1878, and department stores began to be built. In Tokyo, the Ginza became a fashionable area for Ginbura, a word combining 'Ginza' and 'burbura' (walking aimlessly). The first radio stations opened in 1925. Matsui Sumako, an actress, became a national star with her portrayal of Nora in the Norwegian writer Ibsen's *A Doll's House*. Movies began to be made in 1899 and soon there were a dozen companies making hundreds of films. The period was one of great vitality and the questioning of traditional norms of social and political behaviour.

- i. What is the meaning of the abbreviation Moga? (1)
- ii. What does it represent? (1)
- iii. When was the first radio station opened? (2)

33. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

[4]

After 2000 BCE the royal capital of Mari flourished. Mari stands not on the southern plain with its highly productive agriculture but much further upstream on the Euphrates. Agriculture and animal rearing were carried out close to each other in this region. Some communities in the kingdom of Mari had both farmers and pastoralists, but most of its territory was used for pasturing sheep and goats. Herders need to exchange young animals, cheese, leather and meat in return for grain, metal tools, etc., and the manure of a penned flock is also of great use to a farmer. Yet, at the same time, there may be conflict. A shepherd may take his flock to water across a sown field, to the ruin of the crop. Herdsmen being mobile can raid agricultural villages and seize their stored goods. For their part, settled groups may deny pastoralists access to river and canal water along a certain set of paths. Through Mesopotamian history, nomadic communities of the western desert filtered into the prosperous agricultural heartland. Shepherds would bring their flocks into the sown area in the summer. Such



groups would come in as herders, harvest labourers or hired soldiers, occasionally become prosperous, and settle down. A few gained the power to establish their own rule. These included the Akkadians, Amorites, Assyrians and Aramaeans. The dress of the kings of Mari differed from that of the original inhabitants and who respected not only the gods of Mesopotamia but also raised a temple at Mari for Dagan, god of the steppe. Mesopotamian society and culture were thus open to different people and cultures, and the vitality of the civilisation was perhaps due to this intermixture.

- i. Identify the deity to which the King of Mari dedicated a magnificent temple. (1)
- ii. Mention any two facts about the kings of Mari. (1)
- iii. Identify the types of conflicts that may have existed in Mari. (2)

Section E

34. i. On the given map of Australia, locate and label the given places: [5]
- a. Perth

b. Canberra

c. Darwin

OR

d. Melbourne
- ii. On the given map of Africa, three places have been marked as A and B which are associated with the sites related to early humans. Identify **any two** of them and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.



Solution

Section A

1. (a) Italy

Explanation:

Italy

- 2.

(c) Rice

Explanation:

Rice

- 3.

(c) they had poor facilities in so-called reservations

Explanation:

The natives were pushed westward, given land elsewhere ('theirs in perpetuity') but often moved again if any mineral – lead or gold – or oil was found on their lands. Many tribes were forced to share the land originally occupied by one tribe, thus leading to quarrels between them. They were locked off in small areas called '**reservations**', which often was land with which they had no earlier connection. *The Problem of Indian Administration*, a survey directed by social scientist Lewis Meriam and published in 1928 painted a **grim picture of the terribly poor health and education facilities for natives in reservations**.

- 4.

(c) The Warka Head

Explanation:

The Warka Head

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

Explanation:

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.

- 6.

(b) The nobles

Explanation:

The nobles

- 7.

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

Explanation:

Because archaeologists found the teeth of very young pigs on the streets, archaeologists concluded that pigs must have roamed freely here as in any other Mesopotamian town. In fact, one house burial contained some pig bones – the dead person must have been given some pork for his nourishment in the afterlife.

8. (a) Gaul

Explanation:

Gaul

- 9.

(b) Semi-autonomous state

Explanation:

The question of reunification with the mainland remains a contentious issue but “Cross Strait” relations (that is between Taiwan and China) have been improving and Taiwanese trade and investments in the mainland are massive and travel has also become easier. China may be willing to tolerate a **semi-autonomous Taiwan** as long as it gives up any move to seek independence.

10.

(c) ii and iii

Explanation:

Ethnic and language ties united the Mongol people but the scarce resources meant that their society was divided into patrilineal lineages.

11.

(c) ii, iv, i, iii

Explanation:

ii. 1803 Louisiana purchased from France

iv. 1832 Justice Marshall’s judgement

i. 1849 American Gold Rush

iii. 1870 Transcontinental railway

12.

(c) Rice

Explanation:

Rice

13.

(a) Option (C)

Explanation:

Isaac Newton - Principia Mathematica

14.

(d) Gallienus

Explanation:

Gallienus

15.

(c) 11

Explanation:

11

16.

(d) Tax

Explanation:

Tax

17.

(b) All of these

Explanation:

All of these

18.

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

Explanation:

By the early fourteenth century, Europe’s economic expansion slowed down. This was because in northern Europe, by the end of the thirteenth century the warm summers of the previous 300 years had given way to bitterly cold summers. Seasons for

growing crops were reduced by a month and it became difficult to grow crops on higher ground. Storms and oceanic flooding destroyed many farmsteads, which resulted in less income in taxes for governments.

19.

(b) 1873

Explanation:

1873

20. **(a)** 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a

Explanation:

1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a

21. **(a)** 13

Explanation:

13

Section B

22. i. Arms were taken away from the peasantry. Now only the Samurai were free to carry swords. It ensured peace and order.
ii. The 'daimyo' were ordered to live in the capitals of their regions. They were given autonomy to a large extent.
iii. Owners and taxpayers were identified through land surveys and graded land productivity to ensure a stable revenue base.

OR

The Open Door Policy was adopted by the U.S.A. in China. In the 1890s, the European Powers made preparations for the partition of China. The US felt that she would be left out. She, therefore, declared what is known as the Open Door Policy. It meant that no country should be discriminated against in China by other countries, including in areas which they claimed as their spheres of influence. After some time, the Boxer Rebellion broke out against the increasing influence of the European powers in China. The US troops joined the troops of European countries in suppressing the revolt.

23. The factors responsible for the displacement of the natives were the following:

- (i) The natives did not make the optimum use of their land. Europeans believe that they could make optimum use of the land of natives thus they displace them from their land.
(ii) They did not try to follow European dress code or learn English.

24. Just before the quirtai of 1206, Genghis Khan had reorganised the Mongol people into a more effective, disciplined military force that facilitated the success of his future campaigns. The first of his concerns was to conquer China, divided at this time into three realms: the Hsi Hsia people of Tibetan origin in the north-western provinces; the Jurchen whose Chin dynasty ruled north China from Peking; the Sung dynasty who controlled south China. By 1209, the Hsirtsia were defeated, the 'Great Wall of China' was breached in 1213 and Peking sacked in 1215. Long drawn-out battles against the Chin continued until 1234 but Genghis Khan was satisfied enough with the progress of his campaigns to return to his Mongolian homeland in 1216 and leave the military affairs of the region to his subordinates.

25. Entry into the elite ruling class in China was mainly done through examination. It required writing an eight-legged essay in classical Chinese in a prescribed form. This examination was held twice every three years. Only 1-2% passed at the first level out of those who were allowed to sit in the exam and usually by the age of 24. They used to become a beautiful talent. Before 1850 CE, there were about 526,869 civil and 212,330 military provincial degree holders in the whole country. As there were only 27,000 official positions in the country, many lower-level degree holders were unable to get any job. This examination was an obstacle in the development of science and technology. It was so because it gave stress only on literary skills. This examination system was abolished in 1905 CE because it was based only on learning classical Chinese.

26. The trace of written language has come up from Sumer in Mesopotamia. They are dated back to 3200 BCE. It is believed that the written language was evoked by temple priests, who were assigned to look after temples independently by the king. They had to keep the records of the expenditure and income of the temples. So they began to paint the items donated to the temples on clay tablet. In this, they began to keep these records. The temple of Uruk has revealed a list of 5000 such tablets. They engraved the pictures like signs and numbers of oxen, fish, etc. Now, it became easier to remember the things. In this way, the pictographic script came into prominence.

27. The Europeans justified the displacement of the natives by saying that they (the natives) did know the judicious use of their land. They went on to criticise them for being lazy, since they were unaware about their crafts skill to produce goods for the market. Natives were also criticised on the ground that they were not interested in learning English and wearing western dress. So they deserved to die out. Wild bisons were killed on a large scale to clear prairies for farmland and they (natives) were pushed westward and were given land elsewhere.



OR

The Europeans made no sincere efforts to understand the Australian natives and their culture. It was due to their hostile attitude towards the natives. In their books, the Europeans too described their achievements. It was projected that the natives had neither any indigenous culture, nor had they any history of their own. In 1968 W.E.H. Stanner (William Edward Hanley Stanner) an Australian anthropologist who worked extensively with Indigenous Australians published his famous book named, "The Great Australian Silence". In it, he encouraged the Europeans to trace and understand the historical roots of the natives of Australia. It was indeed a commendable step.

Section C

28. i. Christians had believed that the earth was a sinful place and the heavy burden of sin made it immobile. The earth stood at the centre of the universe around which moved the celestial planets.



Fig: Copernicus

- ii. Copernicus asserted that the planets, including the earth, rotate around the sun. A devout Christian, Copernicus was afraid of the possible reaction to his theory by traditionalist clergymen. For this reason, he did not want his manuscript, *De revolutionibus* (the Rotation) to be printed. On his deathbed, he gave it to his follower, Joachim Rheticus.
- iii. It took time for people to accept the idea. It was much later - more than half a century later - that the difference between 'heaven' and earth was bridged through the writings of astronomers like Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) and Galileo Galilei (1564-1642).
- iv. The theory of the earth as part of a sun-centred system was made popular by Kepler's *Cosmographical Mystery*, which demonstrated that the planets move around the sun, not in circles but in ellipses. Galileo confirmed the notion of the dynamic world in his work *The Motion*. This revolution in science reached its climax with Isaac Newton's theory of gravitation.

OR

Features of Renaissance:

- i. **Rise of Nation-States:** The main feature was the development of the idea of the nation-state. It paved the way for national security and the growth of common culture, language, humanism, literature, etc. It helped in bringing the modern age and scientific knowledge also.
- ii. **The Discovery of New Lands:** The great sailors like Vasco-da-Gama and Columbus discovered many new lands like India and America. As a result, people of one country began to mix freely with the people of the rest of the world. And there was a free exchange of ideas. Thus the discovery of new lands also helped in bringing the modern age.
- iii. **The Reforms made by the Reformers:** Many reformers attacked and criticised the church and the feudal system, the two main pillars of the Middle Ages. The reformers like Martin Luther of Germany criticised and opposed the corrupt practices of the clergy. He started a new movement i.e. the Protestant Movement against the Roman Catholic Church. His movement proved helpful in promoting free thinking among the people. Now they gave up blind faith and useless dogmas and thus stepped towards the modern age.
- iv. **Humanism:** Humanism was a philosophy that had faith and confidence, in the unlimited capacities of man to develop himself. The exponents of his philosophy said that man should be honoured and all efforts should be directed to promote his welfare. All problems that face us as human beings should be solved without reference to God and religion etc.
- v. **The Rise of the Middle Class:** During the Middle Ages the clergy and the feudal lords were in all in the society. But with the growth of trade and commerce, the rise of new cities and towns, and the discovery of new lands, a new class of society known as the middle class emerged. The class was not prepared for how before the pleasure-seeking nobility and corrupt clergy. Due to the help of the middle class, the common people also became courageous to challenge the special rights and privileges of the so-called upper class of contemporary society.
29. The Church had a great influence on the society of medieval Europe. It brought significant changes in Europeans' old beliefs in magic and folk traditions.
- i. Christ's birthday is celebrated on 25 December. It replaced an old pre-Roman festival whose date was calculated with the help of a solar calendar.



- ii. Easter is the symbol of the crucifixion of Christ and his rising from the dead. But the date of Easter is not a fixed one because it replaced an older festival to celebrate the coming of spring after a long winter, dated by the lunar calendar. Traditionally, on this day, people of each village visited their village lands. They even continued to do so, even with the coming of Christianity, but they called the village 'parish' (the area under the supervision of one priest).
- iii. Holydays (holidays) were welcomed by the over-worked peasants because they were not required to do work on that day. These holy days were meant for prayers, but generally, people spent most part of that day having fun and feasting.
- iv. The pilgrimage was an important part of the life of Christian. Many people went on long journeys to big Churches or to shrines of martyrs.

OR

The society of the Medieval period of Europe can be divided mainly into two classes:

- i. Feudal lords
- ii. The peasantry

The feudal system in Europe had a graded organisation which is sometimes called 'Feudal Pyramid'.

The main features of the social organisation of the feudal system in Europe are given below:

- i. **The King:** The king was at the top of this organisation. All the feudal lords were under the king. He used to take a part of the revenue collections which the feudal lords had from their areas or lands of agriculture.
- ii. **Dukes and Earls:** The second powerful class of the feudal system consisted of the 'Dukes' and 'Earls'. The king bestowed the estates on a number of Dukes and Earls who owned loyalty to the king.
- iii. **Barons or lower lords:** The Earls and Dukes distributed the parts of their estates to the lower lords called "Barons". In return for that, they provided military support to the Dukes or Earls whenever required.
- iv. **The Knights:** The knights formed the lowest category of feudal lords. Mostly they were the vassals of the Barons and provided them military service.
- v. **The Peasants:** The peasants formed the lowest class in the feudal system.

They cultivated and managed the land which they received from their lords. The peasants were divided into three classes:

- i. The Free Peasants
- ii. The Slave Peasants
- iii. The Bonded Peasants (Serfs)

The new classes during the later year of the Middle Ages:

During the Middle Ages there emerged a new class in the society known as the "Middle Class".

The middle class consists of mainly:

- i. the traders
- ii. The Merchants
- iii. The artists and artisans
- iv. Educated professionals

The main reasons which led to the rise of the middle class are:

- i. A large number of feudal lords had been killed in the Holy Crusades.
 - ii. The invention of gunpowder helped the kings in suppressing the feudal lords.
 - iii. The growth of commerce made the trading class quite rich. They, in turn, sought the king's favour and helped him whenever called for.
 - iv. At many places, the wealthy merchants and rich traders got many towns and cities freed from the feudal control by paying for them. Soon these new cities grew into the centres of trade, commerce and education consequently giving rise to the new class.
 - v. The new class of the rich merchants patronized art, science, literature and education. In this way, they got a prominent position in society.
30. The process of decline of the Roman Empire began in the west. When Germanic groups of North (Goths, Vandals, Lombards, etc.) conquered all the major provinces and established their kingdoms then the empire was fragmented in the West. The major provinces out of these were the Visigoths in Spain, the Franks in Gaul and the Lombards in Italy. Justinian recaptured Africa from the Vandals in 533 C.E., He also recovered Italy from the Ostrogoths. But this recovery left that country devastated. It cleared the way for the Lombard invasion. The war between Rome and Iran started again in the early 7th century. Since the third century, Iran was ruled over by the Sasanians. They launched an attack on all the major eastern provinces including Egypt. When Roman Empire (Byzantium) recaptured these provinces in the 620s then it was just a few years away from the ultimate blow which then came from the South-East. By 642 C.E. Arabs conquered a large part of both the eastern Roman and Sasanian empires. In this way, the Roman Empire completely declined.



OR

Basic features of Roman society were:

- i. There was a widespread prevalence of nuclear family. Adult sons did not live with their families and it was exceptional for adult brothers to share a common household. On the other hand, slaves were included in the family.
- ii. The typical form of marriage was one where the wife did not transfer to her husband's authority but retained full rights in the property of her father's family.
- iii. Marriages were generally arranged and there is no doubt that women were often subject to domination by their husbands.
- iv. Divorce was relatively easy.

Basic features of the Economy:

- i. The empire had a substantial economic infrastructure of harbours, mines, quarries, brickyards, olive oil factories etc. Wheat, wine and olive oil were traded and consumed in large quantities and they came mainly from Spain, the Gallic provinces, Egypt, North Africa and to a lesser extent, Italy.
- ii. Liquids like wine and olive oil were transported in containers called 'amphorae'. Spanish producers succeeded in capturing markets for olive oil from their Italian counterparts.
- iii. There was a diversified application of water power around the Mediterranean as well as advances in water-powered milling technology, the use of hydraulic mining techniques in the Spanish gold and silver mines.
- iv. The existence of well organized commercial and banking networks and the widespread use of money are all indications of Roman economy.

Section D

31.
 - i. Genghis Khan was born some time around 1162 near the Onon river in the north of present-day Mongolia.
 - ii. Genghis Khan (named Temujin) was the son of Yesugei, the chieftain of the Kiyat, a group of families related to the **Borjigid clan**.
 - iii. Temujin defeated **Jamuqa**, his old friend who had become a hostile foe, with the help of his alliance with Ong Khan.
32.
 - i. Moga means modem girl
 - ii. It represents gender equality
 - iii. In 1925
33.
 - i. Dagan, god of the steppe.
 - ii.
 - The kings of Mari were Amorites whose dress differed from that of the original inhabitants.
 - They respected not only the gods of Mesopotamia but also raised a temple at Mari for Dagan, god of the steppe.
 - iii.
 - A shepherd may take his flock to water across a sown field, to the ruin of the crop.
 - Herdsmen being mobile can raid agricultural villages and seize their stored goods.
 - Settled groups may deny pastoralists access to river and canal water along a certain set of paths.

Section E

34.
 - i.



- ii.
 - A. Sudan
 - B. Democratic Republic of Congo

