

Class XI Session 2025-26
Subject - History
Sample Question Paper - 4

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. | Which of these is the main source of knowing European history from the 14th Century? | [1] |
| | a) Printed books | b) Documents |
| | c) Sculptures | d) All of these |
| 2. | When was treaty of Shimonoseki signed? | [1] |
| | a) 1895 | b) 1897 |
| | c) 1893 | d) 1890 |
| 3. | Gold Rush led to | [1] |
| | a) Several problems to nature people | b) Mere mirage of finding gold mines in California |
| | c) Several wars between natives and Europeans | d) Construction of railway lines, recruitment of Chinese workers |
| 4. | Identify the given image from the following options: | [1] |



- a) A citadel of a later period, c.3000 BCE, with an open courtyard and in-and-out façade
- b) A temple of a later period, c.3000 BCE, with an open courtyard and in-and-out façade
- c) A public bath of a later period, c.3000 BCE, with an open courtyard and in-and-out façade
- d) A monastery of a later period, c.3000 BCE, with an open courtyard and in-and-out façade
5. **Assertion (A):** Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purposes of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used. [1]
Reason (R): The upper classes of the east spoke and wrote in Greek, those of the west in Greek.
- 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. In the 2000 BCE, the city that flourished as the royal capital of Mesopotamia was [1]
- a) Mohenjodaro
- b) Kalibangan
- c) Mari
- d) Ur
7. **Assertion (A):** The early Mesopotamian countryside coordinated and equally shared land and water without any conflict. [1]
Reason (R): Those who lived on the upstream stretches of a Euphrates river channel could divert so much water into their fields that villages downstream were left without water.
- 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 type of peasant with the help of following information. [1]
- They cultivated plots of land, but these belonged to the lord, so the major of the produce had to be given to the lord.
 - They also had to work on the land which belonged exclusively to the lord.
- a) Serfs
- b) Plowman
- c) Knight
- d) Seigneur
9. Nuclear Bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by _____. [1]
- a) England
- b) USSR
- c) China
- d) USA
10. Consider the following statements and select the correct from the following option: [1]



- i. Mongol forces in pursuit of Sultan Muhammad pushed into Azerbaijan, defeated Russian forces at the Crimea and encircled the Caspian Sea.
- ii. Another wing followed the Sultan’s son, Jalaluddin, into Afghanistan and the Sindh province.
- iii. At the banks of the Ganga, Genghis Khan considered returning to Mongolia through North India and Assam.

- a) i and ii

b) ii and iii

c) i, ii and iii

d) i and iii

11.

Find out the correct chronological order from the following options:

[1]

- i. Jacques Cartier travels down the St Lawrence River and meets native peoples
- ii. Amerigo de Vespucci’s Travels published
- iii. French found the colony of Quebec
- iv. John Cabot reaches Newfoundland

- a) ii, iii, iv, i

b) i, ii, iii, iv

c) iv, ii, i, iii

d) iii, ii, i, iv

12.

Japan could modernise rapidly because

[1]

- a) She could analyze the situation national and international the best way and took right decisions

b) There were billions of stock in several mines

c) There was a repository of coal and other natural resources

d) She had sufficient means and machines

13.

Match the following and select the correct option

[1]

List I	List II
1. 1516	A. Martin Luther writes the Ninety-Five Theses
2. 1517	B. Luther translates the Bible into German
3. 1522	C. Peasant uprising in Germany
4. 1525	D. Thomas More’s Utopia published

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

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

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

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

14.

Saint Augustine was bishop of the North African city of

[1]

- a) Numidia

b) Algeria

c) Annaba

d) Hippo

15.

When was the Treaty of Nanking signed?

[1]

- a) 15 Aug. 1842

b) 15 Aug. 1942

c) 29 Aug. 1842

d) 26 Aug. 1942

16.

Who was Mongke?

[1]

- a) Grandfather of Genghis Khan

b) Grandson of Genghis Khan

c) Son of Genghis Khan

d) Father of Genghis Khan

What do you know about the earliest inhabitants of North America?

Section C

28. Critically examine the condition of European women in the Renaissance Age. [8]

OR

How did Humanist ideas spread?

29. "Europe's economic progress slowed down by the early 14th century" - Give reasons. [8]

OR

Describe the life of monks and nuns of the medieval Europe.

30. Elaborate the economic scenario of the Roman empire. [8]

OR

Throw some light on economic expansion of the Roman Empire.

Section D

31. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

The Capture of Bukhara

Juwaini, a late-thirteenth-century Persian chronicler of the Mongol rulers of Iran, carried an account of the capture of Bukhara in 1220. After the conquest of the city, Juwaini reported, Genghis Khan went to the festival ground where the rich residents of the city were and addressed them: 'O people know that you have committed great sins, and that the great ones among you have committed these sins. If you ask me what proof I have for these words, I say it is because I am the punishment of God. If you had not committed great sins, God would not have sent a punishment like me upon you'... Now one man had escaped from Bukhara after its capture and had come to Khurasan. He was questioned about the fate of the city and replied: They came, they [mined the walls], they burnt, they slew, they plundered and they departed.

- By whom is the above passage written? What does he describe in it? (1)
- What do you know about Genghis Khan? What did Genghis Khan say to the conquered people? (1)
- Write any two contributions of Genghis Khan. (2)

32. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

The Japanese had borrowed their written script from the Chinese in the sixth century. However, since their language is very different from Chinese they developed two phonetic alphabets - hiragana and Katakana. Hiragana is considered feminine because it was used by many women writers in the Heian period (such as Murasaki). It is written using a mixture of Chinese characters and phonetics so that the main part of the word is written with a character - for instance, in 'going' 'go' would be written with a character and the 'ing' in phonetics.

The existence of a phonetic syllabary meant that knowledge spread from the elites to the wider society relatively quickly. In the 1880s it was suggested that Japanese develop a completely phonetic script, or adopt a European language. Neither was done.

- In which three scripts, the Japanese is written? Which of these is the script taken from China? (1)
- Which script is considered feminine and why? (1)
- How the spread of knowledge from the elites to the wider society was made possible? (2)

33. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

The Seal-An Urban Artefact

In India, early stone seals were stamped. In Mesopotamia until the end of the first millennium BCE, cylindrical stone seals, pierced down the centre, were fitted with a stick and rolled over wet clay so that a continuous picture



was created. They were carved by very skilled craftsmen, and sometimes carry writing: the name of the owner, his god, his official position, etc. A seal could be rolled on clay covering the string knot of a cloth package or the mouth of a pot, keeping the contents safe. When rolled on a letter written on a clay tablet, it became a mark of authenticity. So the seal was the mark of a city dweller’s role in public life

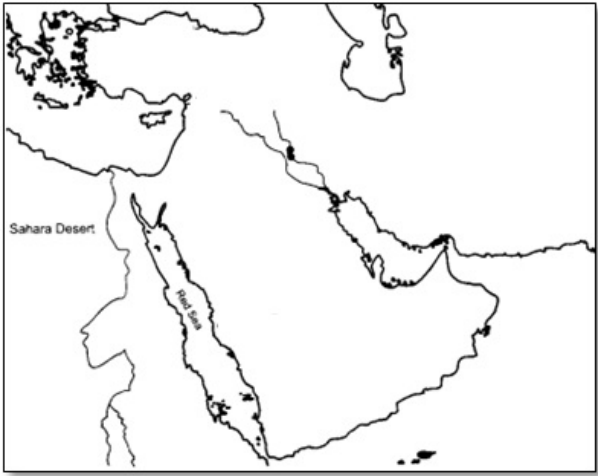
- i. Who carved the seals during Mesopotamian civilisation? What do you see on each of the seals? (1)
- ii. What does the inscribed sign describe? (1)
- iii. Mesopotamians valued city life in which people of many communities and cultures lived side by side. Mention some of the facts regarding this. (2)

Section E

34. i. On the given map of West Asia, locate and label the given cities:
- [5]
- a. Sanaa
 - b. Damascus
 - c. Istanbul

OR

 - d. Riyadh



- ii. On the given map of Britain, three places have been marked as A and B which are associated with cotton textile manufacturing areas. Identify **any two** of them and write their correct names on the lines marked near

them.



Solution

Section A

1.
(d) All of these
Explanation:
All of these
2. (a) 1895
Explanation:
1895
3. (d) Construction of railway lines, recruitment of Chinese workers
Explanation:
There was always the hope that there was gold in North America. In the 1840s, traces of gold were found in the USA, in California. This led to the '**Gold Rush**' when thousands of eager Europeans hurried to America in the hope of making a quick fortune. This led to the **building of railway lines** across the continent, for which thousands of **Chinese workers were recruited**. The USA's railway was completed by 1870.
4. (b) A temple of a later period, c.3000 BCE, with an open courtyard and in-and-out façade
Explanation:
A temple of a later period, c.3000 BCE, with an open courtyard and in-and-out façade
5. (c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation:
Many languages were spoken in the empire. But for the purpose of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used languages. The upper classes of the **east spoke and wrote in Greek, those of the west in Latin**, and the boundary between these broad language areas ran somewhere across the middle of the Mediterranean, between the African provinces of Tripolitania (which was Latin speaking) and Cyrenaica (Greek-speaking).
6. (c) Mari
Explanation:
Mari
7. (d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation:
Those who lived on the upstream stretches of a Euphrates river channel could divert so much water into their fields that villages downstream were left without water or they could neglect to clean out the silt from their stretch of the channel, blocking the flow of water further down. So the early Mesopotamian countryside saw repeated conflict over land and water.
8. (a) Serfs
Explanation:
Serfs



9.
(d) USA
Explanation:
USA
10. **(a) i and ii**
Explanation:
At the banks of the Indus, Genghis Khan considered returning to Mongolia through North India and Assam.
11.
(c) iv, ii, i, iii
Explanation:
iv. 1497 John Cabot reaches Newfoundland
ii. 1507 Amerigo de Vespucci's Travels published
i. 1534 Jacques Cartier travels down the St Lawrence River and meets native peoples
iii. 1608 French found the colony of Quebec
12. **(a) She could analyze the situation national and international the best way and took right decisions**
Explanation:
Japan could modernise rapidly because she could analyze the situation national and international the best way and took right decisions.
Japan's programme of modernisation was carried out in an environment dominated by Western imperial powers. While it imitated them, it also attempted to find its own solutions. Japanese nationalism was marked by these different compulsions — while many Japanese hoped to liberate Asia from Western domination, for others these ideas justified building an empire. The transformation of social and political institutions and daily life was not just a question of reviving traditions, or tenaciously preserving them, but rather of creatively using them in new and different ways.
13. **(a) 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c**
Explanation:
1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c
14.
(d) Hippo
Explanation:
Hippo
15.
(c) 29 Aug. 1842
Explanation:
29 Aug. 1842
16.
(b) Grandson of Genghis Khan
Explanation:
Grandson of Genghis Khan
17.
(d) A military post
Explanation:
A military post
18.
(c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation:

Over the last 100 years, European historians have done detailed work on the histories of regions, even of individual villages. This was possible because, from the medieval period, there is a lot of material in the form of documents, details of land ownership, prices, and legal cases.

19.

(c) California

Explanation:

California

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

Explanation:

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

21.

(c) 1608

Explanation:

1608

Section B

22. **Following were the major developments before the Meiji restoration that made it possible for Japan to modernize rapidly:**

- i. The peasantry was disarmed and only the samurai could carry swords. This ensured peace in the countryside.
- ii. The daimyo was ordered to live the capitals of their domains, each with a large degree of autonomy. This ensured that the daimyo could not pose a challenge.
The growth of the population led to the growth of the commercial economy.
- iii. Efforts were made to develop the silk industry.
- iv. People developed reading habits.
- v. The export of precious metals restricted.
- vi. Theatre and arts were patronized in towns.
- vii. Land surveys identified owners and taxpayers and graded land productivity to ensure a stable revenue base.

OR

The government of the 'people's republic of China' in China was established in 1949. It was based on the principles of New Democracy. New Democracy was an alliance of all social classes. The main areas of economy were kept under the control of the government. Private industries and land holdings were gradually removed. This programme lasted till 1953 when the government declared the beginning of a programme of Socialist transformation. In 1958, the Great Leap Forward movement was launched to industrialise the country rapidly. People were encouraged to set up steel furnaces in the backyard of their homes. 'People's communes' were started in rural areas. These include people with landholdings. They used to grow the crops collectively.

23. Both the Europeans and the natives of America had different perceptions regarding forests and agriculture. The Europeans cleared the forests with iron tools to make it ready for agriculture. Doing so they wanted to increase the area under maize and other crops. As a result of which they generated more and more profit. Europeans also killed animals in order to protect their crops. The natives were surprised at their activities. They never used to grow crops as much as required for subsistence. They never thought about growing crops to make profit. They believed that forests are their source of strength and considered it a sin to cut them. In this way, they had different perceptions regarding forests and agriculture.
24. Later Mongols referred, Yasa as a code of law and the rules regulations of Genghis Khan. It had all the rules and regulations approved by the Quritali. It means that the Mongol people also laid claim to a lawgiver. This brings out their uneasy relationship with the memory of the Genghis Khan. They were the set of all the traditions and customs that prevailed in Mongol tribal society.
25. On 4th May 1919, a great demonstration was held in China against the decisions taken in the post-war conference. China was an ally of victorious country Britain but even then the territories seized from her were not given back. This demonstration took the form of a movement in which the whole of the generation was motivated to attack tradition and to save China through modern science, democracy, and nationalism. Revolutionaries also called for driving out foreigners, removing inequalities, and reducing poverty. They also demanded to use simple language in writing, the abolition of the practice of foot-binding, to remove subordination of women, to bring equality in marriage, and to bring economic development by ending poverty.
26. Mesopotamian southern region is desert, but the rivers Euphrates and Tigris support the city life here. These rivers deposit their silt by flooding in the region and make the soil fertile. When the river Euphrates enters the desert, it gets divided into small



channels. These river channels provided irrigation facilities in the past. Crops such as wheat, barley, peas or lentils were grown here, though there did not happen sufficient rainfall. In the north-east region, sheep and goats were grazed on steppe by the Mesopotamians. In this region milk, wool and meat was produced in bulk. Fish was also available in plenty. Date-palm provided fruit in summer. Considering these facts we can conclude that these regions were of utmost importance for Mesopotamians.

27. The climate of the southern region of the USA was very hot. So it was very difficult for the Europeans to work outdoors. Therefore, they wanted to employ slaves as workers. But the natives of South America who had been made slaves died in great number. As a result, slaves were bought from South Africa by plantation owners. Gradually, protests started against slavery by anti-slavery groups. It led to a ban on the slave trade but the Africans and their children remained enslaved who were in the USA
- Abolition of Slavery:** The economy of the northern states of the USA was not dependent on plantations and therefore they did not depend on slavery. Hence, there a voice in favour of ending slavery was raised. The northern states condemned slavery as an inhuman practice. In 1861-65, a civil war started between the states who wanted to retain slavery and those who wanted to abolish it. The states that opposed slavery won this war and so slavery was abolished.

OR

It is estimated that the earliest inhabitants of North America came from Asia on a land bridge across the Bering Straits about 30,000 years ago. They moved towards the south during the Ice Age 10,000 years ago. The oldest artifact was found in America about 11,000 years ago. About 5000 years ago due to climatic stability population began to increase. Before the advent of Europeans, some native peoples of the Americas were hunter-gatherers and many, especially in the Amazon basin practiced agriculture. These people used to live along the river valleys and produced crops such as maize and several kinds of vegetables.

Section C

28. All European women in the Renaissance Age did not enjoy equal status. Generally, women were excluded from the new ideal of citizenship. Public life was dominated by men from aristocratic families. Men used to take important decisions about the family. Sons were educated to join their family business or public life. Sometimes younger sons were sent to join the Church. Although the dowries of women were invested in the family businesses they had no say in running the business of their husbands. Generally, marriages took place to strengthen business alliances. Daughters were sent to convents to live the life of a nun if enough dowry could not be arranged. Thus, the participation of women in public life was very limited. Their role was limited to the keeping of the household only.

Women in the Families of Merchants: The position of women was quite different in the families of merchants. Wives often assisted their husband shopkeepers in running the shops. Wives of merchants and moneylenders looked after the business in case their husbands were away on work. Contrary to aristocratic families, the early death of a merchant compelled his widow to perform a larger public role.

Creative Women: Few women were also there who were quite creative. They were quite worried about the importance of humanist education.

The **Venetian Cassandra Fedele** (1465-1558) wrote, "Even though the study of letters promises and offers no reward for women and no dignity, every woman ought to seek and embrace these studies." She was one of a few women who raised questions against the idea that women were not capable of achieving the qualities of a humanist scholar. She was quite proficient in Greek and Latin and was known for this proficiency. She was invited to deliver a lecture at the University of Padua. Writings of Fedele bring into focus the general concern for education in that age. She was one of those women writers of Venice who criticised the republic for making a highly limited definition of freedom.

Marchesa of Mantua, Isabella d' Esta (1474- 1539) was another remarkable woman of this age. She ruled the state in case her husband was absent. Though Mantua was a small state, yet its court was known for its intellectual brilliance.

Women's writings revealed that women should be given vast economic power, property, and education so that they could achieve an identity in a world dominated by men.

OR

Humanists reached out to people in a number of ways. Though medicine, law, and theology were mainly taught in universities, humanist subjects slowly began to be introduced in schools. It was not just in Italy but in other European countries as well. In the Renaissance Age, formal education was not the only way through which humanist ideas spread. Art, architecture, and books also played an effective role in transmitting humanist ideas. New artists were inspired by the works of the earlier artists. The material remains of Roman culture were sought with much excitement as ancient texts. A thousand years after the fall of Rome, pieces of art were found in the ruins of ancient Rome and many other deserted cities. The figures of perfectly proportioned men and women sculpted so many centuries ago, encouraged Italian sculptors to continue with that tradition. In 1416, Donatello (1386-1466) established a new tradition with his life-like statues. How did it give a Realist Form to Italian Art: The work of scientists helped the concerns of Artists. Artists went to the laboratories of medical schools to study bone structures. A Belgian, Andreas Vesalius (1514-64) was a professor of medicine at the University of Padua. He was the first to dissect the human body. This was



the beginning of modern physiology. Painters had no older works to use as models. But they, like sculptors, tried to draw realistic paintings. Now they could understand their perspective with a knowledge of Geometry. With the changing quality of light, their pictures could acquire a three-dimensional quality. The use of oil in the painting also gave a greater richness of colour to paintings than before. There is evidence of the influence of Chinese and Persian art in the colours and designs of costumes in many paintings. This art was made available to them by the Mongols. In this way, a new quality to Italian art was given by anatomy, geometry, physics and a strong sense of what was beautiful. This new quality was named 'realism'. This tradition of realism continued until the nineteenth century.

29. Europe's economic progress slowed down due to the following reasons:

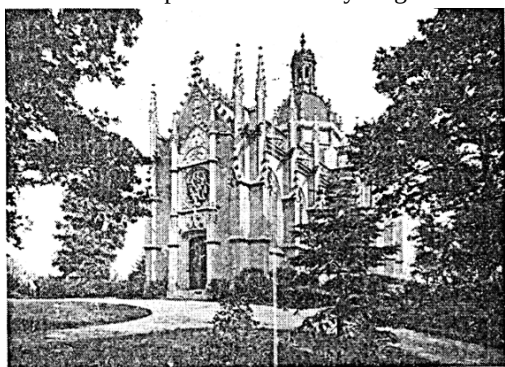
- (a) The warm summers of the last 300 years had given way to bitterly cold summers in Northern Europe by the end of 13th century. It became quite difficult to grow crops on higher ground. Storms and flood destroyed the entire crops, which resulted into less income in taxes for government.
- (b) Before thirteenth century, the climatic conditions had led to the large scale reclamation of the land of forests and pastures for agriculture. Intensive ploughing had exhausted the fertility of soil. The shortage of pastures reduced the number of cattle. Europe was hit by severe famines between 1315 and 1317. By 1320s, there occurred massive cattle deaths.
- (c) Trade was hit by a severe shortage of metal money because of the shortfall in silver mines in Austria and Serbia. It forced the governments to reduce the silver content of the currency, and to mix it with cheaper metals.
- (d) With the expansion of trade in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, ships carrying goods from distant countries had started arriving in European ports. Along with the ships came rats with deadly bubonic plague infection (the Black Death). Western Europe was isolated in earlier centuries, but was hit by the epidemic between 1347 and 1350.
- (e) As a result, the trade centres and cities were hit. In enclosed communities like monasteries and covents, when one individual contracted the plague, a lot of people got affected to it. The plague took its worst toll among infants, the young and elderly.

OR

Monks and nuns were a class of devout Christians. They were deeply religious people who lived isolated lives. They used to live in religious communities which were known as abbeys or monasteries. The abbeys or monasteries were often situated at places very far from human habitation. Vows were taken by monks and nuns to remain in the abbey for the rest of their lives and to spend their time in study, prayer and manual work like farming. Both men and women were open to this type of life as men became monks and women became nuns. Except in a few cases, separate abbeys were there for men and women. Monks and nuns were not allowed to marry. Gradually, hundreds of people joined the abbeys. Rules for Monks and Nuns. In Benedictine monasteries, there was a manuscript with 73 chapters of rules which were followed by monks and nuns for many centuries.

Here are some of the rules they had to follow:

- i. Permission to speak should rarely be granted to monks.



An Abbey in England

- ii. Humility means obedience.
 - iii. No monk should own private property.
 - iv. Idleness is the enemy of the soul, so friars and sisters should be occupied at certain times in manual labour, and at fixed hours in sacred reading.
 - v. The monastery should be laid out in such a way that all necessities be found within its bounds watermill, garden, workshops.
30. The Roman economy was underdeveloped and underachieved, as subsistence agriculture, urban centers that consumed more than they produced in terms of trade and industry, low status artisans, slowly developing technology, inspite of that the empire had a substantial economic infrastructure of harbours, mines, quarries, brickyards, olive oil factories, etc.
- Some cities were known for particular industries or commercial activities, and the scale of building in urban areas indicates a significant construction industry. Papyri preserve complex accounting methods that suggest elements of economic rationalism and the Empire was highly monetized. Although the means of communication and transport were limited in antiquity, transportation in the 1st and 2nd centuries expanded greatly, and trade routes connected regional economies.



Economic dynamism opened up one of the avenues of social mobility in the Roman empire. Social advancement was thus not dependent solely on birth, patronage, good luck, or even extraordinary ability. Although aristocratic values permeated traditional elite society, a strong tendency toward plutocracy is indicated by the wealth requirements for census rank.

Prestige could be obtained through investing one's wealth in ways that advertised it appropriately: grand country estates or town houses, durable luxury items such as jewels and silver ware, public entertainments, funerary monuments for family members or co-workers, and religious dedication such as altars.

OR

Various economic activities prevailed in Rome. As a result, Rome saw a great economic expansion.

Following are some of the characteristics of this expansion:

- i. The very good economic infrastructure of mines, harbours, brickyards, quarries, olive oil factories, etc., was there in the empire. Wine, wheat and olive oil were consumed in huge quantities and were traded as well. These things mainly came from the Gallic provinces, Spain, Egypt, North Africa and most importantly Italy where very good conditions were there for these crops. Wine and olive oil were transported in containers. These containers were known as 'amphorae'.
- ii. During the years 140-160 C.E., the trading of Spanish olive oil reached its peak. The Spanish olive oil was mainly transported in a container that was known as 'Dressel-20'. Italian market of olive oil was captured by the Spanish producers. It happened only because Spanish producers supplied better quality oil at lower prices. In other words, we can say that the big landowners of different regions used to compete with each other to take control of the markets for the goods which they produced.
- iii. Many regions were there in the empire with a reputation for an exceptional fertility rate. The most densely populated and wealthiest parts of the empire were Campania and Sicily in Italy, the Fayum and Galilee in Egypt, Byzantium (Tunisia), Southern Gaul (called Gallia Narbonensis) and Baetica (Southern Spain).
- iv. Campania was the main producer of the best kinds of wine. Large quantities of wheat were exported to Rome by Sicily and Byzantium. Sicily and Byzantium.
- v. Large expanses of Roman territory were in a much less advanced state. For example, transhumance was widespread in the countryside of Numidia (modern Algeria). These pastoral and semi-nomadic communities were generally on the move. They carried their oven shaped huts (called Papalia) with them. As Roman estates expanded in North Africa, the pastures of those communities were drastically reduced and their movements more tightly regulated.
- vi. Even in Spain, the north was much less developed, and inhabited largely by a Celtic-speaking peasantry that lived in hilltop villages called castella. The fact is that Rome was economically a very rich state. A very large number of gold coins were prevalent in the country.

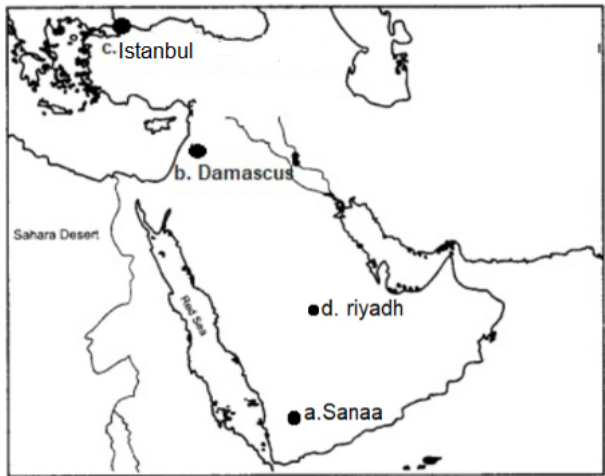
Section D

31.
 - i. The above passage is written by a Persian chronicler Juwaini. In it, he described Genghis Khan's conquest of Bukhara.
 - ii. Genghis Khan was born in 1162 CE. He was the founder of nomadic empire. He was a good commander and later on established a vast Mongol empire. His original name was Temujin. He was bestowed with the title of Genghis Khan in 1206. Genghis Khan said to the conquered people that:
 - a. It was a punishment from God.
 - b. The great ones of the society has committed a great sin and, he was to redeem to those sins.
 - iii. Two contributions of Genghis Khan are:
 - a. He established firm control over his army and maintained discipline.
 - b. He made Mongols, the fighting forces with destructive powers.
32.
 - i. The Japanese are written in Kanji, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts. Out of these three scripts, the Kanji script has been taken from China.
 - ii. Hiragana script is considered feminine because it was used by many women writers in the Heian period.
 - iii. The spread of knowledge from the elites to the wider society was made possible due to a phonetic syllabary.
33.
 - i. The skilled craftspersons carved the seals during Mesopotamian civilisation. The seal depicts the important work done by Mesopotamians in the sphere of literature. They have known the art of reading and writing. The developed pictographic script and their language were called cuneiform.
 - ii. They describe the authenticity of the seal.
 - iii.
 - a. The most poignant reminder to us of the pride Mesopotamians took in their cities comes at the end of the Gilgamesh Epic, which was written on twelve tablets. Gilgamesh is said to have ruled the city of Uruk sometime after Enmerkar.
 - b. After a heroic attempt, Gilgamesh failed and returned to Uruk. There, he consoled himself by walking along the city wall, back and forth. He admired the foundations made of fired bricks that he had put into place.

Section E



34. i.



- ii. A. Leicester
- B. Nottingham