

Class XI Session 2025-26

Subject - History

Sample Question Paper - 9

Time Allowed: 3 hours

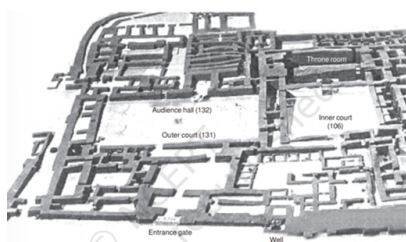
Maximum Marks: 80

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. | Where did Renaissance originate? | [1] |
| | a) Germany | b) France |
| | c) Italy | d) England |
| 2. | Who was responsible for signing of treaty between Japan and USA? | [1] |
| | a) Dr. Sun Yat-sen | b) Chiang Kai-shek |
| | c) Thomas Roozwelt | d) Commodore Perry |
| 3. | When was USA discovered? | [1] |
| | a) 1492 | b) 1602 |
| | c) 1592 | d) 1672 |
| 4. | Identify the given image from the following options: | [1] |



a) The Palace at Mohenjo-Daro of King Hammurabi

b) The Palace at Ur of King Nabopolassar

c) The Palace at Mari of King Zimrilim

d) The Palace at Uruk of King Gilgamesh

5. **Assertion (A):** First two centuries called the Augustan age is remembered as the age of peace. [1]

Reason (R): It brought peace after decades of internal strife and centuries of civil wars.

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. The great epic **Gilgamesh** was compiled on how many tablets? [1]

a) 36

b) 13

c) 12

d) 18

7. **Assertion (A):** Mesopotamians could have traded their abundant textiles and agricultural produce for wood, copper, tin, silver, gold, shell and various stones from Turkey and Iran, or across the Gulf. [1]

Reason (R): Mesopotamia was rich in food resources but its mineral resources were few. Most parts of the south lacked stones for tools, seals and jewels; the wood for carts, cartwheels or boats; and there was no metal for tools, vessels, or ornaments.

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 small estate with the help of following information [1]

- It was a smaller estate measuring between 1,000 and 2,000 acres awarded by the lord of a manorial estate i.e., nobleman.
- It was consisting of structures like a house for the knight and his family, a church, houses for dependents, a water mill, and a wine-press.

a) Seigneur

b) Vassalage

c) Feud

d) Fief

9. Japan is situated in the _____. [1]

a) Atlantic Ocean

b) Pacific Ocean

c) Antarctic Ocean

d) Indian Ocean

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.

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

- i. Canada Gold Rush
- ii. Confederation of Canada
- iii. French Canadian rebellion
- iv. Canadian Union of Upper and Lower Canada

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

a) The situations and the means b) Thought and their application

c) Availability of men and machines d) Availability of resources

List I	List II
1. Thomas More in England	A. 1478-1535
2. Erasmus in Holland	B. 1484-1531
3. Martin Luther	C. 1483-1546
4. Ulrich Zwingli	D. 1466-1536

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

a) Middle East b) Eastern Europe
c) East Asia d) West Europe

a) It will defend them, from Japan

b) These three are an essence of a modernised Government.

c) It will be helpful to protect from colonisation

d) It will govern better the public

a) Aryans b) Mongols

c) Anatolia d) Both Aryans and Mongols

17. What is the meaning of **Yasa**? [1]
- a) Illegal documents b) Legal Code
c) Legally Examined d) Legal Authority
18. **Assertion (A):** Easter marked the crucifixion of Christ and his rising from the dead. But its date was not a fixed one. [1]
Reason (R): Traditionally, on that day, people of each village used to make a tour of their village lands. With the coming of Christianity, they continued to do this, but they called the village the **parish**.
- 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. Natives were puzzled by the fact that the European traders sometimes gave them a lot of things in exchange for their goods, sometimes very little because [1]
- a) they had no sense of market and fluctuation in demand and supply b) Europeans were clever people
c) prices were fluctuating every year d) they thought they are cheated

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

List I	List II
1. 1603	A. Tokugawa Ieyasu establishes the Edo shogunate
2. 1868	B. Korea annexed
3. 1889	C. Meiji Constitution enacted
4. 1910	D. Restoration of Meiji

- a) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a
- b) 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c
- c) 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a
- d) 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b
21. Who among the following reached Newfoundland in 1497? [1]
- a) John Dickens
- b) John Cabot
- c) John Khambey
- d) John Charles

Section B

22. Today, as a developed country, Japan faces the challenge of using its political and technological capabilities to maintain its position as a leading world power. Elaborate this statement. [3]
- OR
- Discuss any two events before the first world war which presented Japan as an imperialist power. Name any two countries with which Japan conflicted in this era.
23. How did the **Gold Rush** prove a blessing for the continent of North America? [3]
24. Who were Mongols? Explain briefly. [3]
25. When did the Communist Revolution take place in China? What was its main importance? What was its effect on the USA? [3]
26. Name any two French archaeologists who carried art excavation at Lagish. Describe in short about its ruler [3]

Gudea.

27. How did the exchange of goods between the European traders and the natives of North-America prove beneficial for the Europeans? [3]

OR

Why were the original inhabitants of North America unhappy at the behaviour of the Europeans?

Section C

28. What do you understand by Humanism? Give examples of humanism in art and literature of the Renaissance Age. [8]

OR

Describe the position of the women in the society during the 14th and 15th century.

29. By the beginning of the 14th century, the economic expansion of Europe slowed down. What were the reasons behind it? [8]

OR

Explain the factors which slowed down Europe's economic expansion by the early fourteenth century. What were its consequences?

30. Discuss the expansion of the Roman and Iranian empires. [8]

OR

Roman Civilisation flourished in the Mediterranean region. It had contributed a lot to world civilisation. With the help of the example describe the contribution of this civilisation.

Section D

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

Yasa

In 1221, after the conquest of Bukhara, Genghis Khan had assembled the rich Muslim residents at the festival ground and had admonished them. He called them sinners and warned them to compensate for their sins by parting with their hidden wealth. The episode was dramatic enough to be painted and for a long time afterwards, people still remembered the incident. In the late sixteenth century, Abdullah Khan, a distant descendant of Jochi, Genghis Khan's eldest son, went to the same festival ground in Bukhara. Unlike Genghis Khan, however, 'Abdullah Khan went to perform his holiday prayers there. His chronicler, Hafiz-i Tanish, reported this performance of Muslim piety by his master and included the surprising comment: 'this was according to the Yasa of Genghis Khan'.

- i. What was Yasa? (1)
- ii. When was Bukhara conquered? (1)
- iii. Who won the capital city of Bukhara? (2)

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

The Examination System

Entry to the elite ruling class (about 1.1' million till 1850) had been largely through an examination. This required writing an eight-legged essay [pa-ku wen] in classical Chinese in a prescribed form. The examination was held twice every three years, at different levels and of those allowed to sit only 1-2 per cent passed the first level, usually by the age of 24, to become what was called 'beautiful talent'. At any given time before 1850, there were about 526,869 civil and 212,330 military provincial (sheng-yuan) degree holders in the whole country. Since there were only 27,000 official positions, many lower-level degree holders did not have jobs. The examination acted as a barrier to the development of science and technology as it demanded only literary skills.



In 1905, it was abolished as it was based on skills in classical Chinese learning that had, it was felt, no relevance for the modern world.

- i. What is the full form (meaning of) Pa-ku Wen? (1)
- ii. How many civil and military provincial degree holders in the whole country before 1850? (1)
- iii. What values does it depict? (2)

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

[4]

Ur was a town whose ordinary houses were systematically excavated in the 1930s. Narrow winding streets indicate that wheeled carts could not have reached many of the houses. Sacks of grain and firewood would have arrived on donkey-back. Narrow winding streets and the irregular shapes of house plots also indicate an absence of town planning. There were no street drains of the kind we find in contemporary Mohenjo-daro. 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. This would have been a way of preventing the unpaved streets from becoming excessively slushy after a downpour. Yet people seem to have swept all their household refuse into the streets, to be trodden underfoot! 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. Light came into the rooms not from windows but from doorways opening into the courtyards: this would also have given families their privacy. There were superstitions about houses, recorded in omen tablets at Ur: 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, the wife would be a torment to her husband! There was a town cemetery at Ur in which the graves of royalty and commoners have been found, but a few individuals were found buried under the floors of ordinary houses.

- i. Which evidence negates the chance of reaching wheeled carts to the houses in the city of Ur? (1)
- ii. Excavation in Ur shows that people used to throw domestic garbage in the street. What do you infer about the town? (1)
- iii. Mention the superstitions related to houses in Ur. (2)

Section E

34. i. On the given map of Britain, locate and label the industrial areas with appropriate symbols:

[5]

- a. Glasgow
- b. Newcastle
- c. Nottingham

OR



d. Leicester



ii. On the given map, three places have been marked as A and B which are associated with human habitation in Australia in the early period. Identify **any two** of them and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.



Solution

Section A

1.
(c) Italy
Explanation:
Italy
2.
(d) Commodore Perry
Explanation:
Commodore Perry
3. **(a) 1492**
Explanation:
1492
4.
(c) The Palace at Mari of King Zimrilim
Explanation:
The Palace at Mari of King Zimrilim
5.
(c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation:
The first two centuries called the Augustan age is remembered as the age of peace because it brought peace after decades of internal strife and centuries of military conquest.
6.
(c) 12
Explanation:
12
7. **(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
Explanation:
Mesopotamia was rich in food resources but its mineral resources were few. Most parts of the south lacked stones for tools, seals, and jewels; the wood for carts, cartwheels or boats; and there was no metal for tools, vessels, or ornaments. So Mesopotamians could have traded their abundant textiles and agricultural produce for a wood, copper, tin, silver, gold, shell, and various stones from Turkey and Iran, or across the Gulf.
8.
(d) Fief
Explanation:
Fief
9.
(b) Pacific Ocean
Explanation:
Pacific Ocean



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.
(d) iii, iv, i, ii
Explanation:
iii. 1837 French Canadian rebellion
iv. 1840 Canadian Union of Upper and Lower Canada
i. 1859 Canada Gold Rush
ii. 1867 Confederation of Canada
12.
(b) Thought and their application
Explanation:
The path of modernisation runs between **thought and its application**. By the end of the 1970s **Chinese** leaders felt that the ideological system was retarding economic growth and development. This led to wide-ranging reforms of the economy that brought back capitalism and the free market even as the Communist Party retained political control. While the **Japanese** path to modernisation was built on capitalist principles and took place within a world dominated by Western colonialism. The rapid development underlined the strength of tradition in Japanese institutions and society, their ability to learn, and the strength of nationalism.
13.
(c) 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b
Explanation:
1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b
14. **(a)** Middle East
Explanation:
Middle East
15.
(c) It will be helpful to protect from colonisation
Explanation:
The negative example of colonised countries worked powerfully on Chinese thinkers. Qing reformers such as **Kang Youwei** and **Liang Qichao** realised the need to strengthen the system and initiated policies to build a modern administrative system, a new army, and an educational system, and set up local assemblies to establish constitutional government. They saw the need to protect China from colonisation.
16.
(b) Mongols
Explanation:
Mongols
17.
(b) Legal Code
Explanation:
Legal Code



18. **(b)** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
 Easter marked the crucifixion of Christ and his rising from the dead. But its date was 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 that day, people of each village used to make a tour of their village lands. With the coming of Christianity, they continued to do this, but they called the village the 'parish'.
19. **(a)** they had no sense of market and fluctuation in demand and supply
Explanation:
 The prices of the goods the natives sold varied from year to year, depending on the supply. They could not understand this – they had no sense of the 'market and its fluctuations' in faraway Europe. They were puzzled by the fact that the European traders sometimes gave them a lot of things in exchange for their goods, sometimes very little.
20. **(d)** 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b
Explanation:
 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b
21. **(b)** John Cabot
Explanation:
 John Cabot

Section B

22. 1960s saw the growth of civil society movements as industrialisation had been pushed with utter disregard to its effect on health and the environment. Cadmium poisoning, which led to a painful disease, was an early indicator. It was followed by mercury poisoning in Minamata in the 1960s and problems caused by air pollution in the early 1970s. Grassroots pressure groups began to demand recognition of these problems as well as compensation for the victims. Government action and new legal regulations helped to improve conditions. From the mid 1980s there had been an increasing decline in environmental issues as Japan enacted some of the strictest environmental controls in the world.

OR

Commodore Perry of the USA reached a Japanese port in 1853 CE. He obtained many facilities in Japan but Japan emerged as much fortunate as the other Asian countries. After Maizi's rule, Japan made great progress in the military and industrial fields. That is why like other imperialist countries, Japan also started finding markets.

- i. Japan was situated near China and China could have been proved a better market for it. Both the countries also had fought against each other in 1894 on the issue of Korea. After this, Japanese influence increased a lot in China.
- ii. An Anglo-Japanese treaty was signed in 1902 CE. According to this treaty, Japan was also given equal status like other European countries.
- iii. Japan defeated Russia in 1904-05. As a result, it received the southern part of Sakhalin. It also captured Leontung island.
- iv. Korea became a Japanese colony in 1910. Till the First World War in 1914 CE, it emerged as a world power. So it wanted to obtain economic and political power like other countries.

Conflict. Before First World War, Japan came into conflict with China and Russia.

23. The 'Gold Rush' led to the building of railway lines across the continent of North America. Thousands of Chinese workers were recruited for it. By 1870 CE, the USA's railway network was completed. In this way, the 'Gold Rush' proved to be a blessing for the continent of N. America.
24.
 - i. 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.
 - ii. Some of the Mongols were pastoralists and the rest of them were hunter-gatherers.
 - iii. The pastoralists reared animals like horses, sheep, camel etc. They nomadised in the steppes of Central Asia.
 - iv. The hunters and food gatherers lived to the north of the pastoralists in the Siberian forests. They were poorer than pastoralists. They made a living from trade in furs of animals trapped in the summer months.
 - v. The Mongols lived in tents and used to travel with their herds from winter to summer pasture lands.



25. In October 1949, the Communist Revolution took place in China and the People's Republic of China was proclaimed and the Communist Party of China under the leadership of Mao Zedong came to power.

Importance: The Victory of the Communist Revolution in China was a world-shaking event. The most populous country in the world had come under communist. Besides, the socialist countries of Europe, there were now mighty powers in the world-the Soviet Union and China-which were ruled by the communist party. Imperialism was further weakened in Asia as a result of the Chinese Revolution.

Effect on the USA: The establishment of the People's Republic of China was a defeat for the USA. She refused to recognise the government of China. According to the USA, the legal government of China was that of Chiang Kai-Shek in Taiwan (Formosa).

26. Lagish, the important city of Mesopotamia was discovered by two French archaeologists Earnest de-Sarzec and Gaston Cross. Gudea, the greatest ruler of Lagish ruled from 2144 to 2104 BCE. He was very popular among his people due to his religious deeds, liberal attitude and being a justice-lover ruler. He also contributed a lot in the field of architecture and constructed many temples and several of his own statues. He also encouraged trade. As a result of his efforts, i.e. promotion of trade, people became affluent during his region. This city began to lose its glory after the death of Gudea.
27. After arriving North America, the European traders came to know that the native peoples assembled regularly at the bank of the river Mississippi with an objective for exchange of goods. They exchanged handicrafts and food items. Only those goods were exchanged which were not available in a particular region. The European traders took part in the exchange of food items with an objective to boost their trade. They gave items like blankets, vessels, and gun. These items proved beneficial for the natives in one or another way. Before the advent of the Europeans the natives were not familiar with the wine. But the European made them addicted of wine. It proved very beneficial for the Europeans and succeeded in dictating their terms to the natives. Further they received fish and furs from the natives in exchange of the guns and blankets. These items(fish and furs) were sold by the Europeans in Europe and they earned huge amount of money. Thus the exchange of goods proved beneficial for the Europeans.

OR

The original inhabitants of North America considered the goods as gifts given in friendship which they exchanged with Europeans. On the other hand, the Europeans wanted to become rich very quickly. They regarded the goods like fish and furs as commodities which they would sell in Europe to earn profit. The prices of the goods they sold were different each year because prices were depending on the supply. The original inhabitants were unable to understand this as they were unaware of the 'market' in faraway Europe. It was just like a puzzle for them that sometimes European traders gave them a lot of things in exchange for their goods and sometimes they gave very little. They were also saddened by observing the greed of the Europeans. The Europeans had killed hundreds of beavers to get furs in great quantities. The original inhabitants feared that the animal will definitely take revenge on them for this destruction.

Section C

28. Before the Renaissance, philosophers used to think over the results of an afterlife and consider the existing life as a preparation for Heaven. The Renaissance changed this approach. Now thinkers began to think over the existing problems of man. This approach of man is called 'Humanism'. The historian Petrarch is regarded as the Father of Humanism. Humanist writers took man as a central point and tried to depict him. Humanism and Renaissance Art: Humanism cast a special influence on the art of the Renaissance Age. Though the paintings of Raphael and Michael Angelo concerned with wealth, their basis was a man. In their paintings, they depicted Jesus as a child and Mary as an affectionate mother. Other humanist works of this age include Mona Lisa, Medona, etc., which are world-famous.

Humanism and Renaissance Literature: Humanism also greatly influenced writers like Shakespeare. Scholars like Dante made man, not God, the topic of their works. They thoroughly discussed man's sentiments, capabilities and weaknesses. Famous literary works of this period include Utopia, Hamlet, Divine Comedy, etc.

OR

- i. The new ideal of individuality and citizenship excluded women. Men from aristocratic families dominated public life and were the decision-makers in their families. Women generally had no say in how their husbands should run their business. Obviously, the public role of women was limited and they were looked upon as keepers of the households.
- ii. The position of women in the families of merchants, however, was somewhat different. In families of merchants and bankers, wives looked after the businesses when the male members were away at work. The early death of a merchant compelled his widow to perform a large public role than was the case in aristocratic families.
- iii. A few women were intellectually very creative and sensitive about the importance of humanist education. 'Even though the study of letters promises and offers no reward for women and no dignity', wrote the Venetian Cassandra Fedele (1465-1558), 'every woman ought to seek and embrace these studies'. She was one of a handful of women who questioned the idea that women were incapable of achieving the qualities of a humanist scholar. Fedele was known for her proficiency in Greek and Latin and was invited to give orations at the University of Padua.



- iv. Fedele's writing brings into focus the general regard for education in that age. She was one of many Venetian women writers who criticised the republic for creating a highly limited definition of freedom that favoured the desires of men over those of women. Another remarkable woman was the Marchesa of Mantua, Isabella d'Este (1474 - 1539).

29. Europe's economic expansion slowed down by the early fourteenth century because of the following factors:

- i. **Changes in Climatic Conditions:** By the end of the thirteenth century, the warmth of the previous 300 years of northern Europe had been replaced by the bitterly cold summers. Seasons for growing crops were reduced at least by a month. On higher altitudes, it became almost impossible to grow crops. Many agricultural farms were destroyed by storms and oceanic flooding. As a result, the government's income, in taxes, was reduced.
- ii. **Intensive Ploughing:** The favourable climate before the thirteenth century had converted many forests and pastures into agricultural land. But the soil was exhausted with intensive agriculture despite the practice of the three-field rotation of crops. It happened because of a lack of proper soil conservation. The number of cattle was also reduced due to the shortage of pastures.
- iii. **Shortage of Metal Money:** Output from the silver mines in Austria and Serbia was reduced which resulted in a severe shortage of metal money. Consequently, trade was hit. This shortage of silver forced the government to reduce the silver content of the currency. The government started to mix cheaper metals in silver to make coinage.
- iv. **Bubonic Plague Infection:** Trade expanded in the 13th and 14th centuries. Ships carrying goods from far off countries started arriving in European parts. Rats came along with the ships. These rats were carrying deadly bubonic plague infection. As a result, Western Europe was greatly affected by this infection between 1347 and 1350. The epidemic killed 20% of the people of the whole of Europe. In some places, the number of the dead was as much as 40% of the population. Cities were the hardest hit. The plague affected infants, the young, and the elderly. Many other minor episodes of the plague also took place in the 1360s and the 1370s. As a result, the population of Europe reduced to 45 million in 1400 CE from 73 million in 1300CE.

OR

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Consequences:

- i. The epidemic combined with the economic crisis caused great social dislocation.
 - ii. A major shortage of labour occurred with depopulation.
 - iii. Serious imbalances were created between agriculture and manufacturing.
 - iv. There were very few buyers available due to which the prices of agricultural goods dropped.
 - v. Wage rates increased because of the rise in demand for labour.
30. In the period down to the 630s, most of Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East were ruled over by the two powerful empires. These two powerful empires were Rome and Iran. Both empires were rivals to each other. For much of their history, they fought against each other. Both of these empires were separated only by a narrow strip of land which ran along the river Euphrates and they both lay next to each other.
- i. **The Roman Empire:** The Mediterranean and all the regions around that sea, in the north as well as in the south, were dominated by the Roman Empire. In the north direction, boundaries of the Roman empire were formed by two rivers-the



Rhine and the Danube. In the south direction, its boundaries were formed by the huge expanse of the Sahara desert.

- ii. **The Iranian Empire: The whole** of the area towards south of the Caspian Sea down to eastern Arabia and even sometimes large parts of Afghanistan were controlled by the Iranian Empire. Both of these superpowers had divided most of the world which is known as 'Tach' in Chinese.

OR

Roman Civilisation is a great ancient world civilisation. It had largely contributed to the development of other civilisations.

Following examples are given to justify this fact:

- i. **Law and Government:** The Romans were great exponents of law. The Roman law did not make any discrimination among the citizens. Most of the countries of the world owe their present legal systems to the Romans. The Romans were probably the first people who could exercise effective control upon the different dominions of their vast empire. The credit also goes to the Romans for the development of the idea of Republicanism.
- ii. **Contribution in field of Language, Philosophy and Literature:** Latin, the language of the Romans became the language of all the educated people of Europe. Cicero was a great philosopher of Rome. He stressed the natural rights of all individuals. Ancient Rome also produced great poets like Virgil and Horace, who spread the glory of Roman Civilisation through their immortal works.
- iii. **Art:** The Romans were the inventors of concrete. They could firmly cement the bricks and the pieces to stone together. They were very efficient engineers too. The art of painting murals was highly developed in Rome.
- iv. **Science and Technology:** The Romans were the first to start public services. Free medicines were given to the poor. The Roman physicians wrote a book containing information on surgery. They also compiled a medical encyclopedia. The Roman Calendar, with a few changes, is still in practice in the world.

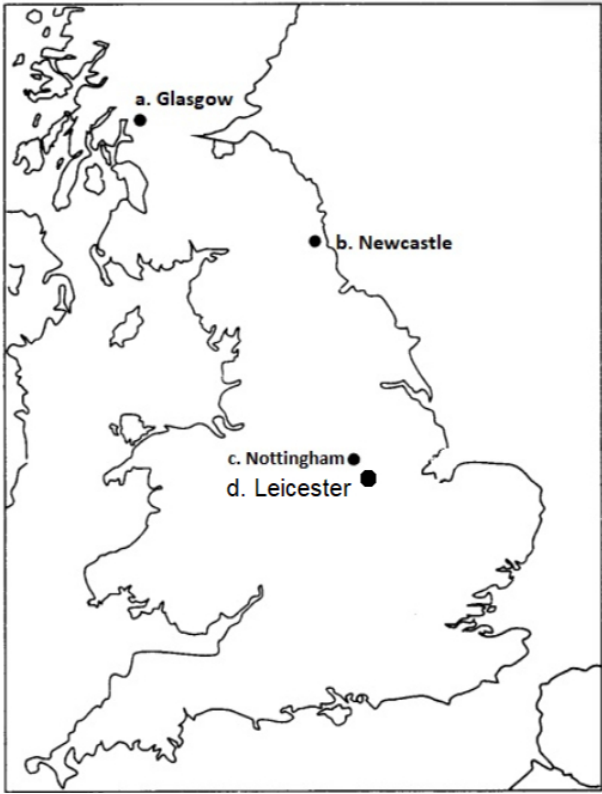
Section D

31.
 - i. Legal Code' compiled by Mongols.
 - ii. In 1221.
 - iii. Genghis Khan.
32.
 - i. It means the examination system required writing of an eight-legged essay in classical Chinese prescribe form.
 - ii. Military provincial degreeholders = 212330
Civil provincial degree holders = 526869
 - iii. Importance of education
33.
 - i. Narrow winding streets indicate that wheeled carts could not have reached many of the houses.
 - ii. It was an unplanned city OR absence of town planning.
 - iii. There were superstitions about houses, recorded in omen tablets at Ur like:
 - a raised threshold brought wealth,
 - a front door that did not open towards another house was lucky,
 - if the main wooden door of a house opened outwards (instead of inwards), the wife would be a torment to her husband!

Section E



34. i.



- ii. A. Darwin
- B. Perth