

Class XI Session 2025-26
Subject - History
Sample Question Paper - 10

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. What is the meaning of **mesos**? [1]
 - a) The Mid Land b) The Plateau region
 - c) An Island d) The Highland
- 2. The emperor who made Christianity the official religion in the Roman Empire was [1]
 - a) Alexander b) Constantine
 - c) Augustus d) Nero
- 3. _____ river of Mesopotamia was known as a world route for trade. [1]
 - a) Euphrates b) Gang
 - c) Nile d) Tigris

- 4. Match the following and select the correct option [1]

List I	List II
1. Three Principles	A. National People’s Party
2. Guomindang	B. Xiao shimin

3. Petty urbanites	C. Su shaozhi
4. Ossified dogmas	D. San min chui

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

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

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

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

5. **Assertion (A):** Documentary sources include mainly inscriptions and papyri and a large number survive, in both Hebrew and Arabic. [1]

Reason (R): Documentary sources like inscriptions were usually cut on stone.

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. 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

7. **Assertion (A):** In Ur, the people kept the raised threshold. [1]

Reason (R): People were superstitious and believed that the house would gain wealth as a result of the raised threshold.

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 an Australian writer with the help of following information [1]

◦ A champion of the rights of the Australian aborigines.

◦ Wrote many moving poems about the loss created by keeping the white people and the natives apart.

a) James Cook

b) W.E.H. Stanner

c) Judith wright

d) Henry Reynolds

9. Which of these groups was included in three orders? [1]

a) Christian priests

b) All of these

c) Peasants

d) Landowning nobels

10. The Mesopotamian city, which was systematically excavated in the 1930s, was [1]

a) Ur

b) Uruk

c) Mari

d) Nineveh

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

- i. Gregorian calendar introduced by Pope Gregory XIII
- ii. Isaac Newton's Principia Mathematica published
- iii. William Harvey links the heart with blood circulation
- iv. Academy of Sciences set up in Paris

- a) iii, iv, ii, i

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

d) iv, ii, i, iii

12. When did town culture begin to develop? [1]

- a) From 19 to 20 century

b) In contemporary era
- c) From 12 to 15 century

d) From 14 to 17 century

13. Edo is now called _____. [1]

- a) Tokyo

b) Singapore
- c) Hong-Kong

d) Shanghai

14. Roman Empire in the west was fragmented by _____. [1]

- a) All of these

b) Goths
- c) Lombards

d) Nandals

15. Russia formed a defence alliance with China in which of the following year _____. [1]

- a) 1893

b) 1890
- c) 1896

d) 1806

16. **Assertion (A):** From the eleventh century, the personal bonds that had been the basis of feudalism were weakening. [1]

Reason (R): The increasing use of money began to influence prices, which became higher in times of poor harvests.

- 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.

17. Mongol rulers were more interested in _____. [1]

- a) Russia

b) Japan
- c) India

d) China

18. Into how many orders European society was divided during the 9th to 16th century? [1]

- a) Three

b) Four
- c) Two

d) Seven

19. The term humanist, by the early 15th century, was used for those who taught _____. [1]

- a) All of these

b) Grammar
- c) Poetry

d) History and moral philosophy

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

List I	List II
--------	---------

1. War between Japan and China	A. 1904-05
2. Two Opium Wars	B. 1644-1911
3. Qing dynasty	C. 1839-60
4. War between Japan and Russia	D. 1894-95

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

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

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

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

21. Identify the person with the help of following information

◦ He articulated a powerful book named Why Weren't We Told?

◦ He condemned the practice of writing Australian history as though it had begun with Captain Cook's **discovery**.

a) Henry Reynolds

b) James Cook

c) Judith wright

d) W.E.H. Stanner
- [1]
- Section B
22. Write a brief note on Shoguns.

23. Describe the role of medieval monasteries.

OR

Write the effect of environment on the European agriculture.

24. Enlist the items of exchange between the natives and Europeans.

25. "There was a great disparity among the different sections of the Mesopotamian society". Explain.

26. What measures did the Meiji government of Japan take to integrate the nation?

27. Describe the conquest of Northern China by Genghis Khan.

[3]

[3]

OR

How do you appreciate the achievements of Genghis Khan's descendants?

Section C

28. Describe the main features of the city of Babylon.

29. What do you know about the Copernican Revolution?

OR

What do you know about Gilgamesh? Explain in detail.

What was the impact of the Renaissance on the life of people? What was its significance?

[8]

[8]

[8]

OR

What do you understand by Late Antiquity? Explain the religious and administrative changes during this period.


Section D


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


A young German monk called Martin Luther (1483-1546) launched a campaign against the Catholic Church and argued that a person did not need priests to establish contact with God. He asked his followers to have complete faith in God, for faith alone could guide them to the right life and entry into heaven. This movement - called the Protestant Reformation-led to the churches in Germany and Switzerland breaking their connection with the Pope and the Catholic Church. In Switzerland, Luther's ideas were popularized by Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531) and

[4]

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later by Jean Calvin (1509-64). Backed by merchants, the reformers had greater popular appeal in towns. Other German reformers, like the Anabaptists, were even more radical: they blend the idea of salvation with the end of all forms of social oppression. They said that since God had created all people as equal, they were not expected to pay taxes and had the right to choose their priests. This appealed to peasants oppressed by feudalism.

- i. Identify the radical German reformers who blended the idea of salvation with the end of all forms of social oppression. (1)
- ii. What was Luther's take on the relationship between faith and church? (1)
- iii. Who propagated Luther's ideas in Switzerland? (2)

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

[4]

Doctor Galen on how Roman Cities Treated the Countryside

The famine prevalent for many successive years in many provinces has clearly displayed for men of any understanding the effect of malnutrition in generating illness. The city-dwellers, as it was their custom to collect and store enough grain for the whole of the next year immediately after the harvest, carried off all the wheat, barley, beans and lentils, and left to the peasants various kinds of pulse-after taking quite a large proportion of these to the city. After consuming what was left in the course of the winter, the country people had to resort to unhealthy foods in the spring; they ate twigs and shoots of trees and bushes and bulbs and roots of inedible plants ...

- i. What did the city dwellers do? (1)
- ii. What does the given passage depict? (1)
- iii. How was ancient Roman society divided? (2)

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

[4]

Apart from the Church, devout Christians had another kind of organisation. Some deeply religious people chose to live isolated lives, in contrast to clerics who lived amongst people in towns and villages. They lived in religious communities called abbeys, often in places very far from human habitation. Two of the more well-known monasteries were those established by St Benedict in Italy in 529 and of Cluny in Burgundy in 910. Monks took vows to remain in the abbey for the rest of their lives and to spend their time in prayer, study and manual labour, like farming. Unlike priesthood, this life was open to both men and women - men became monks and women nuns. Except in a few cases, all abbeys were single-sex communities, that is, there were separate abbeys for men and women. Like priests, monks and nuns did not marry. From small communities of 10 or 20 men/women, monasteries grew to communities often of several hundred, with large buildings and landed estates, with attached schools or colleges and hospitals. They contributed to the development of the arts. Abbess Hildegard was a gifted musician, and did much to develop the practice of community singing of prayers in church. From the thirteenth century, some groups of monks chose not to be based in a monastery but to move from place to place, preaching to the people and living on charity.

- i. Name two well-known monasteries that were established by St Benedict. (1)
- ii. **Monks took vows to remain in the abbey for the rest of their lives.** What do you understand by **abbeys**? (1)
- iii. Find a point of difference and a similarity between Monks and Priests. (2)

Section E

34. i. On the given map of West Asia, locate and label the given:

[5]

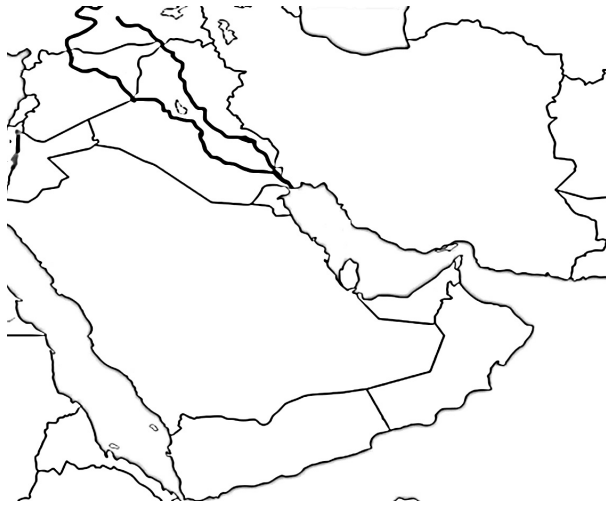
- a. Euphrates river
- b. Lebanon



c. Tigris river

OR

d. Qatar



- ii. On the given map of Europe, three places have been marked as A and B which are associated with the evidence of early human life hunting. Identify **any two** of them and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.



Solution

Section A

1. **(a)** The Mid Land
Explanation:
The Mid Land
2. **(b)** Constantine
Explanation:
Constantine
3. **(a)** Euphrates
Explanation:
Euphrates
4. **(c)** 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c
Explanation:
1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c
5. **(d)** A is false but R is true.
Explanation:
Documentary sources include mainly inscriptions and papyri. A large number of inscriptions survived, in both Greek and Latin because Inscriptions were usually cut on stone.
6. **(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.
7. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
In Ur, the people kept the raised threshold because people were superstitious and believed that the house would gain wealth as a result of the raised threshold.
8. **(c)** Judith wright
Explanation:
Judith wright
9. **(b)** All of these
Explanation:
All of these
10. **(a)** Ur
Explanation:
Ur



11. **(b)** i, iii, iv, ii
Explanation:
i. 1582 Gregorian calendar introduced by Pope Gregory XIII
iii. 1628 William Harvey links the heart with blood circulation
iv. 1673 Academy of Sciences set up in Paris
ii. 1687 Isaac Newton's Principia Mathematica published
12. **(d)** From 14 to 17 century
Explanation:
From 14 to 17 century
13. **(a)** Tokyo
Explanation:
Tokyo
14. **(a)** All of these
Explanation:
All of these
15. **(c)** 1896
Explanation:
1896
16. **(b)** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
From the eleventh century, the personal bonds that had been the basis of feudalism were weakening, because economic transactions were becoming more and more money-based. Lords found it convenient to ask for rent in cash, not services, and cultivators were selling their crops for money (instead of exchanging them for other goods) to traders, who would then take such goods to be sold in the towns. The increasing use of money began to influence prices, which became higher in times of poor harvests.
17. **(d)** China
Explanation:
China
18. **(a)** Three
Explanation:
Three
19. **(a)** All of these
Explanation:
All of these
20. **(b)** 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a
Explanation:
1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a
21. **(a)** Henry Reynolds
Explanation:

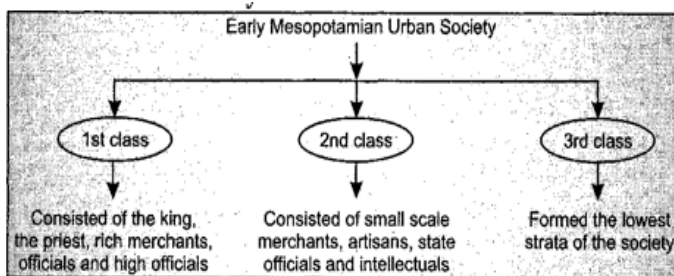


Section B

22. **Shoguns:** They ruled in the name of the emperor and enjoyed the divine right theory of the kings. They exercise their vast powers to control cities and natural resources such as mines.
23. i. Monasteries grew too large communities from small communities of 10 or 20 men/women often of several hundred, with large buildings and landed estates, the attached schools or colleges and hospitals.
- ii. They contributed to the development of the arts. Abbess Hildegard was a gifted musician and did much to develop the practice of community singing of prayers in church.
- iii. Some groups of monks called friarshose to be based in a monastery from the thirteenth century but to move from place to place, preaching to the people and living on charity.

OR

- i. From the fifth to the tenth centuries, most of Europe was covered with vast forests. Thus the land available for agriculture was limited. Also, peasants dissatisfied with their conditions could flee from oppression and take refuge in the forest.
- ii. Europe was undergoing an intensely cold climatic spell in this period. This led to severe and prolonged winters, a shortened growing season for crops, and reduced yields from agriculture.
- iii. From the eleventh century, Europe entered a warm phase. Average temperatures increased, which had a profound effect on agriculture. Peasants now had longer growing seasons and the soil, now less subjected to frost, could be more easily ploughed.
- iv. Environmental historians have noted that there was significant receding of the forest line in many parts of Europe. This made expansion of the area under cultivation possible.
24. The items of exchange between the natives and Europeans were the following:
- i. The Europeans gave them iron vessels, blankets, guns and alcohol. The last item was something the natives had not known earlier.
- ii. In return, they (the natives) gave Europeans fish and fur.
25. The early urban society was divided into three classes. The first class or group of the people coming from elites and consisted of the king (Monarch), the priest, the officials, rich merchants and businessmen, high military officials, etc. They led a luxurious life and lived in magnificent buildings and palaces. They wore expensive clothes and used to eat sumptuous foods. The people of this class were served by several men and women slaves. The people belonging to second class consisted of the people such as small scale merchants, artisans, state officials, intellectuals, etc. Like upper or 1st class they also led a life of luxury. The third estate or class people constituted the lowest strata of the society. Their life was very miserable. The dead bodies of the upper class people were buried along with precious items such as gold vessels, oyster shell, lapis lazuli, etc. On the other hand, the dead bodies of common people were buried along with ordinary pots, etc. It clearly indicates that there was great disparity among the different sections of society.



26. **To integrate the nation, Meiji government took the following measures:**
- i. The government established a new administrative structure by altering old village and domain boundaries.
- ii. It was necessary for each administrative unit to have enough revenue so that the local schools and health facilities could be maintained.
- iii. One modern military force was developed. A legal system was also developed to control the formation of political groups. The censoring system was to be made a strict one. The government had to face opposition in the measures taken by it.
- iv. Military and bureaucracy were kept under the direct control of the emperor. Its objective was to keep both these groups, outside the control of the government even after a constitution was enacted
27. **Genghis Khan's conquest of North China was divided into three realms:**
- i. The Hsi Hsia people of Tibetan origin in the north-western provinces.
- ii. The Jurchen whose Chin dynasty ruled north China from Peking.
- iii. The Sung dynasty controlled South China.

- iv. By 1209, the Hsi Hsia was 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.

OR

The achievements of Genghis Khan's descendants were not fewer. They included people of different faiths and beliefs in their society. It is right that Mongol rulers themselves belonged to a number of different faiths but they never dictated their personal beliefs to the public. They recruited soldiers and administrators from different groups. The regime of Mongols was multi-lingual, multiethnic and multi-religious. This was quite strange during those times. It is right that the Mongol empire eventually altered in its different milieus but its founder remained a powerful force behind all the inspirations for descendants.

Section C

28. The city of Babylon had played an outstanding role in the ancient history of Mesopotamia. It was Akkad ruler, **Sargon**, who ruled from 2370 to 2315 BCE. Being situated on the north-west bank of river Tigris it made tremendous progress under Humurabiera. A man of the southern marshes, **Nabopolassar**, released Babylonia from Assyrian domination in 625 BCE. His successors increased their territory and organised building projects at Babylon. From that time, even after the Achaemenids of Iran conquered Babylon in 539 BCE and until 331 BCE when Alexander conquered Babylon, Babylon was the premier city of the world. After 2000 BCE, when Babylon became an important city, the term Babylonia was used for the **southern region**.

Babylon witnessed the emergence of a glorious era of its history under Keldian ruler Nabopolassar. At that time, it covered an area of more than 850 hectares. Some magnificent features of Babylon were as follows:

- i. A triple wall was constructed all around the city to safeguard it from any foreign threat.
- ii. There were towns in Babylonia where huge collections of tablets were created and acquired fame
- iii. It had great palaces and temples.
- iv. A massive Ziggurat or stepped tower was the main centre of attraction in Babylon.
- v. It also had a processional way to the ritual centre.
- vi. It was also a famous commercial centre as trading houses had widespread dealings
- vii. The city had also made tremendous progress in the field of language, literature, science, medicine, etc.
- viii. The mathematicians and astronomers of that period made some discoveries.
- ix. The scribes were trained to read and write in schools

The great Assyrian kings, who had been immigrants, acknowledged the southern region, Babylonia, as the centre of high culture and the last of them, Assurbanipal (668-627 BCE), collected a library at his capital, Nineveh in the north. Nabonidus was the last ruler of independent Babylon.

OR

The Gilgamesh epic occupies a special place not only in Sumerian literature, but also in world history. It was written by Uruk ruler Gilgamesh, who ruled there about 2700 BCE. It was written on 12 tablets. This epic is about the achievements of Gilgamesh was a famous ruler of Uruk. He was a great ruler and laid the foundation of a vast empire. To secure the Uruk against any threat of the foreign ruler he constructed a wall around it with a view to end his tyrannical rule. People prayed to deity, Anu. As a result of this, God Anu ordered the goddess Arur to create such a God who could surpass Gilgamesh. The goddess created Enkidu who fought with Gilgamesh. He was impressed by his bravery and became a fast friends. 'They both performed several commendable works and decided to kill a demon of Elam known as Humbaba. After a terrible war, Gilgamesh finally killed Humbaba. Impressed by the bravery of Gilgamesh, Ishtar fell in love with her. Gilgamesh's friend Enkidu fell in love with a beautiful dancing girl. This enraged the deities. So, they decided to end the life of Enkidu. Soon after he fell ill and died. The death of Enkidu deeply hurt Gilgamesh. He began to think one day that he will also die. Thus, he began his search to attain immortality, but no one could ever become immortal. At the time of creation of a human being God gave him (the man) death and kept life with them. Despite this he did his best to become immortal. Finally, he thought about Utnapishtim. Being impressed by his efforts Utnapishtim revealed the secret of immortality through the plant lying at the bottom of an ocean (sea). Gilgamesh accepted this challenge and jumped into the sea to bring the said plant. On his return he was very tired and fell asleep. Meanwhile a snake came here and took away that plant. When he woke up he saw the desired plant was missing. Finally, he understood the fact that the man can never become immortal. He came back to his native city. After many years he became emotional on seeing his city. He realised the fact that his sons will continue to enjoy the vast empire built by him after his death.

29. 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

The impact of the Renaissance on the life of people is explained below:

- i. **Impact on Social Life:** The Renaissance cast a very significant impact on European society. Prior to it, no person except kings, feudal lords, and clergymen, enjoyed respect in society. With the Renaissance, civic life began to be important. Middle-class people in towns strived hard to win a place of respect. Till the medieval age, social life was comparatively simple. Mainly feudal lords and the Church dominated the society. Common people were fatalists and blindly believed in superstitions. They worried more about the afterlife than the existing one. This is the reason why clergymen were more powerful than state officials. With the Renaissance, professions and industries also made progress in society. The importance of villages and fields decreased. Sources increased with wealth. Professionals, bankers, industrialists, intellectuals, and scientists began to earn respect in society. In fact, the Renaissance made basic changes in social values and institutions. The social balance was disturbed and social tensions increased.
- ii. **Impact on Religious Life:** The religious character of the Renaissance appeared in the form of the Reformation Movement. In the middle age, religion was an axis of society. Western Europeans led their life under the Catholic Church and eastern Europeans, under the Greek or the Orthodox Church. The Church wanted no change to be made in the nature of religion. The Church's power had increased a lot. Its power is evident from the fact that when the Holy Roman Emperor, Henry refused to accept Pope Gregory's interference in the eleventh century, he had to cross the Alps barefooted and go to the Pope for forgiveness. When Wycliffe of England and Hans of Hungary tried to make some reforms in the Church, they had to lose their lives. A sense of service for the Church in Popes had ended. They considered themselves as under the Catholic Church, though they were followers of different saints. No change was made in the ancient religion in the medieval age. Consequently, superstitions and corruption dominated the Church. Kings and feudal lords were a part of these and the society suffered. When Individualism emerged due to the Renaissance, religious conditions were criticised first of all. A change in the Church was greatly demanded in the times of Dante, Erasmus, Thomas More and Voltaire. The Church too thought a change was necessary due to its corrupt nature and economic exploitation. In the sixteenth century, opponents of the Church started a tradition of Protestant churches. As a result, the Church's monopoly began to diminish. The man began to examine every principle on the test of reasoning before accepting it.
- iii. **Impact on Economic Life:** Economic life was comparatively simple and systematic. It was mainly based on agriculture. Institutions of employment in economic relations were a few. The main institution of guidance for workers and artisans was the 'guild'. The conductors of these guilds gave more importance to their personal interests than the interests of their members. As a result, there was competition amongst different guilds. Even mutual enmity arose amongst members of a guild. These institutions were a burden and were becoming an obstacle to economic progress. Gradually, geographical journeys began. Professions of people increased and economic life began to be complicated. By the fifteenth century, means of production began to see a change and the sphere of trade expanded. A search for markets began. Production increased for the consumption of markets. People left villages and migrated to towns. Money was saved. Banks and stock companies were introduced. Capitalism emerged and everything was not so simple. Laws were needed for maintaining order, so governmental interference began. Capitalists and the government came closer to each other. Colonies became important for the sale of labour-based small-scale production. It encouraged colonialism and imperialism. In fact,



economic life became complex. Although money increased, at the same time, it increased economic disparities, which resulted in discontent.

- iv. **Impact on Political Life:** The Renaissance did not spare even political life. Before the Renaissance, feudal lords dominated European society but now middle class became significant. The middle class had money and gave financial help to kings. It increased kings' power. Soon national monarchies began to develop. In France, central authority became strong during the reign of Francis I and Henry IV, and the power of the whole nation was considered centralized in the king. The development of the national monarchy decreased the Papal authority. Development of national languages viz. English, French, German and Spanish strengthened internal organisations of nations and increased their power. Along with the increase in kings' power, the participation of the middle class in government increased. Feudal lords were now all alone. King and middle classes first co-operated with each other but then middle classes challenged even the kings' authority. The French Revolution is the best example. The Renaissance gave new definitions to political life not only in Europe but in the whole world. A new definition was given to the state. Relations between an individual and the state were re-defined. The Foundation of the modern state was laid. In fact, all discovered new bases were backed by the values brought up by the Renaissance.

30. 1. Roman administration was neither stable nor necessarily coherent.
2. In ancient Rome, provinces were generally governed by politicians of senatorial rank, usually former consuls. A later exception was the province of Egypt, incorporated by Augustus.
3. After the death of Cleopatra it was ruled by a governor of equestrian rank only, perhaps as a discouragement to senatorial ambition as Egypt was considered Augustus's personal property, following the tradition of earlier, hellenistic kings.
4. The territory of people who were defeated in war might be brought under various forms of treaty, in some cases entailing complete subjection. The formal annexation of a territory created a "province" in the modern sense of an administrative unit that was geographically defined.
5. Republican provinces were administered in one-year term by the consuls and praetors who had held office the previous year. Rome started expanding beyond Italy during the First Punic War. The first permanent provinces to be annexed were Sicily in 241 BC and Sardinia in 237 BC.
6. Military expansionism kept increasing the number of these administrative provinces, until there were no longer enough qualified individuals to fill the posts. The terms of provincial governors often had to be extended for multiple years, and on occasion the Senate awarded imperium even to private citizens, most notably Pompey The Great.
7. The Senate hated and feared the army, because it was a source of often unpredictable violence, especially in the tense conditions of the third century when government was forced to tax more heavily to pay for its mounting military expenditures.
8. To sum up, the emperor, the aristocracy and the army were the three main 'players' in the political history of the empire.

OR

The term Late Antiquity is used to describe the final, fascinating period in the evolution and break-up of the Roman Empire and refers broadly to the fourth to seventh centuries. This period was full of many cultural and economic advances. Following religious and administrative changes were made in the Roman empire during this period:

Religious Changes:

- i. In the 4th century, emperor Constantine made Christianity the official religion.
- ii. In the 7th century, Islam rose.
- iii. This religion also began to become very popular rapidly.

Administrative Changes: These changes occurred in the time of Diocletian (243-305) and continued till the time of Constantine changes were as follows:

i. **Changes in the time of Diocletian:**

- a. He abandoned the territories that had less economic or strategic value.
- b. He fortified the frontiers of the empire.
- c. He reorganised the provincial boundaries.
- d. He separated civilian from military functions and granted greater autonomy to the military commanders.

ii. **Changes in the time of Constantine:**

- a. He created Constantinople and made it the second capital. It was surrounded on three sides by the sea.
- b. As the new capital required a new senate, there was a rapid expansion of the governing class in the 4th century.

Section D

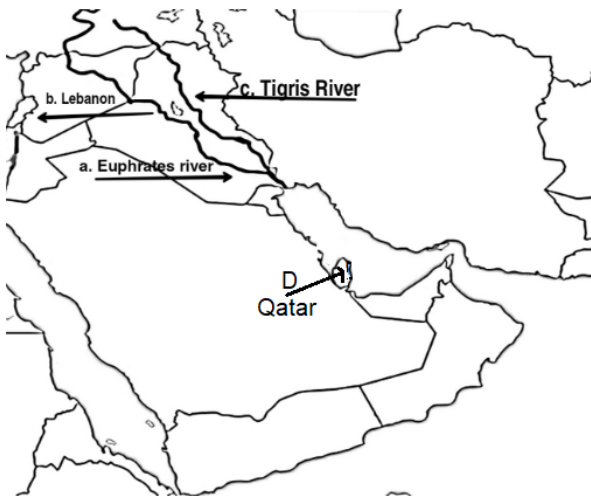
31. i. German reformers, like the **Anabaptists**, were even more radical. They blended the idea of salvation with the end of all forms of social oppression.



- ii. Martin Luther believed that a person did not need priests to establish contact with God. He asked his followers to have complete faith in God, for faith alone could guide them to the right life and entry into heaven. This concept came to be known as Protestant Reformation which led to the churches in Germany and Switzerland breaking their connection with the Pope and the Catholic Church.
 - iii. In Switzerland, Luther's ideas were popularized by **Ulrich Zwingli** (1484-1531) and later by **Jean Calvin** (1509-64).
32. i. The city dwellers collected and stored sufficient grain for the whole of the next year.
- ii. It depicts the ill effects of famine which resulted into shortage of food.
- iii. Ancient Roman society was divided into three classes.
- These were:
- a. The Patrician
 - b. The Plebeian
 - c. The Slaves
33. i. Two of the more well-known monasteries were those established by St Benedict in Italy in 529 and of Cluny in Burgundy in 910.
- ii. Monks lived in religious communities called **abbeys** or **monasteries**, often in places very far from human habitation.
- iii. **Difference:** Unlike priesthood, this life was open to both men and women - men became monks and women nuns.
- Similarity:** Like priests, monks and nuns did not marry.

Section E

34. i.



- ii. A. Boxgrove
- B. Schoningen

