

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (लखनऊ सभाग)
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN (LUCKNOW REGION)
सचयी परीक्षा , 2023-24
CUMULATIVE EXAM, 2023-24
कक्षा-XI

CLASS-XI
विषय: इतिहास (027)

SUB: HISTORY (027)

Marking Scheme

खंड- क SECTION A

अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न Very Short Answer Type Questions

1	a. Only I	1
2	(b) c.5000 BCE	1
3	(b) A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.	1
4	(D) The Colosseum	1
5	(A) IV	1
6	C. II, III	1
7	b. Quiriltai	1
8	D) A-4, B- 3, C-2, D-1	1
9	(d) 1227 CE	1
10	(c) Temujin	1
11	(b) For the protection of China	1
12	(a) Because a Mongol prince was killed.	1
13	(b) Jurchen	1
14	(a) Courier system	1
15	(b) Gers	1
16	(a) Fief	1
17	A) A-2, B-3, C-4,D-1	1
18	(C) I and II	1
19	Monks	1
20	B. 11th century	1
21	(a) Charlemagne	1

खंड-ख SECTION B

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न Short Answer Type Questions

22	• A nuclear family consisting of a man, his wife, and children was the family norm in Mesopotamia. • Married son and his family somewhere often resided with his parents. • An offer from the bridegroom party and acceptance of the bride's party was necessary. • Groom's party would offer gifts to the bride's party. • They would eat together on the wedding day and the offering would be made in a temple. • Dowry system was also in vogue there in the form of herds, fields, or in cash. (Any Other Relevant Points) OR Some features of city of Ur are:- • Ur, one of the earliest cities to have been excavated. • Ur was a town whose ordinary houses were systematically excavated in the 1930.	3
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	• Narrow winding streets. • Irregular shapes of house plots. • There were no street drains. • People seem to have swept all their household refuse into the streets. • Family privacy. • Town cemetery. (Any Other Relevant Points)	
23	• A new capital-Constantinople was established, divided the empire for proper administration. • He made Christianity official religion of the empire. • He reinforced changes that were brought by his predecessor Diocletian in administration. • He introduced solidus (the gold coin) which outlasted the Roman Empire itself. Oil presses and glass pictures (screw presses and watermills) were set up. • He invested more in the promotion of cottage industries in village. (Any Other Relevant Points)	3
24	Political importance of the feudal system: • Nobles provided protection to their people. • They also maintained peace and harmony in their regions. • The feeling of mutual understanding and co-operation among the people was also created. • Through manorial system, the feudal lords provided economic provision. (Any Other Relevant Points)	3
25	The term 'Quriltai' means an assembly of Mongol chieftains. Functions : (i) It was responsible for taking decisions pertaining to succession. (ii) It also decided about the expeditions further to be taken for the expansion of the state. iii) Distribution of plunder, pasture lands and succession – were collectively taken. (Any Other Relevant Points)	3
26	• Archery • Light Weapons • Fast Expeditions • Use of frozen rivers as high way disciplined army etc. (Any Other Relevant Points)	3
27	The functions of medieval monasteries are as follows: • Monasteries often in places very far from human habitation. • 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. • It inspired the people to lead a simple life. • It also inspired the people to serve the sick and the needy. • It also inspired the people to donate for a noble cause. (Any Other Relevant Points) OR Following restrictions were imposed on the serfs. • Serfs cultivated plots of land, but these belonged to the lord. Much of the produce from this had to be given to the lord. • The lord claimed a number of monopolies at the expense of his serfs. Serfs could use only their lord's mill to grind their flour, his oven to bake their bread, and his wine-presses to distil wine and beer. • The lord could decide whom a serf should marry, or might give his blessing to the serf's choice, but on payment of a fee. • The serf can't leave the estate without the prior permission of their masters or lords. • They were prohibited from offering their prayers in the church. • They did not enjoy the right of education. (Any Other Relevant Points)	3

खंड-ग SECTION C
दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न Long Answer Type Questions

28	● The Roman Empire had substantial economic infrastructure of harbours, mines, quarries, brickyards, olive oil factories etc. ● Goods for trade consisted mainly wheat, wine and olive oil and they came from Spain, the Gallic provinces, north Africa, Egypt and Italy. ● These areas had conditions best suited for these crops. Spanish olive oil was a vast commercial enterprise that reached its peak in the years 140-160. ● The Roman Empire included regions that had a reputation for exceptional fertility. E.g. Compania Italy, Sicily, Fayum in Egypt, Galilee, Byzacium (Tunisia), southern Gaul, Baetica (southern Spain) . ● These area had best conditioned crops. The large expenses of Roman territory were in a much less advanced state. ● Transhumance was widespread in the country side of Numidia(Modern Algeria) as Roman estates expanded in North Africa, the pastures of those communities were drastically reduced and their movements more tightly regulated. ● Even in Spain the north was economically much less developed. In these areas peasantry who were Celtic-speaking lived in hilltop villages known as castella. ● In the Roman Empire water power was very efficiently used around Mediterranean and there were advances in the water powered milling technology, the use of hydraulic mining techniques in Spanish gold and silver mines. ● Well organised commercial and banking networks existed. Widespread use of money indicates that the Roman Empire had sophisticated economy. (Any Other Relevant Points) OR ● Slavery was an institution deeply rooted in Ancient Roman world. Though slavery was institutionalized and was greatly used as labour but it was not always slaves that performed labour in the Roman economy. ● As peace was established in the first century, the supply of slaves declined and users of slave labour had to turn to slave breeding or cheaper substitutes such as wage labour which were easily dispensable. ● Most of the time free labour was used, as slaves had to be provided with food and maintained throughout the year which proved expensive. ● This is the reason that the slaves were not employed in the agriculture. On the other hand , slaves and freedmen were extensively used in jobs where labour was not required in large number that is as business managers. ● There was a presumption that without supervision no work would ever get done .So supervision was most important for both freed slaves and slaves. ● For a better supervision the slaves were grouped into gang of ten. So that it could be easy to see who is putting in effort and who is not. ● This method was criticised by Pliny the Elder. He was of the opinion that the slave gangs were the worst method of organizing production because slaves who worked in gangs were usually chained together by their feet. ● Although all this look harsh yet similar principles of labour control are being enforced in most of the factories in the world today. ● Debt contracts were a type of agreements between the private employees and their workers. ● In these debt contracts it was claimed that the employees were in debt to their employers and as a result were under tighter control. ● A large number of families went in to debt bondage in order to survive. (Any Other Relevant Points)	8
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29	The people of new towns were considered of fourth order because of the following: ● Expansion in agriculture was accompanied by growth in three related areas: population, trade and towns. ● By the thirteenth century, an average European could expect to live 10 years longer than in the eighth century. ● Women and girls had shorter life spans compared to men because the latter ate better food. ● These newly flourished towns were developed with the fair and small market centres, as a result of expansion of trade. ● The social and the political conditions of the people were totally different from the people who belonged to the former three orders. ● Many serfs craving to be free ran away and hid in towns. If a serf could stay for one year and one day without his lord discovering him, he would become a free man. ● Many people in towns were free peasants or escaped serfs who provided unskilled labour, Shopkeepers and merchants were numerous. ● Later there was need for individuals with specialised skills, like bankers and lawyers. ● The bigger towns had populations of about 30,000. They could be said to have formed a 'fourth' order. ● There were banks and lawyers in these towns. There was a distinct economic organisation in the form of guild. Each trade and craft industry was organised into a guild. ● Craftsmen found it easier to settle in the towns as goods could be produced and traded for food. ● The rich traders and merchants developed better than the nobility. They were generous to the people and engaged in trade related activities. ● Later on cathedral towns began to develop, which belonged to monastery and rich merchants. (Any Other Relevant Points) OR Technological changes affected agriculture in many ways: ● Wooden ploughs were replaced with heavy iron-tipped ploughs. ● The method of harnessing animals to the plough improved which enabled animals to exert greater power. Horses were now better shod with iron horseshoes. It prevented foot decay. ● The increased use of wind and water energy for agriculture enhanced agricultural production. ● The most innovative change was the switch from a two-field to a three field system. Now, peasants could use a field two years out of three if they planted it with one crop in autumn and a different crop in spring a year and a half later. ● Now the farmers could plant one with wheat or rye, the second in spring to raise peas, beans and lentils and the other part was left fallow. ● As a result, there was an immediate increase in the amount of food produced from each unit of land. Food production almost doubled. ● There were better opportunities for cultivators. They could now produce more food for less land. ● The average size of peasants' farm shrank from about 100 acres to 20 to 30 acres. As a result of holding, smaller lands could be more efficiently cultivated. ● It also reduced the amount of labour. The new technological changes cost a lot of money. (Any Other Relevant Points)	8
30	● Mesopotamian temples have played a significant role in the history of Mesopotamia. ● They constructed temples and dedicated them to their different gods and goddesses. ● Their temples were dedicated to Nanna, Anu, Enki and Inanna. Besides these four deities, each town had its own deity who was considered to be the protector of the respective town. ● Temples of early Mesopotamia were comparatively smaller in size. They were also made of unbaked bricks. ● With the passage of time, the temple began to take new shape. Their importance as well as size began to increase.	8

	● They used to build their temples on the hill tops because they believed that God (deities) dwell on the hill-top. ● These temples were made of baked bricks. ● One of the peculiar features of these temples was that their outer walls had inward and outward bend at regular intervals. ● The temple had a courtyard and there were several rooms around it. The image of the deity was placed in the main room. ● Some rooms served as dwelling places for priests and other rooms were meant to stay for the pilgrims. Increasing Activities of the Temples: ● Temples served as center of imparting education, where the priests used to serve as teachers. ● Land attached to temples was also used for industrial purposes. ● Temples were also engaged in sales and purchases of goods and also used to provide advance loans to the traders and charge interest thereon. ● The people offered grains, curd, dates, etc. to serve their deities. They also sacrificed ox, sheep, goat, etc. to offer their blessings. ● Temples also served as the centers for entertainment and provided a common platform for the people to meet each other and get a new boost. (Any Other Relevant Points) OR There were a number of factors responsible for their conflicts. Some of them are given below: ● The shepherds of Mari used to take their herds through the standing crops on their way when going out in search of water. ● It caused immense damage to the crops of the farmer. ● The shepherds (animal herders) used to invade the inhabitants of the villages by farming communities and indulged into loot and plunder. ● Sometimes the farmers used to their (animal herder's) way, which hampered their access to sources of water. It also led to clashes between them. ● Some groups of the herders used to serve as agricultural laborers or helpers in assisting in harvest. ● With the passage of time their income increased and they became prosperous. ● Then they began to live a settled life, which was not acceptable to farmers. ● It also led to the emergence of struggle or clashes between them. (Any Other Relevant Points)	
खंड-घ SECTION D स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न Source Based Questions		
31	As Per Paragraph	
32	As Per Paragraph	
33	As Per Paragraph	
खंड-ङ Section-E मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न Map Skill Base Question		
34	I- Rome II- Mediterranean Sea	