

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (लखनऊ सभाग)

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सचयी परीक्षा , 2023-24

CUMULATIVE EXAM, 2023-24

कक्षा-XI

CLASS-XI

विषय: इतिहास (027)

SUB: HISTORY (027)

Marking Scheme

Section – A

S.N.	Objective Type Answer	MM
1	a) Because Mongol rulers began to take more interest in China.	1
2	b) Gers	1
3	a) Hsi Hsia	1
4	d) Ong Khan	1
5	d) Iron Utensils	1
6	c) Qubcur iii) A tax imposed on traders provided with trading facilities.	1
7	(a) Because a Mongol prince was killed.	1
8	The Great Wall of China Note - (Visually Impaired Answer) – Tolui	1
9	b) Ghazan Khan	1
10	B. iii and iv	1
11	C. Easter	1
12	(C) Germany and England were often at war because of disputes over territory and trade.	1
13	False	1
14	i) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1
15	i. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1
16	ii. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	1
17	iii. b, c and d	1
18	4. All of them	1
19	b. Slave breeding	1
20	(d) 4th century CE	1
21	b. Columella	1

Section – B

Short Type Questions

22	Agriculture in ancient South Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq) was subject to a variety of hazards, many of which were related to the region's climate and geography. Some of the factors that contributed to these hazards included: Natural causes: i) Irregular rainfall: The Mesopotamian region has a hot, dry climate, and the availability of water is often dependent on unpredictable and sporadic rainfall. ii) Flooding: The Mesopotamian region is also prone to flooding, particularly along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. iii) Drought: In addition to flooding, the Mesopotamian region is also prone to drought, which can be caused by prolonged periods of low rainfall. iv) Soil quality: The soil in the Mesopotamian region is generally not very fertile, and it can be prone to erosion and degradation. Man made causes:	3
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	v) Those who lived on the upstream stretches of a channel could divert so much water into their fields that villages downstream were left without water. vi) They could neglect to clean out the silt from their stretch of the channel blocking the flow of water further down. Overall, these factors contributed to the challenges and hazards faced by farmers in ancient South Mesopotamia, and they made agriculture in the region a precarious and unpredictable enterprise. (any other relevant points) OR i) Mesopotamian valued city life in which people of many communities and cultures lived side by side. After cities were destroyed in war, they recalled them in poetry. ii) 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. iii) Gilgamesh is said to have ruled the city of Uruk sometime after Enmerkar. iv) When his heroic friend died he then set out to find the secret of immortality, crossing the waters that Surround the world. v) 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. vi) Gilgamesh does not say that even though he will die his sons will outlive him, as a tribal Hero would have done. (any other relevant points)	
23	i) If the first and second centuries were by and large a period of peace, prosperity and economic expansion, the third- century brought the first major signs of internal strain. ii) From the 230s, the empire found itself fighting on several fronts simultaneously. iii) In Iran a new and more aggressive dynasty emerged in 225 (they called themselves the ‘Sasanians’) and within just 15 years were expanding rapidly in the direction of the Euphrates. iv) Meanwhile, a whole series of Germanic tribes or rather tribal confederacies began to move against the Rhine and Danube frontiers, and the whole period from 233 to 280 saw repeated invasions of a whole line of provinces that stretched from the Black Sea to the Alps and southern Germany. v) The Romans were forced to abandon much of the territory beyond the Danube, while the emperors of this period were constantly in the field against what the Romans called ‘barbarians’. vi) The rapid succession of emperors in the third century (25 emperors in 47 years) is an obvious symptom of the strains faced by the empire in this period. (any other relevant points)	3
24	Genghis Khan died in 1227, having spent most of his life in military combat. His military achievements were astounding and they were largely a result of his ability to innovate and transform different aspects of steppe combat into extremely effective military strategies. (i) The horse-riding skills of the Mongols and the Turks provided speed and mobility to the army. (ii) Their abilities as rapid-shooting archers from horseback were further perfected during regular hunting expeditions which doubled as field manoeuvres. (iii) The steppe cavalry had always travelled light and moved quickly, but now it brought all its knowledge of the terrain and the weather to do the unimaginable. (iv) They carried out campaigns in the depths of winter, treating frozen rivers as highways to enemy cities and camps. (v) Nomads were conventionally at a loss against fortified encampments but Genghis Khan learnt the importance of seize engines and naphtha bombardment very quickly. (vi) His engineers prepared light portable equipment which was used against opponents with devastating effect. (any other relevant points)	3
25	i) Genghis Khan had formed a rapid courier system that connected the distant areas of his regime. ii) Fresh mounts and despatch riders were placed in outposts at regularly spaced distances. iii) The Mongol nomads contributed a tenth of their hard- either horsed or livestock-as provisions for the maintenance of this communication system.	3

	iv) This was called the qubcur tax, alevy that the nomads paid willingly for the multiple benefits that it brought. v) The courier system(yam)was further refined after Genghis Khan's death and its speed and reliability surprised travellers. vi) It enabled the Great Khan to keep a check on developments at the farthest end of their regime across the continental land army. (any other relevant points)	
26	Technological changes affected agriculture in many ways: i) Wooden ploughs ii) The method of harnessing animals iii) Iron horseshoes. iv) Use of wind and water v) Three field system. (any other relevant points) OR i) From the 9th century, there were frequent localized wars among different factions. ii) Amateur soldiers were not sufficient. There was the need of good cavalry. Thereafter, a new section of people-the Knights grew. iii) They were linked with the lords.The lord gave the knight a piece of land, i.e. fief. It extended between 1,000 and 2,000 acres or more. iv) It also comprised a house for the knight and his family, a church and other establishments to house his dependents. v) The knight paid his lord a regular fee and promised for him to fight in war. vi) In this way, the knights became a distinct group in the medieval European society. (any other relevant points)	3
27	i) From 12th century, large churches were built in France. They were known as cathedrals. These belonged to monasteries. ii) Various groups of people contributed a lot to their construction in the form of labor, material and money. Along with it, the rich merchants also spent money by making donations to churches. iii) Cathedrals took many years in their completion. After their completion, they became the centers of pilgrimage. Small towns also grew a lot. iv) The specialty of the design of cathedrals was that the voice of priest could be clearly heard within the hall where a number of people gathered. Their voice could be heard even from a far off distance. v) For windows stained glass was used. During the day, the sunlight would make them radiant for people inside the cathedral, and after sunset the light candles would make them visible to people outside. vi) The stained glass windows narrated the stories in the Bible through pictures, which even the illiterate people could read. (any other relevant points)	3
Section – C		
Long Type Answer		
28	1. Mesopotamians had their own script. 2. They began to write when society needed to keep records of transactions. 3. In city life transaction occurred at different times and involved many people and variety of goods. 4. The first Mesopotamian tablets written around 3200 BCE. 5. It contained picture like sign and numbers. 6. These were about 5000 lists of oxen, fish, bread loaves etc. 7. This list of goods that were brought into a distributed from the temple of Uruk a city in the south. 8. The people of Mesopotamia used to write on clay tablets. 9. The scribe used to wet the clay and then knead and pat it into the form of a tablet which he could easily hold in his hand.	8

	10. He carefully smoothed its surface, then with the sharp tip of a reed made a nail-shaped mark on its damp smooth surface. 11. When it was dry, it became firm. When any calculation written on them was completed, then that tablet was thrown away. 12. Around 2600 BCE the letters became cuneiform and the language was Sumerian. 13. Now writing was used not only to keep accounts but also to make dictionaries, to give legal recognition to the transfer of land, to describe the actions of kings. 14. Sumerian, the oldest known language of Mesopotamia, was gradually replaced by Akkadian after 2400 BC. 15. The custom of cuneiform writing in the Akkadian language lasted for more than two thousand years. (any other relevant points) OR 1. One of the earliest City 2. Systematically excavated in the 1930s 3. Narrow winding streets 4. Irregular shapes of house plots 5. Absence of town planning 6. No street drain 7. House roof sloped inwards and rainwater was channelled via the drainpipes into sumps. 8. Unpaved streets 9. To have swept all their household refuse into the streets. 10. Cleanliness of household 11. Light came into the rooms not from Windows. 12. Some superstitions followed by Mesopotamians. 13. Town cemetery. 14. Burials of the Dead. (any other relevant points)	
29	• 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) OR Late Antiquity	8

	• Late antiquity is the term used to describe the final, fascinating period in the evolution and break-up of the Roman Empire and refers from the fourth to seventh centuries. • The period saw considerable changes in cultural, economic, and administrative levels. Changes effected by the Emperor Diocletian in administration • The emperor Diocletian abandoned territories with little strategic and economic importance. • He fortified frontiers, recognised provincial boundaries and separated civilian from the military Functions. • He granted greater autonomy to the military commanders who became powerful. Constantine Consolidated some of these changes and added others of his own. Innovations of Emperor Constantine I • The most important innovations of Constantine were in the monetary sphere. He introduced Solidus, a coin weighing 4 ½ gm of pure gold. These coins were minted in millions. • The other innovation was the creation of a second capital at Constantinople. Changes in the economic life. • The late Antiquity period witnessed considerable change in economic life. • Monetary stability and an expanding population stimulated economic growth. • Archaeological record shows investments in rural establishments, including industrial installations like oil presses and glass factories, in newer technologies such as screw presses and multiple water-mills. • The period also saw a revival of the long- distance trade. All this led to strong urban prosperity. Changes in the religious life • There were significant changes in the religious life. • Emperor Constantine declared Christianity as official religion of the Roman empire.(4th century) (any other relevant points)	
30	Third order of the feudal system comprised of the cultivators. Cultivators were of two kinds : 1. Free Peasants: They had the following features: (a) They held their farms as tenants of the lord and they had to render military service. (b) Peasant families had to set aside certain days of the week when they would go to the lord's estate and work there. Output from such labour, called labour-rent would go - directly to the lord. (c) In addition, peasants were required to; do other unpaid labour services like digging ditches, gathering firewood, building fences and repairing roads and building. (d) Women and children had to do other task they spun thread, wove cloth, made candles and pressed grapes to prepare wine for the Lord's use. (e) There was one direct tax called 'taille' that kings sometimes imposed on peasants. 2. Serfs: (a) They cultivated plots of land, but these belonged to the lord. Much of the produce from this land had to be given to the lord. (b) Serfs also had to work on the land which belonged exclusively to the lord. (c) They received no wages and could not leave the estate without the lord's permission. (d) The lord claimed a number of monopolies at the expense of his serfs. (e) The lord could decide whom a serf should marry or might give his blessings to the serfs choice, but on payment of a fee. (any other relevant points) OR 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 warm of the previous 300 years of northern Europe had been replaced by the bitterly cold summers. (ii) Seasons for growing crops were reduced at least by a month. On higher altitudes, it became almost impossible to grow crops. (iii) Many agricultural farms were destroyed by storms and oceanic flooding. As a result, government's income, in taxes, was reduced.	8

	(iv) 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. (v) It happened because of lack of proper soil conservation. Number of cattle was also reduced due to short of pastures. (vi) Shortage of Metal Money: Output from the silver mines in Austria and Serbia was reduced which resulted in the severe shortage of metal money. Consequently, trade was hit. (vii) This shortage of silver forced the government to reduce the silver content of the currency. The government started to mix cheaper metals in the silver to make coinage. (viii) 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. (ix) These rats were carrying deadly bubonic plague infection. As a result, Western Europe was greatly affected by this infection between 1347 and 1350. (x) The epidemic killed 20% of the people of the whole of Europe. At some places, number of the dead was as much as 40% of the population. Cities were the hardest hit. (xi) 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. (xii) As a result, the population of Europe reduced to 45 million in 1400 CE from 73 million in 1300CE. (any other relevant points)	
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Section – D

Source Based Answer

31	(i) The woman's head was sculpted in white marble at Uruk. It was called the Warka Head. It was 3000 BCE old. (ii) The Warka Head had some unique characteristics. These were: The eyes and eyebrows had taken lapis lazuli (blue) and shell (white) and bitumen (black) inlays. There is a groove along the top of the head, perhaps for an ornament. (iii) The Warka Head sculpture is world famous because it was admired for its delicate modelling of woman's mouth, chin and cheeks.	1 2 1
32	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. (iii) 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.	2 1 1
33	1- Humility means obedience. 2- Chapter 47 says that 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 a sacred reading. 3- St. benedictine in Italy in 529 Cluni in burgundy in 910	1 1 2

Section - E

Map Based Questions

34	D. Egypt E. Numidia (Algeria) Note - (Visually Impaired Answer) - i) Egypt ii) Mediterranean Sea iii) Constantinople iv) Gaul v) Saudi Arabia	1 1
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