

SAMPLE PAPER
SUBJECT - HISTORY
SESSION- 2017-18
CLASS- XI

Time- 3 hrs.

Max. Marks - 80

General Instructions:

- (i) Answers to questions carrying 2 marks (Part A) should not exceed 30 words.
 - (ii) Answer to questions carrying 4 marks (Part B) should not exceed 120 words.
 - (iii) Answers to questions carrying 8 marks (Part C) should not exceed 350 words.
 - (iv) Attach map with the answer script.
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PART A

1. What were the major motivating factors for colonialism?
2. Do you think that the accidental discovery of America was a revolutionary event in the history of Europe? How do you think it has changed the history of the entire world?
3. Analyse the status of senate in Roman society during the regime of Augustus.

PART B

Attempt any 6 questions from questions 4 to 10 :

4. Throw light on the social set up of the Roman empire with special reference to the position of women in society.
5. Discuss the key factors that led to the beginning of Renaissance in Europe.
6. 'Humanism was not only propagated through education but also by art and architecture.' Justify the statement.
7. Analyze the overall impact of the Industrial Revolution on the economy and society of Britain.
8. Provide a comparative analysis of the geography, topography and social composition of China and Japan.
9. What is referred to as the 'Trail of Tears'. Discuss.
10. 'Town air makes free' was a popular saying in Europe in the 14th -15th century. Elaborate the statement against the backdrop of the changing social dynamics in Europe.

PART C

Attempt any 3 questions:

11. " Prophet Muhammad did not only preach a new religion to people, he is also responsible for uniting the barbaric tribes of Arabia under one organization." Comment upon this statement while providing a detailed analysis of the emergence of Islam.
12. Trace the story of the modernization of Japan.
13. Why was Britain the first country to experience modern industrialization? Discuss.
14. 'The voyages of exploration proved beneficial for the European countries but caused a massive damage to the native tribes of the Americas'. Do you agree? Support the statement with arguments.

PART D

Source based questions:

Q15. Most visitors today wonder at the arts and skills of the Incas. However, there are some like the Chilean poet Neruda, who thought of the hours of hard work that thousands of people must have been forced to put in. And all that to achieve such high levels of agricultural output, such remarkable architecture, and such exquisite crafts, in this difficult environment.

‘Look at me from the depths of the earth, tiller of fields, weaver, reticent shepherd, mason high on your treacherous scaffolding, iceman of Andean tears, jeweler with crushed fingers, farmers anxious among his seedlings, potter wasted among his clays – bring to the cup of this new life your ancient buried sorrow. Show me your blood and your furrow; say to me: here I was scourged because a gem was dull or because the earth failed to give up in time its tithe of corn or stone.’

- Pablo Neruda (1904-73), *The heights of Machu Pichu*, 1943

- (i) Briefly describe the structure of the Incan society. (3)
- (ii) Describe the impact of European colonialism on society and culture of the Incas. (4)

Q16. The Hadza

‘The Hadza are a small group of hunters and gatherers, living in the vicinity of Lake Eyasi, a salt, rift-valley lake... The country of the eastern Hadza, dry, rocky savanna, dominated by thorn scrub and acacia trees... is rich in wild foods. Animals are exceptionally numerous and were certainly commoner at the beginning of the century. Elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, giraffe, zebra, waterbuck, gazelle, warthog, baboon, lion, leopard and hyena are all common, as are smaller animals such as porcupine, hare, jackal, tortoise and many others. All of these animals, apart from the elephant, are hunted and eaten by the Hadza. The amount of meat that could be regularly eaten without endangering the future of the game is probably greater than anywhere else in the world where hunters and gatherers live or have lived in the recent past. Vegetable food – roots, berries, the fruit of the baobab tree, etc. – though not often obvious to the casual observer, is always abundant even at the height of the dry season in a year of drought. The type of vegetable food available is different in the six-month wet season from the dry season but there is no period of shortage. The honey and grubs of seven species of wild bee are eaten; supplies of these vary from season to season and from year to year. Sources of water are widely distributed over the country in the wet season but are very few in the dry season. The Hadza consider that about 5-6 kilometres is the maximum distance over which water can reasonably be carried and camps are normally sited within a kilometre of a water source. Part of the country consists of open grass plains but the Hadza never build camps there. Camps are invariably sited among trees or rocks, and by preference, among both. The eastern Hadza assert no rights over land and its resources. Any individual may live wherever he likes and may hunt animals, collect roots, berries, and honey and draw water anywhere in Hadza country without any sort of restriction... In spite of the exceptional numbers of game animals in their area, the Hadza rely mainly on wild vegetable matter for their food. Probably as much as 80 percent of their food by weight is vegetable, while meat and honey together account for the remaining 20 percent. Camps are commonly small and widely dispersed in the wet season, large and concentrated near the few available sources of water in the dry season. There is never any shortage of food even in the time of drought.’

- Written in 1960 by James Woodburn, an anthropologist.

- (i) Explain the site catchment of the Hadza community. (3)
- (ii) ‘The life of Hadza community is a perfect example of transformation from gatherer hunter society to a society based on self-subsistence and trade.’ Explain. (4)

Q17. ‘It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-

smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in stare of melancholy madness.'

- Excerpt from the novel 'Hard Times' written by Charles Dickens (1812-70)

(i) Is it correct to say that the development and prosperity brought about by the Industrial Revolution came at a massive negative human cost? **(3)**

(ii) How attentive was the government to the conditions of work of women and children? **(4)**

PART E

Q18. On the map of England mark any 5 cotton manufacturing areas. **(5)**