

General Instructions:

- i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii) **Section A** – Question 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii) **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.
- iv) **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.
- v) **Section D** – Question no.31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vi) **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.
- vii) 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.
- viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION – A : OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (1 x 21 = 21 marks)

1. In the North of Mesopotamia, there is a stretch of upland where animal herding offers people a better livelihood than agriculture, what is it called?
A) Campo B) heath C) Steppe D) down(s)
2. Which of the following Roman writers of early fifth century, served also as an ambassador?
A) Augustine B) Olympiodorus C) Tiberius D) None of the above
3. Qubcur was a type of _____.
A) Tax B) Province C) Animal D) Relation
4. Choose the correct option with reference to the picture below (Clay tablet of Mesopotamia) :
A) The Hieroglyphs
B) wedge-shaped (cuneiform) signs
C) Logo graphic signs
D) Segmental scripts
5. Denarius was the _____?
A) Roman silver coin B) Roman senate office
C) Roman sports complex D) Roman commanders
6. When Genghis was born, he was named _____.
A) Yesugei B) Borte C) Attila D) Temujin
7. Read the following information and identify the personality:



He is associated with the organisation of the first trade of Sumer and wanted lapis lazuli and precious metals for the beautification of a city temple. Therefore, he sent his messenger out to get them from the chief of a very distant land called Aratta.

- A) Hammurabi B) Innana C) Gilgamesh D) Enmerkar
8. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The regime established by Augustus, the first emperor, in 27 BCE was called the 'Principate'. The fiction was kept alive that he was actually only the 'leading citizen', not the absolute ruler.
Reason (R): This was done out of respect for the Senate, the body which had controlled Rome earlier, in the days when it was a Republic.

- 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.
9. Which one of the following statements is the correct explanation of "Quriltai"?
- A) The assembly of chieftains, where all decisions relating to the family or the state were collectively taken.
 - B) A rapid courier system that connected the distant areas of Genghis Khan's regime.
 - C) Underground canals.
 - D) Peace ushered in by Mongol conquest.
10. Consider the following statements and select the correct option from the following:
- I. Mesopotamia was important to Europeans because of references to it in the Old Testament.
 - II. The Book of Genesis of the Old Testament refers to 'Shimar', meaning Sumer, as a land of brick-built cities.
 - III. Travellers and scholars of Europe looked on Mesopotamia as a kind of ancestral land.
- Options
- A) II & III B) I & II C) I & III D) I, II & III

11. _____ is the European name for an aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes.
- A) Maplia B) Amphorae C) Annals D) Frankincense
12. 'Ulus' refers to a term indicating _____.
- A) A sense of a territorial dominion B) Nomadic traditions
 - C) The Golden Horde D) Code of Law
13. The Mesopotamian city which was systematically excavated in the 1930's was _____.
- A) Uruk B) Ur C) Mari D) Babylonia
14. Match the columns and choose the correct option:

Column I	Column II
a. Senate	1. narrative constructed on a year-by-year basis
b. Annals	2. a reed-like plant that grew along the banks of the Nile in Egypt
c. Papyrus	3. body dominated by a small group of wealthy families who formed the 'nobility' in Rome
d. Conscripted army	4. forcibly recruited

Options :-

	a	b	c	d
A	1	2	3	4
B	3	1	2	4
C	4	3	2	1
D	3	4	1	2

15. The Mongols of Central Asia established a transcontinental empire under the leadership of Genghis Khan, straddling Europe and Asia during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Which of the following statement is correct about the Mongols?
- A) They nomadised in the steppes of Central Asia in a tract of land in the area of the modern state of Afghanistan.
 - B) Their society was divided into matrilineal lineages.
 - C) Mongols always had friendly relations with China.
 - D) Able-bodied, adult males of the Mongol tribe bore arms and constituted the armed forces.
16. In Mesopotamia _____ family was the norm.
- A) nuclear B) joint C) patriarchal D) none of these
17. What constituted the heart of the Roman empire?
- A) Sahara Desert B) The Mediterranean Sea
 - C) Rhine D) Agriculture
18. In the Mongol Empire, specially chosen captains of Genghis Khan's army units were called _____.
- A) Noyan B) Anda C) Naukar D) Yam

19. Fill in the blank:-
 In the Mesopotamian Civilisation, "the _____ was the theoretical owner of the agricultural fields, the fisheries, and the herds of the local community."
 A) King B) Farmer C) God D) Scribe
20. The three main players in the political History of the Roman empire were _____.
 A) The emperor, army and slaves b) The emperor, aristocracy and army
 C) The emperor, literati and slaves D) The emperor, literati and army
21. Choose the incorrect option:
 A) Under the Mongol regime, travellers were given a pass for safe conduct.
 B) Traders paid the baj tax when travelling.
 C) The Mongols had recruited civil administrators from the conquered societies.
 D) The Mongolian Steppe dwellers produced their own literature.

SECTION – B : SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 x 6 = 18 marks)

22. Why was there continuous warfare in the early Mesopotamian countryside? What were its effects?

(OR)

Discuss the factors with regard to urbanism and growth of cities and towns in Mesopotamia.

23. What do you understand by Casual literacy in the context of the Roman empire?
 24. Explain the system of trade under the Mongol empire.
 25. Briefly describe the inter-dependence of Mesopotamia and its neighbours regarding the types of exchanges they had.
 26. Explain the crisis of the third century in the Roman empire. Briefly describe any three points.
 27. Analyse the administrative feature of Genghis Khan’s rule.

(OR)

How did Genghis Khan grant Titles?

SECTION – C : LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 x 8 = 24 marks)

28. Elaborate the features of the city of Ur in Mesopotamia. State any two superstitions about the houses in Ur. (6+2=8)

(OR)

Evaluate the factors that helped in the development of the prosperous city called Mari.

29. a) What was an Amphorae in the Roman Empire? (1)
 b) What was Dressel 20? (1)
 c) "Army was seen as one of the most important institutions in the Roman Empire". Explain by giving appropriate examples. (6)

(OR)

Briefly describe the institution of slavery that existed in the ancient Roman world.

30. Examine the career of Genghis Khan.


(OR)

Define Yasa. Explain the causes for the success of Genghis Khan. (1+7=8)

SECTION – D : SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (3 x 4 = 12 marks)

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

The Warka Head



This woman’s head was sculpted in white marble at Uruk before 3000 BCE. The eyes and eyebrows would probably have taken lapis lazuli (blue) and shell (white) and bitumen (black) inlays, respectively. There is a groove along the top of the head, perhaps for an ornament. This is a world-famous piece of sculpture, admired for the delicate modelling of the woman’s mouth, chin and cheeks. And it was modelled in a hard stone that would have been imported from a distance.

Beginning with the procurement of stone, list all the specialists who would be involved in the production of such a piece of sculpture.

- 31.1 In which civilisation and which city does the Warka Head belong to? (1)
- 31.2 Briefly describe the city of Uruk? Any two points. (2)
- 31.3 What is so unique about the Warka Head? (1)
32. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The late Roman bureaucracy

“The late Roman bureaucracy, both the higher and middle echelons, was a comparatively affluent group because it drew the bulk of its salary in gold and invested much of this in buying up assets like land. There was of course also a great deal of corruption, especially in the judicial system and in the administration of military supplies. The extortion of the higher bureaucracy and the greed of the provincial governors were proverbial. But government intervened repeatedly to curb these forms of corruption – we only know about them in the first place because of the laws that tried to put an end to them, and because historians and other members of the intelligentsia denounced such practices. This element of ‘criticism’ is a remarkable feature of the classical world. The Roman state was an authoritarian regime; in other words, dissent was rarely tolerated and government usually responded to protest with violence (especially in the cities of the East where people were often fearless in making fun of emperors). Yet a strong tradition of Roman law had emerged by the fourth century, and this acted as a brake on even the most fearsome emperors. Emperors were not free to do whatever they liked, and the law was actively used to protect civil rights. That is why in the later fourth century it was possible for powerful bishops like Ambrose to confront equally powerful emperors when they were excessively harsh or repressive in their handling”

- 32.1 What was the main reason for corruption in the administration of the Roman empire? (1)
- 32.2 What do you know about the Law system of the Roman empire? (2)
- 32.3 What was the role of the Roman government in handling corruption that was widespread among higher bureaucracy and provincial government? (1)
33. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Capture of Bukhara

Juwaini, a late-thirteenth-century Persian chronicler of the Mongol rulers of Iran, carried an account of the capture of Bukhara in 1220. After the conquest of the city, Juwaini reported, Genghis Khan went to the festival ground where the rich residents of the city were and addressed them: ‘O people know that you have committed great sins, and that the great ones among you have committed these sins. If you ask me what proof I have for these words, I say it is because I am the punishment of God. If you had not committed great sins, God would not have sent a punishment like me upon you’... Now one man had escaped from Bukhara after its capture and had come to Khurasan. He was questioned about the fate of the city and replied: ‘They came, they [mined the walls], they burnt, they slew, they plundered and they departed.’

- 33.1 Who was Juwaini? (1)
- 33.2 Who were the Mongols? (1)
- 33.3 When was the founder of the Mongol empire born? How did Genghis Khan play an important role towards Mongols? (2)

SECTION – E : MAP QUESTIONS (5 marks)

34. On the given political outline map of the World:
- I. Identify (A) and (C).
 - II. Locate (B), (D) and (E).
- A) The kings of which place were called Amorites whose dress differed from that of the original inhabitants.
- B) The best kinds of wine came from which place.
- C) Dominated the Mediterranean and all the regions around that sea in both directions, north as well as south.
- D) The ‘papyrus’ was a reed-like plant that grew along the banks of the Nile in which place.
- E) Mongols nomadized in the steppes of Central Asia in a tract of land in the area of the modern state called.