

VIKAS BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SAMPLE PAPER (Session 2025 – 26)
Class XI
SUBJECT : HISTORY (027)

Time :3Hrs

Max. Marks: 80

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. Total no. of pages are 6.
- (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.
- (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.
- (vi) 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.

Q.NO	SECTION A (Objective type questions)	1 X 21 = 21	M.M
1.	<p>1.Consider the following statements:</p> <p>a) Mesopotamia lacked mineral resources.</p> <p>b) In most parts of the south there was a shortage of stones for making tools, seals (currencies) and jewellery.</p> <p>c) The wood of Iraqi palm and poplar trees was not particularly good for making carts, wheelbarrows or boats.</p> <p>d) There was no metal available for making tools, utensils, or ornaments.</p> <p>Choose the right option:</p> <p>i. a and b</p> <p>ii. b and c</p> <p>iii. a, b and c</p> <p>iv. a, b ,c and d</p>		1
2.	<p>What is correct about the types of settlements formed cities in Mesopotamia - 1. These were of two kinds. 2. settlements developed artistic temples 3. settlements developed as centers of trade and 4. settlements developed as imperial settlement or cities</p> <p>A. 1,2, 3, 4 B. 2, 3, 4 C. 1,2,3 D. 3,4</p>		1
3.	<p>Consider the following Statements: I. Sumerian, the oldest known language of Mesopotamia was gradually taken over by the Akkadian language after 2400 BC. II. The custom of cuneiform writing in the Akkadian language continued for more than 2000 years until the first century AD. choose the correct option :</p> <p>a) I is correct</p> <p>b) II is correct</p> <p>c) Both I and II are correct</p> <p>d) Both I and II are incorrect.</p>		1

4.	<p>Saint Augustine was bishop of the North African city of.....</p> <p>(a)Annaba (b)Algeria (c)Hippo (d)Numidia</p>	1
5.	<p>Identify which statement is/are correct:</p> <p>(a) Spanish olive oil was carried in containers called amphorae during 140-160 C.E. (b) Nero was the revolutionary from senatorial class. (c) Draco was an emperor who brought labour reforms. (d) Roman empire was extended from Scotland to borders of Armenia and from the Sahara to the Euphrates.</p>	1
6.	<p>6. Who was destroyed by the Arabs between the period around 511 to 774 C.E.?</p> <p>I. Visigoths of Spain II. Franks of Gaul, III. Lombards in Italy</p> <p>a. I, II, III b. II, III c. I, III d. I, II</p>	1
7.	<p>Consider the following statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. Assertion (A): Urban culture developed and these urban centres helped in Renaissance. Reasoning (R): Towns became centres of art and learning.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is correct and R is not correct. d) R is correct but A is not correct.</p>	1
8.	<p>What were the criteria for the eligibility of a priest?</p> <p>I. He should be physically and mentally sound. II. He should neither be a woman nor a peasant. III. He will observe celibacy throughout life IV. He should have knowledge of religion.</p> <p>Choose the right option:</p> <p>a) I, II, III, IV b) I, II, III c) II, III, IV d) II, IV</p>	1
9.	<p>9. Arrange in chronological order</p> <p>I. Cathedrals being built in France II. Great famine in Europe III Black Death IV Hundred Years War between England and France</p> <p>a) I,II, IV, III b) I, II III, IV c) II, I, III, IV d) I,II, IV, III</p>	1
10.	<p>10. Japan could modernize rapidly because :</p> <p>a) She had sufficient means and machines. b) There was repository of coal and other natural resources. c) She could analyse the situation national and international the best way and took right decisions. d) There were bullions stock in several mines.</p>	1

11.	11. The independence of Korea, after World War II, was ensured due to: a) Japan's defeat and surrender in World War II b) Continued efforts of freedom fighters within and outside Korea c) Support of international leaders for Korea's independence d) Temporary division of Korean peninsula	1
12.	Examination System was withdrawn by China because a) It was not regulated properly. b) It was corrupted. c) It was based on classical Chinese learning. d) The civil and military officials so recruited were found unsuitable.	1
13.	Protestant reformation movement for breaking the connection with the Pope and the Catholic Church active in which of the following countries? a) Germany b) Switzerland c) France d) a and b Both	1
14.	The term Terra Nullius means: a) Land belonging to nobody b) Land belonging to natives c) Land belonging to the state d) Land of immigrants	1
15.	A number of native people became citizen of USA but on condition that a) They shall be given citizenship right b) They shall be treated at par with Europeans c) Their traditions shall not be interfered with and reservation shall be sustained d) They shall be provided with administrative jobs.	1
16.	To which Mongol tribe did Genghis Khan belong ? a) kiat b) Hun c) Phoenician d) Qureshi	1
17.	What was the name of the mother of Genghis Khan? a) Hoelun- Ike b) Fatima c) Razia d) Rubina	1
18.	Name the scholar who argued that history is not all about political history but also includes international relations and lives of great people. a. James Cunnigham b. Alexander Cunnigham c. James Bloch d. Marc Bloch	1
19.	The year in which Amerigo de Vespucci's Travels was published was a. 1508 b. 1507 c. 1509 d. 1510	1
20.	How many sons did Genghis Khan had a. 2 b. 4 c. 5 d. 6	1
21.	The land grants to the knight by the lord is a. Fief b. Feud c. Seigneur d. Manor	1

	SECTION B	
22.	Describe the condition of Slaves during the Roman Empire.	3
23.	Explain the Third century crisis in the Roman Empire .	3
24.	Why was Mesopotamia important to Europeans?	3
25.	“Military achievements of Genghis Khan were largely a result of his ability to innovate and transform different aspects of Steppe combat into extremely effective military strategies”. Justify.	3
26.	What was the function of medieval Monasteries? Or Throw light on the life of monks.	3
27.	” An important part of Meiji reforms was the modernizing of the economy.” Explain. Or What was the impact of Coming of Americans on Japan?	3
	SECTION C	
28.	. What were the necessary conditions which led to the early urbanization in Mesopotamia? Or Explain about the military system of Mongols .	8
29.	Why was there debates within Christianity ?What were its consequences? Or How Art , Architecture and Printing changed everything in Europe ?	8
30.	Explain in detail how republic was established in China under the leadership of Sun Yat Sen and Chiang Kai Shek. Or Explain in detail about the Communist party of China.	8
	SECTION D	
31	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follows.</p> <p>In Benedictine monasteries, there was a manuscript with 73 chapters of rules which were followed by monks for many centuries. Here are some of the rules thy had to follow: Chapter 6: Permission to speak should rarely be granted to monks. Chapter 7: humility means obedience Chapter 33: No monk should own private property. Chapter 47: Idleness is the enemy of the soul, so friars and sisters would be occupied at certain times in manual labour and at fixed hours in sacred reading. Chapter 48: the monastery should be laid out in such a way that all necessities be found within it bounds: water, mill, garden, workshops.</p> <p>31 (1) Who were expected to follow the above mentioned rules? (1)</p> <p>31 (2)Which permission was rarely granted to monks? (1)</p> <p>31 (3) How do you think friars and sisters were expected to spend their free time? (2)</p>	

32	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>“Juwaini, who wrote in the 1260s, has recorded the total destruction caused by the Mongols. He wrote that in the city of Nishapur more than 1,747,000 people were killed. Such figures were not based on any actual counting but were meant to convey the scale of devastation. Juwaini’s history, the <i>Tarikh-i-Jahan Gusha</i>, is an important contemporary chronicle which describes in detail the conquests of Genghis Khan and the terror unleashed by his armies.”</p> <p>32(1) What does this source suggest about the Mongol on slaught ? (1) 32(2) How did Juwaini calculate this massive loss of life? (2) 32(3) Who was Juwaini? (1)</p>	
33	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>Niccolo Machiavelli wrote about human nature in the fifteenth chapter of his book, The Prince (1513). ‘So, leaving aside imaginary things, and referring only to those which truly exist, I say that whenever men are discussed (and especially princes, who are more exposed to view), they are noted for various qualities which earn them either praise or condemnation. Some, for example, are held to be generous, and others miserly. Some are held to be benefactors, others are called grasping; some cruel, some compassionate; one man faithless, another faithful; one man effeminate and cowardly, another fierce and courageous; one man courteous, another proud; one man lascivious, another pure; one guileless, another crafty; one stubborn, another flexible; one grave, another frivolous; one religious, another sceptical; and so forth.’ Machiavelli believed that ‘all men are bad and ever ready to display their vicious nature partly because of the fact that human desires are insatiable’. The most powerful motive Machiavelli saw as the incentive for every human action is self-interest.</p> <p>33(1) What is the real nature of men according to Machiavelli? (1) 33(2) What is the most powerful motive behind every human action? (1) 33(3) What good qualities are mentioned in the given excerpt ? (2)</p>	
34	<p>On the political map of World , mark the following :</p> <p>I. a. Italy b. U.S.A c. Mongolia</p> <p>II. Identify A and B marked on the map .</p>	

