

Mid-term examination
marking scheme
class XI
subject- History

Ans 1.

- natural factors – floods destroyed crops
- Man-made factors – people diverted water into their fields in upstream So people in the lower areas could not get water.
- People living in upstream neglected the channels leading to blockage

Ans 2

- Democracy in room remained no more because of wars and imperialism.
- Authority of Rome and Empire declined with the spread of christianity.
- Decline of Roman Empire due to invasions of Germanic tribes.

Ans 3.

- They discouraged conversions.
- Later adopted a uniform policy of taxation.

Ans 4.

- The nobles had absolute and permanent control over their property.
- They held their own Court of Justice.
- They were free even to make their own money.

Ans 5.

- Renaissance means rebirth. It occurred in the 15th century in Italy.
- People of Europe began to take interest in ancient European culture and civilisation.
- It was a new movement of knowledge after the long dark ages of ignorance.

Ans 6.

- there were repeated conflicts over land and water in early Mesopotamia.
- There are continuous wars and the successful chiefs oblige their followers by distributing the loot .
- It took prisoners from the defeated groups to be employed as a servant.
- Victorious leaders or chiefs came to be known as kings in later stage.
- To increase his influence and control following measures were taken:-
- The king began to pay attention to words well-being of the community.
- He offered precious booty to the gods and beautified the temples.

- Encourage settlement of villages close to him.
- War captives but put to work for the temple and the kings.
- Every culture tax was made compulsory.

Ans 7.

- solidus was introduced by Emperor Constantine.
- Investment was made in the industrial establishment and rural industries.
- Long-distance trade was encouraged.
- New type of architecture and a sense of luxury prevailed.

Ans 8.

- features of Abbasid rule:-
- Arab influence declined. Iranians culture increased
- They established capital at Baghdad.
- They reorganise the army and bureaucracy on the non-tribal basis.
- Religious status and functions of caliphate was strengthened by the Abbasid rule.
- They patronise Islamic institutions and scholars.
- They retain the centralised nature of the state.

Ans 9.

- Technological changes are as follows:-•Use of heavy iron tipped plough and mould boards.
- Change from the neck harness to shoulder harness helped animals to exert more power.
- Iron horse shoe was used to prevent foot decay .
- Use of wind and water energy for agriculture.
- More use of water powered and wind powered mills for milling corn and pressing grapes.
- Two field system of land use change to three field system.

Ans 10.

Chief objectives of reformation movement are as follows:-

- to check religious absolutism and limitless rights of pope and other religious leaders.
- To improve moral life of Pope and other religious leaders
- To remove corruption spread in church.
- To make common people dependent on God then on Pope for attaining salvation.
- To give religious freedom to every man.

Ans 11.

- Islam was founded in around 612 CE by Prophet Muhammad.
- Religious beliefs of Islam are as follows:-
- Allah alone should be worshipped.
- Man would bear a fruit of his deeds on the day of judgement.

- Each Muslim must follow five principles.
- No Muslim should be worship Idol.
- One should not indulge in interest making and abstain from theft.
- He should believe in equality of people.
- One must pay a visit to Mecca once in his life time.
- One should pray namaz five times a day.
- One should distribute alms to the poor
- One should keep Roza during the month of Ramzan.

Ans12.

The 14th century crisis was:-

- change in climatic conditions.
- Intensive ploughing.
- Shortage of metal money
- .Bubonic Plague infection.
- Major shortage of labour
- (explanation needed)

Ans 13.

Renaissance emerged in Italy due to the following reasons:-

- growing trade.
- Exchange of ideas developed an ability to except each others ideas.
- Prosperity of Italy gave birth to middle-class of marchants.
- Many merchants Patronised writers and artists for example Leonardo , Dante,. who got a chance to freely show their abilities.
- Italy was the birthplace of ancient Roman civilisation which proved a source of information.
- Rome was the centre of whole Western Europeans Christian world.
- Popes brought scholars to home and got the Greek manuscripts translated into latin language.
- Many independent city states had been immersed in northern Italy.
- Feudal system in Italy was also not so strong by now.
- Education was free from bounds of religion.
- Turks occupied Constantinople so most of the greek scholars, artists and merchants escaped to Italy and resided there. They brought many valuable manuscripts of ancient greek literature and took to teaching in schools and universities of Italy.
- (Explanation needed)