



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, FARIDABAD

History Assignment — 2016-17, Semester I

Unit - I

Class - XI

Chapter 1 : FROM THE BEGINNING OF LIFE

## SECTION A

I. Answer the following very briefly:

- Q1. What are primates?
- Q2. Define Hominoids.
- Q3. Define Ethnography.
- Q4. Define 'Anthropology'.
- Q5. What is 'Australopithecus'?
- Q6. What do you know about the Heidelberg man and Neanderthal man?
- Q7. When and how did man appear on earth?
- Q8. State two discoveries that help us understand early human history.
- Q9. What benefits did man get from his erect posture?
- Q10. What are fossils?
- Q11. What are species?

II. Answer the following in about 80 words each:

- Q1. Discuss the positive feedback mechanism.
- Q2. Explain the main discoveries of Neolithic Age.
- Q3. How does an anthropologist help the historian?
- Q4. What progress did man make in respect of shelter clothing, tools & weapons?
- Q5. Discuss the features of urbanism.
- Q6. What climatic changes led to the emergence of Homo species of early man?
- Q7. Discuss arguments given in favour of regional continuity mode of human origin. Did it help in convincing archaeological evidence?

## SECTION C

III. Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q1. How farming and pastoralism did become a way of life?
- Q2. Discuss the theories of human origin.
- Q3. What are various species of Early Man? Discuss.
- Q4. What were the various ways of obtaining food during early days?

- Q5.** Explain how onset of glaciations brought major changes in climate vegetation? Which species were adapted to drier conditions?
- Q6.** Why was there never a shortage of food even in times of drought? Mention the facts regarding the madsa.

## **SECTION D**

**Read the passage and answer the following**

### **THE HAZDA**

The Hazda are a small group of hunters, living in the vicinity of Lake Eyasi, a salt, rift –valley lake...The country of the eastern hazda, dry, rocky savanna, dominated by thorn scrub and acacia trees.... Is rich in wild foods.

Elephants, rhinoceros, buffalo, zebra lion, leopard are all common. All of these animals except elephants are hunted and eaten by the hazda.

Sources of water are widely distributed over the country in the wet season but are few in the dry season. . Camps are normally sited within a KM of a watercourse.

The eastern hazda assert no rights over land and its resources. Any individual may live anywhere he likes and may hunt animals and draw water anywhere in Hazda country without any sort of restrictions .....

1. Who were the Hazdas?
2. How did they feed themselves?
3. Why Hazda did not assert their rights over land and resources?
4. Why did the size of location of camps keep changing from season to season?



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Chapter 2 : WRITING AND CITY LIFE

## SECTION A

I. Answer the following very briefly:

- Q1. What do you understand by the word 'Mesopotamia'? Name the important centres of this civilization.
- Q2. Who is Gilgamesh?
- Q3. Where was the Fertile Crescent? What is its importance?
- Q4. Why the early temples were more like a house?
- Q5. How can we say God was the focus of worship in Mesopotamian civilisation?

## SECTION B

II. Answer the following in about 80 words each:

- Q1. Discuss the economic developments in the city of Mari.
- Q2. Explain the trading activities of the Mesopotamians.
- Q3. Describe the sacred temple (ziggurat) of Mesopotamia.
- Q4. What do you know about Mesopotamia seals?
- Q5. What do you know about Mesopotamian religion?

## SECTION C

III. Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q1. Discuss the town planning of Mesopotamia.
- Q2. Mesopotamians valued city life. Explain.
- Q3. Many communities & cultures lived side by side in Mesopotamia. Explain.
- Q4. Explain what we know about the palace of Mari of King Zimrilim.
- Q5. Explain the city state of Ur.
- Q6. How did urbanism come into being in Mesopotamia?

## SECTION D

### Excavating Mesopotamian Towns

Today, Mesopotamian excavators have much higher standards of accuracy and care in recording than in the old days, so that few dig huge areas the way Ur was excavated. Moreover, few archaeologists have the funds to employ large teams of excavators. Thus, the mode of obtaining data has changed.

Take the small town at Abu Salabikh, about 10 hectares in area in 2500 BCE with a population less than 10,000. The outlines of walls were at first traced by scraping surfaces. This involves scraping off the top few millimetres of the mound with the sharp and wide end of a shovel or other tool. While the soil underneath was still slightly moist, the archaeologist could make out different colours, textures and lines of brick walls or pits or other features. A few houses that were discovered were excavated. The archaeologists also sieved through tons of earth to recover plant and animal remains, and in the process identified many species of plants and animals and found large quantities of charred fish bones that had been swept out on to the streets. Plant seeds and fibre remained after dung cakes had been burned as fuel and thus kitchens were identified. Living rooms were those with fewer traces. Because they found the teeth of very young pigs on the streets, archaeologists concluded that pigs must have roamed freely here as in any other Mesopotamian town. In fact, one house burial contained some pig bones - the dead person must have been given some pork for his nourishment in the afterlife! The archaeologists also made microscopic studies of room floors to decide which rooms in a house were roofed (with poplar logs, palm leaves, straw, etc.) and which were open to the sky.

1. Describe the features of the town Abu Salabikh.
2. What finds have been found in Abu Salabikh.



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, FARIDABAD

History Assignment — 2016-17, Semester I

Unit - II

Class - XI

## Chapter 3 : AN EMPIRE ACROSS THREE CONTINENTS

### SECTION A

#### I. Answer the following Questions Very Briefly:

- Q1. What is Augustan age?
- Q2. Who were the Patrician and Plebeians?
- Q3. Name the three main players of the Roman civilization.
- Q4. What was the Senate?
- Q5. What is meant by 'Aramaic'?

### SECTION B

#### II. Answer the following in about 80 words each:

- Q1. Explain the Roman Contribution to law and government.
- Q2. Describe the main factors which were responsible for the decline of Roman civilization.
- Q3. Discuss the various laws and measures used to control workers in Roman Empire.
- Q4. Discuss the Roman society.
- Q5. What in your opinion was the position of women in Roman Society? Explain.
- Q6. Describe the third century Crisis.
- Q7. How were the urban towns administered in Roman towns?
- Q8. The emperor aristocracy and army were the 3 main players in the political history of the empire. Explain.
- Q9. How far it is correct that modern features of Roman society was the widespread prevalence of the nuclear family.

### SECTION C

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q1. Explain the main social classes of Ancient Roman Civilization.
- Q2. Why do you think the Roman Government stopped coining in silver? Which metal did it begin to use for making coins.
- Q3. Write a note on Roman trade.
- Q4. What do you know about religion of ancient Roman?
- Q5. How was the third century crisis different from the first & second century's peace?
- Q6. Write a short note on Shahnama.

## SECTION D

### Passage based Questions :

#### On the Treatment of Slaves

'Soon afterwards the City Prefect, Lucius Pedanius Secundus, was murdered by one of his slaves. After the murder, ancient custom required that every slave residing under the same roof must be executed. But a crowd gathered, eager to save so many innocent lives; and rioting began. The senate-house was besieged. Inside, there was feeling against excessive severity, but the majority opposed any change (...) [The senators] favouring execution prevailed. However, great crowds ready with stones and torches prevented the order from being carried out. Nero rebuked the population by edict, and lined with troops the whole route along which those condemned were taken for execution.'

- Tacitus (55-117), historian of the early empire.
- i. Who was murdered by whom?
- ii. How did the incident create problem for the slaves?
- iii. Who were supporting the slaves? Who were opposing them?



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## Chapter 4 : THE CENTRAL ISLAMIC LANDS SECTION A

### I. Answer the following Questions Very Briefly:

- Q1. What is a qabila?
- Q2. Who was Mohammad?
- Q3. Who were Caliphs? Name the first two Caliphs.
- Q4. What is the Dome of the Rock?
- Q5. What were the 2 main contributions of the Arabs?
- Q6. Why was Mohammad forced to migrate with his followers to Medina?
- Q7. Who built the great mosque of Al-Mutawwakil in Samara?

### SECTION B

### II. Answer the following in about 80 words each:

- Q1. Explain the architecture of the Islamic world of the 10th century.
- Q2. What is the importance of Mecca?
- Q3. Explain the contribution made by the Arabs in the field of culture.
- Q4. How did the Arabs succeed in building up a vast empire in less than a hundred years?
- Q5. What were the reforms (coinage) of Abda Malik?
- Q6. Why Mohammad called himself the Messenger of God.
- Q7. For the survival of his religion and community of his believers what action had been taken by Mohammad?
- Q8. Explain the features of the life of the Bedouin in hte early 7th.
- Q9. What was the Abbasid Revolution?
- Q10. What were the effects of the crusades of Europe and Asia?
- Q11. Who were the caliphs? What was there authority? Discuss the rise of first two Caliphs.
- Q12. Write a short note on the Quran.
- Q13. Explain the Sufi ideology? How did it pose a challenge to orthodox Islam?
- Q14. What were the two dimensions of the Islamic religion during 656 – 61?

### SECTION C

### III. Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q1. Describe the journey from Samarqand to Damascus, referring to cities on the route.
- Q2. Why after the death of Mohd. Prophet many tribes broke away from the Islamic state.
- Q3. What were the main sources of Income of the state?

- Q4.** How far is it correct to say that the agriculture was the mainstay of Arab Empire?
- Q5.** What do you know about the breakup of the caliphate and the rise of sultanate?
- Q6.** What was the main purpose of the crusades? What were its effects on Muslims and Christian?
- Q7.** What do you know about the economy, agriculture urbanization & commerce of the central Islamic period?
- Q8.** Who were the Ulemas? How did they consolidate the Islamic law?

## **SECTION D**

### **Passage based questions :**

#### **The Ideal Student**

Abd al-Latif, a twelfth-century legal and medical scholar of Baghdad, talks to his ideal student: 'I commend you not to learn your sciences from books unaided, even though you may trust your ability to understand. Resort to teachers for each science you seek to acquire; and should your teacher be limited in his knowledge take all that he can offer, until you find another more accomplished than he. You must venerate and respect him. When you read a book, make every effort to learn it by heart and master its meaning. Imagine the book to have disappeared and that you can dispense with it, unaffected by its loss. One should read histories, study biographies and the experiences of nations. By doing this, it will be as though, in his short life space, he lived contemporaneously with peoples of the past, was on intimate terms with them, and knew the good and bad among them. You should model your conduct on that of the early Muslims. Therefore, read the biography of the Prophet and follow in his footsteps. You should frequently distrust your nature, rather than have a good opinion of it, submitting your thoughts to men of learning and their works, proceeding with caution and avoiding haste. He who has not endured the stress of study will not taste the joy of knowledge. When you have finished your study and reflection, occupy your tongue with the mention of God's name, and sing His praises. Do not complain if the world turns its back on you. Know that learning leaves a trail and a scent proclaiming its possessor; a ray of light and brightness shining on him, pointing him out.'

*- Ahmad ibn al Qasim ibn Abi Usaybia, Uyun al Anba.*

- i. State four suggestions Abd al-Latif gave to his ideal student.
- ii. Why does he ask his student to read the biography of Prophet Mohammad?
- iii. What relevance does he give to stress of study?
- iv. How is learning beneficial according to him?



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, FARIDABAD

History Assignment — 2016-17, Semester I

Unit - II

Class - XI

## Chapter 5 : NOMADIC EMPIRES

### SECTION A

#### I. Answer the following Questions Very Briefly:

- Q1. Who were the Mongols?
- Q2. Under who did they built a transcontinental empire.
- Q3. Who was Ganghis Khan? What was the extent of his Empire

### SECTION B

#### II. Answer the following in about 80 words each:

- Q1. Discuss the compaigns of Batu.
- Q2. How were the Mongols organised?
- Q3. Discuss Mongol administration?
- Q4. What was Yasa? Discuss.

### SECTION C

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q1. Ghazni became the centre of Persian literary life. Explain the developments.
- Q2. Explain the military achievements of Genghis Khan.
- Q3. Why was trade so significant to the Mongols?
- Q4. Why did Genghis Khan feel the need to frequent the Mongol tribes into new social military groupings?
- Q5. How do later Mongol reflections on the Yasa being cut the uneasy relationship they had with the memory of Genghis Khan.

### SECTION D

#### THE YASA

In 1221, after the conquest of Bukhara, Genghis Khan had assembled the rich Muslim residents at the festival ground and had admonished them. He called them sinners and warned them to compensate for their sins by parting with their hidden wealth. The episode was dramatic enough to be painted and for a long time afterwards people still remembered the incident. In the late 16th century, Abdullah Khan, a distant descendant of jochi, Ghenghis eldest son, went to the same festival ground in Bukhara. Unlike Genghis Khan; Abdullah went to perform his holidays prayer there. His chronicler, Hafiz-I-Tanish, reported this performance of Muslim piety by his master and included the surprising comment; this was according to the yasa of Genghis khan.

- i. What was the Yasa? What was the name given to this? 2+2
- ii. Did the meaning of Yasa alter over the four centuries separating Genghis khan from Abdullah khan? 2
- iii. Why did Hafiz-I-Tanish make a reference to Genghis Khan's Yasa in connection with Abdullah khan's prayer at the Muslim festival ground? 2

#### On the Given Map of Eurasia :

Mark and name any four central Islamic lands.

OR

Mark- Baghdad, Tashkent, Persia, Moscow of Mongol empire



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, FARIDABAD

History Assignment — 2016-17, Semester I

Unit - III

Class - XI

Topic : The Three Orders

## Section - A

I. Answer the following questions very briefly.

- a. Define feudalism.
- b. What name was given to Gaul and by whom?
- c. What was vassalage?
- d. Define fief.
- e. From where is the word England derived?
- f. Why did King Charles I call the Parliament after 11 years?

## Section - B

II. Answer the following questions :

- a. Discuss the system of feudalism.
- b. Discuss the life in a Manor.
- c. Write a note on the feudal society.
- d. Explain the various categories of peasants.
- e. What changes came up in agricultural technology?
- f. Discuss the fourteenth century crisis.

## Section - C

III Long Answer Type Questions.

- a. Explain the feudal society with special reference to the privileges and disabilities of the social classes.
- b. What factors affected social and economic relations?

## Section - D

IV Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :

'How many valiant men, how many fair ladies, (had) breakfast with their kinfolk and the same night supped with their ancestors in the next world! The condition of the people was pitiable to behold. They sickened by the thousands daily, and died unattended and without help. Many died in the open street, others dying in their houses, made it known by the stench of their rotting bodies. Consecrated churchyards did not suffice for the burial of the vast multitude of bodies, which were heaped by the hundreds in vast trenches, like goods in a ships hold and covered with a little earth.'

— Giovanni Boccaccio (1313-75), Italian author.

- a. Who is the author?
- b. What is the author depicting?
- c. Explain the depiction of the author.
- d. What created the stench?
- e. What did the heap consist of?