

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN LUCKNOW REGION
SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION (2023-24)

MARKING SCHEME – CLASS XI (HISTORY)

1	Answer- (A) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A	1
2	Answer- (B) Goddess of love	1
3	Answer- (A). only 1 and 2	1
4	Answer- (B) Pliny	1
5	Answer- (A). (2), (4), (3) and (1)	1
6	Answer- D) Yam Code of law	1
7	Answer- A) Because a Mongol prince was killed.	1
8	Answer- (B) Baj	1
9	Answer- B) The fief could not be inherited.	1
10	Answer- D)	1
11	Answer – iii) A is true but R is false.	1
12	Answer- (B) Michelangelo	1
13	Answer- (A) Ignatius Loyola	1
14	Answer- A)	1
15	Answer- Wampum belt	1
15	Answer- W.E.H.Stanner	1
16	Answer- B) Land belonging to nobody	1
17	Answer- Bering Straits	1
18	Answer- C) Washington Irving	1
19	Answer -A) FukuzawaYukichi	1
20	Answer- (A) Dr. Sun YatSen	1
21	Answer – A	1
22	<p>After 2000 BCE, the capital of Mari flourished and was exceptionally prosperous. The main reasons were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The southern plain, where it was situated, was agriculturally highly productive. • Animal rearing was another profitable occupation. • It occupied an advantageous position on the Euphrates as it profited from trade both upstream and downstream between Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon. • Clay tablets refer to the exchange of agricultural produce for metals like tin which was essential in making bronze. Therefore, the exchange was of great importance and a source of prosperity for Mari. <p>(any other relevant points)</p>	3
	OR	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mesopotamian valued city life in which people of many communities and cultures lived side by side. After cities were destroyed in war, they recalled them in poetry. 2. The most poignant reminder to us of the pride Mesopotamians took in their cities comes at the end of the Gilgamesh Epic, which was written on twelve tablets. 3. Gilgamesh is said to have ruled the city or Uruk sometime after Enmerkar. 4. When his heroic friend died he then set out to find the secret of immortality, crossing the waters that Surround the world. 5. After a heroic attempt, Gilgamesh failed, and returned to Uruk. There, he consoled himself by walking along the city wall, back and forth. He admired the foundations made of fired bricks that he had put into place. 6. Gilgamesh does not say that even though he will die his sons will outlive him, as a tribal Hero would have done. <p>(any other relevant points)</p>	

23	<p>Genghis Khan died in 1227, having spent most of his life in military combat. His military achievements were astounding and they were largely a result of his ability to innovate and transform different aspects of steppe combat into extremely effective military strategies.</p> <p>(i) The horse-riding skills of the Mongols and the Turks provided speed and mobility to the army.</p> <p>(ii) Their abilities as rapid-shooting archers from horseback were further perfected during regular hunting expeditions which doubled as field manoeuvres.</p> <p>(iii) The steppe cavalry had always travelled light and moved quickly, but now it brought all its knowledge of the terrain and the weather to do the unimaginable.</p> <p>(iv) They carried out campaigns in the depths of winter, treating frozen rivers as highways to enemy cities and camps.</p> <p>(v) Nomads were conventionally at a loss against fortified encampments but Genghis Khan learnt the importance of siege engines and naphtha bombardment very quickly.</p> <p>(vi) His engineers prepared light portable equipment which was used against opponents with devastating effect. (any other relevant points)</p>	3
24.	<p>A few women were intellectually very creative and sensitive about the importance of humanist education.</p> <p>Venetian Cassandra Fedele:</p> <p>(i) She was known for her proficiency in Greek and Latin and was invited to give orations at the University of Padua.</p> <p>(ii) Fedele's writings bring into focus the general regard for education in that age.</p> <p>(iii) She said-Even though the study of letters promises and offers no reward for women and no dignity, every woman ought to seek and embrace these studies.</p> <p>(iv) She was one of many Venetian women writers who criticised the republic 'for creating a highly limited definition of freedom that favoured the desires of men over those of women.</p> <p>Isabella d'Este:</p> <p>(i) Another remarkable woman was the Marchesa of Mantua, Isabella d'Este (1474-1539). She ruled the state while her husband was absent, and the court of Mantua, a small state, was famed for its intellectual brilliance.</p> <p>(ii) Women's writings revealed their conviction that they should have economic power, property and education to achieve an identity in a world dominated by men.</p> <p>(any other relevant points)</p>	3
OR		
	<p>Copernicus was a scientist and thinker of the renaissance period; his attachment to status, position in Christian society restricted him to get the real theory published in his lifetime.</p> <p>I. Copernicus was a brilliant mathematician who proposed a model of the universe centred on the sun.</p> <p>II. His fear of individual life had thus, prevented Copernicus from a good deed for mankind.</p> <p>III. He wanted to live a life in comfort but the publication of his theory would have annoyed the First Order in Europe resulting in the loss of them all.</p> <p>IV. Copernicus was fearful of the reaction of traditional clergymen to his theory and thus withheld publication of his manuscript "De revolutionibus (The Rotation)."</p> <p>V. He could assign his manuscript De Revolutionibus (The Rotation) to Joachim Rheticus, one of his followers. It says-"The planets including the earth, rotate around the sun."</p> <p>VI. The statement of clergymen on the same fact was-"The earth is a sinful place and the heavy burden of sin made it immobile. It stands at the centre of the universe around which moved the planets" People took a long time to accept this concept.</p>	
25.	<p>1. It was against the control of religion over human life.,</p> <p>2. Francesco Barbaro a humanist defending Acquisition of material wealth, power, and glory is a usual instinct of human beings.</p> <p>3. Lorenzo Valla who believed that The study of history leads a man to strive for a life of perfection hence, Christian injunction against pleasure is untenable.</p>	3

	<p>4. A person of culture should learn good manners including politeness and simplicity.</p> <p>5. Individuals irrespective of poor and weak are capable of shaping through other means.</p> <p>6. Self-interest is the most powerful motive hence, a cordial and congenial environment for the proliferation of self-interest should be provided to the people.</p> <p>(any other relevant points)</p>	
26.	<p>For the natives, the goods exchanged by them were gifts which had been given in friendship. For the Europeans, the fish and furs which they got in exchange were mere commodities. They used to sell these for profits in Europe. The natives had no idea of 'market' far away in Europe. They could not understand the way in which the gifts were exchanged because sometimes Europeans gave them a lot of things and sometimes very little.</p> <p>They were surprised at the greed of the Europeans who had slaughtered hundreds of beavers so that they might get furs. The natives were afraid as they thought that the animals would take revenge for this destruction.</p> <p>(any other relevant points)</p>	3
27.	<p>Lifestyle of the native people was as follows:</p> <p>(a) These people lived in bands, in villages along river valleys.</p> <p>(b) They ate fish and meat and cultivated vegetables and maize.</p> <p>(c) They often went on long journeys in search of meat, chiefly that of bison.</p> <p>(d) They did not attempt extensive agriculture and since they did not produce a surplus, they did not develop kingdoms and empires as in Central and South America.</p> <p>(e) There were some instances of quarrels between tribes over territory, but by and large control of land was not an issue.</p> <p>(f) An important feature of their tradition was that of making formal alliances and friendships and exchanging gifts. Goods were obtained not by buying them, but as gifts.</p> <p>(g) The natives used to speak a number of languages but names of these languages were not written down.</p> <p>(any other relevant points)</p>	3
28.	<p>1. Slavery was an institution deeply rooted in the ancient world, both in the Mediterranean and in the Near East.</p> <p>2. Slaves were included in the family as the Romans understood this.</p> <p>3. Slaves were an investment, and at least one Roman agricultural writer advised landowners against using them in contexts where too many might be required (for example, for harvests) or where their health could be damaged (for example, by malaria).</p> <p>4. These considerations were not based on any sympathy for the slaves but on hard economic calculation.</p> <p>5. Roman upper classes were often brutal towards their slaves, ordinary people did sometimes show much more compassion.</p> <p>6. As warfare became less widespread with the establishment of peace in the first century, the supply of slaves tended to decline and the users of slave labour thus had to turn either to slave breeding*</p> <p>7. Slaves who had been set free by their masters, were extensively used as business managers, where, obviously, they were not required in large numbers.</p> <p>8. Columella, a first-century writer recommended that landowners should keep a reserve stock of implements and tools, twice as many as they needed, so that production could be continuous, 'for the loss in slave labourtime exceeds the cost of such items'.</p> <p>9. There was a general presumption among employers that without supervision no work would ever get done, so supervision was paramount.</p> <p>10. To make supervision easier, workers were sometimes grouped into gangs or smaller teams. Columella recommended squads of ten, claiming it was easier to tell who was putting in effort and who was not in work.</p> <p>11. The Elder Pliny described conditions in the frankincense** factories (officinae) of Alexandria, where, he tells us, no amount of supervision seemed to suffice.</p> <p>12. A law of 398 referred to workers being branded so they could be recognised if and when they run away and try to hide.</p>	8

	(any other relevant points)	
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term 'Late Antiquity' is used to describe the final, fascinating period in the evolution and break-up of the Roman Empire and refers broadly to the fourth to seventh centuries. 2. This period was full of many cultural and economic advances. Following religious and administrative changes were made in the Roman empire during this period: <p>Religious Changes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the 4th century, emperor Constantine made Christianity the official religion. 2. In the 7th century Islam rose. 3. This religion also began to become very popular rapidly. <p>Administrative Changes: These changes occurred in the time of Diocletian (243-305) and continued till the time of Constantine changes were as follows:</p> <p>(a) Changes in the time of Diocletian :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He abandoned the territories that had less economic or strategic value. 2. He fortified frontiers of the empire. 3. He reorganised the provincial boundaries. 4. He separated civilian from military functions and granted greater autonomy to the military commanders. <p>(b) Changes in the time of Constantine :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He created Constantinople and made it the second capital. It was surrounded on three sides by the sea. 2. As the new capital required a new senate, there was a rapid expansion of the governing class in the 4th century. <p>(any other relevant points)</p>	
29.	<p>The political changes that occurred during 15th and 16th centuries were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European kings strengthened their military as well as financial power during 15th and 16th centuries. Historians have, therefore, called these kings "the new monarchs". • Louis XI in France, Maximilian in Austria, Henry VII in England and Isabelle and Ferdinand in Spain were absolutist rulers. • They initiated the process of organizing standing armies, permanent bureaucracy and national taxation. In Spain and Portugal, they began to play a role in European expansion overseas. • Rulers dispensed with the system of feudal levies for their armies and introduced professionally trained infantry equipped with guns and siege artillery directly under their control. • The social changes started to take place in the 12th and 13th centuries after the triumph of monarchies. • With the increase in taxes, the treasury of monarchs filled. They had enough revenues to support larger armies.. Without resistance from the aristocracy, centralization could not be done. In England, the rebellions occurred in 1497, 1536, 1547, 1549, and 1553 simultaneously. • In France, Louis XI (1461-83) waged a long struggle against dukes and princes. In the 16th century, the religious wars in France were a contrast between royal privileges and regional liberties. • The king was now the center of an elaborate courtier society and a network of patron-client relationships. • All monarchies, whether weak or powerful, needed the cooperation of those who could command authority. It did not matter whether they were weak or strong.. • For ensuring survival, the nobility managed a tactical shift. They quickly transformed themselves into loyalists. Loyal absolutism has been called a modified form of feudalism. <p>(any other relevant points)</p>	8

OR

Europe's economic expansion slowed down by the early fourteenth century because of the following factors :


- (i) Changes in Climatic Conditions: By the end of the thirteenth century, the warm of the previous 300 years of northern Europe had been replaced by the bitterly cold summers.
- (ii) Seasons for growing crops were reduced at least by a month. On higher altitudes, it became almost impossible to grow crops.
- (iii) Many agricultural farms were destroyed by storms and oceanic flooding. As a result, government's income, in taxes, was reduced.
- (iv) Intensive Ploughing : The favourable climate before the thirteenth century had converted many forests and pastures into agricultural land. But the soil was exhausted with intensive agriculture despite the practice of the three field rotation of crops.
- (v) It happened because of lack of proper soil conservation. Number of cattle was also reduced due to short of pastures.
- (vi) Shortage of Metal Money : Output from the silver mines in Austria and Serbia was reduced which resulted in the severe shortage of metal money. Consequently, trade was hit.
- (vii) This shortage of silver forced the government to reduce the silver content of the currency. The government started to mix cheaper metals in the silver to make coinage.
- (viii) Bubonic Plague Infection: Trade expanded in the 13th and 14th centuries. Ships carrying goods from far off countries started arriving in European parts. Rats came along with the ships.
- (ix) These rats were carrying deadly bubonic plague infection. As a result, Western Europe was greatly affected by this infection between 1347 and 1350.
- (x) The epidemic killed 20% of the people of the whole of Europe. At some places, number of the dead was as much as 40% of the population. Cities were the hardest hit.
- (xi) The plague affected infants, the young and the elderly. Many other minor episodes of the plague also took place in the 1360s and the 1370s.
- (xii) As a result, the population of Europe reduced to 45 million in 1400 CE from 73 million in 1300CE.
(any other relevant points)

30.

- In 1925, after the death of Sun Yat-sen, the Guomindang was headed by Chiang Kai-shek. Previously, the Communist Party of China was founded in 1921.
- He tried his best to strengthen the rule of the Guomindang. But no initiatives were taken to achieve the three revolutionary principles of Sun Yat-sen, i.e., nationalism, democracy and socialism.
- He also made an attempt to raise a new class of landlords. They always exploited the peasantry.
- Mao Zedong, a Communist leader formed the Red Army. It was formed to strengthen the Peasant Movement. He became its chairperson in 1930. He also started a guerrilla war against Chiang Kai-shek's army.
- He defeated Chiang's army four times. But for the fifth time, he left the idea of war and started the long March.
- Mao Zedong formed a Communist front against Japan in 1935. It was his opinion that his struggle against Japan would make his mass movement more effective.
- He suggested that a United Front be formed in collaboration with Red Army. But Chiang completely denied his proposal and he was imprisoned by his own soldiers.
- The increasing power of Mao Zedong worried Chiang-Kai-shek. He was not interested in working with him.
- Even then he came with Mao in the war against Japan. After the end of war, Mao put the proposal of coalition govt before Chiang but he declined.
- Mao continued his struggle and was elected the chairman of the Chinese government.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chiang Kai-shek was worried about increasing power of Mao Zedong. After many persuasions, he became ready to stand by Mao against Japan. In 1949, Chiang fled to Formosa to seek asylum. Mao was elected the Chairman of the Chinese government. He held his office till his death. <p>(any other relevant points)</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1853, the USA sent Commodore Matthew Perry to Japan to demand that the government sign a treaty that would permit trade and open diplomatic relations. The emperor, who till then had had little political power, now re-emerged as an important figure. In 1868, a movement forcibly removed the shogun from power, and brought the Emperor to Edo. <p>Administration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The government launched a policy with the slogan 'fukokukyohei' (rich country, strong army). At the same time, the new government also worked to build what they called the 'emperor system'. Officials were sent to study the European monarchies on which they planned to model their own. His birthday became a national holiday, he wore Western-style military uniforms, and edicts were issued in his name to set up modern institutions. The Meiji government imposed a new administrative structure by altering old village and domain boundaries. <p>Economy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Funds were collected by levying tax on agriculture. Railway line introduced, Machines were imported, Foreign technicians were called, A number of Japanese students were sent abroad to study, Modern banking institutions were launched in 1872, Big companies were given subsidies and tax benefits, Government encouraged migration to reduce the population pressure, Urbanisation were increased, Women empowerment and living standard were high. <p>(any other relevant points)</p>	
31.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The skilled crafts persons carved the seals during Mesopotamian civilisation. The name of the owner, his god, his official position, etc. They describe the authenticity of the seal. Indus valley civilization 	4
32.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The above passage is written by a Persian chronicler Juwaini. In it, he described Genghis Khan's conquest of Bukhara. Genghis Khan was born in 1162 CE. He was the founder of nomadic empire. He was a good commander and later on established a vast Mongol empire. Genghis Khan said to the conquered people that: It was a punishment from God. The great ones of the society have committed a great sin and, he was to redeem to those sins. 	4
33.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Murasaki Shikibu. It is the central work of fiction in Japanese literature. China Independence of women in their living. they had choose their husbands and living style. 	

34.1		
34.2	a. ALASKA b. PAPUA NEW GUINEA	
34.	<p style="text-align: center;">FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS</p> A. a. FLORENCE b. VENICE B. a. LOUISIANA b. ALASKA C. EDO	

END