

Solution

AN EMPIRE THREE CONTINENTS AND NOMADIC EMPIRES WS

Class 11 - History

Section A

1.
(c) Mongolia
Explanation: Mongolia
2.
(d) Helegu
Explanation: Helegu
3.
(d) Qubilai Khan
Explanation: Qubilai Khan
4.
(c) A military post
Explanation: A military post
5.
(d) Quriltai
Explanation: Quriltai
6.
(a) Quriltai
Explanation: Quriltai
7.
(d) 1206
Explanation: 1206
8.
(b) China
Explanation: China
9.
(b) Mongols
Explanation: Mongols
10.
(d) Legal Code
Explanation: Legal Code
11.
(d) Temujin
Explanation: Temujin
12.
(a) Ghazan Khan
Explanation: Ghazan Khan
13.
(c) Tax
Explanation: Tax
14.
(c) Assembly of Mongol Chieftains
Explanation: Assembly of Mongol Chieftains
15.
(b) All of these
Explanation: All of these

16. (a) Mongolia
Explanation: Mongolia
17. (b) Qubilai Khan
Explanation: Qubilai Khan
18. (a) China
Explanation: China
19. (c) Kiyat
Explanation: Kiyat
20. (c) Juwaini
Explanation: Juwaini
21. (c) In 1162 CE
Explanation: In 1162 CE
22. (a) 1246 to 1248
Explanation: 1246 to 1248
23. (c) 1231
Explanation: 1231
24. (b) 1218
Explanation: 1218
25. (d) Temujin
Explanation: Temujin
26. (c) Grandson of Genghis Khan
Explanation: Grandson of Genghis Khan
27. (c) 1220
Explanation: 1220
28. (d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation: The ancient **Roman Empire** was spread across three continents namely – Europe, Asia, and Africa. To the North, the boundaries of the empire were formed by two great rivers – the Rhine and the Danube. To the South, by the huge expanse of desert called the Sahara. To the East river the Euphrates and to the West Atlantic Ocean. This vast stretch of territory was the Roman Empire. That is why **Roman Empire** is called an Empire across Three Continents.
29. (d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation: Documentary sources include mainly inscriptions and papyri. A large number of inscriptions survived, in both Greek and Latin because Inscriptions were usually cut on stone.
30. (c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation: 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.**
31. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Throughout the second and third century, the provincial upper classes provided experienced officers that administered the provinces and commanded the army. Thus, they became the new elite of the Roman Empire. They controlled the army and looked after the provincial administration. They became much more powerful than the senatorial class **because they had the backing of the Emperors.**

32. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation: Free labour was extensively used on public works at Rome precisely because extensive use of slave labour would have been too expensive. The supply of slaves declined and the users move to cheaper substitutes such as wage labour, slave breeding or free labour, etc. for agriculture and other public work because, unlike hired workers, slaves had to be fed and maintained throughout the year, which increased the cost of holding this kind of labour.
33. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation: In Spain, the north was much less developed, and inhabited largely by a Celtic-speaking peasantry that lived in hilltop villages called castella. When we think of the Roman Empire, we should never forget these differences. We should also be careful not to imagine that because this was the 'ancient' world, their forms of cultural and economic life were necessarily backward or primitive. On the contrary, diversified applications of waterpower around the Mediterranean as well as advances in water-powered milling technology, the use of hydraulic mining techniques in the Spanish gold and silver mines, etc. are all indications of how much we tend to under-estimate the sophistication of the Roman economy.
34. (d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation: The **monetary system** of the late empire broke with the silver-based currencies of the first three centuries because the Spanish silver mines were exhausted and the government ran out of sufficient stocks of the metal to support a stable coinage in silver.
35. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation: The Roman government stopped coining in silver because the Spanish silver mine became empty, thus causing a dearth of silver in the Roman empire. Now the Roman government began to use gold for the production of coinage.
36. (c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation: Free labour was extensively used on public works at Rome precisely because extensive use of slave labour would have been too **expensive.**
37. (c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation: Textual sources include histories of the period written by contemporaries and these were usually called 'Annals' because the narrative was constructed on a year-by-year basis.
38. (d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation: Next to the emperor and the Senate, the other key institution of imperial rule was the army and the **Senate hated and feared the army**, because it was a source of often unpredictable violence, especially in the tense conditions of the third century when the government was forced to tax more heavily to pay for its mounting military expenditures.
39. (d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation: Pliny the Elder, the author of a very famous 'Natural History', **condemned** the use of slave gangs as the worst method of organising production, mainly because slaves who worked in gangs were usually chained together by their feet.
40. (d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation: **Roman Empire** was bound together by a common system of government as compared to **Iranian Empire** because in the Roman Empire common people were subjected to one ruler.
41. (c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation: Many languages were spoken in the empire. But for the purpose of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used languages. The upper classes of the **east spoke and wrote in Greek, those of the west in Latin**, and the boundary

between these broad language areas ran somewhere across the middle of the Mediterranean, between the African provinces of Tripolitania (which was Latin speaking) and Cyrenaica (Greek-speaking).

42. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: The third century of the Roman empire was also called the 'Early empire' as the whole period from the beginning of the Roman Empire to the main part of the third century can be called the 'early empire', and the period from the third century to the end called the 'late empire' or 'late antiquity'.

43. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Slaves were an investment, and at least one Roman agricultural writer advised landowners against using them because their health could be damaged by malaria.

44. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Males married in their late twenties or early thirties, women were married off in the late teens or early twenties, so there was an age gap between husband and wife.

45. (c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation: The first two centuries called the Augustan age is remembered as the age of peace because it brought peace after decades of internal strife and centuries of military conquest.

46. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: It was believed that without supervision no work would ever get done. So, for supervision, the slaves were grouped into gangs or smaller teams.

47. (c) Grandson

Explanation: Grandson

48. (b) 1162

Explanation: 1162

49. (c) Four sons

Explanation: Four sons

50. (a) Mongolia

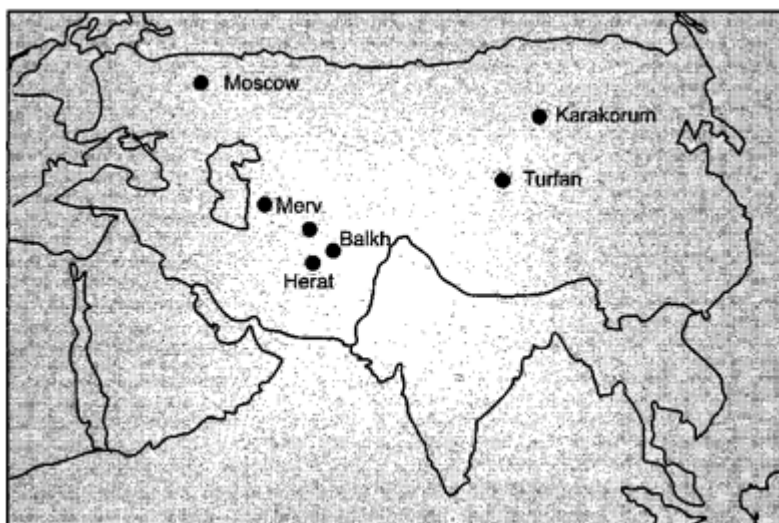
Explanation: Mongolia

51. (d) All of these

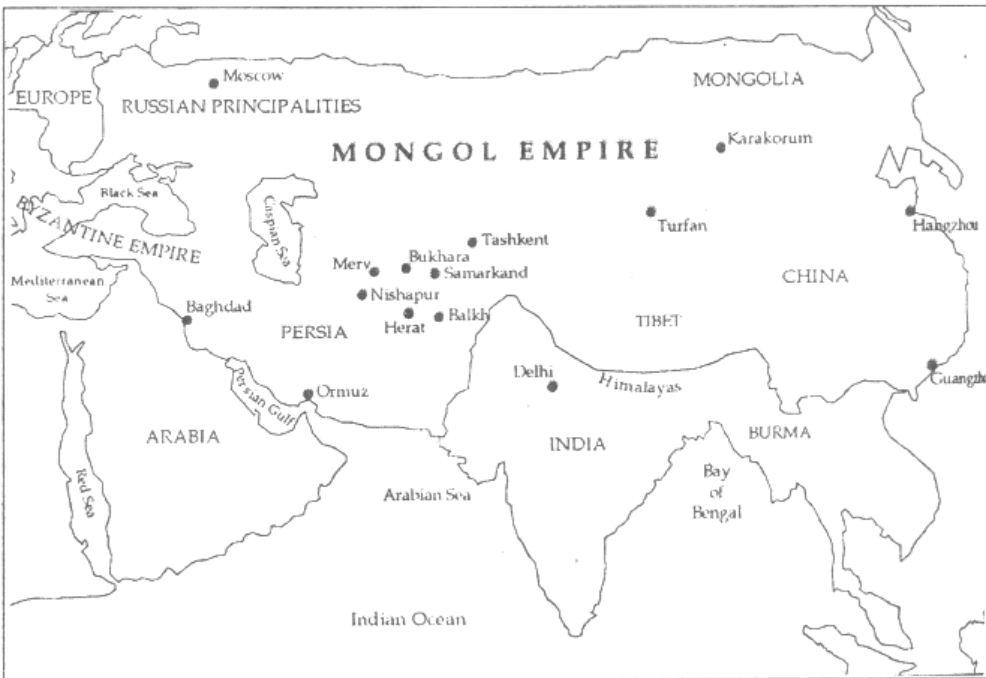
Explanation: All of these

Section B

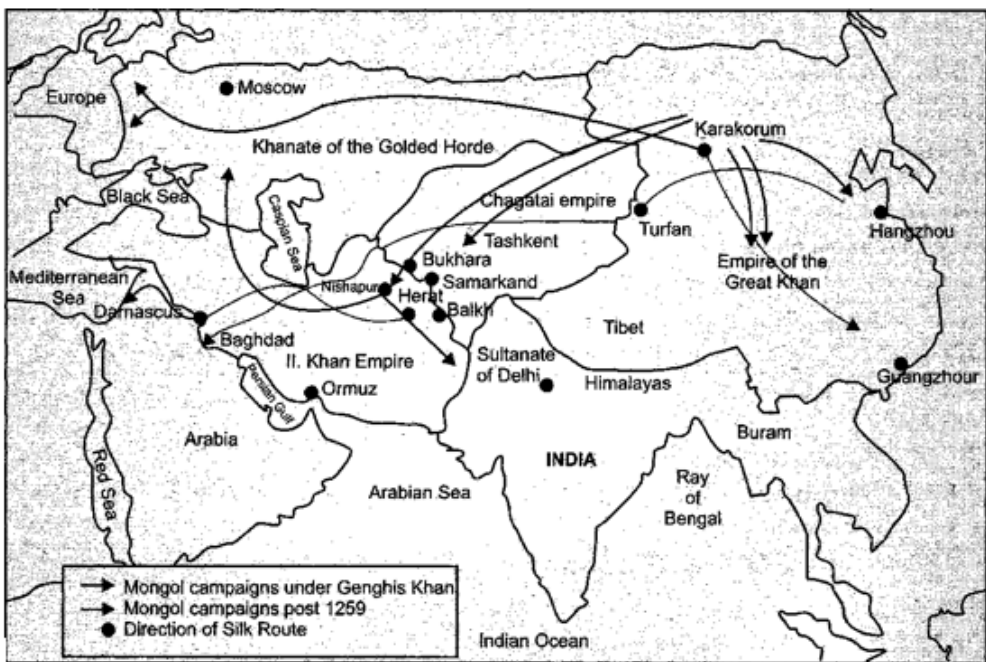
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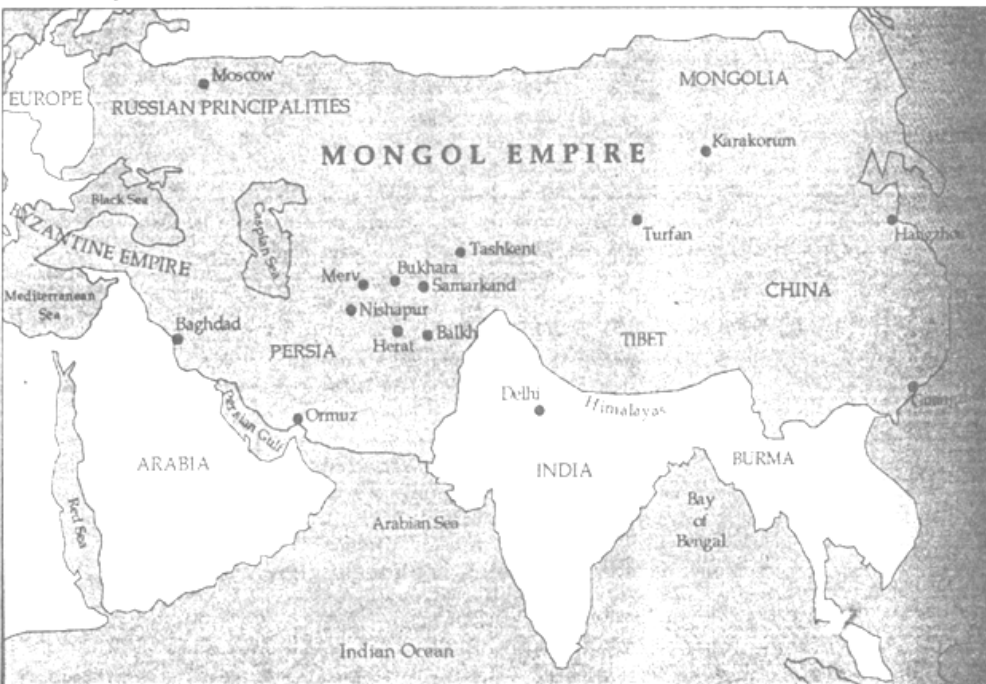
53.



54.



55.



Section C

56. i. Judaism was a religious tradition in the Roman Empire.
ii. The Christian bishops waged a running battle against beliefs and practices. The powerful bishops led the Church to rein in their followers and enforced a more rigid set of beliefs and practices.
iii. Jupiter, Juno, Minerva and Mars were the Roman gods worshipped in thousands of temples, shrines and sanctuaries throughout the empire.
57. i. The extortion of the higher bureaucracy and the greed of the provincial governors were the main reasons of corruption.
ii. The government intervened repeatedly to control corruption. The Roman state was an authoritarian regime, dissent was rarely tolerated and government usually responded to protest with violence.
iii. Roman law had emerged by the fourth century, and this acted as a brake on even the most fearsome emperors. They 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 of the civilian population.
58. i. In the early third century when the Senate numbered roughly 1,000, approximately half of all senators still came from **Italian families**.
ii. The lower classes comprising the labour force was collectively known as **Humiliores** (lit. lower).
iii. Tacitus description of the leading social groups of the early empire as follows:
 - **senators** (patres, lit. 'fathers'); leading members of the equestrian class
 - the **respectable section** of the people, those attached to the great houses;
 - the **unkempt lower class** (plebs sordida) who, he tells us, were addicted to the circus and theatrical displays; and finally the slaves
59. i. Judaism, one of the Roman Empire's religious traditions, was not a monolith which means it was not something that lacked variety that was limited to uniformity. Since Monolith literally means a large block of stone which signifies a fixed or stable form. Judaism had a diverse community and culture during late antiquity.
ii. Polytheism.
iii. The Christian bishops battled against beliefs and practices like Polytheism for a long time.
60. i. The element of Criticism is a remarkable feature of the classical world.
ii. During the late Roman bureaucracy, there was a great deal of corruption. We only know about them because of the laws that tried to put an end to them, and because historians and other members of the intelligentsia denounced such practices.
iii. Constantine founded the new monetary system on gold and there were vast amounts of this in circulation throughout late antiquity.
61. i. He was murdered by his slave.
ii. The position of the slave was very miserable in society. They have no rights and privileges.
iii. a. A large number of people in ancient Greek and Rome were slaves. The prisoners of war and those who could not pay their debts were kept as slaves. The conditions were very bad, they had to work day and night and they were deprived of all the social and political rights.
b. The slave's system produced an evil effect both on the Greek and the Roman societies. Continuous exploitation of the slaves often led them to revolt and the State had to strengthen its forces constantly to suppress them.
62. i. Many of the Roman households received income from their properties.
ii. Each of the great houses of Rome contained within itself everything which a medium-sized city could hold- a hippodrome, fora, temples, fountains and different kinds of baths.
iii. The income of the households in Rome of the second class was one thousand or fifteen hundred pounds of gold.
63. i. As warfare became less widespread with the establishment of peace in the first century, the supply of slaves tended to decline.
ii. Slave breeding is the practice of encouraging female slaves and their partners to have more children.
iii. 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). These considerations were not based on any sympathy for the slaves but on hard economic calculation.
64. i. The Roman Empire was entirely different from Iran on the ground of cultural activities.
ii. These dynasties were the Parthians and the Sasanians.
iii. Roman Empire was bound together by a common system of government as compared to Iranian Empire. In Roman Empire common people subjected to one ruler.
65. i. The span of Diocletian regime was 284-305.

- ii. Constantine did his main innovations in the monetary sphere, where he introduced a new denomination, the solidus, a coin of $4\frac{1}{2}$ gm of pure gold that would in fact outlast the Roman Empire itself. Solidi were minted on a very large scale and their circulation was quite huge.
 - iii. Late antiquity' refers to describe the fascinating period in the evolution and breaking up of the Roman Empire.
66. i. The above passage is written by a Persian chronicler Juwaini. In it, he described Genghis Khan's conquest of Bukhara.
- ii. 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. His original name was Temujin. He was bestowed with the title of Genghis Khan in 1206. Genghis Khan said to the conquered people that:
 - a. It was a punishment from God.
 - b. The great ones of the society has committed a great sin and, he was to redeem to those sins.
 - iii. Two contributions of Genghis Khan are:
 - a. He established firm control over his army and maintained discipline.
 - b. He made Mongols, the fighting forces with destructive powers.
67. i. Juwaini stated that 1,300,000 people were killed in Merv. He reached the figure because it took thirteen days to count the dead and each day they counted 100,000 corpses.
- ii. Genghis Khan captured Nishapur, Herat, Baghdad, Baihaq district and Tun in the Kuhistan province.
 - iii. At Nishapur, they killed 1,747,000 people, at Herat around 1,600,000 at Baghdad around 800,000, at Nasa around 70,000 at Baihaq district around 70,000 and at Tun in the Kuhistan province, 12,000 people were killed.
68. i. Ghazan Khan's speech was prepared by him? Persian wazir Rashiduddin.
- ii. Ghazan Khan was the ruler of II-Khanid dynasty. He ruled from 1295-1304. He was the first to convert to Islam.
 - iii. His speech depicted that he was not in favour of the Persian peasantry. He was against those peasantry class who want to rebel and was in favour of rebellion. He was not against the hard-working peasantry class.
69. i. Genghis Khan was born some time around 1162 near the Onon river in the north of present-day Mongolia.
- ii. Genghis Khan (named Temujin) was the son of Yesugei, the chieftain of the Kiyat, a group of families related to the **Borjigid clan**.
 - iii. Temujin defeated **Jamuqa**, his old friend who had become a hostile foe, with the help of his alliance with Ong Khan.
70. i. The meaning of Yasa is a legal code.
- ii. After the conquest of Bukhara in 1221, Genghis Khan had assembled the rich Muslim residents at the festival ground.
 - iii. Yasa is important because:
 - a. It acknowledged Mongol's affinity to Genghis Khan and his descendants.
 - b. All religions should be respected and exempted from all sorts of taxation.
71. i. The scant resources of the steppe lands drove Mongols and other Central Asian nomads to trade and barter with their sedentary neighbours in China.
- ii. Yes, this barter trade was mutually beneficial to both parties (China and Mongols) because agricultural produce and iron utensils from China were exchanged for horses, furs, and game trapped in the steppe.
 - iii. When the Mongols were in disarray then the Chinese would then confidently assert their influence in the steppe.
72. i. Juwaini stated that 1,300,000 people were killed in Merv. He reached the figure because it took thirteen days to count the dead and each day they counted 100,000 corpses.
- ii. Genghis Khan captured Nishapur, Herat, Baghdad, Baihaq district and Tun in the Kuhistan province.
 - iii. At Nishapur, they killed 1,747,000 people, at Herat around 1,600,000 at Baghdad around 800,000, at Nasa around 70,000 at Baihaq district around 70,000 and at Tun in the Kuhistan province, 12,000 people were killed.
 - iv. Mongol's invasion killed many innocent people, which destroyed or disturbed the social pattern of the society.
73. i. Ghazan Khan was the first-II Khanid ruler to convert Islam.
- ii. Rashiduddin draft the speech for Ghazan Khan. It was drafted for the peasant.
 - iii. Obedient peasantry
74. i. This speech was drafted by Ghazan Khan's wazir Rashiduddin.
- ii. Ghazan Khan was the first II-Khanid ruler to convert to Islam. Genghis Khan, the great Mongol empire was his grandfather. Ghazan Khan ruled from 1295-1304. His tenure was expanded over just nine years.
 - iii. Ghazan Khan's speech depicted two things:
 - i. He was against those peasantry class who was in favour of rebellion.
 - ii. He was in favour of those peasantry class, who was against the rebellion and was hard-working.

75. i. 'Legal Code' compiled by Mongols.
ii. In 1221.
iii. Genghis Khan.
iv. A well-known chronicler who compiled 'Hafiz-i- Tanish.
v. (a) Respect your elders. (b) Do not tell a lie.