

- a) Legally Examined
c) Illegal documents
- b) Legal Authority
d) Legal Code
11. _____ was earlier name of Genghis Khan. [1]
- a) William Robruck
c) Korea
- b) Mongke
d) Temujin
12. Who was the first Il-Khanid ruler convert to Islam? [1]
- a) Ghazan Khan
c) Toluy
- b) Juwaini
d) Mongke
13. Qubcur was a type of _____. [1]
- a) Donation
c) Tax
- b) Province
d) Expedition
14. What is the meaning of **Quriltai**? [1]
- a) Rulers of Mongolia
c) Assembly of Mongol Chieftains
- b) Trustworthy nobles of Genghis Khan
d) Assembly of Robbers
15. Into which realm was China divided before Genghis Khan's China expedition? [1]
- a) The realm of Jurchen people
c) The realm of Hsi people of Tibetan origin
- b) All of these
d) The realm of Sung dynasty
16. Where was Genghis Khan bora? [1]
- a) Mongolia
c) China
- b) South Korea
d) Vietnam
17. Who defeated Sung ruler of southern China? [1]
- a) Churk Buka
c) Arik Buka
- b) Qubilai Khan
d) Toluy
18. Mongol rulers took keen interest in the region of _____. [1]
- a) China
c) Japan
- b) Southern India
d) Korea
19. Genghis Khan belonged to which of the following tribes? [1]
- a) Manchus
c) Kiyat
- b) Mongke
d) Tatar
20. Which of these is an outstanding Persian historian? [1]
- a) Jochi
c) Juwaini
- b) Ghazan Khan
d) Ogodei
21. When was Genghis Khan born? [1]
- a) In 1206 CE
c) In 1162 CE
- b) In 1191 CE
d) In 1170 CE

31. **Assertion (A):** The provincial upper classes provided experienced officers that administered the provinces and commanded the army. They became much more powerful than the senatorial class. [1]
Reason (R): They controlled the army and looked after the provincial administration.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
32. **Assertion (A):** 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. [1]
Reason (R): An extensive use of slave labour would have been too expensive.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
33. **Assertion (A):** When we think of the Roman Empire, we should never forget these differences and should also be careful not to imagine that. [1]
Reason (R): This was the ‘ancient’ world, their forms of cultural and economic life were necessarily backward or primitive. On the contrary, diversified applications of water power are an indication of how much we tend to underestimate the sophistication of the Roman economy.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
34. **Assertion (A):** The administration system of the late empire broke with the silver-based currencies of the first three centuries. [1]
Reason (R): Spanish silver mines were exhausted and the government ran out of sufficient stocks of metal to support a stable coinage in silver.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
35. **Assertion (A):** The Roman government stopped coining in silver. [1]
Reason (R): 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.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
36. **Assertion (A):** Free labour was extensively used in public works in Rome precisely. [1]
Reason (R): An extensive use of slave labour would have been too cheap.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.

37. **Assertion (A):** Textual sources include histories of the period written by contemporaries and these were usually called **Annals**. [1]
Reason (R): The narrative was constructed on a month-by-month basis.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
38. **Assertion (A):** Next to the emperor and the Senate, the other key institution of imperial rule was the army and the army hated and feared the senate. [1]
Reason (R): Army 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.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
39. **Assertion (A):** The Elder Pliny favoured the use of slave gangs as the worst method of organising production. [1]
Reason (R): Slaves who worked in gangs were usually chained together by their feet.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
40. **Assertion (A):** Iranian Empire was bound together by a common system of government as compared to Roman Empire. [1]
Reason (R): In the Roman Empire common people were subjected to one ruler.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
41. **Assertion (A):** Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purposes of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used. [1]
Reason (R): The upper classes of the east spoke and wrote in Greek, those of the west in Greek.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
42. **Assertion (A):** The third century of the Roman empire was also called the **Early empire**. [1]
Reason (R): The Roman Empire can broadly be divided into two phases, **early** and **late**, divided by the third century as a sort of historical watershed between them.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
43. **Assertion (A):** Slaves were an investment, and at least one Roman agricultural writer advised landowners against using them. [1]

Reason (R): Their health could be damaged by malaria.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

44. **Assertion (A):** In the Roman Empire, there was an age gap between husband and wife. [1]

Reason (R): Males married in their late twenties or early thirties, women were married off in the late teens or early twenties.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

45. **Assertion (A):** First two centuries called the Augustan age is remembered as the age of peace. [1]

Reason (R): It brought peace after decades of internal strife and centuries of civil wars.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

46. **Assertion (A):** For the supervision, the workers were sometimes grouped into gangs or smaller teams. [1]

Reason (R): There was a general presumption among employers that without supervision no work would ever get done.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

47. Mongke was the _____ of Genghis Khan. [1]

- a) Cousin
- b) Uncle
- c) Grandson
- d) Son

48. Genghis Khan was born in _____ A.D. [1]

- a) 1182
- b) 1162
- c) 1172
- d) 1192

49. Genghis Khan assigned the responsibilities of governing the newly conquered people to his _____. [1]

- a) Four Cousins
- b) Military generals
- c) Four sons
- d) Four grandsons

50. Genghis Khan was born in present day _____. [1]

- a) Mongolia
- b) China
- c) Japan
- d) Korea

51. Mongols were linked with the _____ in the east. [1]

- a) Manchus
- b) Khitan
- c) Tatars
- d) All of these

Section B

52. On the given map of South-East Asia mark and locate the following places related to Mongol empire: [3]
- (i) Karakorum
 - (ii) Moscow
 - (iii) Turfan
 - (iv) Merv
 - (v) Herat
 - (vi) Balkh
53. On the given map of Asia: Mark Baghdad, Karakoram, Merv and Ormuz - the places related to Mongol Empire. [3]
54. With the help of arrow and place mark and locate the campaigns of the Mongols. [3]
55. On the map mark and locate the extent of the Mongol Empire. [3]

Section C

56. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]
- The traditional religious culture of the classical world, both Greek and Roman, had been polytheist. That is, it involved a multiplicity of cults that included both Roman/Italian gods like Jupiter, Juno, Minerva and Mars, as well as numerous Greek and eastern deities worshipped in thousands of temples, shrines and sanctuaries throughout the empire. Polytheists had no common name or label to describe themselves. The other great religious tradition in the empire was Judaism. But Judaism was not a monolith either, and there was a great deal of diversity within the Jewish communities of late antiquity. Thus, the Christianization of the empire in the fourth and fifth centuries was a gradual and complex process. Polytheism did not disappear overnight, especially in the western provinces, where the Christian bishops waged a running battle against beliefs and practices they condemned more than the Christian laity did. The boundaries between religious communities were much more fluid in the fourth century than they would become thanks to the repeated efforts of religious leaders, the powerful bishops who now led the Church, to rein in their followers and enforce a more rigid set of beliefs and practices.
- i. What do you mean by Judaism? (1)
 - ii. What did the Christian bishops do? (1)
 - iii. Enlist the names of Roman gods who were worshipped in temples and shrines throughout the empire. (2)
57. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]
- 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. There was of course also a great deal of corruption, especially in the judicial system and in the administration of military supplies. The extortion of the higher bureaucracy and the greed of the provincial governors were proverbial. But government intervened repeatedly to curb these forms of corruption - we only know about them in the first place because of the laws that tried to put an end to them, and because historians and other members of the intelligentsia denounced such practices. This element of 'criticism' is a remarkable feature of the classical world. The Roman state was an authoritarian regime, in other words, dissent was rarely tolerated and government usually responded to protest with violence (especially in the cities of the East where people were often fearless in making fun of emperors). Yet a strong tradition of Roman law had emerged by the fourth century, and this acted as a brake on even the most fearsome emperors. Emperors 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.

- i. What was the main reason of corruption in administration of the Roman Empire? (1)
- ii. What was the role of the Roman government in handling corruption that was widespread among the higher bureaucracy and provincial governors? (1)
- iii. What do you know about law system of the Roman Empire? (2)

58. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

Tacitus described the leading social groups of the early empire as follows: senators; leading members of the equestrian class; the respectable section of the people, those attached to the great houses; the unkempt lower class who, he tells us, were addicted to the circus and theatrical displays; and finally the slaves. In the early third century when the Senate numbered roughly 1,000 approximately half of all senators still came from Italian families. By the late empire, which starts with the reign of Constantine I in the early part of the fourth century, the first two groups mentioned by Tacitus (the senators and the equites) had merged into a unified and expanded aristocracy, and at least half of all families were of African or eastern origin. This 'late Roman' aristocracy was enormously wealthy but in many ways less powerful than the purely military elites who came almost entirely from non-aristocratic backgrounds. The 'middle' class now consisted of the considerable mass of persons connected with imperial service in the bureaucracy and army but also the more prosperous merchants and farmers of whom there were many in the eastern provinces. Tacitus described this 'respectable' middle class as clients of the great senatorial houses. Now it was chiefly government service and dependence on the State that sustained many of these families. Below them were the vast mass of the lower classes known collectively as humiliores (lit. 'lower'). They comprised a rural labour force of which many were permanently employed on the large estates; workers in industrial and mining establishments; migrant workers who supplied much of the labour for the grain and olive harvests and for the building industry; self-employed artisans who, it was said, were better fed than wage labourers; a large mass of casual labourers, especially in the big cities; and of course the many thousands of slaves that were still found all over the western empire in particular.

- i. Who formed the majority in the Senate in the early third century? (1)
- ii. Identify the class that comprised rural labourers, industrial workers, migrant workers self-employed artisans, casual labourers. (1)
- iii. Explain Tacitus's description of social structure in the form of leading social groups of the early empire. (2)

59. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

The traditional religious culture of the classical world, both Greek and Roman, had been polytheist. That is, it involved a multiplicity of cults that included both Roman/Italian gods, as well as numerous Greek and eastern deities worshipped in thousands of temples, shrines and sanctuaries throughout the empire. Polytheists had no common name or label to describe themselves. The other great religious tradition in the empire was Judaism. But Judaism was not a monolith either, and there was a great deal of diversity within the Jewish communities of late antiquity. Thus, the Christianization of the empire in the fourth and fifth centuries was a gradual and complex process. Polytheism did not disappear overnight, especially in the western provinces, where the Christian bishops waged a running battle against beliefs and practices they condemned more than the Christian laity did. The boundaries between religious communities were much more fluid in the fourth century than they would become thanks to the repeated efforts of religious leaders, the powerful bishops who now led the Church, to rein in their followers and enforce a more rigid set of beliefs and practices. The general prosperity was especially marked in the East where population was still expanding till the sixth century, despite the impact of

the plague which affected the Mediterranean in the 540s. In the West, by contrast, the empire fragmented politically as Germanic groups from the North (Goths, Vandals, Lombards, etc.) took over all the major provinces and established kingdoms that are best described as 'post-Roman'. The most important of these were that of the Visigoths in Spain, destroyed by the Arabs between 711 and 720, that of the Franks in Gaul (c.511-687) and that of the Lombards in Italy (568-774). These kingdoms foreshadowed the beginnings of a different kind of world that is usually called 'medieval'.

- i. Examine the statement **Judaism was not a monolith.** (1)
- ii. Identify the term that refers to a system of belief that allows worship of more than one god. (1)
- iii. What were the actions of the Christian bishops? (2)

60. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

Writer and the historian Olympiodorus who was also an ambassador, tells us that the aristocracy based in the City of Rome drew annual incomes of up to 4,000 lbs of gold from their estates, not counting the produce they consumed directly! 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 government ran out of sufficient stocks of the metal to support a stable coinage in silver. Constantine founded the new monetary system on gold and there were vast amounts of this in circulation throughout late antiquity.

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. There was of course also a great deal of corruption, especially in the judicial system and in the administration of military supplies.

The extortion of the higher bureaucracy and the greed of the provincial governors were proverbial. But government intervened repeatedly to curb these forms of corruption - we only know about them in the first place because of the laws that tried to put an end to them, and because historians and other members of the intelligentsia denounced such practices.

This element of 'criticism' is a remarkable feature of the classical world. The Roman state was an authoritarian regime, in other words, dissent was rarely tolerated and government usually responded to protest with violence (especially in the cities of the East where people were often fearless in making fun of emperors). Yet a strong tradition of Roman law had emerged by the fourth century, and this acted as a brake on even the most fearsome emperors. Emperors 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.

- i. Identify a striking feature of the classical world. (1)
- ii. **There was a great deal of corruption in the late Roman bureaucracy** - How do we get to know about there being corruption? (1)
- iii. Who established a new monetary system based on gold, which was widespread throughout late antiquity? (2)

61. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

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.'

- i. Who murdered his master Lucius Pedanius Secundus? (1)
- ii. What was the position of the slave in society? (1)
- iii. Describe the position of Slave in ancient Greek and Rome. In what kinds of work were they generally engaged? What was the impact of slavery on the nature of society? (2)

62. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

(Incomes of the Roman Aristocracy, Early Fifth Century)

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... Many of the Roman households received an income of four thousand pounds of gold per year from their properties, not including grain, wine and other produce which, if sold, would have amounted to one-third of the income in gold. The income of the households at Rome of the second class was one thousand or fifteen hundred pounds of gold.'

- i. How did the Roman household receive income? (1)
- ii. What was included in each the great house of Rome? (1)
- iii. What was the income of a second class household in Rome? (2)

63. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

Slavery was an institution deeply rooted in the ancient world, both in the Mediterranean and in the Near East, and not even Christianity when it emerged and triumphed as the state religion (in the fourth century) seriously challenged this institution. It does not follow that the bulk of the labour in the Roman economy was performed by slaves. That may have been true of large parts of Italy in the Republican period (under Augustus there were still 3 million slaves in a total Italian population of 7.5 million) but it was no longer true of the empire as a whole. 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. On the other hand, if the Roman upper classes were often brutal towards their slaves, ordinary people did sometimes show much more compassion. See what one historian says about a famous incident that occurred in the reign of Nero. 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 or to cheaper substitutes such as wage labour which was more easily dispensable. In fact, free labour was extensively used on public works at Rome precisely because an extensive use of slave labour would have been too expensive. Unlike hired workers, slaves had to be fed and maintained throughout the year, which increased the cost of holding this kind of labour. This is probably why slaves are not widely found in the agriculture of the later period, at least not in the eastern provinces. On the other hand, they and freedmen, that is, slaves who had been set free by their masters, were extensively used as business managers, where, obviously, they were not required in large numbers. Masters often gave their slaves or freedmen capital to run businesses on their behalf or even businesses of their own.

- i. Infer the reason for the decline in the supply of trade in the first century. (1)
- ii. Prudent landowners gradually switched over to **slave breeding** or hiring paid laborers. What is slave breeding? (1)
- iii. Why were the landowners advised against using slaves where too many of them were required? (2)

64. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

A major difference between the two superpowers and their respective empires was that the Roman Empire was culturally much more diverse than that of Iran. The Parthians and later the Sasanians, the dynasties that ruled Iran in this period, ruled over a population that was largely Iranian. The Roman Empire, by contrast, was a mosaic of territories and cultures that were chiefly bound together by a common system of government. Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purposes of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used, indeed the only 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). All those who lived in the empire were subjects of a single ruler, the emperor, regardless of where they lived and what language they spoke.

- i. How would you differentiate the Roman Empire from Iran? (1)
- ii. Name two dynasties who ruled over Iran during this period. (1)
- iii. Which empire was bound together by a common system of government and why? (2)

65. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

Late antiquity' is the term now used to describe the final, fascinating period in the evolution and breakup of the Roman Empire and refers broadly to the fourth to seventh centuries. The fourth century itself was one of considerable ferment, both cultural and economic. At the cultural level, the period saw momentous developments in religious life, with the emperor Constantine deciding to make Christianity the official religion, and with the rise of Islam in the seventh century. But there were equally important changes in the structure of the state that began with the emperor Diocletian (284-305), and it may be best to start with these. Overexpansion had led Diocletian to 'cut back' by abandoning territories with little strategic or economic value. Diocletian also fortified the frontiers, reorganized provincial boundaries, and separated civilian from military functions, granting greater autonomy to the military commanders (duces), who now became a more powerful group. Constantine consolidated some of these changes and added others of his own. His chief innovations were in the monetary sphere, where he introduced a new denomination, the solidus, a coin of 4½ gm of pure gold that would in fact outlast the Roman Empire itself. Solidi were minted on a very large scale and their circulation ran into millions.

- i. What was the span of Diocletian regime? (1)
- ii. What innovations had been done by Constantine? (1)
- iii. What does 'Late antiquity' mean? (2)

66. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

The Capture of Bukhara

Juwaini, a late-thirteenth-century Persian chronicler of the Mongol rulers of Iran, carried an account of the capture of Bukhara in 1220. After the conquest of the city, Juwaini reported, Genghis Khan went to the festival ground where the rich residents of the city were and addressed them: 'O people know that you have committed great sins, and that the great ones among you have committed these sins. If you ask me what proof I have for these words, I say it is because I am the punishment of God. If you had not committed great sins, God would not have sent a punishment like me upon you'... Now one man had escaped from Bukhara after its capture and had come to Khurasan. He was questioned about the fate of the city and replied: They came, they [mined the walls], they burnt, they slew, they plundered and they departed.

- i. By whom is the above passage written? What does he describe in it? (1)
- ii. What do you know about Genghis Khan? What did Genghis Khan say to the conquered people? (1)
- iii. Write any two contributions of Genghis Khan. (2)

67. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Estimated Extent of Mongol Destruction

All reports of Genghis Khan's campaigns agree that the vast number of people killed following the capture of cities defied his authority. The numbers are staggering: at the capture of Nishapur in 1220, 1,747,000 people were massacred while the toll at Herat in 1222 was 1,600,000 people and at Baghdad in 1258, 800,000. Smaller towns suffered proportionately: Nasa, 70,000 dead; Baihaq district, 70,000; and at Tun in the Kuhistan province, 12,000 individuals were executed.

How did medieval chroniclers arrive at such figures?

Juwaini, the Persian chronicler of the Il-Khans 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.

- i. How did Juwaini count the number of people killed by Genghis Khan? (1)
- ii. Which major areas were captured by Genghis Khan? (1)
- iii. Approximately how many people were killed by Genghis Khan? (2)

68. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Ghazan Khan's Speech Ghazan Khan (1295-1304) was the first IIKhanid ruler to convert to Islam. He gave the following speech to the Mongol-Turkish nomad commanders, a speech that was probably drafted by his Persian wazir Rashiduddin and included in the minister's letters:

'I am not on the side of the Persian peasantry. If there is a purpose in pillaging them all, there is no one with more power to do this than I. Let us rob them together. But if you wish to be certain of collecting grain and food for your tables in the future, I must be harsh with you. You must be taught reason. If you insult the peasantry, take their oxen and seed and trample their crops into the ground, what will you do in the future?... The obedient peasantry must be distinguished from the peasantry who are rebels...'

- i. Who prepared Ghazan Khan's speech? (1)
- ii. Who was Ghazan Khan? (1)
- iii. What does his (Ghazan Khan's) speech depict? (2)

69. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Genghis Khan was born near the Onon river in the north of present-day Mongolia. Named Temujin, he was the son of Yesugei, the chieftain of the Kiyat, a group of families related to the Borjigid clan. His father was murdered at an early age and his mother, Oelun-eke, raised Temujin, his brothers and stepbrothers in great hardship. The following decade was full of reversals-Temujin was captured and enslaved and soon after his marriage, his wife was kidnapped, and he had to fight to recover her. During these years of hardship, he also managed to make important friends. The young Boghurchu was his first ally and remained a trusted friend; Jamuqa, his blood-brother (anda), was another. Temujin also restored old alliances with the ruler of the Kereyits, Tughril/Ong Khan, his father's old blood-brother.

- i. When and where was Genghis Khan born? (1)
- ii. To which clan did Genghis Khan belong? Who was his father? (1)
- iii. Identify the person who was Genghis Khan's old friend but turned to become a hostile foe. He became a powerful adversary but was defeated ultimately. (2)

70. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

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 sixteenth century, 'Abdullah Khan, a distant descendant of Jochi, Genghis Khan's eldest son, went to the same festival ground in Bukhara. Unlike Genghis Khan, however, 'Abdullah Khan went to perform his holiday prayers 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 is the meaning of Yasa? (1)
- ii. After which conquest, Genghis Khan had assembled the rich Muslim residents at the festival ground? (1)
- iii. What is the importance of Yasa? (2)

71. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

Although the social and political organisations of the nomadic and agrarian economies were very different, the two societies were hardly foreign to each other. In fact, the scant resources of the steppe lands drove Mongols and other Central Asian nomads to trade and barter with their sedentary neighbours in China. This was mutually beneficial to both parties: agricultural produce and iron utensils from China were exchanged for horses, furs and game trapped in the steppe. Commerce was not without its tensions, especially as the two groups unhesitatingly applied military pressure to enhance profit. When the Mongol lineages allied, they could force their Chinese neighbours to offer better terms and trade ties were sometimes discarded in favour of outright plunder. This relationship would alter when the Mongols were in disarray. The Chinese would then confidently assert their influence in the steppe. These frontier wars were more debilitating to settled societies. They dislocated agriculture and plundered cities. Nomads, on the other hand, could retreat away from the zone of conflict with marginal losses. Throughout its history, China suffered extensively from nomad intrusion and different regimes - even as early as the eighth century BCE - built fortifications to protect their subjects. Starting from the third century BCE, these fortifications started to be integrated into a common defensive outwork known today as the 'Great Wall of China' a dramatic visual testament to the disturbance and fear perpetrated by nomadic raids on the agrarian societies of north China.

- i. Identify the potential reason that drove the Mongols and other Asian nomads towards trade and barter. (1)
- ii. Was this barter trade beneficial for both parties? How? (1)
- iii. How did commercial relations get affected when the Mongols were in disarray? (2)

72. **Read the following excerpt and answer the questions given below:**

[4]

Estimated Extent of Mongol Destruction

All reports of Genghis Khan's campaigns agree that the vast number of people killed following the capture of cities defied his authority. The numbers are staggering: at the capture of Nishapur in 1220, 1,747,000 people were massacred while the toll at Herat in 1222 was 1,600,000 people and at Baghdad in 1258, 800,000. Smaller towns suffered proportionately: Nasa, 70,000 dead; Baihaq district, 70,000; and at Tun in the Kuhistan province, 12,000 individuals were executed.

How did medieval chroniclers arrive at such figures?

Juwaini, the Persian chronicler of the Il-Khans 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.

- i. How did Juwaini count the number of people killed by Genghis Khan?
- ii. Which major areas were captured by Genghis Khan?
- iii. Approximately how many people were killed by Genghis Khan?
- iv. What was the ill-effect of the destruction done by the Mongols?

73. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Ghazan Khan (1295-1304) was the first Il-Khanid ruler to convert to Islam. He gave the following speech to Mongol-Turkish named commanders, a speech that was probably drafted by his Persian wazir Rashiduddin and included in the minister's letter.

'I am not on the side of Persian peasantry, if there is a purpose in pillaging them all, there is no one with more power to do this than I. Let us rob them together. But if you wish to be certain of collecting grain and food for your table in the future, I must be harsh with you.

You must be taught reason. If you insult the peasantry, take their oxen and seed and trample their crops into the ground. What will you do in the future? The obedient peasantry must be distinguished from the peasantry who are rebels.

- i. Name the Il-Khanid, ruler who adopted Islam and which religion was followed by him earlier? (1)
- ii. Who drafted the speech of Ghazan Khan and for whom? (1)
- iii. According to Ghazan Khan which type of peasantry would be beneficial in future? (2)

74. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Ghazan Khan's Speech

Ghazan Khan (1295-1304) was the first Il-Khanid ruler to convert to Islam. He gave the following speech to the Mongol-Turkish nomad commanders, a speech that was probably drafted by his Persian wazir Rashiduddin and included in the minister's letters: 'I am not on the side of the Persian peasantry. If there is a purpose in pillaging them all, there is no one with more power to do this than I. Let us rob them together. But if you wish to be certain of collecting grain and food for your tables in the future, I must be harsh with you. You must be taught reason. If you insult the peasantry, take their oxen and seed and trample their crops into the ground, what will you do in the future? ... The obedient peasantry must be distinguished from the peasantry who are rebels.

- i. Who drafted this speech? (1)
- ii. What do you know about Ghazan Khan? What was the tenure of Ghazan Khan? (1)
- iii. What did Ghazan Khan's speech depict? (2)

75. **Read the given passage and answer the question that follows:** [4]

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 sixteenth century, Abdullah Khan, a distant descendant of Jochi, Genghis Khan's eldest son, went to the same festival ground in Bukhara. Unlike Genghis Khan, however, 'Abdullah Khan went to perform his holiday prayers 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 Yasa?
- ii. When was Bukhara conquered?
- iii. Who won the capital city of Bukhara?
- iv. Who was Abdullah Khan?
- v. Write any two moral values depicted by Yasa.