

# Question Bank

## Class 11 History

### Theme 1: Writing and City Life

1. What is meant by Mesopotamia?
2. Name the script used by Mesopotamians.
3. Which rivers supported early urbanisation in Mesopotamia?
4. Explain any three features of early urban societies in Mesopotamia.
5. Describe the role of writing in trade and administration.
6. Explain the growth of cities in Mesopotamia and factors responsible for urbanisation.

#### Case Study:

Mesopotamia, often called the cradle of civilisation, witnessed the development of one of the earliest writing systems known as cuneiform. Writing played a crucial role in administration, trade, and record-keeping. It helped rulers manage resources, maintain accounts, and establish laws.

1. What type of writing system was used in Mesopotamia?
  2. How did writing support administration?
  3. Explain the importance of writing in trade.
  4. What does this suggest about urban life in Mesopotamia?
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### Theme 2: An Empire Across Three Continents

1. Who was the first emperor of the Roman Empire?
2. Name one item traded between Rome and India.
3. What was the main source of labour in Roman society?
4. Describe any three features of Roman society.
5. Explain the trade relations between Rome and India.
6. Explain the political, economic and social structure of the Roman Empire.

#### Case Study:

The Roman Empire was one of the most powerful empires in ancient history. It had a vast territory and a complex social structure. Slavery was a key feature, and slaves were used in households, agriculture, and mining. Trade networks connected Rome with distant regions like India.

1. Who were slaves in Roman society?
  2. How were slaves used in the Roman Empire?
  3. What was the condition of slaves?
  4. What does this reveal about Roman society?
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## **Theme 3: Nomadic Empires**

1. Who was Genghis Khan?
2. What is meant by pastoral nomadism?
3. Name the empire founded by Genghis Khan.
4. Describe the lifestyle of nomadic pastoral societies.
5. Explain the rise of Genghis Khan.
6. Explain the expansion and administration of the Mongol Empire.

### **Case Study:**

Genghis Khan unified the Mongol tribes and founded a vast empire. The Mongols were skilled horsemen and disciplined warriors. Their military strength and organisation enabled rapid expansion across Asia and beyond.

1. What factors led to Mongol expansion?
  2. What was the role of the army in expansion?
  3. What were the impacts of Mongol expansion?
  4. How did Genghis Khan contribute to this growth?
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## **Theme 4: The Three Orders**

1. What is feudalism?
2. Name the three orders of medieval European society.
3. Who were peasants?
4. Explain the role of clergy in feudal society.
5. Describe the crisis of the fourteenth century.
6. Explain the causes and consequences of the rise of nation-states in Europe.

### **Case Study:**

Medieval European society was divided into three orders: clergy, nobility, and peasants. Each group had specific roles and responsibilities. The system faced a major crisis in the fourteenth century due to famine, plague, and economic decline.

1. Name the three orders of society.
  2. What was the role of nobility?
  3. What was the condition of peasants?
  4. What caused the crisis of the fourteenth century?
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## **Theme 5: Changing Cultural Traditions**

1. What is the Renaissance?
2. Who started the Reformation?
3. What is meant by Scientific Revolution?
4. Describe the main features of the Renaissance.
5. Explain the causes of the Reformation.
6. Explain the Age of Exploration and its impact on the world.

### **Case Study:**

The Renaissance marked a revival of art, culture, and learning in Europe. It was followed by the Reformation and the Scientific Revolution, which challenged traditional beliefs and encouraged new discoveries.

1. What is the Scientific Revolution?
  2. Name two important scientists.
  3. What impact did these developments have?
  4. How did they change society?
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## **Theme 6: Displacing Indigenous Peoples**

1. Who are indigenous people?
2. Name one continent affected by colonisation.
3. What is meant by colonisation?
4. Describe the impact of colonisation on indigenous people.
5. Explain the settlement of Europeans in Australia.
6. Explain the process of colonisation in America and its effects.

### **Case Study:**

Colonisation led to the displacement of indigenous peoples from their lands. European settlers occupied territories in America and Australia, bringing major social, cultural, and economic changes.

1. What is displacement?
  2. What were its effects on indigenous people?
  3. How did their lifestyle change?
  4. What were the long-term impacts?
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## **Theme 7: Paths to Modernisation**

1. Which country underwent the Meiji Restoration?
2. Name one reform movement in China.
3. Which country influenced Korea's modernisation?
4. Explain the main features of modernisation in Japan.

5. Describe the changes in China during modernisation.
6. Compare the paths to modernisation in China and Japan.

**Case Study:**

Modernisation refers to adopting new technologies and systems. Japan modernised rapidly during the Meiji Restoration, while China followed a slower and more gradual path of reform.

1. What is modernisation?
  2. How did Japan modernise?
  3. What impact did it have?
  4. How was China's path different?
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