

Class-11

History

1. Differentiate between Homonoids and Hominids?

Ans: Hominoids- A subgroup amongst primates emerged by about 24 mya called Homonoids.

- 1.This group included apes who had smaller brains.
2. They had four legs but were unable to walk erect.

Hominids- The evidence of the first Hominids is found about 5.6 mya in Africa

1. They had an upright posture and bipedal locomotion.
- 2.Hominids belong to a family known as Hominidae, which include all forms of human beings.

2.State the different names used for the same civilisation?

Ans: 1. Mesopotamian civilisation- the name Mesopotamia is derived from the Greek word Mesos meaning middle and potamos meaning river. Mesopotamia means the land between the Euphrates and Tigris river.

2. Sumerian civilisation-the first known language of Mesopotamia was Sumerian. That is why this civilisation is termed as Sumerian civilisation.

3.Babylonian civilisation-after 2000 BCE when Babylon became an important city of the civilisation called Babylonian civilisation.

4.Akkadian civilisation- around 2400 BCE when Akkadian speaker arrived and established their rule in southern part of Mesopotamia called Akkadian civilisation.

5.Assyrians civilisation- when Assyrians speaker arrived and established their rule in southern part of Mesopotamia called Assyrians.

3.Discuss the role of kings in construction and maintenance of temples in Mesopotamia?

Ans: 1.As per archaeological evidence villages were periodically relocated in Mesopotamian history because of flood in the river and changed in the course of the river.

2. When there was continuous warfare in a region, those Chiefs who had been successful in war could obliged their followers by distributing the lood, and could take prisoners from the defeated groups to employ in the temple for various works.

3. In time, victorious Chief began to offer precious botty to the Gods and thus beautify the communities temples.

4. Describe the movements of goods into cities and communication in Mesopotamia?

Ans: 1. Mesopotamia was reich in forth resources but it's minerals were few. Most part of the South lacked stones for tools, seals and jewels.

2. Mesopotamian could have traded their available textile in agricultural produced for wood, Cooper, tin, gold, precious stones etc. from Turkey and Iran.

3. Besides crafts, trade and services, efficient transportation is also important for urban Development. To carry grain into cities packed animals were used. The cheapest means of transportation is available through canals natural channels of ancient Mesopotamia.

5.What are the sources to understand Roman history?

Ans: Roman historians have rich collection of sources to study which we can broadly divide into three groups:- 1. Texts It includes histories of the period written by contemporaries (these were usually called Annals because the narrative was constructed on a year by year basis, letters, speeches, sermons, laws and so on.

2. Documents- It includes mainly inscriptions and papyri. Inscriptions were usually cut on stones, so a large number survive in both Greek and Latin.

3. Material remains- It includes a very wide assortment of items that mainly Archaeologists through excavation and field survey.

6. State the political history of the Roman Empire?

Ans: 1.Roman Empire was a Mosaic of territories and cultures that were chiefly bound together by a common system of government. All those who live in the empire were subjects of a single ruler, the emperor, but they followed various cultures, religion, languages and races.

2. Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purposes of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used.

3.Augustus was the first emperor who established monarchy in 27 BCE. He was also called the princeps. Although Augustus was the main ruler and the only real source of authority, the fiction was kept alive that he was only the leading citizen, not the absolute ruler. This was done out of respect for the Senate.