

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate Name

Class

Section

**BLOOM History**  
**Olympiad (BHO)**  
Question Paper 2024-25

Class  
**11**

Total Questions: **50 + 5** (Tie-Breaking Section)


**Total Time Allotted :**  
60 minutes

**Total Marks**  
60

### Instructions

1. There are **50 Multiple Choice Questions** in this booklet having 4 options out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.
2. There are two sections in the Question Paper; Section A having 40 Questions carrying 1 Mark each & Section B having 10 Higher Difficulty Order Questions carrying 2 Marks each.
3. All questions are compulsory. There is **NO negative** marking for incorrect answers.
4. Total time allotted to complete the paper is 60 minutes.
5. Please fill in your details in the space provided on this page before attempting the paper.

### OMR Sheet Instructions

1. Before starting the paper, fill in all the details in the OMR sheet.
2. Additional 10 minutes will be provided to fill up the OMR sheet, before the start of the exam.
3. Use HB Pencil to darken the circle of the correct option in OMR sheet. The correct way to darken the circle in OMR sheet is shown below.  

4. Use black or blue ball point pen/HB pencil to fill the information in the OMR sheet. Partially filled OMR sheet will not be checked.
5. Return the OMR sheet to the invigilator after the exam.

CODE #152

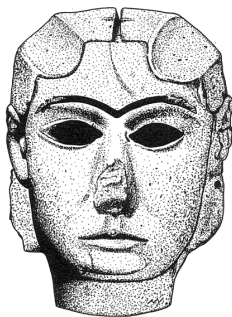
**H11**



# Bloom History Olympiad Class 11

## Section A (1 Mark)

1. What was the main reason for the development of writing in Mesopotamia?  
(a) To create literature  
(b) To record transactions  
(c) To write laws  
(d) To communicate with gods
2. What is the term for the wedge-shaped writing system developed in Mesopotamia?  
(a) Hieroglyphs  
(b) Sanskrit  
(c) Cuneiform  
(d) Alphabetic script
3. Which region is known as the cradle of Mesopotamian civilisation?  
(a) Nile Valley  
(b) Indus Valley  
(c) Tigris-Euphrates Valley  
(d) Yellow River Valley
4. Which technological innovation in Mesopotamia enabled mass production of similar pots and was crucial for urban economy?  
(a) Kiln  
(b) Potter's wheel  
(c) Bronze tools  
(d) Glassblowing
5. Identify the famous sculpture given below.



- (a) The Warka Head
- (b) The Mask of Agamemnon
- (c) The Bust of Nefertiti
- (d) The Venus of Willendorf

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is considered one of the earliest forms of writing and was used extensively in Mesopotamia for record-keeping.  
(a) cuneiform script      (b) hieroglyphics  
(c) pictograms      (d) alphabetic script
7. Which Turkic tribes were known for attacking the cities of the Eastern Roman Empire and establishing control over the region?  
(a) Seljuk Turks      (b) Ottoman Turks  
(c) Uighurs      (d) Gokturks
8. Which event marked Japan's emergence as a major economic power by the 1970s?  
(a) The Russo-Japanese War  
(b) The Meiji Restoration  
(c) The Tokyo Olympics  
(d) The Pacific War
9. Which technique did Renaissance artists use to give a three-dimensional quality to their paintings?  
(a) Fresco painting      (b) Perspective  
(c) Sculpting      (d) Mosaic
10. Who was the author of 'The Prince,' a political treatise that emphasised the importance of pragmatism in governance?  
(a) Erasmus  
(b) Dante Alighieri  
(c) Niccolò Machiavelli  
(d) Giovanni Pico della Mirandola
11. Which Renaissance figure was instrumental in shifting the focus from religious education to the study of classical antiquity?  
(a) Niccolò Machiavelli      (b) Thomas More  
(c) Francesco Petrarch      (d) Johannes Gutenberg
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a system in which a vassal pledged loyalty and service to a lord in exchange for protection and the right to work on a portion of the lord's land.  
(a) oath of allegiance      (b) act of investiture  
(c) feudal contract      (d) knight's code

13. In which century did feudalism begin to develop in England?
- (a) 10th century
  - (b) 11th century
  - (c) 12th century
  - (d) 13th century

14. What was the name of the Islamic scholar who wrote the first geography of Africa in the early 16th century?
- (a) Al-Biruni
  - (b) Ibn Khaldun
  - (c) Hasan al-Wazzan
  - (d) Al-Khwarizmi

15. **True or False** The serfs in the feudal system were free to leave the manor and seek employment elsewhere.
- (a) True, because serfs were bound by loyalty, not by the land itself.
  - (b) False, because serfs were legally tied to the land and could not leave without the lord's permission.
  - (c) True, because they could buy their freedom through service.
  - (d) False, because serfs were considered the personal property of the lord.

16. Which of the following monuments is depicted in the image?



- (a) Windsor Castle, England
- (b) Hever Castle, England
- (c) Edinburgh Castle, Scotland
- (d) Leeds Castle, England

17. Which term best describes the relationship between the nomadic Mongols and the sedentary societies they conquered?

- (a) Mutual isolation
- (b) Continuous warfare
- (c) Economic interdependence
- (d) Forced assimilation

18. What was the primary motivation behind the Mongol campaigns against sedentary societies?

- (a) Desire to convert conquered peoples to Mongol religious beliefs.
- (b) Need to acquire resources unavailable in the steppe regions.
- (c) Intention to spread Mongol culture and traditions.
- (d) Effort to establish peaceful trade relations.

19. **True or False** The Renaissance was characterised by a return to the religious ideals of the medieval period.

- (a) True, because Renaissance thinkers sought to harmonise classical and Christian teachings.
- (b) False, because the Renaissance emphasised humanism, which focused on the potential of the individual rather than religious dogma.
- (c) True, because the Church played a central role in the funding of Renaissance art and culture.
- (d) False, because the Renaissance was primarily a secular movement that rejected religious influence.

20. Which religious group had significant influence at the court of Mongke Khan?

- (a) Muslim clergy
- (b) Buddhist monks
- (c) Nestorian Christians
- (d) Confucian scholars

21. Which of the following best describes the 'Principate' period of the Roman Empire?

- (a) A period of democratic governance.
- (b) A time when the emperor was the sole ruler, maintaining the fiction of a republic.
- (c) A time of constant civil wars.
- (d) A phase of territorial expansion only.

**22.** What was the 'Great Khan' known for in Mongol society?

- (a) Being the religious leader
- (b) Being the military commander
- (c) Being the head of the family
- (d) Being the supreme ruler

**23.** Which event is often considered the beginning of modernity due to its impact on political and social structures?

- (a) The Renaissance
- (b) The Industrial Revolution
- (c) The Enlightenment
- (d) The Scientific Revolution

**24.** The Renaissance humanist \_\_\_\_\_ is often credited with initiating the intellectual movement by emphasising the study of classical texts.

- (a) Martin Luther
- (b) Francesco Petrarch
- (c) Thomas More
- (d) Erasmus

**25.** Which structure was built during the Roman Empire to carry water over long distances?

- (a) The Colosseum
- (b) The Pantheon
- (c) Aqueducts
- (d) The Great Wall

**26.** What resource did the ancient Mesopotamians primarily trade for wood and metals?

- (a) Livestock
- (b) Textiles and agricultural produce
- (c) Pottery and clay
- (d) Ceramics and glass

**27.** Which historical event is depicted in the image?



(a) The end of the Korean War in 1953.

(b) The celebration of Korean independence from Japan in 1945.

(c) The reunification of North and South Korea in 1948.

(d) The signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

**28.** What was a major feature of the Meiji military reforms?

(a) The establishment of a volunteer army.

(b) The disbandment of the traditional samurai class.

(c) The creation of a modern, professional military force.

(d) The reliance on foreign mercenaries.

**29.** What was a common challenge faced by both Japan and China during their modernisation processes?

(a) Complete political stability and effective governance

(b) Heavy influence of foreign imperialism and internal resistance

(c) Rapid industrialisation with minimal social changes

(d) Successful establishment of democratic institutions without external interference

**30.** What was one of the primary criticisms of British industrialisation, as seen in other countries like the USA and Germany?

(a) It provided a model that was too expensive for other nations to replicate.

(b) It led to environmental degradation and severe public health crises.

(c) It solely focused on technological advancements while neglecting social reforms.

(d) It failed to influence the industrial trajectories of other nations.

**31.** Which feature of the Roman economy suggests a high level of sophistication and infrastructure?

(a) Reliance on barter trade.

(b) Limited use of money and coinage.

(c) Diversified applications of water power and advanced mining techniques.

(d) Predominantly agricultural production with no industrial output.

- 32.** How did the Meiji government attempt to balance Western influences and traditional Japanese values?
- By completely rejecting Western ideas and isolating Japan.
  - By adopting Western military strategies while retaining traditional social structures.
  - By integrating Western technologies with the emperor system and moral education.
  - By focusing only on industrialisation and ignoring cultural aspects.
- 33.** How did the Renaissance challenge the traditional medieval worldview and its connection to the Church?
- By promoting the absolute power of the Church in all spheres of life.
  - By rediscovering ancient texts and emphasising human agency.
  - By advocating for the return to feudal systems and strict Church control over education.
  - By rejecting all forms of government and promoting anarchy.
- 34.** How did the introduction of the three-field system revolutionise medieval European agriculture?
- It allowed for continuous cultivation without soil degradation
  - It minimised the use of crop rotation
  - It maximised the use of animals for plowing
  - It increased reliance on manual labour
- 35.** What was the significance of the yasa in the Mongol Empire?
- It was a religious text used for spiritual guidance.
  - It was the legal code attributed to Genghis Khan that unified Mongol and sedentary societies.
  - It was a military manual used by Mongol generals.
  - It was a trade agreement with neighbouring empires.
- 36.** Who was the follower of Copernicus who eventually published his manuscript?
- Johannes Kepler
  - Galileo Galilei
  - Joachim Rheticus
  - Isaac Newton

- 37.** Which body represented the aristocracy and had controlled Rome before the establishment of the Principate?
- The Assembly
  - The Senate
  - The Consuls
  - The Praetorian Guard
- 38.** In which region did multiple Western powers such as Britain, France, Germany, Russia, America and Japan interfere without directly taking over state power?
- India
  - Africa
  - Latin America
  - China
- 39.** Which city became the most populated city in the world by the mid-seventeenth century?
- Kyoto
  - Osaka
  - Edo
  - Tokyo
- 40.** Identify the treaty which ended the First Sino-Japanese War and led to Japanese influence in Korea and Taiwan.
- Treaty of Versailles
  - Treaty of Nanking
  - Treaty of Shimonoseki
  - Treaty of Kanagawa

## Section B (2 Marks)

- 41.** Match the following features of Mesopotamian cities with their descriptions.

List I		List II
A. Ziggurat	1.	A stepped tower temple built for religious ceremonies
B. Cuneiform Script	2.	Used to create an impression on clay tablets as a signature or mark
C. Cylinder Seal	3.	The first known system of writing developed by the Sumerians
D. Sumer	4.	The earliest known urban civilisation in Southern Mesopotamia

**Codes**

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	2	(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	2	1	3	4	(d)	4	2	1	3

**42. Match the Following.**

<b>List I</b> (Terms/ Concepts)		<b>List II</b> (Descriptions)	
A. Pax Romana	1.	Eastern part of the Roman Empire that lasted until 1453 CE	
B. Edict of Milan	2.	Naval battle in 31 BCE that led to Octavian's rise as the first Roman Emperor	
C. Byzantine Empire	3.	Decree by Constantine that granted religious tolerance to Christians	
D. Battle of Actium	4.	Roman peace that lasted approximately 200 years	

**Codes**

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	1	2	(b)	1	4	3	2
(c)	4	3	2	1	(d)	2	1	4	3

**43. Arrange the following developments in Mesopotamian history in chronological order.**

- The development of the first cities in Mesopotamia.
- The creation of the cuneiform writing system.
- The construction of the Ziggurat of Ur.
- The rise of the Akkadian Empire.

**Codes**

(a) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)	(b) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
(c) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)	(d) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

**44. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

**Assertion (A)** The Roman Empire was culturally more diverse than the Iranian Empire during the same period.

**Reason (R)** The Roman Empire included a wide range of languages and cultures, whereas the Iranian Empire was largely homogenous.

**Codes**

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true, but R is false
- A is false, but R is true

**45. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order.**

- Establishment of the Principate by Augustus.
- Division of the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western halves.
- Christianisation of the Roman Empire under Constantine.
- Sack of Rome by the Visigoths.

**Codes**

(a) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)	(b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
(c) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)	(d) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

**46. Which of the following factors were instrumental in maintaining the vast Mongol Empire?**

- The use of the Yam system for communication.
- The tolerance of different religions within the empire.
- The decentralisation of power to regional leaders.
- The construction of defensive walls across the empire.

**Codes**

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)	(b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(c) (i), (iii) and (iv)	(d) All of these

**47. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order:**

- Death of Genghis Khan
- Establishment of the Yuan Dynasty in China
- Siege of Baghdad by the Mongols
- Kublai Khan becomes the Great Khan

**Codes**

(a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)	(b) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
(c) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)	(d) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

48. Match the following Mongol leaders with their significant achievements:

List I	List II
A. Genghis Khan	1. Expanded the empire into Eastern Europe
B. Kublai Khan	2. Established the Yuan dynasty in China
C. Ogodei Khan	3. United the Mongol tribes and initiated the conquest of Central Asia
D. Batu Khan	4. Established Karakorum as the capital of the Mongol Empire

**Codes**

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 3	1	4	2	(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 3	2	4	1	(d) 4	3	2	1

49. **Statement** The Church held immense power during the medieval period, influencing both political and social aspects of life.

**Conclusion** The Church's influence was limited to spiritual matters, and it did not interfere in the governance of feudal states.

**Codes**

- (a) Only the statement is true  
 (b) Only the conclusion is true  
 (c) Both the statement and conclusion are true  
 (d) The statement is true, but the conclusion is false

50. Match the following Renaissance figures with their contributions:

List I	List II
A. Leonardo da Vinci	1. Painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
B. Michelangelo	2. Wrote 'The Prince', a treatise on political power
C. Niccolò Machiavelli	3. Painted the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper
D. Johannes Gutenberg	4. Invented the movable-type printing press

**Codes**

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 3	1	2	4	(b) 4	3	1	2
(c) 2	4	1	3	(d) 1	2	4	3

## Tie-Breaking Section

**Instructions**

- This section consists of 5 questions.
- The score achieved in this section will not be included in the total marks.
- If overall marks of two or more students are same, winner will be decided based on the score in this section.
- Participation in this section is optional and students may choose to attempt it or not.

1. In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A)** The European settlers viewed the land in America as an untapped resource to be fully utilised for economic gain.

**Reason (R)** The native populations had already developed extensive agricultural practices that the Europeans adopted.

**Codes**

- (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

2. Match the following terms related to the displacement of indigenous peoples with their descriptions.

List I	List II
A. Trail of Tears	1. Native American leader who resisted European colonisation
B. Terra Nullius	2. The forced removal of the Cherokee tribe from their ancestral lands
C. Chief Seattle	3. The concept that land belonged to no one before European settlement
D. Reservation	4. Areas designated by the government for Native American communities

**Codes**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	1	4	3	2
(d)	4	1	2	3

3. **Statement** The native populations in North America and Australia had a deep spiritual connection with the land.

**Conclusion** The European settlers respected this connection and sought to preserve native traditions.

**Codes**

- (a) Only the statement is true  
(b) Only the conclusion is true  
(c) Both the statement and conclusion are true  
(d) The statement is true, but the conclusion is false

4. Which of the following were consequences of European colonisation for the indigenous peoples of North America and Australia?

- (i) Widespread loss of land and resources  
(ii) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation among indigenous communities.  
(iii) Introduction of new diseases that decimated native populations.  
(iv) Cultural assimilation and loss of traditional practices.

**Codes**

- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv)      (b) (ii) and (iv)  
(c) (i) and (iii)      (d) All of these

5. Match the Following.

List I (Concepts/ Events)	List II (Descriptions)
A. Zaibatsu	1. Elite financial and industrial conglomerates in Japan that played a crucial role in its pre-war and wartime economy
B. Tiananmen Square Incident (1989)	2. A large-scale military crackdown on student-led pro-democracy protests in China
C. Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895)	3. Treaty that ended the First Sino-Japanese War, leading to Japanese influence in Korea and Taiwan
D. Great Leap Forward (1958-1962)	4. An economic initiative in China that aimed at rapid industrialisation but resulted in mass starvation.

**Codes**

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	1	2	(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	3	4	2	1	(d)	2	1	3	4