

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2021(2022)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022)
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

යුරෝපා ඉතිහාසය II (I කොටස)
ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு II (பகுதி I)
History of Europe II (Part I)

25 B E II

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

History of Europe - From Graeco-Roman period to 1989 A.D. Index No. :

Instructions:

- * This part consists of 40 questions. Answer all the questions on this paper itself.
- * For each question there are five responses of which only one is correct. When you have selected the correct answer to a question, mark your response on this paper according to the instructions given.
- * 40 marks will be awarded for this part.
- * Time allocated for both part I and part II is three hours.
Attach part I to the answer script of part II when handing over.

PART I

- In each of the questions from 1 to 10, a group of five names are given. One of the names given in each group does not tally with the others. Select that name and write its number in the bracket.

- (1) Thames (2) Elbe (3) Danzig
(4) Vistula (5) Po (.....)
- (1) Thebes (2) Megara (3) Delphi
(4) Argos (5) Pompeii (.....)
- (1) Acropolis (2) Bologna (3) Paris
(4) Oxford (5) Padua (.....)
- (1) Aeschylus (2) Sophocles (3) Euripides
(4) Tacitus (5) Aristophanes (.....)
- (1) Minoans (2) Ostrogoths (3) Anglo-Saxons
(4) Lombards (5) Franks (.....)
- (1) Nicolaus Copernicus (2) Francisco Pizarro (3) Galileo Galilei
(4) Johannes Kepler (5) Isaac Newton (.....)
- (1) Bohemian phase (2) Danish phase (3) German phase
(4) Swedish phase (5) French phase (.....)
- (1) Fredrick the Great (2) Louis Philippe (3) Catherine the Great
(4) Maria Theresa (5) Joseph II (.....)

[see page two]

9. (1) Corsica (2) Sicily (3) Elba
(4) Saint Helena (5) Croatia (.....)
10. (1) Lloyd George (2) Georges Clemenceau (3) Vittorio Orlando
(4) Joseph Stalin (5) Woodrow Wilson (.....)

● In each of the questions from 11 to 15, five pairs of names are given. Among them, there is one pair in which the names/expressions **do not** tally with one another. Identify that particular pair of names and write its **number in the bracket**.

11. (1) Zeus - Olympia
(2) Athena - Athens
(3) Jupiter - Sparta
(4) Apollo - Delphi
(5) Aphrodite - Corinth (.....)
12. (1) Cleisthenes - Father of Athenian democracy
(2) Hippocrates - Father of medicine
(3) Herodotus - Father of history
(4) Petrarch - Father of humanism
(5) Louis Blanc - Father of scientific socialism (.....)
13. (1) Byzantine empire - Constantinople
(2) Ottoman empire - Jerusalem
(3) Austrian empire - Vienna
(4) French empire - Paris
(5) German empire - Berlin (.....)
14. (1) Hundred Years' War - England was a party
(2) Thirty Years' War - England was a party
(3) Seven Years' War - England was a party
(4) Crimean War - England was a party
(5) First World War - England was a party (.....)
15. (1) Thomas Hobbes - Leviathan
(2) John Locke - Two Treatises of Government
(3) Jean Jacques Rousseau - The Spirit of the Laws
(4) Adam Smith - Wealth of Nations
(5) V.I. Lenin - State and Revolution (.....)

● For each of the questions from 16 to 20, some names / statements / dates are given in columns X and Y. The names / statements / dates given in column Y have some affinity with those in column X. But they are **not** arranged in the proper order of sequence. When they are arranged in the proper order, **one** of the five combinations given below is correct. Write the **number** of the correct combination **in the bracket**.

16. X Y
- (i) Julius Ceaser A 'The great questions of the day will not be decided by speeches or majority resolutions... but by blood and iron.'
- (ii) Louis XIV B 'I am the Revolution.'
- (iii) Napoleon Bonaparte C 'From the Baltic to the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the continent [of Europe].'
- (iv) Otto von Bismarck D 'I came, I saw, I conquered.'
- (v) Winston Churchill E 'I am the State.'
- (1) ABECD (2) AEDCB (3) BAECD (4) DEABC (5) DEBAC (.....)

- 17.**
- | X | Y |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| (i) Dark Continent | A Britain |
| (ii) New World | B Africa |
| (iii) Nation of shopkeepers | C Italy |
| (iv) Merely a geographic expression | D Turkey |
| (v) Sick man of Europe | E America |
- (1) ABDEC (2) BADEC (3) BAECD (4) BEACD (5) CDAEB (.....)

- 18.**
- | X | Y |
|---|--|
| (i) Storming of the Bastille | A Entering of the United States of America to World War II |
| (ii) Spanish ulcer | B End of World War II |
| (iii) Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand | C Fall of Napoleon Bonaparte |
| (iv) Japanese attack on Pearl harbour | D Outbreak of the French Revolution |
| (v) Dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki | E Outbreak of World War I |
- (1) DCEAB (2) DCEBA (3) DEABC (4) EACDB (5) ECADB (.....)

- 19.**
- | X | Y |
|------------------------|--|
| (i) V.I. Lenin | A Red Army |
| (ii) Leon Trotsky | B Peaceful co-existence with the West |
| (iii) Joseph Stalin | C Glasnost (openness) and perestroika (economic restructuring) |
| (iv) Nikita Khrushchev | D Five Year Plans |
| (v) Mikhail Gorbachev | E New Economic Policy |
- (1) ACEBD (2) AEDBC (3) DEACB (4) EADBC (5) EDACB (.....)

- 20.**
- | X | Y |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| (i) Trygre Lie | A Burma |
| (ii) Dag Hammarskjold | B Norway |
| (iii) U Thant | C Austria |
| (iv) Kurt Waldheim | D Peru |
| (v) Javier Perez de Cuellar | E Sweden |
- (1) BEACD (2) CABED (3) CEABD (4) DECBA (5) EDABC (.....)

- In each of the questions from **21** to **25**, **five** items are listed under one heading. One of those items **does not relate** to the particular heading. Select that item and write its **number in the bracket**.

21. Greek city states

- (1) Greek city state was called 'polis'.
- (2) Greek city states emerged in eighth century BC.
- (3) Greek city states varied from one another both in area and population.
- (4) Athenian democracy attained its full perfection in the Age of Pericles.
- (5) The Peloponnesian War broke out between the Greeks and the Persians. (.....)

22. Christianity

- (1) Christianity is a monotheistic religion.
- (2) Roman rulers persecuted Christians until the third century AD.
- (3) By the end of the third century AD Christianity was widespread almost throughout the Roman empire.
- (4) Roman Emperor, Dacius ended persecution of Christians.
- (5) Christianity was made the state religion of the Roman Empire by Theodosius. (.....)

23. Feudalism

- (1) Medieval European political and economic system is called feudalism.
- (2) Feudalism originated in the Frankish kingdom and spread into other parts of Europe.
- (3) Under feudalism the middle class held lands from the crown and provided troops for the king.
- (4) Feudalism had been built on manorialism.
- (5) Under feudalism political power had been decentralized. (.....)

24. Reformation

- (1) Reformation began in Germany.
- (2) Reformation paved the way for the emergence of the Renaissance.
- (3) Abuses in the Catholic Church were a major cause of the Reformation.
- (4) Martin Luther is considered as the founder of the Reformation.
- (5) Posting of ninety-five theses on the door of the Wittenberg church in 1517 marks the beginning of the Reformation. (.....)

25. World War I

- (1) World War I broke out in 1914.
- (2) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria were called the Central Powers.
- (3) Russia, France, Britain, Italy and the United States of America were called the Allies.
- (4) Treaty of Versailles was signed with Germany.
- (5) Treaty of St. Germain was signed with Turkey. (.....)

- For each of the questions from 26 to 30, responses (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. One or more of these is/are correct. Select the correct response/responses and mark your answer in the bracket according to following instructions.

- 1 if only (A) and (B) are correct.
- 2 if only (A) and (C) are correct.
- 3 if only (B) and (C) are correct.
- 4 if only (C) and (D) are correct.
- 5 Any other number or combination of responses is correct.

Summary of instructions				
1	2	3	4	5
Only (A) and (B) are correct.	Only (A) and (C) are correct.	Only (B) and (C) are correct.	Only (C) and (D) are correct.	Any other number or combination of responses is correct.

26. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding geographical discoveries during the 15th and 16th centuries?

- (A) Initial voyages of discovery were undertaken by the Portuguese and the Spanish.
- (B) The main objective of the voyages of discovery was to discover a new route to Asia.
- (C) Ferdinand Magellan discovered the continent of America.
- (D) Walter Raleigh circumnavigated the globe. (.....)

27. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89?

- (A) James II was deposed.
- (B) Mary and William of Orange became joint monarchs of England.
- (C) Glorious Revolution laid the foundation for a constitutional monarchy in England.
- (D) Bill of Rights was enacted into law. (.....)

28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding Richelieu?

- (A) served as the chief minister of Louis XV.
- (B) took steps to increase the power of the king and the central government.
- (C) attacked the powers and privileges of the nobles.
- (D) patronized the Huguenots.

(.....)

29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Ancien Regime?

- (A) French Society under the Ancien Regime was divided into three orders or estates.
- (B) There was a republican rule under the Ancien Regime.
- (C) Both the clergy and the nobility enjoyed special privileges.
- (D) Eden treaty signed between France and England was helpful to boost the French economy.

(.....)

30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Cold War?

- (A) The political and ideological conflict between the United States of America and the Soviet Union is called the 'Cold War'.
- (B) North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed in 1949.
- (C) Warsaw Pact was signed in 1955.
- (D) In December 1989, American and Russian leaders declared the 'Cold War' officially ended.

(.....)

- For each of the questions from 31 to 35, select the correct answer and write its **number in the bracket**.

31. Which Roman Emperor proclaimed the Edict of Milan?

- (1) Marcus Aurelius
- (2) Diocletian
- (3) Valerian
- (4) Constantine
- (5) Theodosius

(.....)

32. What is the treaty which brought the Seven Years' War to an end?

- (1) Treaty of Augsburg
- (2) Treaty of Paris
- (3) Treaty of Amiens
- (4) Treaty of Portsmouth
- (5) Treaty of Rome

(.....)

33. Who expounded the doctrine of Utilitarianism?

- (1) Thomas Malthus
- (2) David Ricardo
- (3) Jeremy Bentham
- (4) Robert Owen
- (5) Friedrich Engels

(.....)

34. Which countries fought the Seven Weeks' War?

- (1) France and England
- (2) Russia and Turkey
- (3) Austria and Sardinia
- (4) Austria and Prussia
- (5) France and Prussia

(.....)

35. What is the United Nations specialized agency established with the broad aim of attaining the highest level of health for all persons?

- (1) International Labour Organization
- (2) World Health Organization
- (3) Food and Agriculture Organization
- (4) United Nations Children's Fund
- (5) United Nations Relief and Works Agency

(.....)

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- In each of the questions from 36 to 40, two statements are given. On the basis of the table given below, select the description that fits best with the two statements in each of the questions and write its **number in the bracket**.

	First Statement	Second Statement
1	Correct	Incorrect
2	Correct	Correct
3	Incorrect	Incorrect
4	Incorrect	Correct
5	Correct	Correct and explains the first statement well.

	First Statement	Second Statement	
36.	The ancient Greeks exalted man as the most important creature in the universe.	Homer is believed to have begun a school called the Lyceum in the 8 th century B.C.	(.....)
37.	Divine right of kings is a doctrine which expressed that the kings were accountable only to God.	In the late 17 th century France, Louis XIV's monarchy was based on the principle of divine right.	(.....)
38.	Edict of Nantes declared that each German prince was free to choose either Lutheranism or Catholicism as the faith of his people.	Napoleon Bonaparte abolished the Holy Roman Empire in 1806.	(.....)
39.	Eighteen-forty-eight which is called the year of revolution can be considered as a turning point in the modern history of Europe.	Eighteen-forty-eight marks the end of the age of revolution initiated by the French Revolution and the beginning of successful national movements in several countries of Europe.	(.....)
40.	Treaty of London established the European Economic Community.	Charles de Gaulle became the first Chancellor of the German Federal Republic in 1949.	(.....)

* *

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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යුරෝපා ඉතිහාසය II
 ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு II
 History of Europe II

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ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2021(2022)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022)
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

යුරෝපා ඉතිහාසය II (II කොටස)
ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)
History of Europe II (Part II)

25 B E II

History of Europe - From Graeco - Roman period to 1989 A.D.

Instructions:

- * Question No. 01 is compulsory.
- * Answer question No. 01 and three others, selecting at least one question each from Parts B and C.
(An outline map of Europe is provided for answering question No. 1)

Part A

1. Mark and name all the places given below on the map provided.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Mediterranean sea | (ii) Crete |
| (iii) Rome | (iv) Danube river |
| (v) Caspian sea | (vi) Po river |
| (vii) Strait of Bosphorus | (viii) Poland |
| (ix) Geneva | (x) Norway |
| (xi) Liverpool | (xii) Danzig |

(01 mark for each item marked and named correctly.)

Part B

2. Trace the main stages in the expansion of Roman power from a city state to a vast empire. (16 marks)
3. "The Renaissance is basically a cultural movement." (01 mark)
 - (i) Name the country where the Renaissance began. (01 mark)
 - (ii) Name two patrons of the Renaissance. (02 marks)
 - (iii) Write a brief account of the factors which led to the occurrence of Renaissance. (05 marks)
 - (iv) Discuss the significance of the Renaissance as a cultural movement paying attention to its achievements in the fields of art, languages and literature. (08 marks)
4. Write a critical analysis of the American Revolution paying attention to the following aspects: (08 marks)
 - (i) Background of the Revolution (08 marks)
 - (ii) Its results (08 marks)
5. Write short notes on the historical significance of any two of the following: (08 marks for each short note)
 - (i) Greek religion and philosophy
 - (ii) England under either Henry VII or Henry VIII
 - (iii) Background of the Industrial Revolution in England
 - (iv) Domestic policy of Napoleon Bonaparte

Part C

6. Examine the major stages in the unification of Italy from 1848 to 1870 evaluating the roles played by King Victor Emmanuel, Cavour and Garibaldi. (16 marks)
7. "The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 brought about far reaching changes in Russia."
(i) Name the last Tsar who ruled Russia by 1917. (01 mark)
(ii) Name **two** leaders of the Bolshevik Revolution. (02 marks)
(iii) State briefly the factors which led the Bolsheviks to capture power in Russia. (04 marks)
(iv) Examine the manner in which the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 brought about far reaching changes in Russia. (09 marks)
8. Analyse the main factors which led to the rise of Nazism in Germany during the inter-war period. (16 marks)
9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:
(i) Congress of Vienna
(ii) Bismarck
(iii) Benito Mussolini
(iv) Role of the United Nations Organizations as a peace-keeping body until 1980
(08 marks for each short note)

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