

நடவடிக்கை பொடி கணக்கில் எது (உயர் பேட்) விழுதுத், 2016 நடவடிக்கை கல்விப் பொதுத் தராந்தம் பத்திரி (உயர் நூல்)ப் பார்த்து, 2016 ஒக்டோபர் General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| ஒத்துப்பாடு | II (I கொடுக்க) |
| வரலாறு | II (பகுதி I) |
| History | II (Part I) |

25-B E II

ஏடு குறை
முன்று மணித்தியாலும்
Three hours

History of Europe - From the earliest times 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.

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. | (1) Pyrenees (4) Caspian | (2) Alps (5) Carpathian | (3) Apennine | (.....) |
| 2. | (1) Ionian Sea (4) Adriatic Sea | (2) Aegean Sea (5) Mediterranean Sea | (3) Caribbean Sea | (.....) |
| 3. | (1) Zeus (4) Aphrodite | (2) Apollo (5) Minerva | (3) Athena | (.....) |
| 4. | (1) Thales (4) Pythagoras | (2) Anaximander (5) Archimedes | (3) Virgil | (.....) |
| 5. | (1) Pericles (4) Constantine | (2) Claudius (5) Theodosius | (3) Diocletian | (.....) |
| 6. | (1) Hippocrates (4) Thomas More | (2) Paracelsus (5) William Harvey | (3) Michael Servetus | (.....) |
| 7. | (1) Herodotus (4) Livy | (2) Sophocles (5) Tacitus | (3) Thucydides | (.....) |
| 8. | (1) Amerigo Vespucci (4) Francisco Pizarro | (2) Vasco de Balboa (5) Francis Drake | (3) Hernando Cortes | (.....) |
| 9. | (1) Calonne (4) Abbe Sieyes | (2) Mirabeau (5) Robespierre | (3) Lafayette | (.....) |
| 10. | (1) V.I. Lenin (4) Nikita Khrushchev | (2) Maxim Gorki (5) Aleksei Kosygin | (3) Joseph Stalin | (.....) |

- 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**.

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tamilguru.lk (.....)

- For each of the questions from **16** to **25**, 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) | Parthenon | A Moscow |
| (ii) | Colosseum | B Paris |
| (iii) | St. Peter's Basilica | C Rome |
| (iv) | Kremlin | D Athens |
| (v) | Eiffel Tower | E Vatican |
| (1) | DCEAB | (2) CEABD |
| | | (3) DEACB |
| | | (4) BEACD |
| | | (5) EDACB |
| | | (.....) |

17. **X**

- (i) Heraclitus
- (ii) Jesus Christ
- (iii) Niccolo Machiavelli
- (iv) Jean Jacques Rousseau
- (v) Karl Marx

Y

- A 'The prince must imitate the lion and the fox.'
- B 'It is impossible to step twice into the same river.'
- C 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains.'
- D 'Workingmen of all countries, unite!'
- E 'Render unto Ceasar the things that are Ceasar's and unto God the things that are God's.'

| 18. | X | Y |
|--------------------------|--|-----------|
| (i) Edict of Milan | A Recognition of Catholicism as the religion of the majority of the French | |
| (ii) Peace of Augsburg | B Principle of legitimacy | |
| (iii) Concordat of 1801 | C Grant of toleration to Christians | |
| (iv) Congress of Vienna | D Principle of national self-determination | |
| (v) Treaty of Versailles | E 'Whoever rules, his religion' | |
| (1) DCEAB | (2) CEABD | (3) DEACB |
| | | (4) BEACD |
| | | (5) EDACB |
| | | (.....) |

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 19. | X | Y |
| | (i) Masaccio (ii) Botticelli (iii) Leonardo da Vinci (iv) Michelangelo (v) Raphael | A Last Judgment B School of Athens C Birth of Venus D Expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden E Last Supper |
| | (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD | (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....) |
| 20. | X | Y |
| | (i) Estates General (ii) Cortes (iii) Duma (iv) Congress (v) Reichstag | A Russia B United States of America C France D Germany E Spain |
| | (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD | (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....) |
| 21. | X | Y |
| | (i) John Calvin (ii) Thomas Hobbes (iii) Montesquieu (iv) Adam Smith (v) Thomas Paine | A Spirit of the Laws B Rights of Man C Wealth of Nations D Leviathan E Institutes of the Christian Religion |
| | (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD | (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....) |
| 22. | X | Y |
| | (i) Glorious Revolution (ii) American Revolution (iii) French Revolution (iv) Revolution of 1848 (v) Russian Revolution | A Liberty, Equality, Fraternity B Revolution of the Intellectuals C Triumph of Parliament over the king D Peace, Land and Bread E 'No taxation without representation' |
| | (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD | (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....) |
| 23. | X | Y |
| | (i) Robert Walpole (ii) George Washington (iii) Otto von Bismarck (iv) Charles de Gaulle (v) U Thant | A First chancellor of the united Germany B First Prime Minister in England C First President of the Fifth Republic in France D First Asian Secretary General of the United Nations E First President of the United States of America |
| | (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD | (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....) |
| 24. | X | Y |
| | (i) Treaty of Versailles (ii) Treaty of St. Germain (iii) Treaty of Neuilly (iv) Treaty of Trianon (v) Treaty of Lausanne | A Hungary B Turkey C Austria D Germany E Bulgaria |
| | (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD | (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....) |
| 25. | X | Y |
| | (i) Marshall Tito (ii) Clement Attlee (iii) Konrad Adenauer (iv) Lech Walesa (v) Mikhail Gorbachev | A First Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany B Last ruler of the Soviet Union C The leader of the labour union called 'solidarity' in Poland D President of Yugoslavia E First Prime Minister in England after World War II |
| | (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD | (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....) |

- 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 (B) and (C) are correct.
- 3 if only (C) and (D) are correct.
- 4 if only (A) and (C) are correct.
- 5 if only one response or more than two responses is/are correct.

| Summary of instructions | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Only (A) and (B) are correct. | Only (B) and (C) are correct. | Only (C) and (D) are correct. | Only (A) and (C) are correct. | Only one response or more than two responses is/are correct. |

26. From among the following, what were the systems of government prevalent among the ancient Romans?

(A) Oligarchy (B) Monarchy
(C) Imperial government (D) Tyranny (.....)

27. From among the following, who were the barbarian tribes that invaded the Western Roman Empire?

(A) Phoenicians (B) Lydians (C) Visigoths (D) Vandals (.....)

28. From among the following, what were the main aspects of the Counter Reformation?

(A) Society of Jesus (B) Calvinist Church in Geneva
(C) Council of Trent (D) Inquisition (.....)

29. From among the following, who were the European leaders that participated in the Congress of Vienna?

(A) Metternich (B) Necker
(C) Castlereagh (D) Mazzini (.....)

30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the League of Nations?

(A) League of Nations was established after World War I.
(B) The main aim of the League of Nations was to settle international disputes and to prevent the breaking out of a war again.
(C) The United States of America was a leading member of the League of Nations.
(D) League of Nations was able to prevent the Italian invasion of Abyssinia. (.....)

- In each of the questions from 31 to 35, 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.

31. What are the main features of the Renaissance?

- (1) Revival of classical Greek and Roman culture
- (2) Secular outlook in literature and arts
- (3) Humanism
- (4) Patronage of Martin Luther
- (5) Spread of the Renaissance from Italy to other countries of Europe (.....)

32. Stages in the Geographical Discoveries

- (1) Henry the Navigator sponsors the early voyages of exploration in Portugal.
- (2) Christopher Columbus lands on the Caribbean islands in 1492.
- (3) Vasco da Gama undertakes his voyage under the patronage of the Spanish rulers.
- (4) Vasco da Gama discovers an all-water route to Asia.
- (5) Ferdinand Magellan's soldiers circumnavigate the globe in 1520-1521. (.....)

33. Countries where the Revolutions broke out in 1848

(1) France (2) Italy (3) Germany (4) Austria (5) Russia (.....)

34. Stages in the Unification of Italy

- (1) Piedmont-Sardinia takes the leadership in the Italian unification movement.
- (2) Mazzini becomes the chief Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia in 1850.
- (3) Austro-Sardinian war in 1859
- (4) Liberation of southern Italy by Garibaldi
- (5) Italian unity is achieved in 1870. (.....)

35. Europe since World War II

(1) North Atlantic Treaty Organization was established in 1949.
 (2) Council of Europe was established in 1949.
 (3) Warsaw pact was signed in 1955.
 (4) European Economic Community (or the European Common Market) was established in 1957.
 (5) Britain entered the European Economic Community with the support of De Gaulle. (.....)

● 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 founded the rationalist and humanist tradition of Europe. | Alexander the Great was the greatest ruler in the Roman Empire. | (.....) |
| 37. Romanesque and Gothic styles of architecture developed during the Renaissance. | In his 'Two Treatises of Government', John Locke justified an absolute government. | (.....) |
| 38. The French Revolution ended the dominance of the French nobility who held the highest positions in the church, army and government under the Ancient Regime. | With their feudal rights and privileges eliminated, their lands confiscated and their influence curtailed during the French Revolution the nobles became simply ordinary citizens. | (.....) |
| 39. The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo was the immediate event which sparked off World War II. | The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour brought the United States of America into World War II. | (.....) |
| 40. After World War II, Germany was divided into two states, namely, Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic. | The internal and external policy of Mikhail Gorbachev led to the end of the Cold War. | (.....) |

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Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

கலைஞர் கிரு. வெந்தை மா (கோக் ரே) விளங்க. 2016 முத்தே

கல்வி பொதுத் தொழில் பத்திரி (2 ம் தரு)ப் பி.எஸ், 2016 கல்வி
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

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|----------------|---------------------|
| ஒத்துப்பய | II (II கொட்டு) |
| வரலாறு | II (பகுதி II) |
| History | II (Part II) |

25-B E II

History of Europe - From the earliest times to 1989 A.D.

Instructions:

* Answer question No. 01 and three others.

* (An *outline map of Europe* is provided for answering question No. 01)

PART II

8. (i) Analyse the main factors which led to the outbreak of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. (08 marks)
(ii) Examine the major problems faced by the Bolsheviks after capturing power in Russia. (06 marks)

9. Answer either Part (A) or Part (B) only.

(A) What were the major results of World War II? (14 marks)

(B) Write short notes on the historical significance of any two of the following:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Revolution of 1688 | (ii) Cardinal Richelieu |
| (iii) Camillo de Cavour | (iv) New Imperialism |
| (v) United Nations Organization | (vi) Cold War |

(07 marks for each)

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ලංඛ ම තේමේ දෙරිනි / මුදුස් පතිපුරිමයුපායාත් / All Rights Reserved]

ලංකා ජාත්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සහ මෙම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සඳහා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සි ලෙස එහි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
ලිඛිතකාංසය් පරිශාස්ත ත්‍රික්‍රාමකාංසය් ඩිජිතල් පරිශාස්ත ත්‍රික්‍රාමකාංසය් ඩිජිතල් පරිශාස්ත ත්‍රික්‍රාමකාංසය්
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
ලංකා ජාත්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සි ලෙස එහි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සි ලෙස එහි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
ලිඛිතකාංසය් පරිශාස්ත ත්‍රික්‍රාමකාංසය් ඩිජිතල් පරිශාස්ත ත්‍රික්‍රාමකාංසය් ඩිජිතල් පරිශාස්ත ත්‍රික්‍රාමකාංසය්

ලංඛ ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සහ මෙම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

ආධ්‍යාත්මික පොතු ත්‍රික්‍රාමකාංසය්
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

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| ඉතිහාසය | II | 25-B | E |
| වර්ලාසු | II | | |
| History | II | | |

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය
විනා නිල.
Question No. } 1

විනා අංකය
සැංඡන් }
Index No.

