

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2017 අගෝස්තු
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 ஓகஸ்ட்
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2017

ඉතිහාසය II (I කොටස)
 வரலாறு II (பகுதி I)
History II (Part I)

25-A E II

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

History of India - From earliest times to 1206 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. (1) Kirthar (2) Sulaiman (3) Hindukush
 (4) Nilgiri (5) Karakoram (.....)
2. (1) Krishna (2) Kaveri (3) Mahanadi
 (4) Sind (5) Godavari (.....)
3. (1) Puru (2) Yadu (3) Thurvasa
 (4) Anu (5) Dasyu (.....)
4. (1) Greek (2) Saka (3) Kushana
 (4) Sunga (5) Pahlava (.....)
5. (1) Aryadeva (2) Asvagosha (3) Nagarjuna
 (4) Vasumitra (5) Vasubandu (.....)
6. (1) Ujjain (2) Suvarnagiri (3) Taxila
 (4) Tosali (5) Kalinga (.....)
7. (1) Pataliputra (2) Tamralipti (3) Kalyani
 (4) Supparaka (5) Bharukachcha (.....)
8. (1) Sakuntala (2) Meghaduta (3) Harshacharita
 (4) Vikramorvashi (5) Raghuvarma (.....)
9. (1) Mahendravarman (2) Varagunavarman (3) Narasinhavarman
 (4) Parameshvaravarman (5) Nandivarman (.....)
10. (1) Chera (2) Cola (3) Pandya
 (4) Pratihara (5) Pallava (.....)

- 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) Sakya - Kapilavasthu
(2) Bulis - Mithila
(3) Bhagga - Sunsumaragiri
(4) Koliya - Ramagama
(5) Kalamas - Kesaputta (.....)
12. (1) Ajanta - Wall paintings
(2) Sanchi - Stupa
(3) Māmallapuram - Rathas of Pallavas
(4) Orissa - Lingaraja Devalaya
(5) Mathura - Cave temples (.....)
13. (1) Kautilya - Arthasastra
(2) Sudraka - Mrichchakatika
(3) Harshavardhana - Harshacharita
(4) Bilhana - Vikramankadeva carita
(5) Kalhana - Rājatarangani (.....)
14. (1) Paramaras - Malwa
(2) Palas - Bengal
(3) Chalukya - Badami
(4) Tomara - Kanauj
(5) Chandella - Bundelkhand (.....)
15. (1) Damana - Erandapalla
(2) Mahendra - Kosala
(3) Hastivarman - Kanchi
(4) Vyagaraja - Mahakanthara
(5) Svamidatta - Kottura (.....)

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- 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) Soma A The Vedas
(ii) Sabha B A Sacred drink
(iii) Sati C A non-Aryan tribe
(iv) Pani D Sacrifice of life of Widows
(v) Sruti E Eldes' Assembly
(1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)
17. X Y
(i) Toramana A The first Saka ruler in Taxila.
(ii) Alexander B Macedonion ruler who captured North-Western India.
(iii) Maues C The first Pahlava ruler in India.
(iv) Kujula Kadphises D A leader of Hunas who invaded India.
(v) Gondophernes E The first Yueh-chi ruler in India.
(1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)
18. X Y
(i) Akarman A Non performance of Yajna
(ii) Adevusu B Anti-Brahmanas
(iii) Abrahman C Anti-Gods
(iv) Ayajevan D Non practicing of Vratas
(v) Avrata E Non practicing of Vedic rituals
(1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

19. X Y
- (i) Ravi A Mathura
(ii) Yamuna B Kanauj
(iii) Sind C Harappa
(iv) Narmada D Bharukachcha
(v) Ganga E Mohenjodaro
- (1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

20. X Y
- (i) Nasik inscription A Gautami Balasri
(ii) Junagardh inscription B Pulakesin II
(iii) Hatigumpa inscription C Kharavela
(iv) Aihole inscription D Rudradaman
(v) Allahabad prasasti E Samudragupta
- (1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

● For questions 21 to 25, select the correct answer and write its number in the bracket.

21. Who was the author of Milindapanha?
(1) Milinda (2) Buddhagosha (3) Dammapala (4) Vasubandu (5) Nagasena (.....)
22. What was the capital of Vajjis?
(1) Vaisali (2) Vatsa (3) Malla (4) Kapilavastu (5) Champa (.....)
23. The God of war during the Rigvedic time was:
(1) Agni (2) Indra (3) Vayu (4) Varuna (5) Parjanya (.....)
24. The Hindu rishi who is believed to have introduced the Aryan culture to South India
(1) Valmiki (2) Agastya (3) Purandara (4) Padmagupta (5) Hemachandra (.....)
25. Which inscription of Asoka was written in Kharoshti?
(1) Dauli (2) Barabar (3) Shabazgarhi (4) Girnar (5) Rummindei (.....)

● In each of the questions from 26 to 30, 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.

26. Rigvedic Age
(1) The Rigveda is believed to be composed in the period from 1500 - 1000 B.C.
(2) But it was written in its final form during the 1st to 4th century A.D.
(3) Indra was the leading god of the period.
(4) God Purandara was the protector of the cities of Aryans.
(5) The Rigvedic people were living at the earliest stage in Brahnavartha. (.....)
27. Mauryan empire
(1) Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan dynasty.
(2) The capital of Chandragupta was Pataliputra.
(3) Mauryan empire at its zenith extended from Kabul valley to the southern tip of India.
(4) The earliest inscriptions in India were written prior to the reign of king Asoka.
(5) The Mauryan empire came to an end with the rebellion of Pushyamitra Sunga. (.....)
28. Gupta Administration
(1) The Uttarapatha as well as Dakshinapatha were administered by the Gupta officials.
(2) It was a centralized administrative system.
(3) The king was the head of the state and the administration.
(4) The empire was divided into major administrative divisions named Bhuktis and Visayas.
(5) The king was assisted by a council called Mantri Parshad. (.....)

29. Hieun- Tsang

- (1) Hieun-Tsang was a Chinese monk.
- (2) He came to India during the reign of Harshavardhana and took part in the Buddhist assembly at Kanauj.
- (3) He has recorded the activities of Mihirakula.
- (4) He studied at the University of Taxila.
- (5) He visited Kanchi, the capital of Pallavas.

(.....)

30. Cōla temples

- (1) The main features of the Cōla temples were Mandapa, Antaralaya and Garbagriha.
- (2) Gopuram was also one of the salient features of the Cōla temples.
- (3) The famous style of rathas had its origins under the Cōlas.
- (4) Some of the Cōla temples in Tanjor contain the images of Cōla kings.
- (5) The Cōla kings donated enormous wealth to the temples.

(.....)

- For each of the questions from **31** to **35**, 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.

31. Jainism

- (A) Vardhamana Mahavira was the first Thirthankara of Jains.
- (B) The principal sects of Jainism were Svetambar and Digambara.
- (C) They did not believe that god created the world and exercise any control over the world.
- (D) The Svethambara sect ordained women to their order.

(.....)

32. The Satavahanas

- (A) The Satavahana kingdom was established in the eastern Deccan.
- (B) The Satavahanas were called Andhras in Puranas.
- (C) Satakarni I was the founder ruler of Satavahana kingdom.
- (D) The Satavahanas came to power in the Deccan after expelling Kanvas from the area.

(.....)

33. Kalidasa

- (A) Kalidasa was one of the Navaratnas in the court of Vikramaditya.
- (B) Kalidasa was a native of Dakshinapatha.
- (C) Kumarasambhava was considered as an epic poem of Kalidasa.
- (D) The drama Vikramōrvashi was based on the life of king Kumaragupta I.

(.....)

34. Pushyabhuti Dynasty

- (A) Prabhakaravardhana was the founder of the Pushyabhuti dynasty in Thanesvar.
- (B) Harsha, the son of Prabhakaravardhana captured Kanauj after expelling Sasanka.
- (C) His sister was given in marriage to Grahavarman of Maukhari dynasty.
- (D) Fa-Hien gives a detailed account of Harsha's military campaigns.

(.....)

35. Pallavas

- (A) The Pallava kingdom appears to have been established during the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D.
- (B) According to the Allahabad Prasasti one of the kings defeated by Samudragupta was a Pallava.
- (C) Manavamma of Sri Lanka was able to capture the throne of Anuradhapura with the help of a Pallava king.
- (D) The Hindu temples called rathas were constructed by the Pallavas.

(.....)

- 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 Indika of Megasthenes is an important source of information about the Mauryan rule.	Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador at Pataliputra.	(.....)
37. There was a Theravada Buddhist revival in North India during the Gupta period.	The origin of Buddha statue was in the Gupta period.	(.....)
38. The University of Nalanda was a famous International Buddhist Institution.	Chinese Buddhist monk named Fa-Hien studied at the Nalanda University.	(.....)
39. The greatest ruler of the second Pandyan empire was Jatavarman Sundara Pandya.	But he was not able to capture Kanchi.	(.....)
40. One of the successors of Harshavardhana in Kanauj was Yasovarman.	After Yasovarman, there was a struggle among Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas and Rastrakutas for the supremacy of Kanauj.	(.....)

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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2017 අගෝස්තු
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General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2017

ඉතිහාසය II (II කොටස)
வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)
History II (Part II)

25-A E II

History of India - From the earliest times to 1206 A.D.

Instructions:

* Answer question No. 01 and three others.

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

PART II

- Mark and name all the places given below on the map provided and write short historical notes on any **two** of them.
 (i) Taxila (ii) Harappa (iii) Bhārukachcha
 (iv) Sanchi (v) Vindya mountain range (vi) Tanjore
 (vii) Tāmralipti (viii) Krishnā river
 (01 mark for each place marked and named correctly; 05 marks for each short note)
- Explain the social, cultural and economic conditions of the Mohenjodaro-Harappa civilization. (14 marks)
- Examine the socio-cultural changes which took place with the spread of the settlements from Brahnavartha to Aryavartha. (14 marks)
- Discuss the main features of the Mauryan administrative system. (14 marks)
- "Kanishka was the most prominent King of the Kushana dynasty."
 (i) What was the capital of Kanishka? (01 mark)
 (ii) Name **two** leading Buddhist monks who lived during the Kushana period. (02 marks)
 (iii) Explain the importance of Kushanas in the field of Indian politics. (03 marks)
 (iv) "The contribution made by Kanishka to cultural and religious developments are remarkable." Examine this statement. (08 marks)
- What were the main factors that contributed to the decline and the downfall of the Gupta empire. (14 marks)
- "After the Guptas North India became prominent during the reign of Harshavardhana."
 (i) Name one of the literary sources providing information relating to his reign. (01 mark)
 (ii) Name the **two** main centres where the Buddhist councils during his period had taken place. (02 marks)
 (iii) Briefly explain how he came to the throne of Kanauj. (03 marks)
 (iv) Discuss the contribution made by him to make Kanauj as the centre of power in North India. (08 marks)
- Answer **either** Part (A) or Part (B) only.
 (A) Critically examine the Arab invasions of Western and North-Western India in the 7th and 8th centuries A.D. (14 marks)
 (B) Trace the main stages in the development of Cola power under Rajaraja I and Rajendra I. (14 marks)
- Writes notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following.
 (i) Seleucus Nikator (ii) Gana Rajya
 (iii) Sangam literature (iv) Saka rule in the North-Western India
 (07 marks for each)

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