

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
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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, 2021(2022)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022)
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

නුතන ලෝක ඉතිහාසය II (I කොටස)
நவீன உலக வரலாறு II (பகுதி I)
Modern World History II (Part I)

25 C 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.

Modern World History - From 1500 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. (1) Uprates
(4) Sindhu | (2) Tigris
(5) Panama | (3) Nile
(.....) |
| 2. (1) Castile
(4) Normandy | (2) Aragon
(5) Navarre | (3) Granada
(.....) |
| 3. (1) Giovanni Boccaccio
(4) Niccolo Machiavelli | (2) Francis Petrarch
(5) Francesco Guicciardini | (3) Jacob Fugger
(.....) |
| 4. (1) Florida
(4) Hispaniola | (2) Cuba
(5) Bahamas | (3) Jamaica
(.....) |
| 5. (1) Thomas Jefferson
(4) Abraham Lincoln | (2) Andrew Jackson
(5) John F. Kennedy | (3) Martin Luther King
(.....) |
| 6. (1) Mirabeau
(4) Jean Paul Marat | (2) Calonne
(5) Maximilien Robespierre | (3) Abbe Sieyes
(.....) |
| 7. (1) Macaulay
(4) Minto | (2) Dalhousie
(5) Lytton | (3) Curzon
(.....) |
| 8. (1) Winston Churchill
(4) Franklin Roosevelt | (2) Joseph Stalin
(5) Harry Truman | (3) Lloyd George
(.....) |

[see page two]

9. (1) International Labour Organization (ILO)
 (2) Commonwealth
 (3) World Health Organization (WHO)
 (4) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
 (5) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (.....)

10. (1) Gujarat (2) Uttar Pradesh (3) Madhya Pradesh
 (4) Bihar (5) Bhutan (.....)

● 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) Ming - China
 (2) Mughal - India
 (3) Konbaung - Burma
 (4) Orange - Italy
 (5) Stuart - England (.....)

12. (1) Macao - Portuguese
 (2) Argentina - Spanish
 (3) Mindanao - Dutch
 (4) Algeria - French
 (5) Libya - Italian (.....)

13. (1) Leviathan - Thomas Hobbes
 (2) Spirit of the Laws - Jean Jacques Rousseau
 (3) Origin of Species - Charles Darwin
 (4) Gora - Rabindranath Tagore
 (5) Glimpses of World History - Jawaharlal Nehru (.....)

14. (1) Adam Smith - Doctrine of Laissez faire
 (2) Jeremy Bentham - Utilitarianism
 (3) Karl Marx - Socialism
 (4) V.I. Lenin - Peaceful co-existence with the West
 (5) Bal Gangadhar Tilak - Concept of Swaraj (.....)

15. (1) Gold Coast - Nigeria
 (2) Tanganyika - Tanzania
 (3) Abyssinia - Ethiopia
 (4) Nyasaland - Malawi
 (5) Rhodesia - Zimbabwe (.....)

● 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**.

- | X | Y |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 16. (i) Glorious Revolution | A 'No taxation without representation' |
| (ii) American Revolution | B Triumph of Parliament over the king |
| (iii) French Revolution | C Communist victory over the Kuomintang |
| (iv) Russian Revolution | D Liberty, Equality, Fraternity |
| (v) Chinese Revolution | E Peace, Land and Bread |
| (1) ABCDE (2) BADEC (3) BDAEC (4) ECDBA (5) EDACB (.....) | |

- 17.**
- | X | Y |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Achmad Sukarno | A Prime Minister of Singapore |
| (ii) Manuel Roxas | B Prime Minister of China |
| (iii) Chou En-lai | C President of North Vietnam |
| (iv) Ho Chi Minh | D President of the Philippines |
| (v) Lee Kuan Yew | E President of Indonesia |
- (1) DABEC (2) DACBE (3) DEACB (4) ECDAB (5) EDBCA (.....)

- 18.**
- | X | Y |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| (i) Trygve Lie | A Peru |
| (ii) Dag Hammarskjold | B Norway |
| (iii) U Thant | C Austria |
| (iv) Kurt Waldheim | D Burma |
| (v) Perez de Cuellar | E Sweden |
- (1) ACEBD (2) BCAED (3) BEACD (4) BEDCA (5) DEACB (.....)

- 19.**
- | X | Y |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (i) Jawaharlal Nehru | A First President of India |
| (ii) Mohammad Ali Jinnah | B First woman Prime Minister of India |
| (iii) Rajendra Prasad | C First Prime Minister of India |
| (iv) Indira Gandhi | D First Prime Minister of Bangladesh |
| (v) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman | E First Governor General of Pakistan |
- (1) CEABD (2) DAEBE (3) DEBAC (4) ECADB (5) EDABC (.....)

- 20.**
- | X | Y |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (i) Ghana | A Julius Nyerere |
| (ii) Congo | B Milton Obote |
| (iii) Tanzania | C Jomo Kenyatta |
| (iv) Uganda | D Patrice Lumumba |
| (v) Kenya | E Kwame Nkrumah |
- (1) ACBED (2) BDAEC (3) CADBE (4) ECABD (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. Henry VII of England

- (1) Is considered to have founded the Nation State in England.
- (2) Established the Tudor dynasty on a firm foundation.
- (3) Made himself the head of the English church.
- (4) Built a strong monarchical rule.
- (5) Established the court of star chamber and brought unruly nobles into check.

(.....)

22. Spanish Empire in Latin America

- (1) Columbus discovered the Caribbean islands.
- (2) Amerigo Vespucci landed on Brazil.
- (3) Cortes conquered Mexico.
- (4) Pizzaro conquered Peru.
- (5) Spaniards conquered central Chile in 1540-1541.

(.....)

23. French Revolution

- (1) Financial crisis and the summoning of the Estates General
- (2) Formation of the National Assembly
- (3) First and second Continental Congresses
- (4) Girondin and Jacobin periods
- (5) Rule by the Directory (.....)

24. Burma

- (1) British conquest of Burma occurred in several stages.
- (2) Burma became a British Crown Colony in 1937.
- (3) Burma gained independence in 1948.
- (4) Aung San became the first Prime Minister of Burma.
- (5) Burma is at present known as Myanmar. (.....)

25. Nationalist struggle of India

- (1) Was led by the Indian National Congress.
- (2) Civil disobedience movement
- (3) Non-cooperation movement
- (4) Japanese occupation of India during World War II
- (5) Quit India movement (.....)

- 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 the Portuguese colonial empire in the East?

- (A) Alfonso de Albuquerque is considered to be the chief architect of the Portuguese empire in the East.
- (B) Headquarters of the Portuguese empire in the East had been established in Goa.
- (C) Vasco da Gama was the first Governor-General of the Portuguese colonies.
- (D) The Spanish ousted the Portuguese from the East. (.....)

27. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding Indonesia?

- (A) Indonesia or the East Indies were ruled by the Dutch from the end of the seventeenth century.
- (B) Indonesia was occupied by China during World War II.
- (C) Indonesia won its independence in 1949.
- (D) Indonesia became a communist country after 1967. (.....)

28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the American Revolution?
 (A) American Revolution broke out against the tax and commercial policies of Britain.
 (B) Disturbances such as the Boston Tea Party developed into armed resistance in 1775.
 (C) Declaration of Independence was officially adopted on 4 July 1776.
 (D) The French aided the Americans against the British. (.....)
29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding World War I?
 (A) Division of European powers into two power blocs was a major cause of World War I.
 (B) Assassination of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo sparked off World War I.
 (C) Russia, France, Britain and Italy were known as the Central Powers.
 (D) World War I ended with the bombardment of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. (.....)
30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding Malaysia?
 (A) The British granted full independence to Malaya in 1957.
 (B) Brunei joined the Federation of Malaysia.
 (C) Tunku Abdul Rahman became the First Prime Minister of Malaya.
 (D) Tunku Abdul Rahman was succeeded by Suharto. (.....)
- For each of the questions from 31 to 35, select the correct answer and write its **number in the bracket**.
31. Who founded the 'Brahmo Samaj', the religious reform movement in India?
 (1) Keshab Chandra Sen (2) Swami Vivekananda
 (3) Raja Ram Mohun Roy (4) Debendranath Tagore
 (5) Dayanand Saraswati (.....)
32. Who propounded the theory of relativity?
 (1) Isaac Newton (2) Thomas Malthus
 (3) Friedrich Nietzsche (4) Marie Curie
 (5) Albert Einstein (.....)
33. Who is called the "Father of the Chinese Republic" of 1911-12?
 (1) Kan Yu-wei (2) Sun Yat-sen
 (3) Yuan Shih-Kai (4) Chen Tu-hsiu
 (5) Chiang Kai-shek (.....)
34. Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Revolution?
 (1) Geogi Plekhanov (2) Alexander Kerensky
 (3) Leon Trotsky (4) V. I. Lenin
 (5) Joseph Stalin (.....)
35. Who was the Egyptian President who nationalized the Suez Canal?
 (1) Muhammad Naguib (2) Gamal Abdul Nasser
 (3) Anwar Sadat (4) Menahem Begin
 (5) Hosni Mubarak (.....)

- In each of the questions from **36** to **40**, two statements are given. On the basis of the table given below, select the pair of statements, that are given as **1, 2, 3, 4** and **5** 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.	Humanism stresses the dignity of man.	Following the theory of divine right of kings, many European kings claimed that they were selected by God to rule.	(.....)
37.	Immediately after the French Revolution of 1789, Louis Napoleon became the ruler of France.	Some historians have interpreted the uprising of 1857 as the first Indian war of independence.	(.....)
38.	By the Treaty of Nanking, signed at the end of the first Opium War, Hong Kong was ceded to the British.	King Chulalongkorn implemented a modernization programme in Vietnam during the second half of the nineteenth century.	(.....)
39.	After the conquest of the Philippines from the Spanish in 1898, the Americans appointed General Douglas MacArthur as the first Governor-General therein.	Charles de Gaulle was the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.	(.....)
40.	World War II which can be considered as the most destructive war in the history of mankind marks a radical change in the fields of world politics and diplomatic and international relations.	The number of dead in World War II was as high as 50 million and it resulted in the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers, and accelerated the disintegration of Europe's colonial empires creating many free nations in Asia and Africa.	(.....)

* *

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
 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
 ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
 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

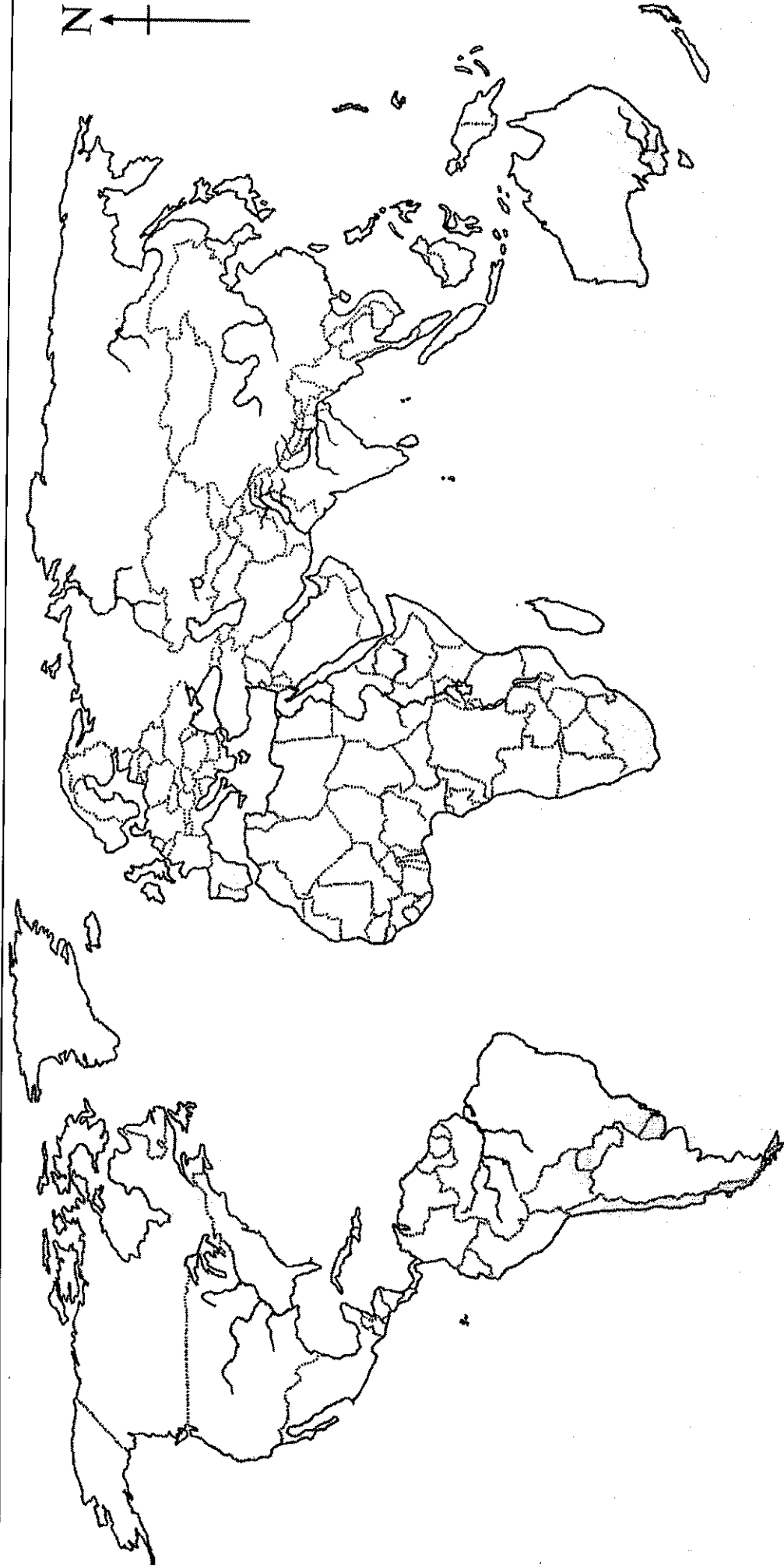
අධ්‍යයන සෞඳ්‍ය සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2021(2022)
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தரப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022))
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය
 வினா இல. } 1
 Question No.

නූතන ලෝක ඉතිහාසය II
 நவீன உலக வரலாறு II
 Modern World History II

25C E

විභාග අංකය
 சுட்டுண் }
 Index No.



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
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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
ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

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)

නූතන ලෝක ඉතිහාසය II (II කොටස)
நவீன உலக வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)
Modern World History II (Part II)

25 C E II

Modern World History - From 1500 to 1989 A.D.

Instructions:

- * Question No. 01 is compulsory.
- * Answer question No. 01 and three others, selecting one question each from Part B and C.
(An outline map of the world is provided for answering question No. 01)

Part A

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Hwang Ho river | (ii) Taiwan |
| (iii) Sumatra | (iv) Afghanistan |
| (v) Cape of Good Hope | (vi) Red Sea |
| (vii) Spain | (viii) Kiel Canal |
| (ix) Norway | (x) Cuba |
| (xi) Washington | (xii) Amazon River |

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

Part B

2. "The fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks can be considered as an event which affected not only the history of Europe but also that of Asia." Discuss this statement with reference to the following developments:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| (i) Renaissance | (08 marks) |
| (ii) Geographical explorations | (08 marks) |

3. "The economy and society of the nineteenth century Europe were formed mainly under the influence of the Industrial Revolution."

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (i) Name the country where the Industrial Revolution began. | (01 mark) |
| (ii) Give two reasons for it to occur initially in that country. | (02 marks) |
| (iii) Write a brief account of the major inventions during the Industrial Revolution. | (03 marks) |
| (iv) Examine the manner in which the economy and society of the nineteenth century Europe were formed under the influence of the Industrial Revolution paying special attention to its results. | (10 marks) |

4. Examine the unification movement of Italy under the following themes:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| (i) Obstacles to unity | |
| (ii) Leadership | |
| (iii) Main stages in the unification movement | (16 marks) |

5. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:

- (i) Dutch colonial empire
- (ii) Glorious Revolution
- (iii) Ancien Regime
- (iv) New Imperialism

(2 × 08 = 16 marks)

Part C

6. Examine the role played by Mahatma Gandhi in the nationalist struggle of India. (16 marks)

7. "The failure of the League of Nations paved the way for the outbreak of World war II."

- (i) Name the treaty by which the provision was made for the foundation of the League of Nations. (01 mark)
- (ii) State **two** aims of the League of Nations. (02 marks)
- (iii) Write a brief account of the factors which led to the failure of the League of Nations. (04 marks)
- (iv) Examine the extent to which the failure of the League of Nations led to the outbreak of World War II. (09 marks)

8. (i) Explain the reasons for the Communist victory in China in 1949. (06 marks)

- (ii) Analyse the political, social and economic policies adopted by Mao Tse-tung and evaluate the extent to which they were successful. (10 marks)

9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:

- (i) Meiji Restoration
- (ii) Background of the Russian Revolution
- (iii) Cold War
- (iv) Non-Aligned Movement

(2 × 08 = 16 marks)

* * *

More Past Papers at
tamilguru.lk