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ஒத்தினாப்பய	II (I கோவை)
வரலாறு	II (பகுதி I)
<b>History</b>	<b>II (Part I)</b>

25-C E II

ஆடை நூலை  
முன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
**Three hours**

## **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) Mediterranean (4) Caspian	(2) Atlantic (5) Baltic	(3) Adriatic (.....)
2.	(1) Prester John (4) Martin Luther	(2) John Wycliffe (5) Ulrich Zwingly	(3) John Huss (.....)
3.	(1) Nicholas V (4) Leo X	(2) Alexander VI (5) Charles V	(3) Julius II (.....)
4.	(1) Angola (4) Argentina	(2) Mexico (5) Venezuela	(3) Peru (.....)
5.	(1) Cartier (4) La Salle	(2) Albuquerque (5) Marquette	(3) Joliet (.....)
6.	(1) Babur (4) Jehangir	(2) Humayun (5) Nurjahan	(3) Akbar (.....)
7.	(1) Robert Clive (4) Warren Hastings	(2) Dupleix (5) William Bentinck	(3) Wellesley (.....)
8.	(1) Townshend (4) James Adams	(2) George Washington (5) Hamilton	(3) Jefferson (.....)
9.	(1) Jawaharlal Nehru (4) Indira Gandhi	(2) Vallabhbhai Patel (5) Moraji Desai	(3) Lal Bahadur Shastri (.....)
10.	(1) International Labour Organization (ILO) (2) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (3) WARSAW Pact (4) Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) (5) Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)		(.....)

- 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) Nile (2) Danube (3) Irrawaddy (4) Amazon (5) Mississippi	- Africa - Europe - India - South America - North America	(.....)
12.	(1) Bartholomew Dias (2) Christopher Columbus (3) Vasco da Gama (4) Pedro Alvares Cabral (5) Vasco de Balboa	- Sailing to the southern tip of Africa - Landing on the Caribbean Islands - Discovery of all-water route to Asia - Discovery of the New World - Discovery of the Pacific Ocean	(.....)
13.	(1) Institutes of the Christian Religion (2) Leviathan (3) Spirit of the Laws (4) Wealth of Nations (5) Rights of Man	- John Calvin - Thomas Hobbes - Jean Jacques Rousseau - Adam Smith - Thomas Paine	(.....)
14.	(1) Louis XIV (2) Napoleon Bonaparte (3) Otto von Bismarck  (4) Mahatma Gandhi (5) Fidel Castro	- “I am the State.” - “I am the Revolution.” - “Not by speeches and majority votes are the great questions of the day decided, but by blood and iron.” - “Harijans are children of God.” - Great Leap Forward	(.....)
15.	(1) Mohammad Ali Jinnah (2) U Nu (3) Ramon Magsaysay (4) Lee Kuan Yew (5) Abdul Nasser	- Pakistan - Burma - The Philippines - Vietnam - Egypt	(.....)

- 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) Beijing	A Thailand
	(ii) Rangoon	B Pakistan
	(iii) Bangkok	C The Philippines
	(iv) Manila	D China
	(v) Islamabad	E Burma
	(1) DE CAB	(2) CE ABD
	(3) DE ACB	(4) BE ACD
	(5) ED A C B	(.....)

17. **X** **Y**

(i) Peace of Augsburg	A Principle of legitimacy
(ii) Edict of Nantes	B Maintenance of international peace and security
(iii) Congress of Vienna	C Principle of national self-determination
(iv) Treaty of Versailles	D Grant of religious toleration to French Protestants
(v) United Nations Charter	E 'Whoever rules, his religion'

18.	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
(i)	Bourbon	A Japan
(ii)	Orange	B France
(iii)	Tokugawa	C China
(iv)	Manchu	D Vietnam
(v)	Nguyen	E The Netherlands
(1)	DECAB	(2) CEABD
(3)	DEACB	(4) BEACD
(5)	EDACB	(.....)

<b>19.</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	
(i)	Glorious Revolution	A Declaration of the Rights of Man	
(ii)	American Revolution	B Universal Declaration of Human Rights	
(iii)	French Revolution	C Dictatorship of the Proletariat	
(iv)	Bolshevik Revolution	D Bill of Rights	
(v)	United Nations Organization	E Declaration of Independence	
(1)	DECAB	(2) CEABD	
		(3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)	
<b>20.</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	
(i)	Ram Mohan Roy	A Indian Home Rule League	
(ii)	Dayananda Sarasvati	B Swaraj Party	
(iii)	Annie Besant	C Ramakrishna Mission	
(iv)	Swami Vivekananda	D Arya Samaj	
(v)	Motilal Nehru	E Brahmo Samaj	
(1)	DECAB	(2) CEABD	
		(3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)	
<b>21.</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	
(i)	Leo Tolstoy	A Gitanjali	
(ii)	Victor Hugo	B War and Peace	
(iii)	Rabindranath Tagore	C Old Man and the Sea	
(iv)	Ernest Hemingway	D Caucasian Chalk Circle	
(v)	Bertolt Brecht	E Les Miserables	
(1)	DECAB	(2) CEABD	
		(3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)	
<b>22.</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	More Past Papers at <a href="http://tamilguru.lk">tamilguru.lk</a>
(i)	Algeria	A British	
(ii)	Libya	B Belgian	
(iii)	Nigeria	C Portuguese	
(iv)	Mozambique	D French	
(v)	Congo	E Italian	
(1)	DECAB	(2) CEABD	
		(3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)	
<b>23.</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	
(i)	V.I. Lenin	A Peaceful co-existence with the West	
(ii)	Leon Trotsky	B Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (economic restructuring)	
(iii)	Joseph Stalin	C Socialism in one country	
(iv)	Nikita Khrushchev	D New Economic Policy	
(v)	Mikhail Gorbachev	E Permanent Revolution	
(1)	DECAB	(2) CEABD	
		(3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)	
<b>24.</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	
(i)	Siam	A Iraq	
(ii)	Persia	B Thailand	
(iii)	Mesopotamia	C Taiwan	
(iv)	Formosa	D Myanmar	
(v)	Burma	E Iran	
(1)	DECAB	(2) CEABD	
		(3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)	
<b>25.</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	
(i)	Ghana	A Julius Nyerere	
(ii)	Kenya	B Kenneth Kaunda	
(iii)	Tanzania	C Kwame Nkrumah	
(iv)	Zambia	D Hastings Banda	
(v)	Malawi	E Jomo Kenyatta	
(1)	DECAB	(2) CEABD	
		(3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)	



**34. From among the following, who were the Chancellors of the Federal Republic of Germany?**

(A) Trygve Lee      (B) Dag Hammarskjold  
(C) Konrad Adenauer      (D) Willy Brandt      (.....)

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

- (A) The cold war refers to an ideological, political and diplomatic conflict which existed between two power blocs headed by the USA and the Soviet Union.
- (B) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed in 1949.
- (C) The Warsaw Pact was signed between the Soviet Union and her satellite states in 1955.
- (D) After Mikhail Gorbachev came to power the Cold War began to thaw. (.....)

- 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. Dutch East India Company was established in 1602.	At the end of the Opium War in 1842 the British conquered Burma.	(.....)
37. In 1649 Charles I was executed by order of Parliament.	The Glorious Revolution contributed much to the American and French Revolutions at the end of the eighteenth century.	(.....)
38. The uprising of 1857 marked a watershed in the history of British India.	After the uprising of 1857, the English East India Company's rule was abolished and the rule of India was taken over by the British Crown.	(.....)
39. Louis XVI, the tsar of Russia was executed during the Russian Revolution.	Alexander Kerensky was one of the principal leaders of the Russian Revolution.	(.....)
40. The League of Nations was able to stop the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.	World War II ended with the surrender of Japan after the drop of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.	(.....)

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ආයාරාකා පොදු සභාතික පත්‍ර (ලයස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 ප්‍රතිච්චා

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

தென்னாசை	II (II கோட்டை)
வரலாறு	II (பகுதி II)
<b>History</b>	<b>II (Part II)</b>

25-C E II

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

**Instructions:**

\* Answer question No. 01 and three others.

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

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**PART II**

1. Mark and name all the places given below on the map provided and write short historical notes on any two of them briefly.

(i) Mediterranean Sea (ii) Andes Mountains (iii) Hwang Ho River (iv) Madagascar  
(v) Suez Canal (vi) Calcutta (vii) Iraq (viii) Norway

(01 mark for each item marked and named correctly; 05 marks for each short note)

2. "The Renaissance marks the beginning of the modern period of Europe"

(i) What is the country where the Renaissance began? (01 mark)  
(ii) Name two artists during the Renaissance. (02 marks)  
(iii) Define what is meant by 'the Renaissance.' (03 marks)  
(iv) Examine the manner in which the Renaissance marked the beginning of the modern period of Europe. (08 marks)

3. (i) Why did the Industrial Revolution occur in England before the rest of Europe? (06 marks)  
(ii) Discuss the short-term and long-term results of the Industrial Revolution. (08 marks)

4. "The French Revolution was a decisive period in the shaping of the modern Europe."

(i) Name the famous incident which took place in France on 14th July 1789. (01 mark)  
(ii) Name two leaders of the French Revolution. (02 marks)  
(iii) State briefly the main stages in the French Revolution. (04 marks)  
(iv) Discuss the manner in which the French Revolution has influenced the shaping of the history of modern Europe. (07 marks)

5. To what extent did New Imperialism lead to the outbreak of World War I? (14 marks)

6. Critically examine the role played by Mahatma Gandhi in the Nationalist Movement of India. (14 marks)

7. State the main stages in the nationalist movement of Vietnam. (14 marks)

8. "The Communist victory in China marks the beginning of the modern development of that country."

(i) Name the leader of the Kuomintang when the Chinese Revolution was taking place. (01 mark)  
(ii) Name the leader of the Chinese Communist Party who led the Revolution in 1949. (01 mark)  
(iii) Analyse briefly the background of the Chinese Revolution. (05 marks)  
(iv) Critically examine the steps taken by the Communists to develop China after the Revolution. (07 marks)

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

(A) Write short notes on the historical significance of any two of the following.

- (i) Spanish colonial empire
- (ii) Vienna Congress
- (iii) Meiji Restoration
- (iv) Nazism in Germany
- (v) Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin
- (vi) United Nations Organization

*(07 marks for each)*

(B) Critically examine the role played by Fidel Castro in the Cuban Revolution.

*(14 marks)*

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