

பாரதி திரட்டுக்கலை/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus

**OLD** **Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka**

OLD

## Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යාපන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (නැව්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු

கல்விப் பொதுத் தொகுப் பக்கிர் (உயர் தொ)ப் பாட்சை, 2019 கெஸ்ற்

General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

ଓତିହାସକ	I (କୋପେ)
ବରଲାରୁ	I (ପକୁତି I)
<b>History</b>	<b>I (Part I)</b>

25 E I

26.08.2019 / 1300 – 1610

ஈடு ஒன்றி  
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
*Three hours*

අමතර කියවේම් කාලය	- මතින්න 10 ඒ
මොලතික බාසිප්ප නොරම්	- 10 නිමිටාන්කන්
<b>Additional Reading Time</b>	<b>10 minutes</b>

**Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.**

History of Sri Lanka - From the earliest times to 1978 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 5 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) Mahātittha (4) Kacchakatittha	(2) Gokaṇhatittha (5) Kālatittha	(3) Sūkaratittha (.....)
2.	(1) Varīsatthappakāsini (4) Sammōhavīnōdanī	(2) Samantapāsādikā (5) Sumanāgalavīlāsinī	(3) Manōrathapūraṇī (.....)
3.	(1) Uposathaghara (4) Bodhīghara	(2) Jhantāgara (5) Sūtīghara	(3) Pratimāghara (.....)
4.	(1) Affonso (4) Silva	(2) Almeida (5) Fernando	(3) Richard (.....)
5.	(1) Andrew Caldecott (4) Oliver Goonetileke	(2) Henry Monck Mason Moore (5) William Gopallawa	(3) Soulbury (.....)

- In each of the questions from **6** to **10**, 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**.

see page two

7. (1) Rajarāṭa	- Polonnaruva				
(2) Dakkhinadesa	- Puṇikagāma				
(3) Dolosdahasraṭa	- Mahānāgahula				
(4) Aṭadahasraṭa	- Udundora				
(5) Māyārata	- Mahiyaṅgaṇa				(.....)
8. (1) Vīraśōliyam	- A treatise on Tamil grammar				
(2) Hatthavanagalla vihara vāmsa	- Chronicle of the Hatthikucchi vihāraya				
(3) Kaṇḍavuru sīrita	- An account of the day to day life of the kings of the Daṁbadeṇi period				
(4) Śarajōṭimalai	- A Tamil work on astrology				
(5) Nikāya Samgraha	- A work on the history of the śāsana				(.....)
9. (1) Dharmapala	- Dom Joāo				
(2) Yamasīṁha Baṇḍāra	- Dom Felipe				
(3) Nikāpiṭīye Baṇḍāra	- Dom Manoel				
(4) Kusumāsanadēvi	- Dōna Cātherinā				
(5) Konappu Baṇḍāra	- Dom Joāo of Austria				(.....)
10. (1) Star Fort	- Matara				
(2) Fort MacDowall	- Matale				
(3) Fort MacDonald	- Badulla				
(4) Fort Frederick	- Galle				
(5) Fort Ostenburg	- Trincomalee				(.....)

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- For each of the questions from 11 to 15, 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**.

11. X		Y			
(i) Elāra		A Kitnuvaragal			
(ii) Vaṭagambā		B Dīghajantu			
(iii) Dhātusena		C Cala			
(iv) Vijayabāhu I		D Migāra			
(v) Parākramabāhu I		E Kapisīsa			
(1) AECD B	(2) BEDCA	(3) CEBAD	(4) DAECB	(5) EBDAC	(.....)
12. X		Y			
(i) Sārārthasaṅgraha		A Kāsyapa V			
(ii) Jānakīharana		B Parākramabāhu II			
(iii) Dampiyā aṭuvā gāṭapada		C Sena IV			
(iv) Siyabaslakara		D Kumāradhātusena			
(v) Kavsilumiṇa		E Buddhadāsa			
(1) BACED	(2) DAEB C	(3) ECABD	(4) EDACB	(5) EDCAB	(.....)
13. X		Y			
(i) Establishment of the Supreme Court		A Hercules Robinson			
(ii) Construction of the Colombo-Kandy road		B Henry McCallum			
(iii) Establishment of the Municipal Councils		C William Manning			
(iv) Establishment of the Department of Agriculture		D Frederick North			
(v) Establishment of the University College		E Edward Barnes			
(1) BAECD	(2) CEABD	(3) CEADB	(4) DEABC	(5) ECDBA	(.....)

**14.** **X**

(i) Alexander Johnston  
 (ii) John D'Oyly  
 (iii) George Turnour  
 (iv) Emerson Tennent  
 (v) H.C.P. Bell

(1) ADCEB      (2) DEBAC      (3) EADBC      (4) EBACD      (5) EDACB (.....)

**Y**

A Resident of Kandy  
 B Colonial Secretary  
 C Commissioner of Archaeology  
 D First Government Agent, Central Province  
 E Chief Justice

**15.** **X**

(i) A.F. Molamure  
 (ii) D.B. Jayatilake  
 (iii) D.S. Senanayake  
 (iv) N.M. Perera  
 (v) J.R. Jayewardene

(1) BEACD      (2) CAEDB      (3) CEABD      (4) EADBC      (5) EADCB (.....)

**Y**

A First Leader of the House  
 B First Executive President  
 C First Leader of the Opposition  
 D First Prime Minister  
 E First Speaker

● For questions from **16** to **20** select the correct answer and write its **number in the bracket**.

**16. From among the following, which list contains the correct order of sequence of the earliest kings of Sri Lanka?**

(1) Vijaya, Pañduvāsudeva, Upatissa, Pañdukābhaya, Muṭasiva  
 (2) Vijaya, Pañduvāsudeva, Pañdukābhaya, Upatissa, Muṭasiva  
 (3) Vijaya, Upatissa, Pañduvāsudeva, Pañdukābhaya, Muṭasiva  
 (4) Vijaya, Upatissa, Pañdukābhaya, Pañduvāsudeva, Muṭasiva  
 (5) Upatissa, Vijaya, Pañduvāsudeva, Muṭasiva, Pañdukābhaya (.....)

**17. From among the following, which list contains the correct order of sequence of the stupas at Anuradhapura according to the reigns during which they were built?**

(1) Thūpārāma, Abhayagiri, Ruvanvälisāya, Jetavana  
 (2) Thūpārāma, Ruvanvälisāya, Abhayagiri, Jetavana  
 (3) Thūpārāma, Ruvanvälisāya, Jetavana, Abhayagiri  
 (4) Thūpārāma, Abhayagiri, Jetavana, Ruvanvälisāya  
 (5) Ruvanvälisāya, Thūpārāma, Abhayagiri, Jetavana (.....)

**18. From among the following, which list contains the literary works written during the Polonnaruwa period?**

(1) Sasadāvata, Dharmapradīpikā, Amāvatura, Butsaraṇa  
 (2) Sasadāvata, Dharmapradīpikā, Pujāvalī, Amāvatura,  
 (3) Sasadāvata, Saddharmaratnāvalī, Amāvatura, Butsaraṇa  
 (4) Dharmapradīpikā, Saddharmaratnāvalī, Pujāvalī, Butsaraṇa  
 (5) Sasadāvata, Saddharmalaṅkāra, Saddharmaratnāvalī, Butsaraṇa (.....)

**19. From among the following, which list contains the Portuguese Captain Generals in Sri Lanka?**

(1) Joao Ribeiro, Pedro Lopes de Sousa, Jeronimo de Azavedo, Diego de Mello de Castro  
 (2) Jeronimo de Azavedo, Constantino de Sa de Noronha, Diego de Mello de Castro, Diego de Couto  
 (3) Jeronimo de Azavedo, Joao de Barros, Pedro Lopes de Sousa, Joao Ribeiro  
 (4) Pedro Lopes de Sousa, Jeronimo de Azavedo, Constantino de Sa de Noronha, Joao Ribeiro  
 (5) Pedro Lopes de Sousa, Jeronimo de Azavedo, Constantino de Sa de Noronha, Diego de Mello de Castro (.....)

**20. From among the following, which list contains the correct order of sequence of the provinces created by the British during the nineteenth century?**

(1) North-western, Central, North-central, Uva, Sabaragamuva  
 (2) Central, North-central, North-western, Sabaragamuva, Uva  
 (3) North-central, North-western, Central, Uva, Sabaragamuva  
 (4) Central, North-western, North-central, Uva, Sabaragamuva  
 (5) Central, Sabaragamuva, North-central, North-western, Uva (.....)

- 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. Revenue of the State during the Anuradhapura period**

- (1) Land tax was the principal source of income.
- (2) Land tax was known as bojakapati during the early Anuradhapura period.
- (3) Water tax was called dakapati.
- (4) Custom duties levied at the ports were also another means of royal income.
- (5) Royal taxes were levied on temple lands, too. (.....)

**22. Sigiriya**

- (1) Sigiriya was the seat of administration of Kāsyapa I.
- (2) It is said that Kāsyapa I built a second Ālakamandā at Sigiriya and dwelt therein like Kuvera.
- (3) After Kāsyapa, Mugalan I made Sigiriya his capital for a short period.
- (4) Professor Paranavitana argues that the female figures in Sigiriya paintings portray lightning and clouds.
- (5) The water garden at Sigiriya is a unique achievement in the field of erecting gardens in ancient Sri Lanka. (.....)

**23. Kurunāgala Period**

- (1) Bhuvanekabāhu II brought his capital to Kurunāgala.
- (2) Parākramabahu IV ascended the throne in 1302 A.D.
- (3) The most important ruler at Kurunāgala was Parākramabahu IV.
- (4) The Pansiya Panas Jataka Pota was written during the Kurunāgala period.
- (5) Wood carvings at Āmbakkē devālaya belong to the Kurunāgala period. (.....)

**24. Buddhist Revival in the Kandyan Kingdom during the second half of the eighteenth century**

- (1) This revival took place under the patronage of Kīrti Sri Rajasimha.
- (2) Higher ordination of the saṅgha was restored.
- (3) Amarapura nikāya was established.
- (4) The title of saṅgharāja was conferred on Ven. Vāliviṭa Sarāṇikara Thero.
- (5) Daladā (Tooth Relic) perahāra was introduced to the annual äsala perahāra of gods. (.....)

**25. Plantation agriculture in the nineteenth century**

- (1) George Bird initiated the first coffee plantation at Siñhapitiya.
- (2) After the decline of coffee cultivation, the cultivation of cinchona was introduced.
- (3) Coconut cultivation was dominated by local capitalists.
- (4) James Taylor initiated a tea plantation at Loolecanura.
- (5) Rubber was the largest export product of the country during the last decades of the nineteenth century. (.....)

- 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 South Indian invasions in ancient Sri Lanka?**

(A) Sri Lanka was subjected to both Pāṇḍyan and Coḷa invasions.  
 (B) Elāra was a Pāṇḍyan ruler.  
 (C) Anurādhapura kingdom collapsed as a result of a Coḷa invasion.  
 (D) Māravarman Sundara Pāṇḍya was able to conquer Sri Lanka. (.....)

**27. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding foreign relations of Parākramabāhu I?**

(A) Marriage relations with the Coḷas  
 (B) Relations with China  
 (C) Invasion of Burma  
 (D) Friendly relations with Cambodia (.....)

**28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the collapse of the Kandyan Kingdom?**

(A) The conflict between the king and Molligoda, the Mahādīgar.  
 (B) The king lost the support of the people.  
 (C) Conspiratorial policy of the British.  
 (D) Construction of roads by the British. (.....)

**29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the restoration of ancient irrigation works under the British?**

(A) Brownrigg repaired Urubokka and Kirama irrigation works.  
 (B) Ward initiated a policy of restoration of ancient tanks in the dry zone.  
 (C) Gregory initiated a programme of repairing village tanks.  
 (D) Gorden restored Kalāvāva. (.....)

**30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the system of government in Sri Lanka after independence?**

(A) Parliament consisted of Governor-general, the House of Representatives and the Senate.  
 (B) The House of Representatives consisted of 101 members.  
 (C) All cabinet ministers were selected from among the members of the House of Representatives.  
 (D) The Senate was abolished by the Constitution of 1972. (.....)

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

31. During whose reign did the first schism occur in the history of the Buddhist sāsana in Sri Lanka?

(1) Saddhātissa	(2) Valagambā	(3) Vohārika Tissa
(4) Goṭhābhaya	(5) Mahāsena	(.....)

32. What is the inscription which records the customs dues from a port?

33. Who was the first female member of the State Council?

(1) Adlin Molamure (2) Mary Ratnam (3) Dorin Wickremesinghe  
(4) Vivien Goonewardena (5) Kusuma Gunawardana (6) \_\_\_\_\_

34. Who was the first president of the Ceylon National Congress?

(1) Ponnambalam Ramanathan      (2) Ponnambalam Arunachalam      (3) Marcus Fernando  
(4) Muttu Coomaraswamy      (5) G.G. Ponnambalam      ( )

35. What is the first multi purpose development scheme implemented in Sri Lanka?

- In each of the questions from **36** to **40**, two statements are given. On the basis of the table given below, select the pairs 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 <b>first</b> statement well.

First Statement		Second Statement	
36.	Vohārika Tissa decreed that bodily injury as penalty should be set aside.	The central feature of ancient Sri Lankan economy was trade.	(.....)
37.	The military chief named Subha built the fort of Jayawardhanapura Kotte.	Candrabbānu, the Chinese general who invaded Sri Lanka seized the Sinhalese king Vīra Alakeśvara and took him as a prisoner to China.	(.....)
38.	The link between proselytization and education established by the Portuguese was maintained by the Dutch.	The Dutch took over the schools begun by the Portuguese, revitalized them, increased their number and attached them to churches.	(.....)
39.	Ven. Valāne Siddhārtha Thero established the Parama Dhamma Cetiya Pirivena at Ratmalana.	Ven. Hikkaduve Śri Sumanāgala Thero and Śri Ratmalane Dharmālōka Thero, respectively established Vidyodaya and Vidyalankara Pirivenas.	(.....)
40.	After the death of D.S. Senanayake, John Kotelawala succeeded him as prime minister.	During the period from 1956 to 1965 the governments of Sri Lanka were inclined more towards a foreign policy of non-alignment.	(.....)

## പാരമി നിർണ്ണയേ/പാരമിയ പാടത്തീട്ടാമ്/Old Syllabus

අධ්‍යාපන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (ලෝක් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අධ්‍යාපන කළමනිපි ප්‍රාග්‍රහීත තාරාත්මක ප්‍රතිඵලීය (ඉ යටු තාර්) පරිගණක, 2019 ඉකළුරු General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

ଓତିହାସକ	I (III କୋତ୍ତସ)
ବରଲାରୁ	I (ପକୁତ୍ତି II)
<b>History</b>	<b>I (Part II)</b>

25 E I

History of Sri Lanka - From the earliest times to 1978 A.D.

**Instructions:**

\* Answer question No. 01 and three others.  
(An outline map of Sri Lanka 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 notes on any two of them:

(i) Gokanṇa (ii) Anurādhapura  
(iii) Kālaṇi Gañga (iv) Mahiyaṅgaṇa  
(v) Parākrama-samudra (vi) Nallūr  
(vii) Batticaloa (viii) Uva Province

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

2. Discuss the manner in which the internal geographical factors have influenced to shape the history of Sri Lanka under the following headings:

(i) Central hills  
(ii) Rivers and river valleys (14 marks)

3. "The establishment of Buddhism in Sri Lanka had a profound influence not only on the cultural but also on the political developments therein."

(i) Name the king during whose reign Buddhism was introduced to Sri Lanka. (01 mark)  
(ii) Name the Thera and Theri who introduced bhikkhu-bhikkhunī Orders to Sri Lanka. (02 marks)  
(iii) State briefly the factors which led to the spread of Buddhism in Sri Lanka. (03 marks)  
(iv) Analyse the manner in which Buddhism had made a profound influence on culture and politics of Sri Lanka upto the end of the Anurādhapura period. (08 marks)

4. "Vijayabāhu I is considered to be a great ruler in the history of Sri Lanka mainly because he liberated the country from foreign domination and united it." Discuss. (14 marks)

5. Examine the factors which led to the collapse of the Poñonnaruva Kingdom and briefly review the establishment of the Dañbadeniya Kingdom. (14 marks)

6. "The Kandyan rulers followed a policy of resistance against the Portuguese who were ruling the Maritime Provinces."

(i) Who is considered to be the founder-ruler of the Kandyan Kingdom? (01 mark)  
(ii) Name the Kandyan ruler and his daughter who took refuge under the Portuguese. (02 marks)  
(iii) State briefly the factors which led the Portuguese to invade the Kandyan Kingdom. (03 marks)  
(iv) Critically examine the military policy followed by the Kandyan rulers against the Portuguese. (08 marks)

7. Examine the importance of constitutional and administrative reforms proposed by the Colebrooke-Cameron commission. (14 marks)
8. Examine the economic development which took place in Sri Lanka during the period from 1948 to 1978 under the following headings:
  - (i) Peasant colonization
  - (ii) Nationalization programme
  - (iii) Industries(14 marks)
9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:
  - (i) Irrigation system during the Anurādhapura period
  - (ii) Jaffna Kingdom
  - (iii) Cultural developments during the Koṭṭe period
  - (iv) Dutch administrative system in the Maritime Provinces
  - (v) Hindu and Islamic cultural revival during the second half of the nineteenth century
  - (vi) Donoughmore constitution(07 marks for each)

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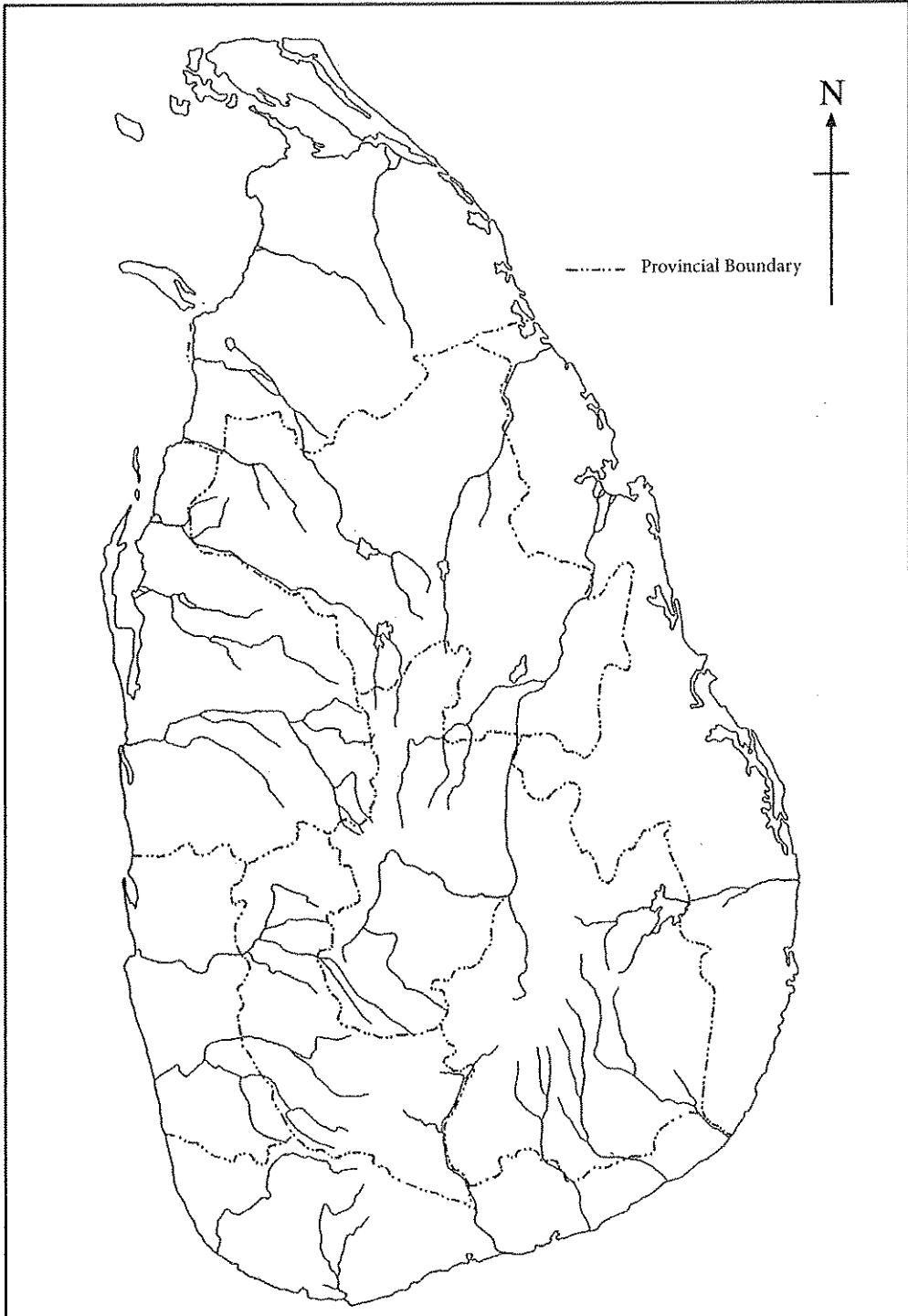
OLD

# Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗାସଙ୍ଗ	I		
ବରଲାନ୍ତ୍ରୀ	I	25	E
<b>History</b>	I		

புரீநா அங்கய  
வினா இல.  
Question No. } 1

විභාග අංකය  
සැක්ලේන් }  
Index No. }



கிடை கீழ்க்கண்ட கீழ்க்கண்ட பதிப்பு மூலம் பதிப்பாக வெளியிடப்பட்டது / All Rights Reserved

அரிசி திரட்டுக்கை/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus

**OLD** **ඩීප්ලයා මෙහෙයුම් ගොනුවා මෙහෙයුම්**  
**Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka**

ஒதிலாய்ய	II (I கொட்ட)
வரலாறு	II (பகுதி I)
<b>History</b>	<b>II (Part I)</b>

25-A

E

III

23.08.2019 / 0830 – 1140

ஏடு ஒன்று  
முன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
*Three hours*

අමතර කියවෙමි කාලය	- මිනිනු 10 ඒ
මෙහෙතික බාසිපු තේරුම	- 10 නිමිත්ත්කාල්
<b>Additional Reading Time</b>	<b>10 minutes</b>

Use **additional reading time** to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

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

9. (1) Mohammad bin Qāsim (2) Sabuktigin (3) Alberuni  
 (4) Mahmud of Ghazni (5) Muhammad of Ghor (.....)

10. (1) Gharbagriha (2) Vīmāna (3) Antharāla  
 (4) Dvara Mandapa (5) Ratha (.....)

● 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) Champā - Aṅga  
 (2) Taxilā - Kamboja  
 (3) Indraprasta - Kuru  
 (4) Mathurā - Sūrasena  
 (5) Vārāṇasī - Kāśī (.....)

12. (1) Chronicle - Rājatarangini  
 (2) Drama - Sakuntalā  
 (3) Epic - Panchatantra  
 (4) Poem - Raghuvamśa  
 (5) Lexicon - Amarkoṣa (.....)

13. (1) Rāṣṭrakūṭa - Nāgabhāṭa I  
 (2) Valabhi - Dhruvasena II  
 (3) Maukhari - Grahavarman  
 (4) Pushyabhuti - Prabhakaravardhana  
 (5) Gauda - Sasanka (.....)

14. (1) Rupar - Sutlej  
 (2) Indraprasta - Yamuna  
 (3) Harappa - Rāvī  
 (4) Bhārukachcha - Narmada  
 (5) Warangal - Mahānadi (.....)

15. (1) Caraka - Kushana  
 (2) Patanjali - Sunga  
 (3) Daṇḍin - Pallava  
 (4) Bilhana - Sātavāhana  
 (5) Viśākhadatta - Gupta (.....)

● 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) Parameśvara	A Rājarāja I				
(ii) Maduraikonda	B Harshavardana				
(iii) Muūmudi Coṭadeva	C Pulekesin II				
(iv) Vāṭāpikonda	D Paranthaka I				
(v) Sakala Uttarāpathanātha	E Narasimhavarman I				
(1) ADCBE      (2) CADEB      (3) CDAEB      (4) DCAEB      (5) EDBAC	(.....)				

<b>17.</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
(i) Kāñva		A Pratiṣṭhān
(ii) Sātavāhana		B Tanjore
(iii) Coḷa		C Madurai
(iv) Pallava		D Pātaliputra
(v) Pāṇḍya		E Kāñchi
(1) ABDEC	(2) BADCE	(3) CADEB
		(4) DABEC
		(5) DBAEC (.....)
<b>18.</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
(i) Kosala Devi		A Prasenajith
(ii) Mallika Devi		B Bimbisāra
(iii) Vidisā Devi		C Grahavarman
(iv) Rājasri		D Ajātaśatru
(v) Vajirā		E Aśoka
(1) ABEDC	(2) BAECĐ	(3) BAEDC
		(4) CABED
		(5) DAEBC (.....)
<b>19.</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
(i) Aihole		A Gautami Bālasri
(ii) Bhitari		B Kaniṣka
(iii) Hathigumpha		C Skandagupta
(iv) Sāranāth		D Kharavela
(v) Nāsik		E Pulakeśin II
(1) CEDBA	(2) DCABE	(3) DECAB
		(4) EDCBA
		(5) ECDBA (.....)
<b>20.</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
(i) Kadungon		A Pallava
(ii) Vijayālaya		B Sātavāhana
(iii) Simhavishnu		C Pāṇḍya
(iv) Danthidurga		D Coḷa
(v) Simuka		E Rāṣṭrakūṭa
(1) ACDEB	(2) CADEB	(3) CDAEB
		(4) DCEBA
		(5) DECAB (.....)

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

**21.** Who was the founder of Pātaliputra?

(1) Bimbisāra	(2) Udāyin	(3) Mahāpadma Nanda
(4) Chandragupta Maurya	(5) Pushyamitra Sunga	(.....)

**22.** Who was the envoy of Egyptian king Ptolemy Philadalphos in the Mauryan Court?

(1) Deimachos	(2) Megasthenes	(3) Diodorus
(4) Dionysius	(5) Antiochus	(.....)

**23.** Who is believed to be the founder of Nalanda Buddhist Monastery?

(1) Kumāragupta I	(2) Gopāla	(3) Devāpala
(4) Dharmapāla	(5) Vishnugupta	(.....)

**24.** To which god was the temple of Somanath dedicated?

(1) Vishnu	(2) Shiva	(3) Surya	(4) Krishna	(5) Agni	(.....)
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**25.** Into how many Mandalams was the Coḷa empire divided?

(1) Six	(2) Seven	(3) Eight	(4) Twelve	(5) Fourteen	(.....)
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- 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. Indus town planning**

- (1) The most striking features of Indus civilization were its town planning and sanitation.
- (2) The streets and lanes are laid out according to a plan.
- (3) Buildings at Mohenjodaro and Harappa were built with stones.
- (4) The width of the streets and lanes is from 9 to 34 feet.
- (5) The important Indus cities were divided into two parts, namely the citadel and the lower town. (.....)

#### **27. Aśoka inscriptions**

- (1) Aśoka inscriptions were written in Greek, Aramic and Prakrit languages.
- (2) Some of the Aśoka inscriptions are found even in Persia.
- (3) The scripts used are Aramic, Greek, Kharoṣṭhī and Brāhmaṇī.
- (4) The Kharoṣṭhī script is written from right to left while Brāhmaṇī script is from left to right.
- (5) An inscription found near Khandahār was written both in Greek and Aramic. (.....)

#### **28. Gandhāra art**

- (1) The Buddha statue was carved in stone in human form.
- (2) The Buddha was earlier indicated by symbols like footprint, the Bo-tree, umbrella and dhammachakka. Before Gandhāra art.
- (3) Most of the Gandhāra art works are found in and around Purushapura.
- (4) It is believed that the Gandhāra art was influenced mostly by Mathura and Amaravati traditions.
- (5) This art is also called “Graeco-Buddhist” or “Indo-Hellenic”. (.....)

#### **29. Downfall of the Gupta empire**

- (1) The decline of the Gupta empire began at the end of the 5th century AD.
- (2) The main factor that led to the downfall of the Gupta empire was the invasion of Hunas.
- (3) The internal disputes led to the independence of provincial rulers.
- (4) With the collapse of Imperial Guptas, Pāṭaliputra lost its importance as a capital.
- (5) After the downfall of the Gupta empire until the advent of the Muslims not a single king was able to unify North India. (.....)

#### **30. South India**

- (1) The only North Indian ruler who was able to subjugate South India and annex it to his kingdom was Harshavardana.
- (2) The land lying south of Vindya is known as South India.
- (3) The north of Krishna-Tungabhadra is known as the Deccan.
- (4) From the middle of the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD, a large part of the Deccan was first ruled by Rastrakūṭas and afterwards by Chālukyas.
- (5) The Pallavas, Pandyas and Coṭas were the contemporary rulers of Rastrakūṭas and Chālukyas. (.....)

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

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

### 31. Mahābhārata

(A) Vyasa is considered as the author of Mahābhārata.  
 (B) This epic deals with the conflict between Kauravas and Pāndavas.  
 (C) The war ended with the victory of Yudhiṣṭhīra at the battle of Kurukṣetra.  
 (D) Pāndavas were a powerful tribe even during the sixth century AD. (.....)

### 32. Rigvedic People

(A) An area extending from Kabul to the Gangetic valley was known to the Rigvedic People.  
 (B) They were aware of the region south of Vindya.  
 (C) The sea was not known to them.  
 (D) The staple food of the Rigvedic people was rice. (.....)

### 33. Pāṇḍyas

(A) The Southern extremity of Indian Peninsula along the East coast was ruled by Pāṇḍyan rulers.  
 (B) The Pāṇḍya ruler named Sri Mara Sri Vallabha was able to defeat the king of Sri Lanka as well as a Pallava, Ganga and Coḷa coalition.  
 (C) The Pāṇḍya kingdom came to an end with its annexation to the Coḷa empire by Rājāraja I.  
 (D) Even though the Pāṇḍyan kings were supporters of Hinduism, Buddhism flourished under their patronage. (.....)

### 34. Pallavas

(A) The Pallavas came to power in the Deccan after the collapse of Sātavāhanas.  
 (B) The struggle between Pallavas and Chāluṇyas began during the reign of Mahendravarman I.  
 (C) The armies of Narasimhavarman I were able to defeat and kill Pulakesin II of Chāluṇyas.  
 (D) After the death of Pulakesin II, Vāṭāpi, the capital of Chāluṇyas became a provincial administrative centre of the Pallava kingdom. (.....)

### 35. Harṣavardhana

(A) After the Guptas, Harṣavardhana was able to unify North and South India.  
 (B) Harṣavardhana entered into matrimonial alliances with the royal family of Gauda.  
 (C) At first, Harṣavardhana ascended the throne of Thānesvar and thereafter in the absence of any rightful heir to the Kanauj throne he was invited to accept the crown of Kanauj.  
 (D) Harṣavardhana transferred his capital from Thāneśvar to Kanauj. (.....)

- For each of the questions from **36** to **40**, **two** statements are given. On the basis of the table given below, select the pairs 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
<b>1</b>	Correct	Incorrect
<b>2</b>	Correct	Correct
<b>3</b>	Incorrect	Incorrect
<b>4</b>	Incorrect	Correct
<b>5</b>	Correct	Correct and explains the <b>first</b> statement

	First Statement	Second Statement	
<b>36.</b>	According to the Ānguttara Nikāya there existed sixteen Mahājanapadas in India in the 6 <sup>th</sup> century B.C.	The Ganarajyas of Sakyas, Bhaggas, Bulis, Kālamas, Koliyas, Moriyas, Videhas and Lichchavis were among the sixteen Mahājanapadas.	(.....)
<b>37.</b>	Mahāvira, the last Thirtankara of Jain was a contemporary of king Bimbisāra.	The teachings of Jain Thirthankaras were written down at Vallabai in the 5 <sup>th</sup> century A.D.	(.....)
<b>38.</b>	Megasthenes was the ambassador of Alexander the Great at the Mauryan Court.	Megesthenes records that the municipal administration of Pātaliputra was carried out by six boards of commissioners.	(.....)
<b>39.</b>	Āsoka in his inscriptions describes Pandyas as independent people on the southern frontiers of his empire.	Strabo says that Pandyan Embassy was sent to the Roman Emperor, Augustus Ceaser.	(.....)
<b>40.</b>	The Allahabad pillar inscription gives the accounts of conquests of Samudragupta in chronological order.	Samudragupta defeated and captured the rulers of Dakshinapatha and afterwards allowed them to rule under Gupta sovereignty.	(.....)

\* \*

ஒத்தினாக்கம்	II (II கோர்ட்)
வரலாறு	II (பகுதி II)
<b>History</b>	<b>II (Part II)</b>

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)

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## PART II

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

- (i) North-western frontier passes
- (ii) Republics in the 6th century B.C.
- (iii) Allahabad prasasti
- (iv) Arab and Turkish invasions

$(07 \times 2 = 14 \text{ marks})$

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

- (A) Examine the expansion of Chaulukya power in the Deccan under Pulekesin II.  $(14 \text{ marks})$
- (B) Examine how Rajendra I expanded the Chola power in India and abroad.  $(14 \text{ marks})$

\*\*\*

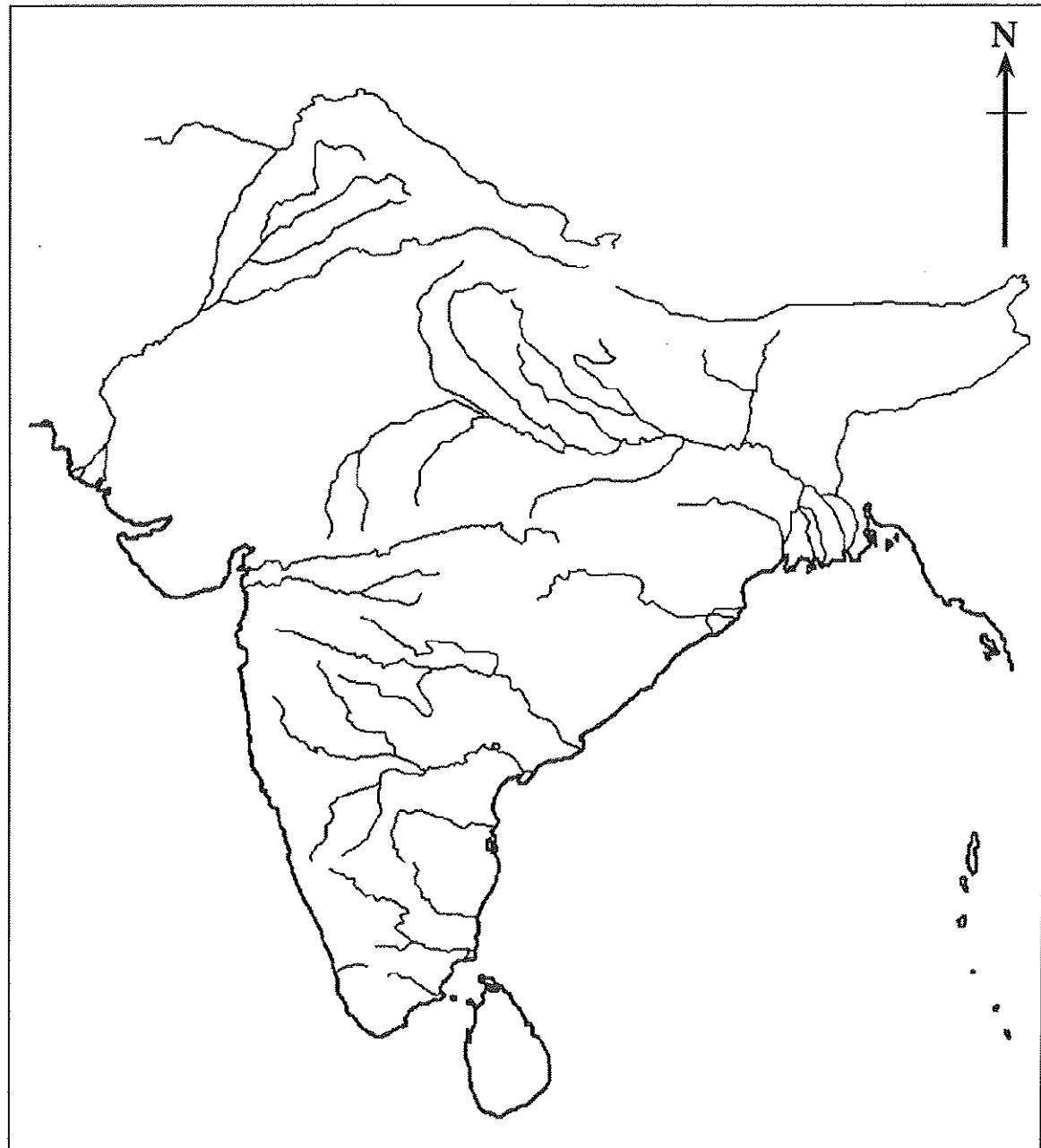
கிடை டீ டீக்கீ டீ/ முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது/ All Rights Reserved]

අධ්‍යාපන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සැස් ලේල) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු කළමනිප පොතුත් තරාත්‍රප පත්තිර (ඉ. යු. තා)ප ප්‍රාග්ධන, 2019 ඉකළීන් General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ବ୍ୟାଲାଙ୍ଗ History	II II II	25-A	E
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ପ୍ରେସ୍ନ ଅଂକିତ  
ବିନା ଇଲ.  
Question No. } 1

විභාග අංකය }  
සැංජිලෝගික ප්‍රතිච්ඡල }  
Index No. }



## ரാരണി നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ/പാഠ്യാട്തികൾ/Old Syllabus

ஒத்துப்பாடு	II (I கொடுக்க)
வரலாறு	II (பகுதி I)
<b>History</b>	<b>II (Part I)</b>

25-B E III

23.08.2019 / 0830 – 1140

ஏடு ஏதை  
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
*Three hours*

அன்றை தியேவீ காலை	- தின்தூ 10 கி
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம்	- 10 நிமிடங்கள்
<b>Additional Reading Time</b>	<b>10 minutes</b>

**Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.**

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.  
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) Azov	(2) Alps	(3) Appenines	(.....)
(4) Caucasus	(5) Pyrenees		
2. (1) Zeus	(2) Athena	(3) Aphrodite	(.....)
(4) Poseiden	(5) Jupiter		
3. (1) Monarchy	(2) Oligarchy	(3) Theocracy	(.....)
(4) Tyranny	(5) Democracy		
4. (1) Solon	(2) Cicero	(3) Pisistratus	(.....)
(4) Cleisthenes	(5) Pericles		
5. (1) Thales	(2) Pythagoras	(3) Democritus	(.....)
(4) Dionysus	(5) Archimedes		
6. (1) Parliament	(2) Privy Council	(3) States General	(.....)
(4) Reichstag	(5) Duma		
7. (1) Battle of Trafalgar	(2) Battle of Austerlitz	(3) Battle of Magenta	(.....)
(4) Battle of Jena	(5) Battle of Leipzig		
8. (1) Aix-la-Chapelle	(2) Troppau	(3) Laibach	(.....)
(4) Villafranca	(5) Verona		

9. (1) Lloyd George (2) Clemenceau (3) Woodrow Wilson  
 (4) Orlando (5) Roosevelt (.....)

10. (1) British Commonwealth (2) World Health Organization (WHO)  
 (3) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (4) Warsaw Pact  
 (5) European Union (EU) (.....)

● 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) Homer (2) Sophocles (3) Aristophanes (4) Socrates (5) Plato - Odyssey  
 - Oedipus Rex  
 - The Clouds  
 - Politics  
 - The Republic (.....)

12. (1) Ptolemy (2) Copernicus (3) Isaac Newton (4) Marie Curie (5) Albert Einstein - Geocentric theory  
 - Heliocentric theory  
 - Theory of evolution  
 - Discovery of radium  
 - Principle of relativity (.....)

13. (1) Valois (2) Braganza (3) Orange (4) Romanov (5) Savoy - France  
 - Spain  
 - Netherlands  
 - Russia  
 - Italy (.....)

14. (1) Hundred Years' War (2) Thirty Years' War (3) Seven Years' War (4) Crimean War (5) Seven Weeks' War - France was a party  
 - France was a party (.....)

15. (1) John Locke (2) Jeremy Bentham (3) V.I. Lenin (4) Leon Trotsky (5) Joseph Stalin - Absolute monarchy  
 - Utilitarianism  
 - Dictatorship of the proletariat  
 - Permanent revolution  
 - Socialism in one country (.....)

● 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) Heracleitus	A "Virtue is knowledge."
(ii) Protagoras	B "Man is a political animal."
(iii) Socrates	C "It is impossible to step twice into the same river."
(iv) Aristotle	D "Every disease has a natural cause."
(v) Hippocrates	E "Man is the measure of all things."
(1) BEACD (2) CEABD (3) DCEAB (4) DEACB (5) EDACB	(.....)

17.	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
	(i) Parthenon (ii) Colosseum (iii) The Kremlin (iv) Palace of Westminister (v) Notre Dame Cathedral	A Moscow B Paris C London D Athens E Rome
	(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD	(3) DCEAB      (4) DEACB      (5) EDACB (.....)
18.	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
	(i) Masaccio (ii) Botticelli (iii) Leonardo da Vinci (iv) Michelangelo (v) Titian	A Last Supper B The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden C Last Judgement D The Emperor Charles V E Birth of Venus
	(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD	(3) DCEAB      (4) DEACB      (5) EDACB (.....)
19.	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
	(i) Erasmus (ii) Thomas More (iii) Montesquieu (iv) Thomas Hobbes (v) Adam Smiths	A Spirit of the Laws B Wealth of Nations C Leviathan D Utopia E Praise of Folly
	(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD	(3) DCEAB      (4) DEACB      (5) EDACB (.....)
20.	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
	(i) Glorious Revolution (ii) American Revolution (iii) French Revolution (iv) Revolution of 1848 (v) United Nations Organization	A Revolution of the Intellectuals B Universal Declaration of Human Rights C Declaration of Independence D Bill of Rights E Declaration of the Rights of Man
	(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD	(3) DCEAB      (4) DEACB      (5) EDACB (.....)
21.	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
	(i) Treaty of Luneville (ii) Treaty of Frankfurt (iii) Treaty of San Stefano (iv) Treaty of Portsmouth (v) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	A Russia and Ottoman Turkey B Russia and Japan C France and Austria D Russia and Germany E France and Germany
	(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD	(3) DCEAB      (4) DEACB      (5) EDACB (.....)
22.	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
	(i) Rhine Confederation (ii) German Confederation (iii) North German Confederation (iv) German Empire (v) Weimar Republic	A Bismarck B Napoleon Bonaparte C Kaiser William I D Friedrich Ebert E Metternich
	(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD	(3) DCEAB      (4) DEACB      (5) EDACB (.....)
23.	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
	(i) Napoleon Bonaparte (ii) Otto von Bismarck (iii) V.I. Lenin (iv) Nikita Khrushchev (v) Mikhail Gorbachev	A New Economic Policy B Perestroika or Economic Restructuring C Peaceful Co-existence D Continental System E Blood and Iron Policy
	(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD	(3) DCEAB      (4) DEACB      (5) EDACB (.....)

24.	X	Y
(i)	Red shirts	A Mussolini
(ii)	Red Army	B Hitler
(iii)	White Army	C Trotsky
(iv)	Black shirts	D Garibaldi
(v)	Brown shirts	E Kornilov
(1)	BEACD	(2) CEABD
(3)	DCEAB	(4) DEACB
(5)	EDACB	(.....)

25.	X	Y
(i)	Warsaw	A Rumania
(ii)	Budapest	B Yugoslavia
(iii)	Bucharest	C Bulgaria
(iv)	Sophia	D Hungary
(v)	Belgrade	E Poland
(1)	BEACD	(2) CEABD
(3)	DCEAB	(4) DEACB
(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 (A) and (C) are correct.  
 3 ..... if only (B) and (C) are correct.  
 4 ..... if only (C) and (D) are correct.  
 5 ..... Any other numbers 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 numbers or combination of responses is correct.

**26. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Counter Reformation?**

(A) Counter Reformation arose as a movement against the Roman Catholic Church.  
 (B) One important element of the Counter Reformation was the Society of Jesus.  
 (C) The Inquisition was established in Spain in 1479.  
 (D) Council of Trent defined and clarified the Protestant doctrine. (.....)

**27. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Industrial Revolution?**

(A) The change from an agrarian economy to an urban economy dominated by machine manufacture in factories is called the Industrial Revolution.  
 (B) Industrial Revolution increased productivity and economic growth.  
 (C) Industrial Revolution first began in France.  
 (D) Portugal was the first fully industrialized country in Europe. (.....)

**28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding Napoleon Bonaparte?**

(A) Napoleon Bonaparte is called the Child of the (French) Revolution.  
 (B) Napoleon Bonaparte defeated England at the Battle of Nile.  
 (C) Napoleon Bonaparte was crowned as Emperor of the French in 1804.  
 (D) Napoleon Bonaparte recognized Calvinism as the official state religion. (.....)

**29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Unification of Germany?**

(A) Germany was unified under the leadership of Austria.  
 (B) Members of the Carbonari made several attempts to unify Germany.  
 (C) Austria and Prussia defeated Denmark in 1864 in a war over Schleswig and Holstein.  
 (D) The Franco-Prussian war completed the Unification of Germany. (.....)

**30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding New Imperialism?**

- (A) Industrial Revolution paved the way for New Imperialism.
- (B) New Imperialism stemmed from the severe competition among European powers for raw materials and markets.
- (C) Continent of Africa was carved up among European powers as a result of New Imperialism.
- (D) One factor which led to the outbreak of World War I was New Imperialism. (.....)

● 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. Feudal system and its features**

- (1) The political and socio-economic system existed in medieval Europe
- (2) The nobles provided troops for the king in times of war in return of the lands they held
- (3) Strong middle class
- (4) Manorial system
- (5) Serfdom (.....)

**32. Development of Parliamentary system of government in England**

- (1) Signing of the Magna Carta by King John in 1215
- (2) Triumph of Parliament over the King in the Revolution of 1688
- (3) The premiership took root during the early part of the eighteenth century.
- (4) Universal suffrage was granted by the Reform Bill of 1832.
- (5) The powers of the House of Lords were reduced in 1911. (.....)

**33. Nation States**

- (1) Absolute monarchy powers being centralized with the King
- (2) Strong standing army
- (3) Recognized borders
- (4) High degree of national unity
- (5) The first nation state in Europe originated in Germany (.....)

**34. Russian Revolution**

- (1) Political and economic repression and social unrest were a major cause of the Revolution.
- (2) Western powers supported the revolutionaries against the Tsar.
- (3) Liberal (Menshevik) Revolution took place in March, 1917.
- (4) Bolsheviks captured power in Russia.
- (5) The Revolution was led by V.I. Lenin. (.....)

**35. Features of Fascism**

- (1) Extreme nationalism
- (2) Totalitarian system of government
- (3) One party state where there is no place for democracy
- (4) Military strength and violence
- (5) Peaceful foreign policy (.....)

- 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 <b>first</b> statement well.

First Statement		Second Statement	
<b>36.</b>	Herodotus who wrote his 'History' on the Graeco-Persian war is called the 'Father of History'.	Herodotus who invented the subject area of history among Greeks tried to discover what really happened in the Persian Wars critically examining his sources at times.	(.....)
<b>37.</b>	Petrarch is called the 'Father of Humanism'.	The Treaty of Westphalia brought the Thirty Years' War to a conclusion.	(.....)
<b>38.</b>	Vasco da Gama, after arriving at Calicut in 1498 declared, "We came to the East seeking spices and Christians."	Vasco da Gama is considered as the first navigator to circumnavigate the world.	(.....)
<b>39.</b>	The Frankfurt Parliament was held under the leadership of Metterrich.	The Zollverein provided the economic foundations for the political unification of Germany.	(.....)
<b>40.</b>	French President, de Gaulle supported Britain to enter into the European Union.	Under Mikhail Gorbachev Russia became a member of the European Union.	(.....)

\* \*

പാര്വ്വി നിർദ്ദേശപദ്ധതിയ പാടത്തീട്ടം/Old Syllabus

ஒத்தினாவை	I (II கொவை)
வரலாறு	I (பகுதி II)
<b>History</b>	<b>I (Part II)</b>

**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

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

(i) Rome (ii) Adriatic Sea  
(iii) Danube River (iv) Paris  
(v) Strait of Gibraltar (vi) Austria  
(vii) Netherlands (viii) Kiel Canal

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

2. Examine the main features of ancient Roman culture with reference to the following spheres.

(i) Architecture  
(ii) Religious changes *(14 marks)*

3. (i) Analyse the main factors which led to the geographical discoveries in Europe during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. *(08 marks)*  
(ii) Examine the manner in which either Portugal or Spain built a colonial empire. *(06 marks)*

4. "Protestant Reformation sprang from a multiplicity of causes, some of which were closely related to the religious and political conditions of the age."

(i) Name the country where the Protestant Reformation began. *(01 mark)*  
(ii) Name the religious institution and its leader against whom the Protestant Reformation arose. *(02 marks)*  
(iii) Name two leaders of the Protestant Reformation. *(02 marks)*  
(iv) Critically examine the relative importance of religious and political causes of the Protestant Reformation. *(09 marks)*

5. (i) Analyse the main factors which led to the outbreak of the French Revolution.  
(ii) Examine the major results of the French Revolution. *(14 marks)*

6. (i) Write an account of the major decisions taken by the Congress of Vienna.  
(ii) Examine the importance of the Vienna Settlement in the history of modern Europe. *(14 marks)*

7. "The movement for Italian unification faced many obstacles but it ended in success."

- (i) Name the Italian leader who founded the 'Young Italy'. (01 mark)
- (ii) What type of government did he intend to establish in Italy? (01 mark)
- (iii) Name the Italian state which took the leadership in the unification of Italy. (01 mark)
- (iv) Write a brief account of the obstacles to the unification of Italy from 1815 to 1848. (04 marks)
- (v) Trace the main stages in the unification of Italy. (07 marks)

8. To what extent did the Treaty of Versailles lead to the outbreak of World War II? (14 marks)

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

- (i) Greek city states
- (ii) English Revolution of 1688-89
- (iii) Revolutions of 1848
- (iv) Triumph of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
- (v) Cold War
- (vi) United Nations Organization (07 marks for each)

\* \* \*

கிடை ட சிரிக்டி அவர்களி / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved]

අධ්‍යාපන පොදු සහතික පරා (උයස් ලේලු) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු කළුවිප් පොතුන් තරාතුප පත්තිර (ශ්‍යර් තරුප ප්‍රිතිස, 2019 ඉකළුව General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

ଓଡ଼ିଆସ୍ୟ	II	25-B	E
ବରଲାଙ୍ଗ	II		
History	II		

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଅଂକଟ  
ବିଜ୍ଞା ଇଲ. }  
Question No. } 1

විභාග අංකය  
සැංගිටණ  
Index No. } .....



## பரெனி திரட்டையு/பழைய பாடத்துட்டம்/Old Syllabus

ඇඹුණයන පොදු සංඛ්‍යික පති (ලෝක ලේඛ) විභාගය 2019 පෙන්වාස්ක්

கல்விப் பொதுக் காதாப் பக்கீ (2 ம் கா)ப் பரிசீல. 2019 ஒக்டோப்

General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination August 2019

ଉତ୍ତିହାସଯ	II (I କୋପତ)
ବ୍ୟାକାରୀ	II (ପକୁତି I)
<b>History</b>	<b>II (Part I)</b>

25-C

E

K

23.08.2019 / 0830 - 1140

ஏடு எக்கெ  
முன்று மணித்துயாலம்  
*Three hours*

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය	- මිනින්ද 10 දි
මෙළතික වාසිප්පා නෙරඟ	- 10 නිමිටණක්ස්
<b>Additional Reading Time</b>	<b>10 minutes</b>

Use **additional reading time** to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

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.

---

## 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) Nile (2) Hwang Ho (3) Amazon (.....)  
(4) Mississippi (5) Kiel

2. (1) Kyoto (2) Osaka (3) Macao (.....)  
(4) Nagoya (5) Tokyo

3. (1) Giotto (2) Masaccio (3) Botticelli (.....)  
(4) Machiavelli (5) Michelangelo

4. (1) John Huss (2) Martin Luther (3) Ulrich Zwingli (.....)  
(4) John Calvin (5) Ignatius Loyola

5. (1) Bill of Rights (2) Declaration of the Rights of Man  
(3) White Australian Policy (4) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (.....)  
(5) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

6. (1) Egypt (2) Sudan (3) Nigeria (.....)  
(4) Kenya (5) Israel

7. (1) British Commonwealth  
(2) International Labour Organization (ILO)  
(3) South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)  
(4) Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)  
(5) Association for South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) (.....)

8.	(1) Nepal (4) Andhra Pradesh	(2) Tamil Nadu (5) Maharashtra	(3) Karnataka (.....)
9.	(1) Cairo Conference (4) Yalta Conference	(2) Berlin Conference (5) Potsdam Conference	(3) Teheran Conference (.....)
10.	(1) Mahatma Gandhi (4) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy	(2) Rajendra Prasad (5) Ramaswamy Venkataraman	(3) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (.....)

- 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) Bourbon (2) Romanov (3) Ming (4) Konbaung (5) Hanover	- France - Prussia - China - Burma - England	(.....)
12.	(1) Goa (2) Manila (3) Batavia (4) Calcutta (5) Jakarta	- Portuguese - Spanish - Dutch - English - French	(.....)
13.	(1) Carnatic Wars (2) Seven Years' War (3) Opium War (4) Crimean War (5) Seven Weeks' War	- England and Netherlands - England and France - England and China - Russia and Turkey - Austria and Prussia	(.....)
14.	(1) Reign of Terror (2) Monroe doctrine  (3) Attempt to unify Germany (4) Principle of self-determination (5) New Economic policy	- French Revolution - US declaration against European intervention in the affairs of the continent of America - Frankfurt Assembly - Versailles Peace Settlement - Chinese policy of self-strengthening	(.....)
15.	(1) Orlando (2) Lloyd George (3) Hindenburg (4) Clemenceau (5) Woodrow Wilson	- Italy - Britain - Austria - France - United States of America	(.....)

- 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**.

	<b>X</b>		<b>Y</b>
16.	(i) Kremlin (ii) Notre Dame Cathedral (iii) St. Peter's Cathedral (iv) Palace of Westminster (v) Statue of Liberty	(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD      (3) DEACB      (4) DECAB      (5) EDACB	A Rome B New York C London D Moscow E Paris

**X**

17. (i) New World  
 (ii) Dark Continent  
 (iii) Nation of Shopkeepers  
 (iv) Jewel in the Crown  
 (v) Sick man of Europe

(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD

**Y**

A England  
 B Continent of America  
 C India  
 D Turkey  
 E Continent of Africa

(3) DEACB      (4) DECAB      (5) EDACB (.....)

**X**

18. (i) Thomas Hobbes  
 (ii) Montesquieu  
 (iii) Adam Smith  
 (iv) Jeremy Bentham  
 (v) Robert Owen

(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD

**Y**

A Utilitarianism  
 B Utopian Socialism  
 C Doctrine of Laissez-faire  
 D Absolute government  
 E Theory of the Separation of Powers

(3) DEACB      (4) DECAB      (5) EDACB (.....)

**X**

19. (i) Niccolo Machiavelli  
 (ii) Jean Jacques Rousseau  
 (iii) Karl Marx  
 (iv) A.L. Basham  
 (v) K.M. Panikkar

(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD

**Y**

A Das Kapital  
 B The Wonder that was India  
 C The Prince  
 D Asia and Western Dominance  
 E Social Contract

(3) DEACB      (4) DECAB      (5) EDACB (.....)

**X**

20. (i) Flying Shuttle  
 (ii) Spinning Jenny  
 (iii) Water Frame  
 (iv) Spinning Mule  
 (v) Steam Engine

(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD

**Y**

A Richard Arkwright  
 B Thomas Newcomen  
 C Samuel Crompton  
 D James Hargreaves  
 E John Kay

(3) DEACB      (4) DECAB      (5) EDACB (.....)

**X**

21. (i) Thailand  
 (ii) Afghanistan  
 (iii) South Korea  
 (iv) Pakistan  
 (v) Vietnam

(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD

**Y**

A Seoul  
 B Karachi  
 C Bangkok  
 D Hanoi  
 E Kabul

(3) DEACB      (4) DECAB      (5) EDACB (.....)

**X**

22. (i) Burma  
 (ii) Formosa  
 (iii) Tanganyika  
 (iv) Abyssinia  
 (v) East Pakistan

(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD

**Y**

A Ethiopia  
 B Bangladesh  
 C Tanzania  
 D Myanmar  
 E Taiwan

(3) DEACB      (4) DECAB      (5) EDACB (.....)

**X**

23. (i) V.I. Lenin  
 (ii) Leon Trotsky  
 (iii) Joseph Stalin  
 (iv) Nikita Khrushchev  
 (v) Mikhail Gorbachev

(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD

**Y**

A Socialism in one country  
 B Glasnost and Perestroika  
 C Peaceful co-existence  
 D Permanent revolution  
 E Dictatorship of the proletariat

(3) DEACB      (4) DECAB      (5) EDACB (.....)

X	Y
(i) League of Nations	A The Hague
(ii) United Nations Organization (UNO)	B Washington
(iii) International Court of Justice (ICJ)	C Paris
(iv) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO)	D Geneva
(v) International Monetary Fund	E New York
(1) BEACD	(2) CEABD
(3) DEACB	(4) DECAB
(5) EDACB (.....)	

X	Y
25.	(i) Marshal Tito (ii) Abdul Nasser (iii) Fidel Castro (iv) Patrice Lumumba (v) Ho chi Minh
	A Cuba B Yugoslavia C Congo D North Vietnam E Egypt
(1) BEACD      (2) CEABD      (3) DEACB      (4) DECAB      (5) EDACB (.....)	

- For each of the questions from **26** to **30**, select the correct answer and write its **number in the bracket**.

● 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 **(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				
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
only <b>(A)</b> and <b>(B)</b> are correct	only <b>(A)</b> and <b>(C)</b> are correct	only <b>(B)</b> and <b>(C)</b> are correct	only <b>(C)</b> and <b>(D)</b> are correct	<b>Any other</b> number or combination of responses is correct

**31. Which of the following statements/s is/are correct regarding the Dutch colonial empire in the East?**

(A) Dutch empire in the East was established by the Dutch East India Company.  
 (B) During World War II, Dutch East Indies were occupied by Japan.  
 (C) Indonesian nationalist struggle for independence was led by Sukarno.  
 (D) Indonesia won its independence in 1949. (.....)

**32. Which of the following statements/s is/are correct regarding the Industrial Revolution?**

(A) Industrial Revolution refers to a shift from an agrarian economy to one dominated by machine manufacture in factories in urban areas.  
 (B) Industrial Revolution began in France.  
 (C) Industrial Revolution paved the way for New Imperialism.  
 (D) Industrial Revolution prevented the rise of the middle class. (.....)

**33. Which of the following statements/s is/are correct regarding the Unification of Italy?**

(A) Italy was unified under the leadership of Piedmont-Sardinia.  
 (B) Camillo Cavour was the chief architect of the Italian unification.  
 (C) Italy was unified under the blessings of the Pope.  
 (D) Mazzini was appointed as the first Prime Minister of Italy. (.....)

**34. Which of the following statements/s is/are correct regarding Nazism in Germany?**

(A) Failure of the Weimar Republic was a major reason for the rise of Nazism.  
 (B) Hitler emerged as the Nazi leader.  
 (C) Germany became a one-party state under the Nazi rule.  
 (D) Nazi rulers followed an aggressive foreign policy. (.....)

**35. Which of the following statements/s is/are correct regarding Ghana?**

(A) Ghana was a French colony.  
 (B) The area covered by Ghana was called the Gold Coast by the Europeans.  
 (C) Ghana became an independent Republic in 1957 under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah.  
 (D) Ghana is not a member of the Commonwealth. (.....)

- 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
<b>1</b>	Correct	Incorrect
<b>2</b>	Correct	Correct
<b>3</b>	Incorrect	Incorrect
<b>4</b>	Incorrect	Correct
<b>5</b>	Correct	Correct and explains the <b>first</b> statement well.

	First Statement	Second Statement	
<b>36.</b>	Immediately after the English Revolution of 1688-89 Charles I was executed.	Louis XVI was guillotined in 1793 during the French Revolution.	(.....)
<b>37.</b>	The Zollverein provided the economic foundation for the political unification of Germany.	German unity was achieved under the leadership of Prussia.	(.....)
<b>38.</b>	During the second half of the nineteenth century the French established their power in Indo-China.	Immediately after the Spanish-American war in 1898, the Philippines became an independent state.	(.....)
<b>39.</b>	The Meiji Restoration which overthrew the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan in 1868 marks a watershed in the modern history of Japan.	The Meiji Restoration dismantled the feudal daimyo and samurai systems and laid the foundation for the progress of modernization in the military, political, social and economic spheres in Japan.	(.....)
<b>40.</b>	Lee Kuan Yew was the first Prime Minister of Malaysia.	Until 1962, Algeria remained under the domination of Britain.	(.....)

\* \*

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪಾಠಕ್ಕುಟ್ಟಂ/Old Syllabus

**ඩීප්‍රෙක්ෂණ ප්‍රමාණ තු තිශ්‍යකාරුවාය, Sri Lanka  
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka.**

අධ්‍යාපන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (ලක්ස පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු කළමනිප පොතුත තරාත්‍රාප පත්‍රිර (ශය තාප පරීතිස), 2019 ඉකළුර General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

ஒத்தாய்ய	II (II கொட்டு)
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)

## 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.

(i) River Nile      (ii) Mediterranean Sea      (iii) Sicily      (iv) Istanbul  
(v) Beijing      (vi) New York      (vii) Afghanistan      (viii) Panama Canal

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

2. (i) Analyse the economic and religious factors which led to the expansion of Europe during the fifteenth and sixteen centuries.  
(ii) Examine the manner in which **either** Portugal **or** Spain built a colonial empire. *(14 marks)*

3. “The American War of Independence stemmed from the colonial policy adopted by Britain.”  
(i) Name **one** of the early English explorers who landed in North America. *(01 mark)*  
(ii) Name **four** English colonies in North America. *(02 marks)*  
(iii) Write a short account of the factors which led the English people to migrate to North America. *(03 marks)*  
(iv) Examine the manner in which the British colonial policy led to the outbreak of the American War of Independence. *(08 marks)*

4. (i) Examine the manner in which Europe was divided into two armed camps prior to World War I. *(05 marks)*  
(ii) To what extent did the division of Europe into two armed camps lead to the outbreak of World War I? *(09 marks)*

5. (i) Analyse the background of the Russian Revolution of 1917.  
(ii) Examine the manner in which the Bolsheviks captured power in Russia. *(14 marks)*

6. "World War II marks a turning point in the recent history of the world." Discuss this statement with reference to the results of World War II. (14 marks)

7. "The Communist Revolution brought about a remarkable economic transformation in China."  
(i) Name the Communist leader who led the Chinese Revolution. (01 mark)  
(ii) Name the regime and its leader against whom the Communists fought. (02 marks)  
(iii) State briefly the factors which led to the Communist victory. (03 marks)  
(iv) Critically examine the economic policies adopted by the Communists to develop China until 1976. (08 marks)

8. (i) Define what is meant by the 'Cold War'. (05 marks)  
(ii) Examine the manner in which Cold War developed until the Cuban missile crisis. (09 marks)

9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:  
(i) Art and architecture during the Renaissance  
(ii) Glorious Revolution  
(iii) Birth of Israel  
(iv) Aims and the structure of the United Nations Organization  
(v) Marshall Plan  
(vi) Collapse of the Soviet Union (07 marks for each)

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