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II (I කොටස) යුරෝපා ඉතිහාසය ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு II (பகுதி I) **History of Europe II** (Part I)

පැය තුනයි மூன்று மணித்தியாலம் Three hours

- මිනිත්තු 10 යි අමතර කියවීම් කාලය 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.

History of Europe - From Graeco-Roman period 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) Marmara
- (2) Aegean
- (3) Adriatic

(4) Arctic

(5) Baltic

(....)

- **2**. (1) Sparta
- (2) Corinth
- (3) Athens

- (4) Miletus
- (5) Gaul

(....)

- 3. (1) Academy
- (2) Lyceum
- (3) Colosseum

- (4) Oxford
- (5) Cambridge

- 4. (1) Ptolemy

- (4) Ovid
- (2) Virgil
- (3) Horace

- 5. (1) Tiberius
- (5) Juvenal

- (4) Marcus Aurelius
- (2) Claudius

(5) Charlemagne

(3) Trajan

6. (1) Tudor

- (4) Hanover
- (2) Bourbon (5) Windsor
- (3) Stuart

- 7. (1) James I
- (2) Charles I

- (3) Oliver Cromwell

- (4) Charles II
- (5) James II

[see page two

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ALL)/ 23-D/E-II (14E 44)						
8.		Charles Calonne Jean Paul Marat	(2) Abb (5) George	e Sieyes rges Jacques		Mirabeau		()
9.	. ,	Tsar Alexander I Castlereagh	(2) Loui (5) Karl	s XVIII von Harden		Klemens von	Metternich	()
	(3) (5)	Congress of Aix-la-Chap Congress of Laibach Congress of Berlin			(4)	Congress of Congress of	Verona	()
•	pair	ach of the questions from in which the names/exp es and write its number	ressions d	o not tally v				
11.	(2) (3) (4)	Peloponesian War Punic Wars Crusades Crimean War Seven Weeks' War	-] -] -]	Athens and S Rome and Ca France and E England and Austria and I	arthage England France aga	iinst Russia		()
12.	(2) (3) (4)	Jupiter Mars Minerva Venus Neptune	- S	God of the s Sun god Goddess of v Goddess of le God of the s	visdom and	l patroness of	crafts	()
13.	(2) (3) (4)	Livy Tacitus St. Augustine St. Thomas Aquinas Thomas Hobbes	-] - (History of Re Histories City of God Summa Theo The Prince				()
14.	(2) (3) (4)	Valois Sforza Medici Este Gonzaga	-] -] -]	Padua Milan Florence Ferrara Mantua				()
15.	(2) (3) (4)	Glorious Revolution American Revolution French Revolution League of Nations Russian Revolution	- - -	Triumph of I Bill of Right Declaration of Universal De Dictatorship	s of the Righ claration o	f Human Righ	nts	()
•	X a colu the	each of the questions fr nd Y. The names / stat mn X. But they are not proper order, one of the ect combination in the I	ements / arranged five com	dates given in the proper	in column order of	Y have some sequence. Who	affinity with ten they are arra	those in inged in
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	` '	Martin Luther		B C	Utilitarianis Reformation			
		Voltaire George Washi	ngton	D	Italian Ren			
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18		X			Y			
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19		X			Y			
		Treaty of Ver	sailles	Α	Austria			
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		Treaty of Neu		C	Turkey			
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						tem and write its		
21		tics in ancient						
		_	as a Latin city					
			ning Rome was f the 6 th century					
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			vas a direct con					
			narks the birth of			ope. d be seen in the re	ealm of art	
			ater spread to G				ouni or art.	()

23. Thirty Years' War

- (1) Main centre of the Thirty Years' War was Germany.
- (2) Thirty Years' War occurred between the Catholics and the Protestants.
- (3) Thirty Years' War ended with a victory of the Holy Roman Empire.
- (4) Peace was restored by the Treaty of Westphalia.
- (5) Thirty Years' War was the last religious war in Europe.

(....)

24. French Revolution

- (1) Pre-revolutionary French society was divided into three orders.
- (2) Financial crisis was the immediate cause of the French Revolution.
- (3) The Bastille was stormed marking the beginning of the French Revolution.
- (4) During the French Revolution Louis XVI was executed.
- (5) Louis XVII succeeded Loius XVI.

(....)

25. Unification of Italy

- (1) Italy was divided into several separate states by the Vienna Settlement.
- (2) Several unsuccessful attempts were made to unify Italy from 1815 to 1848.
- (3) Italian unification was achieved with the blessings of the Pope.
- (4) Italy was unified under the leadership of the kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont.
- (5) Cavour was the chief architect of Italian unity.

(....)

- 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)	Only (A) and (C)	Only (B) and (C)	Only (C) and (D)	Any other numbers				
are correct.	are correct.	are correct.	are correct.	or combination of				
				responses is correct.				

26. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding Nation States?

- (A) During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Nation States developed in Spain, England and France.
- (B) One component of a Nation State was a strong standing army.
- (C) In Nation States the powers of the king had been curtailed.
- (D) Feudal lords played a dominant role in the administrative sphere.

(....)

27. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Parliamentary system of government in England?

- (A) Stuart kings took steps to strengthen Parliament.
- (B) Reform Act of 1832 reduced the powers of the House of Lords.
- (C) A well-organized system of political parties developed during the 19th and 20th centuries.
- (D) All men and women over 21 years of age were given the right to vote in 1928.

					-
28 .	Whi	ch of the following statement/s	is/a	are correct regarding the American Revolution?	
			firs	t instance where an overseas colonial possession	
	(B)			were a major cause of the American Revolution.	
	(C)	The French supported the Britis	h ag	gainst the Americans.	
	(D)	Declaration of Independence wa	s of	ficially adopted on 4 th July 1776.	()
29 .	Whi	ch of the following statement/s	is/a	re correct regarding World War I?	
				rmany when World War I broke out.	
	(C)			ng of World War I. I was the assassination of Francis Ferdinand of	
		Austria in Sarajevo. Treaty of Versailles brought Wo	rld V	War I to end	()
	3/2)	industry of verbalited of ought vio	110	war i to one.	()
30 .		_		e correct regarding World War II?	
		Germany, Italy and Japan were		*	
		Sinking of the Lusitania by World War II.	the	Germans paved the way for America to enter	•
	(C)	The dropping of atomic bombs of		roshima and Nagasaki brought World War II to end.	
	(D)	League of Nations was establish	ed a	after World War II.	()
•	For e	each of the questions from 31 t	o 3 5	s, select the correct answer and write its number	in the
	brac			,	
3-1	WW73		10		
51 .		t was the capital of the Easter		-	
	. ,	Rome Jerusalem	. ,	Alexandria Constantinople	
		Damascus	(•)	<u>-</u>	()
30	wwm				
52.		was the famous painter who	_		
		Masaccio Leonardo da Vinci		Sandro Botticelli Titian	
		Raphael	(•)		()
	W W 73		-		
53.		was the king of Sardinia whe			
	, ,	Charles X Charles Albert		Louis Philippe Victor Emmanuel II	
		William I	(-)		()
	~~~				
34.		propounded the theory of rela			
	` '	Louis Pasteur Charles Darwin		Marie Curie Sigmund Freud	
	` '	Albert Einstein	(1)	•	()
25	W/lba	was the first Asian Samuel	C ==	and of the United Nations Opening the P	
)ゴ.		U Thant		eral of the United Nations Organization?	
		Kurt Waldheim		Ne Win Moraji Desai	
		Perez de Cuellar	\ "/	•	()

• 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.	Germanic tribes who lived outside the northern boundaries of the Roman empire were called barbarians.	Barbarian invasions were a main factor which led to the collapse of the Western Roman empire.	()	
37.	During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries a radical change could be seen in the economic field in Europe.	At the beginning of the modern period of Europe commerce expanded greatly and capitalism largely replaced medieval forms of economic organization.	()	
38.	Henry VIII made himself the head of the English Church and got Parliament to approve his act.	Summoning of the Estates General paved the way for the outbreak of the American Revolution.	()	
39.	The Chartist movement developed in France during the revolutionary period from 1789 to 1848.	Louis Napoleon became the President of the Second Republic of France in 1848.	()	
40.	Joseph Stalin continued the New Economic Policy initiated by Lenin.	Joseph Stalin's foreign policy was aimed at peaceful co-existence with the West.	()	

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිනි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது /All Rights Reserved]

# (නව නිර්දේශය/பුதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus)

අධාායන පොදු සහතික පතු (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2020 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2020 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2020

යුරෝපා ඉතිහාසය ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)

II (II කොටස)

25 B

History of Europe - From Graeco - Roman period to 1989 A.D.

## **Instructions**:

Question No. 01 is compulsory.

**History of Europe II (Part II)** 

Answer question No. 01 and three others, selecting at least one question each from Parts B and C.

(An outline map of Europe is provided for answering question No. 1)

### Part A

- 1. Mark and name all the places given below on the map provided.
  - (i) Pyrenees Mountains
- (ii) Black Sea
- (iii) Constantinople

- (iv) Seine River
- (v) London
- (vi) Baltic Sea

- (vii) English Channel
- (viii) Rhine River
- (ix) Lisbon

- (x) Switzerland
- (xi) Sweden
- (xii) Corsica

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

#### Part B

- 2. Examine the salient features of ancient Greek culture with reference to the following fields.
  - (i) Systems of government
  - (ii) Religion
  - (iii) Literature

(16 marks)

- 3. "Geographical explorations sprang from variety of economic, political and religious factors."
  - (i) Name the Portuguese prince who sponsored early voyages of exploration.
- (01 mark)
- (ii) Name one Portuguese explorer and one Spanish explorer who were engaged in early explorations.
- (02 marks)
- (iii) Write a brief account of the explorations undertaken either by Portugal or by Spain. (04 marks)
- (iv) Examine the manner in which various economic, political and religious factors led to geographical explorations.

(09 marks)

- 4. (i) Examine the factors which led the Industrial Revolution to occur first in England. (06 marks)
  - (ii) Discuss the main technological, economic and social results of the Industrial Revolution.

(10 marks)

- 5. Write short notes on the historical significance of any two of the following:
  - (i) Triumph of Christianity in the Roman empire
  - (ii) Counter Reformation
  - (iii) Louis XIV
  - (iv) Glorious Revolution in England

(08 marks for each)

### Part C

- 6. (i) Examine the manner in which Napoleon Bonaparte gained power in France. (05 marks)
  - (ii) Evaluate the achievement of Napoleon Bonaparte with reference to his domestic and foreign policies. (11 marks)
- 7. "Unification of Germany was a task of Prussia."
  - (i) Name the customs union established under the leadership of Prussia. (01 mark)
  - (ii) Write two obstacles which existed against the unification of Germany before 1848. (02 marks)
  - (iii) Write a short account on how Bismarck became the Chancellor of Prussia. (02 marks)
  - (iv) Examine the extent to which the unification of Germany can be considered as a task of Prussia paying attention to the main stages in the unification movement. (11 marks)
- 8. Analyse the major results of World War II.

(16 marks)

- 9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any two of the following:
  - (i) Nazism in Germany
  - (ii) Joseph Stalin
  - (iii) Aims and the structure of the United Nations Organization
  - (iv) Cold War

(08 marks for each)