

(எலி கிரேடு/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus)

**NEW** **இலங்கை විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව** **இலங்கை විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව** **இலங்கை විභාග දෙපාර්තමේன்තුව**  
 திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka  
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2020  
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தரப் பரீட்சை, 2020  
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2020

ஒன்றிய ஒதிறாபய	II (I கறாபய)
இந்திய வரலாறு	II (பகுதி I)
<b>History of India</b>	<b>II (Part I)</b>

25 A E II

பேசுவது  
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
Three hours

අමතර කියවීම් 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.**

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

Index No. : .....

**Instructions:**

- \* This part consists of **40** questions. Answer **all** the questions on **this paper itself**.
- \* For each question there are **five** responses of which only **one** is correct. When you have selected the correct answer to a question, mark your response on this paper according to the instructions given.
- \* **40** marks will be awarded for this part.
- \* Time allocated for **both part I and part II** is **three hours**.  
Attach **part I** to the answer script of **part II** when handing over.

## PART I

- In each of the questions from 1 to 10, a group of five names are given. One of the names given in each group does not tally with the others. Select that name and write its number in the bracket.

- |    |   |                                   |                                   |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | (1) Bharat Desh<br>(4) Himachal Pradesh | (2) Hindustan<br>(5) Jamabūd vīpa | (3) Bharatha Varsha<br>(6) .....) |
| 2. | (1) Baroda<br>(4) Makran                | (2) Ghats<br>(5) Bolan            | (3) Khyber<br>(6) .....)          |
| 3. | (1) Rupar<br>(4) Mohenjodaro            | (2) Bharukaccha<br>(5) Rakhigarhi | (3) Chanhudaro<br>(6) .....)      |
| 4. | (1) Anu<br>(4) Turvasu                  | (2) Puru<br>(5) Paurava           | (3) Yadu<br>(6) .....)            |
| 5. | (1) Vatsa<br>(4) Shakya                 | (2) Lichchavi<br>(5) Koliya       | (3) Malla<br>(6) .....)           |
| 6. | (1) Śāka<br>(4) Parthian                | (2) Indo-Greek<br>(5) Vakataka    | (3) Kushan<br>(6) .....)          |
| 7. | (1) Saranath<br>(4) Maski               | (2) Girnar<br>(5) Shahbazgarhi    | (3) Nasik<br>(6) .....)           |
| 8. | (1) Amaravati<br>(4) Bharut             | (2) Nagarjunikonda<br>(5) Sanchi  | (3) Konarak<br>(6) .....)         |

9. (1) Telugu (2) Kannada (3) Malayalam  
(4) Marathi (5) Tamil (.....)

10. (1) Nalanda (2) Jagaddala (3) Hastinapura  
(4) Odantapuri (5) Vikramasīlā (.....)

● 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 do not tally with one another. Identify that particular pair of names and write its number in the bracket.

11. (1) Hiuen Tsang - Chinese  
(2) Taranath - Bengal  
(3) Albiruni - Persian  
(4) Ptolemy - Greek  
(5) Pliny - Roman (.....)

12. (1) Anga - Vassakara  
(2) Ghandara - Pukkusati  
(3) Vatsa - Udayana  
(4) Magadha - Ajasatta  
(5) Kosala - Pasenadi (.....)

13. (1) Kunala - Maurya  
(2) Bimbisara - Haryanka  
(3) Vima Kadphises - Kushana  
(4) Minander - Indo-Greek  
(5) Maravarman - Satavahana (.....)

14. (1) Pulakeshin II - Ihole inscription  
(2) Rudradaman - Junagadh inscription  
(3) Skhandagupta - Bhitari inscription  
(4) Gauthamiputhra Balasri - Niglisagar inscription  
(5) Kharavela - Hathigumpha inscription (.....)

15. (1) Purushapura - Peshawar  
(2) Sagala - Siyalkot  
(3) Prayag - Gujarat  
(4) Indraprastha - Delhi  
(5) Saurashtra - Kathiawar (.....)

● 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) Rāvi A Ayodhya  
(ii) Sarayu B Vāranasi  
(iii) Yamuna C Amaravati  
(iv) Gangā D Harappā  
(v) Krishna E Mathura  
(1) AEBCD (2) BCDEA (3) DAEB C (4) DEBCA (5) EBCDA (.....)

17. X  
 (i) Bhagadugha  
 (ii) Senani  
 (iii) Purohita  
 (iv) Sangrihitri  
 (v) Sūta  
 (1) BDCEA (2) CEADB (3) CEDBA (4) DCEAB (5) EABDC (.....)
- Y  
 A Advisor to the King  
 B Charioteers  
 C Revenue Collector  
 D Treasurer  
 E Commander of the Army
18. X  
 (i) Chatur Ashrama  
 (ii) Chatur Veda  
 (iii) Chatur Satya  
 (iv) Chatur Varna  
 (v) Chatur Upayamarga  
 (1) ABDCE (2) BCDEA (3) CADBE (4) CDEBA (5) DEBAC (.....)
- Y  
 A Sama, Dana, Bheda, Danda  
 B Brahmana, Ksatriya, Vaisya, Sudra  
 C Brahmachari, Gruhastha, Vanaprastha, Sanyasi  
 D Rig, Yajur, Sama, Atharva  
 E Dukkha, Samudaya, Niroda, Marga
19. X  
 (i) Rastra  
 (ii) Kula  
 (iii) Pur  
 (iv) Soma  
 (v) Nishka  
 (1) ADBCE (2) CAEBD (3) CDBAE (4) DBCAE (5) EABDC (.....)
- Y  
 A Family  
 B A sacred drink  
 C An administrative unit  
 D A coin  
 E City
20. X  
 (i) Ajanta  
 (ii) Mathura  
 (iii) Bhuvaneshwar  
 (iv) Mahabalipuram  
 (v) Aurangabad  
 (1) ACBDE (2) ADEBC (3) CDEBA (4) EBCDA (5) ECDAB (.....)
- Y  
 A Pallavaratha  
 B Tantric Buddhist caves  
 C Buddha statues  
 D Lingaraj Temple  
 E Buddhist wall paintings

- 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. Social life of the Indus people**

- (1) It is believed that the people of this civilization belonged to Chalcolithic society.  
 (2) They cultivated grains such as wheat, barley and rice.  
 (3) They had close relations with the Egyptians.  
 (4) Women of this society used necklaces, bangles and rings.  
 (5) They practised the worship of trees. (.....)

**22. Foreign Trade during the post Mauryan period**

- (1) Bharukaccha was an important port in the commercial relations with western countries.  
 (2) Indians had trade relations with the Roman Empire.  
 (3) The traders were organized as guilds during this period.  
 (4) Trading guilds also functioned as banks.  
 (5) A residential centre for Indian traders was built in Persia by Samudragupta. (.....)

**23. Satavahana dynasty**

- (1) Satavahanas were the first to establish an empire in the Deccan.
- (2) The founder of the Satavahana dynasty was Simuka.
- (3) Satavahana patronized Hinduism only.
- (4) Pratisthan was the capital of Satavahanas.
- (5) They had established their authority in Krishna and Godavari valleys. (.....)

**24. Chandragupta II**

- (1) He was the son of king Skandagupta.
- (2) He expanded the Gupta empire by subjugating Gujarat, Saurashtra and Malwa.
- (3) Fa-shien, the Chinese pilgrim monk spent several years in India during his reign.
- (4) He gave his daughter Prabavati in marriage to Rudrasena II of Vakataka kingdom.
- (5) Although he was a devotee of Shiva he tolerated Buddhism and Jainism. (.....)

**25. Pala Dynasty**

- (1) The founder of the Pala dynasty was a local chieftain named Gopala.
- (2) Dharmapala expanded Pala kingdom and was able to control Kanauj for a short time.
- (3) Palas patronized Buddhism.
- (4) Nalanda Buddhist monastery was established by the Pala king Dharmapala.
- (5) Nalanda copper plate was issued by a Pala king. (.....)

- 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. Rig-Vedic Age**

- (A) Kuru and Panchala were the most powerful tribes.
- (B) The people of the Rigvedic age had settled even in South India.
- (C) People of this age were divided into many tribes.
- (D) They worshipped several atmospheric gods. (.....)

**27. Republics in India during the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.**

- (A) There were 16 republics during this period.
- (B) Republics were known as ganas and sanghas.
- (C) The most important republics were Vajji and Licchavi.
- (D) Republic of Malla was the only republic in North Western India. (.....)

**28. Megasthenes and Indika**

- (A) Indika of Megasthenes is an important source of information regarding the system of Government, geographical conditions, religion and social conditions of India.
- (B) The original work of Indica has not been found but its passages are available in the form of quotations by later writers.
- (C) Megasthenes was the ambassador in the Mauryan court sent by Alexander the Great.
- (D) Megasthenes records that the Hindu priests were governing the Pandyan kingdom. (.....)

**29. Rudradaman**

- (A) Rudradaman was the Maha-kshatrapa of Ujjain.
- (B) One of his inscriptions records the bursting of the embankment of Sudharsana lake and its restoration.
- (C) Rudradaman was the founder of the Śaka rule in Ujjain.
- (D) Gautamiputra Satakarni was able to defeat him in battle. (.....)

**30. Chalukyas**

- (A) Between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries AD they were able to rule a vast area in Southern and Central India.
- (B) At the beginning, the Chalukyas were ruling from Badami.
- (C) The Eastern Chalukyas were ruling from Vengi.
- (D) The Western Chalukyas selected Kalyani as their capital. (.....)

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

**31. Through which mountain pass did the Śakas enter India?**

- |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Khyber Pass | (2) Bolan Pass  | (3) Makran Pass |
| (4) Herat Pass  | (5) Baroda Pass | (.....)         |

**32. Name the didactic work supposed to have been written by Vishnu Sharma Pandit.**

- |                   |                  |                 |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Rajatarangani | (2) Ramayana     | (3) Divyavadana |
| (4) Śakuntala     | (5) Panchatantra | (.....)         |

**33. During whose reign was the Sānchi stupa built?**

- (1) Chandragupta Maurya
- (2) Aśoka
- (3) Pushyamitra Sunga
- (4) Kanishka
- (5) Harshavardana (.....)

**34. In which Buddhist Institution did Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim monk obtain his education?**

- |                 |             |               |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| (1) Nalanda     | (2) Valabhi | (3) Jagaddala |
| (4) Odanthapuri | (5) Taxila  | (.....)       |

**35. Who was the Arab who invaded Sind and Punjab in 712 A.D**

- (1) Qutb-uddin Aibek
- (2) Malik Kafur
- (3) Shihab Uddin
- (4) Muhammad of Ghazni
- (5) Muhammad Bin Qasim (.....)

- 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.	Indus civilization existed since 4 <sup>th</sup> millennium B.C.	The Bricks were used to construct the buildings of this civilization.	(.....)
37.	Mahabharata describes the war between Kurus and Pandavas.	This war took place in Kurukshetra.	(.....)
38.	Vardamana Mahavira was the first Tirthankara of the Jains.	Mahavira did not believe in Karma.	(.....)
39.	The Buddha statue was made for the first time in the Kushan period.	The Buddha figure had been carved for the first time in the gold coins of Kujula Kadphises.	(.....)
40.	The Third Buddhist Council was convened to resolve differences among various sects of Buddhism.	At the end of the Council the Bhikkhus who opposed the Theravada were expelled from the order.	(.....)

\* \*

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

**නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus**

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

**NEW**

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

ඉන්දීය ඉතිහාසය II (II කොටස)  
 இந்திய வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)  
 History of India II (Part II)

**25 A E II**

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

**Instructions:**

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

**Part A**

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

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Mohenjodaro   | (ii) Āravalli Hills |
| (iii) Indraprasta | (iv) Lothal         |
| (v) Khyber Pass   | (vi) Bharukaccha    |
| (vii) Sānchi      | (viii) Pātaliputra  |
| (ix) Purushapura  | (x) Kanauj          |
| (xi) Thānā        | (xii) Kāveri River  |

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

**Part B**

2. Critically analyse the Indus Valley Civilization under the following topics:

- (i) Origin of the civilization
- (ii) Main urban features of the civilization
- (iii) Decline and downfall of the civilization

(16 marks)

3. Analyse the main features of the socio-economic and cultural conditions during the Rigvedic period.

(16 marks)

4. "Chandragupta Maurya was able to unify India for the first time."

- (i) Name the dynasty which ruled the Magadha prior to Chandragupta Maurya. (01 mark)
- (ii) Name two Mauryan rulers who succeeded Chandragupta Maurya. (02 marks)
- (iii) Give a brief account of the political situation in India before Chandragupta Maurya ascended the throne. (04 marks)
- (iv) Explain how Chandragupta Maurya unified India. (09 marks)

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

- (i) Sangam Literature
- (ii) Monarchical states in India during the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.
- (iii) Foreign invasions to the North Western India during the period between Maurya and Gupta empires
- (iv) Culture during the Kushān period

(08×2=16 marks)

**Part C**

6. "Samudragupta was a military campaigner."

- (i) Name the main source which gives information regarding the achievements of Samudragupta. (01 mark)
- (ii) Name **two** Gupta predecessors of Samudragupta. (02 marks)
- (iii) Write a brief account of the manner in which the Gupta power had extended at the time of the succession of Samudragupta. (03 marks)
- (iv) Examine the extent to which Samudragupta can be considered as a military campaigner with reference to his expansionist policy. (10 marks)

7. Examine the struggle for supremacy of North India after the death of Harshavardana. (16 marks)

8. Discuss the contribution of Coḷas to South Indian politics under the following themes.

- (i) Expansion of the empire
- (ii) Provincial and village administration

(16 marks)

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

- (i) Literature under the Gupta rulers
- (ii) Huna invasions
- (iii) King Harshavardana
- (iv) Pandya kingdom

(08×2=16 marks)

\* \* \*



**NEW**

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

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

ඉන්දීය ඉතිහාසය II  
இந்திய வரலாறு II  
History of India II

**25A E**

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය }  
வினா இல. } **1**  
Question No. }

විභාග අංකය }  
சுட்டெண் } .....  
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