

**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  
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

**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**

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ඉතිහාසය I (I කොටස)  
 இலங்கை வரலாறு I (பகுதி I)  
**History of Sri Lanka I (Part I)**

**25 E I**

**පැය තුනයි**  
**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 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 **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) Batadoṃbalena<br>(4) Pahiyanlena          | (2) Pidurangala<br>(5) Watawala                    | (3) Belilena<br>(.....)            |
| 2. (1) Bodhivaṃsa<br>(4) Thūpavaṃsa              | (2) Daladavaṃsa<br>(5) Dhātuvavaṃsa                | (3) Dīpavaṃsa<br>(.....)           |
| 3. (1) Koratota<br>(4) Ūrātoṭa                   | (2) Gokaṇṇa<br>(5) Jambukola Paṭṭana               | (3) Mahātittha<br>(.....)          |
| 4. (1) Megasthēnes<br>(4) Pliny                  | (2) Cheng Ho<br>(5) Onesicritus                    | (3) Cosmos<br>(.....)              |
| 5. (1) Hātadāge<br>(4) Dīgavāpi                  | (2) Rangiri Daṃbulla<br>(5) Niśsaṅka Latā Mandapa  | (3) Rankot Vehera<br>(.....)       |
| 6. (1) Sembaga Perumāḷ<br>(4) Martaṇḍa           | (2) Varodaya<br>(5) Kuṇabūshaṇa                    | (3) Kulaśēkara<br>(.....)          |
| 7. (1) Vijayabā-pirivena<br>(4) Ālāhana-pirivena | (2) Padmavati-pirivena<br>(5) Sunetrādevi-pirivena | (3) Mayurapāda-pirivena<br>(.....) |

8. (1) Roman-Dutch Law (2) Raad van Justitie (3) Supreme Court  
(4) Land Raad (5) District Court (.....)
9. (1) Battle of Danture (2) Battle of Balana (3) Battle of Katuvana  
(4) Battle of Randenivela (5) Battle of Gannoruva (.....)
10. (1) Emerson Tennent (2) John D'Oyly (3) George Turnour  
(4) Leonard Wolf (5) George Bird (.....)

● 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) Hopitiḡamu inscription - Management of a market town  
(2) Velaikkāra inscription - Protection of the Sacred Tooth Relic  
(3) Aṁbagamuva inscription - Judicial administration  
(4) Devanagala inscription - A grant of land  
(5) Tonigala inscription - System of deposit of grains (.....)
12. (1) Vijaya - Taṁbapaṇṇi  
(2) Paṇḍuvāsadeva - Kalyāṇi  
(3) Bhaddakaccānā - Gokaṇṇa  
(4) Saṅghamitta Theri - Jaṁbukola Paṭṭana  
(5) Hemamālā and Danta - Lankā Paṭṭana (.....)
13. (1) Pūjāvaliya - A book on the rituals of the Tooth Relic  
(2) Samantapāsādikā - A commentary on the Vinaya Piṭaka  
(3) Uttaravihāraṭṭhakathā - A treatise written by the monks of the Abhayagiri vihara  
(4) Saddharmaratnāvali - A prose work written during the Daṁḍeni period  
(5) Yālpānavāipavamālai - A book on the history of the Jaffna region (.....)
14. (1) William Gregory - Establishment of the National Museum  
(2) Thomas Maitland - Establishment of the Supreme Court  
(3) Edward Barnes - Commencement of a coffee estate at Gannoruva  
(4) Torrington - Imposition of road tax  
(5) Hercules Robinson - Re-establishment of the village committee system (.....)
15. (1) A.E. Gunasinghe - Labour Party  
(2) N.M. Perera - Lanka Sama Samaja Party  
(3) Ponnambalam Arunachalam - Ceylon National Congress  
(4) G.G. Ponnambalam - All Ceylon Tamil Congress  
(5) Sirima Bandaranaike - Sri Lanka Freedom Party (.....)

● 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) Goṇa-nadī A Malvatu Oya  
(ii) Kadamba-nadī B Mahavāli-gaṅgā  
(iii) Jajjara-nadī C Kala Oya  
(iv) Kappakandara-nadī D Māṇik-gaṅga  
(v) Mahavālukā-nadī E Dāduru Oya
- (1) AEDBC (2) BACED (3) CAEDB (4) DBCAE (5) EDBCA (.....)

17. X  
 (i) Kokila Sandēśa  
 (ii) Guttila Kāvya  
 (iii) Subhāsita  
 (iv) Lōvāda Saṅgarāva  
 (v) Sālaḷihini Sandēśa
- Y  
 A Alagiyavanna Mukaveṭi  
 B Irugākulatilaka Thero  
 C Vāttāve Thero  
 D Toṭagamuve Sri Rāhula Thero  
 E Vīdāgama Maitreya Thero
- (1) AEDBC (2) BCAED (3) CAEDB (4) DEBCA (5) EDBCA (.....)

18. X  
 (i) King Parākramabāhu I  
 (ii) King Parākramabāhu II  
 (iii) King Parākramabāhu IV  
 (iv) King Parākramabāhu V  
 (v) King Parākramabāhu VI
- Y  
 A Koṭṭe  
 B Gampola  
 C Kurunāgala  
 D Daṁbadeṇiya  
 E Poḷonnaruva
- (1) ABECD (2) BCDAE (3) CABED (4) CDABE (5) EDCBA (.....)

19. X  
 (i) Sapumal Kumara  
 (ii) Tikiri Bandara  
 (iii) Konappu Bandara  
 (iv) Maha Astana  
 (v) Kannasāmi
- Y  
 A King Sri Vikrama Rājasīmha  
 B King Rājasīmha II  
 C King Buvanekabāhu VI  
 D King Vimaladharmasūriya I  
 E King Rājasīmha I
- (1) ABDCE (2) CADBE (3) CBADE (4) CEDBA (5) ECDBA (.....)

20. X  
 (i) Kinnara badda  
 (ii) Kuruve badda  
 (iii) Madige badda  
 (iv) Badahāla badda  
 (v) Koṭṭal badda
- Y  
 A Department of Elephants  
 B Department of Transport  
 C Department of Craftmen  
 D Department of Weaving  
 E Department of Pottery
- (1) ABDCE (2) BCDAE (3) DABEC (4) DBACE (5) EABDC (.....)

- 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. Challenges faced by King Vaṭṭagāmaṇi Abhaya

- (1) Invasion of the Seven Tamils  
 (2) Revolt of the Brahmin Tiya  
 (3) Bamiṇitiya famine  
 (4) Pāndya invasion  
 (5) Abandonment of Vaṭṭagāmaṇi Abhaya by his commanders after the death of Kapisīsa (.....)

22. State revenue of the Anurādhapura period

- (1) Land tax was the main source of income.  
 (2) Majibekapati is considered to be the tax on fish.  
 (3) Godavāya inscription mentions that custom dues were collected from a port.  
 (4) The king was able to collect the land tax since he was considered as the Lord of the land.  
 (5) Marāla badda was one of the sources of income of the rulers of Anurādhapura. (.....)

**23. Gampola Period**

- (1) Vijayabāhu III was the first ruler of the Gampola kingdom.
- (2) Niśsaṅka Alagakkōnara built the fortress of Koṭṭe during the Gampola period.
- (3) Senālakādhikāra was a powerful noble family during the Gampola period.
- (4) Tisara Sandeśa was written during the Gampola period.
- (5) Gadaladeṇi temple was built during the Gampola period. (.....)

**24. Plantations during the British Period**

- (1) Colebrooke - Cameron reforms paved the way for the plantation economy.
- (2) Coffee was the most important cash crop until 1880.
- (3) First experiment of rubber plantation was conducted at Henarathgoda.
- (4) After the failure of rubber, cultivation of Cinchona became popular.
- (5) Labourers for plantations were brought from South India. (.....)

**25. Main features of the Constitution of 1978**

- (1) Executive Presidency
- (2) National State Assembly
- (3) Proportional Representation
- (4) Referendum
- (5) Impeachment (.....)

- 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 kingdom of Rohaṇa?**

- (A) Mahānāga ruled Rohaṇa from Māgama.
- (B) Goṭabhaya who defeated the ten brothers of Kājaragāma expanded the kingdom of Rohaṇa.
- (C) The kingdom of Rohaṇa began to decline due to the annexation of Sēru, Sōma and Lōna.
- (D) Kotmale was the seat of administration of the kingdom of Rohaṇa during the reign of Duṭṭugāmuṇu. (.....)

**27. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the history of the Jaffna Kingdom?**

- (A) Paṭṭinappālai is one of the main sources for the study of the history of the Jaffna kingdom.
- (B) Pararājaśekaram was the first ruler of the Jaffna kingdom.
- (C) Bārāndi Kovil at Sītāvaka was built by the rulers of the Jaffna kingdom.
- (D) According to Ibn Batuta the ruler of the Jaffna kingdom was the Sultan of Sri Lanka. (.....)

**28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding Vāliviṭṭa Saranamkara Thero?**

- (A) Received Higher Ordination at the Degaldoru temple.
- (B) Established the Silvat Samāgama.
- (C) Took the initiative to bring Higher Ordination from Siam.
- (D) Became the first Maha Nayaka Thero of the Asgiri Chapter. (.....)

29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Donoughmore Constitution?

- (A) Establishment of the State Council.
- (B) Grant of Universal Franchise.
- (C) Establishment of the Public Service Commission.
- (D) Introduction of the Cabinet System. (.....)

30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Sinhala-Muslim riots of 1915?

- (A) Devāla procession of Gampōla-Wallahagoda was a main cause of the riots.
- (B) Curfew was imposed to control these riots.
- (C) Robert Chalmers was the British Governor at the time.
- (D) It was reported that more than thousand persons died as a result of these riots. (.....)

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

31. What was the South Indian region invaded by king Niśśāṅkamalla?

- (1) Madhurāpura
- (2) Ativīrarāma-paṭṭanam
- (3) Someśvaram
- (4) Mahabalipuram
- (5) Rameśvaram (.....)

32. Who was the first ruler of the Yāpahuva kingdom?

- (1) Parākramabāhu II
- (2) Vijayabāhu III
- (3) Parākramabāhu III
- (4) Bhuvanekabāhu I
- (5) Bhuvanekabāhu II (.....)

33. Who was the chief architect of the Lankātilaka Temple built during the Gampōla period?

- (1) Gaṇeśvarācārya
- (2) Sthapatirāyara
- (3) Devaragampala Silvattāna
- (4) Dēvēndra Mūlācarīn
- (5) Nilagama Patabāndā (.....)

34. Who established the Vidyodaya Pirivena?

- (1) Ratmalane Dhammaloka Thero
- (2) Valāne Siddhartha Thero
- (3) Hikkaduve Sumangala Thero
- (4) Ratmalane Dharmarama Thero
- (5) Vālivitiye Soratha Thero (.....)

35. Who was the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon?

- (1) Ivor Jennings
- (2) Marcus Fernando
- (3) Nicholas Attygalle
- (4) G.P. Malalasekara
- (5) E. O. E. Pereira (.....)

- 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, out of those that are given as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 that fits best with the two statements in each of the questions and write its **number in the bracket**.

	First Statement	Second Statement
1	Correct	Incorrect
2	Correct	Correct
3	Incorrect	Incorrect
4	Incorrect	Correct
5	Correct	Correct and explains the first statement well.

	First Statement	Second Statement	
36.	The first schism of the Sangha took place during the reign of Mahasen.	King Mahasen donated Jētavana Vihāra to Kupikkala Tissa Thero.	(.....)
37.	Galvihāra inscription records the unification of the Sangha by king Parākramabāhu I.	Parākramabāhu I is considered to be the ruler who had inscribed a highest number of inscriptions.	(.....)
38.	Jesuit sect was introduced to Sri Lanka by the British.	The Dutch built a system of canals in the Maritime Provinces of Sri Lanka.	(.....)
39.	Colebrooke-Cameron Commission proposed that education in this country should be conducted in English medium.	It appears that the intention of the Colebrooke-Cameron Commission was to train indigenous people for administrative functions through the medium of English education.	(.....)
40.	Sri Lanka obtained the membership of the United Nations Organization in 1955.	Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike succeeded S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike as the Prime Minister just after his assassination.	(.....)

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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  
 ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 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**

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ඉතිහාසය I (II කොටස)  
 இலங்கை வரலாறு I (பகுதி II)  
**History of Sri Lanka I (Part II)**

**25 E I**

**History of Sri Lanka - From the earliest times to 1978 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 Sri Lanka is provided for answering question No. 01)

**Part A**

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

- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Māṇik Gaṅga  | (ii) Būṇḍala                |
| (iii) Kantarōḍai | (iv) Nāccadūva tank         |
| (v) Polonnaruva  | (vi) Gampola                |
| (vii) Devinuvara | (viii) Mannar               |
| (ix) Negambo     | (x) Kottiyar                |
| (xi) Badulla     | (xii) Sabaragamuva Province |

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

**Part B**

2. "The Mahāvamsa is the main source which can be used to study the history of Sri Lanka upto the end of the reign of Mahasen."

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| (i) Name the author of the Mahāvamsa.   | (01 mark)  |
| (ii) Name two sources on which the Mahāvamsa had been based.  | (02 marks) |
| (iii) State briefly the relations between Devānampiya Tissa and Emperor Asoka as mentioned in the Mahāvamsa.  | (04 marks) |
| (iv) Examine the manner in which the Mahāvamsa can be considered as the main source for the study of Sri Lankan history upto the end of the reign of Mahasen. | (09 marks) |

3. Describe the gradual development of the irrigation system of Sri Lanka during the Anurādhapura and Polonnaruva periods under the following fields:

- |                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| (i) Tanks                   |            |
| (ii) Canals                 |            |
| (iii) Irrigation technology | (16 marks) |

4. Evaluate the political achievement of Parākramabāhu I under the following spheres:

- |                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| (i) Unification of the island | (09 marks) |
| (ii) Foreign policy           | (07 marks) |

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

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| (i) Coḷa domination in Rajarata                                 |                     |
| (ii) Parākramabāhu II   |                     |
| (iii) Expansion of the Jaffna kingdom during the Gampola period |                     |
| (iv) Education and literature during the Kotte period           | (08 marks for each) |

[see page eight]

**Part C**

6. Comparatively examine the economic policies adopted by the Portuguese and the Dutch in the Maritime Provinces of Sri Lanka. (16 marks)
7. "Anti-British freedom struggle of 1818 marks a decisive phase in the history of Sri Lanka."  
(i) Name the area where the anti-British struggle began. (01 mark)  
(ii) Name two leaders of the anti-British struggle. (02 marks)  
(iii) State briefly the manner in which the Kandyan Convention of 1815 led to the outbreak of the anti-British struggle. (04 marks)  
(iv) Examine the manner in which the anti-British struggle of 1818 marks a decisive event in the history of Sri Lanka paying attention to its results. (09 marks)
8. Examine the main features of the Constitution of 1972. (16 marks)
9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any two of the following:  
(i) Sri Vikrama Rājasimha  
(ii) Buddhist revival during the second half of the nineteenth century  
(iii) Ponnambalam Ramanathan  
(iv) General Election of 1956 (08 marks for each)

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