

නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம் / New Syllabus

NEW 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 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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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

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

25 B E II

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ 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 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 (2) Virgil (3) Horace
 (4) Ovid (5) Juvenal (.....)
5. (1) Tiberius (2) Claudius (3) Trajan
 (4) Marcus Aurelius (5) Charlemagne (.....)
6. (1) Tudor (2) Bourbon (3) Stuart
 (4) Hanover (5) Windsor (.....)
7. (1) James I (2) Charles I (3) Oliver Cromwell
 (4) Charles II (5) James II (.....)

8. (1) Charles Calonne (2) Abbe Sieyes (3) Mirabeau
(4) Jean Paul Marat (5) Georges Jacques Danton (.....)
9. (1) Tsar Alexander I (2) Louis XVIII (3) Klemens von Metternich
(4) Castlereagh (5) Karl von Hardenberg (.....)
10. (1) Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (2) Congress of Troppau
(3) Congress of Laibach (4) Congress of Verona
(5) Congress of Berlin (.....)

● 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) Peloponesian War - Athens and Sparta
(2) Punic Wars - Rome and Carthage
(3) Crusades - France and England
(4) Crimean War - England and France against Russia
(5) Seven Weeks' War - Austria and Prussia (.....)
12. (1) Jupiter - God of the sky
(2) Mars - Sun god
(3) Minerva - Goddess of wisdom and patroness of crafts
(4) Venus - Goddess of love
(5) Neptune - God of the sea (.....)
13. (1) Livy - History of Rome
(2) Tacitus - Histories
(3) St. Augustine - City of God
(4) St. Thomas Aquinas - Summa Theologica
(5) Thomas Hobbes - The Prince (.....)
14. (1) Valois - Padua
(2) Sforza - Milan
(3) Medici - Florence
(4) Este - Ferrara
(5) Gonzaga - Mantua (.....)
15. (1) Glorious Revolution - Triumph of Parliament
(2) American Revolution - Bill of Rights
(3) French Revolution - Declaration of the Rights of Man
(4) League of Nations - Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(5) Russian Revolution - Dictatorship of the Proletariat (.....)

● 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) Plato A "The Prince must imitate the lion and the fox."
(ii) Jesus Christ B "Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains."
(iii) Machiavelli C "Workingmen of all countries, unite!"
(iv) Rousseau D "Philosophers must become kings."
(v) Karl Marx E "Render unto Ceasar the things which are Ceasar's
and unto God the things that are God's."
- (1) ABECD (2) AEDCB (3) BAECD (4) DEABC (5) DEBAC (.....)

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 Louis 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) 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 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. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the American Revolution?

- (A) American Revolution marks the first instance where an overseas colonial possession successfully fought against a European imperial power.
- (B) Taxes imposed by the British rulers were a major cause of the American Revolution.
- (C) The French supported the British against the Americans.
- (D) Declaration of Independence was officially adopted on 4th July 1776. (.....)

29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding World War I?

- (A) Bismarck was the Chancellor of Germany when World War I broke out.
- (B) Italy joined Germany at the beginning of World War I.
- * (C) The immediate cause of World War I was the assassination of Francis Ferdinand of Austria in Sarajevo.
- (D) Treaty of Versailles brought World War I to end. (.....)

30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding World War II?

- (A) Germany, Italy and Japan were known as Axis powers.
- (B) Sinking of the Lusitania by the Germans paved the way for America to enter World War II.
- (C) The dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki brought World War II to end.
- (D) League of Nations was established after World War II. (.....)

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

31. What was the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire?

- (1) Rome
- (2) Alexandria
- (3) Jerusalem
- (4) Constantinople
- (5) Damascus (.....)

32. Who was the famous painter who painted the Birth of Venus?

- (1) Masaccio
- (2) Sandro Botticelli
- (3) Leonardo da Vinci
- (4) Titian
- (5) Raphael (.....)

33. Who was the king of Sardinia when Italy was unified?

- (1) Charles X
- (2) Louis Philippe
- (3) Charles Albert
- (4) Victor Emmanuel II
- (5) William I (.....)

34. Who propounded the theory of relativity?

- (1) Louis Pasteur
- (2) Marie Curie
- (3) Charles Darwin
- (4) Sigmund Freud
- (5) Albert Einstein (.....)

35. Who was the first Asian Secretary General of the United Nations Organization?

- (1) U Thant
- (2) Ne Win
- (3) Kurt Waldheim
- (4) Moraji Desai
- (5) 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. | (.....) |

**

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)
