

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
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 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

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

නුතන ලෝක ඉතිහාසය II (I කොටස)
 நவீன உலக வரலாறு II (பகுதி I)
 Modern World History II (Part I)

25 C 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.

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.
- 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) Andes (2) Appalachian (3) Arctic
(4) Alps (5) Atlas (.....)
2. (1) Sumatra (2) Java (3) Borneo
(4) Celebes (5) Cuba (.....)
3. (1) Kyoto (2) Beijing (3) Shanghai
(4) Nanking (5) Wuhan (.....)
4. (1) Donatello (2) Medici (3) Leonardo da Vinci
(4) Raphael (5) Titian (.....)
5. (1) Henry the Navigator (2) John Cabot (3) Joliet
(4) La Salle (5) Henry Hudson (.....)
6. (1) Glorious Revolution (2) American Revolution (3) Industrial Revolution
(4) Russian Revolution (5) Chinese Revolution (.....)
7. (1) Continental system (2) Monroe Doctrine (3) New Deal
(4) Truman Doctrine (5) Marshal Plan (.....)
8. (1) Woodrow Wilson (2) Lloyd George (3) Georges Clemenceau
(4) Vittorio Orlando (5) Franklin D. Roosevelt (.....)

9. (1) UNICEF (2) NATO (3) SAARC
(4) CENTO (5) ASEAN (.....)
10. (1) Jawaharlal Nehru (2) Rajendra Prasad (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(4) Indira Gandhi (5) Moraji Desai (.....)

● 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) New World - Continent of America .
(2) Dark Continent - Continent of Africa
(3) Sleeping Giant - China
(4) Nation of Shopkeepers - France
(5) Jewel in the Crown - India (.....)
12. (1) Alfonso de Albuquerque - Portuguese
(2) Hernando Cortes - Spanish
(3) Francisco Pizarro - Dutch
(4) Joseph-Francois Dupleix - French
(5) Robert Clive - English (.....)
13. (1) Tokugawa - Japan
(2) Manchu - China
(3) Chakri - Siam
(4) Konbaung - Cambodia
(5) Nguyen - Vietnam (.....)
14. (1) Estates General - England
(2) Congress - United States of America
(3) Lok Sabha - India
(4) Bundesrat - Germany
(5) National People's Congress - China (.....)
15. (1) Treaty of Paris (1783) - Americans and England
(2) Treaty of Yandabo (1826) - England and Burma
(3) Treaty of Nanking (1842) - England and China
(4) Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) - Japan and Russia
(5) Treaty of Rome (1957) - Egypt and England (.....)

● 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.

- | X | Y |
|---|----------------------|
| 16. (i) 'I am the state' | A Napoleon Bonaparte |
| (ii) 'I am the revolution' | B Louis XIV |
| (iii) 'Proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win.' | C Mao Tse-tung |
| (iv) 'Great questions of the day will not be decided by speeches and majority resolutions ... but by blood and iron.' | D Karl Marx |
| (v) 'Let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend!' | E Bismarck |
- (1) ABCDE (2) BADEC (3) BDAEC (4) ECDBA (5) EDACB (.....)

17. **X**
- (i) Brahma Samaj
(ii) Arya Samaj
(iii) Indian National Congress
(iv) Ramakrishna Mission
(v) Shantiniketan
- (1) DABEC (2) DACBE (3) DEACB (4) ECDAB (5) EDBCA (.....)
- Y**
- A Swami Vivekananda
B Rabindranath Tagore
C Dayananda Sarasvati
D W.C. Banerjee
E Raja Ram Mohan Roy

18. **X**
- (i) Red Shirts
(ii) Red Army
(iii) White Army
(iv) Black Shirts
(v) Brown Shirts
- (1) ACEBD (2) BCAED (3) BEACD (4) BEDCA (5) DEACB (.....)
- Y**
- A Anti-Bolshevik groups
B Hitler
C Mussolini
D Garibaldi
E Trotsky

19. **X**
- (i) Sun Yat-sen
(ii) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(iii) U Nu
(iv) Tunku Abdul Rahman
(v) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
- (1) ABDEC (2) CEABD (3) DAECB (4) DEBAC (5) ECADB (.....)
- Y**
- A Father of Pakistan
B First Prime Minister of Malaysia
C Founder of Bangladesh
D Father of the Chinese Republic of 1911
E First Prime Minister of Burma

20. **X**
- (i) Iraq
(ii) Iran
(iii) Taiwan
(iv) Myanmar
(v) Thailand
- (1) ACBED (2) BDAEC (3) CADBE (4) ECABD (5) EDABC (.....)
- Y**
- A Formosa
B Burma
C Siam
D Persia
E Mesopotamia

- 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. **Glorious Revolution of 1688-89**

- (1) Charles I was executed by an Act of Parliament.
(2) Mary and William of Orange became joint rulers of England.
(3) Glorious Revolution laid the foundation for a permanent Constitutional Monarchy in England.
(4) It was declared that the only Protestants could become king.
(5) Bill of Rights was adopted. (.....)

22. **American Revolution**

- (1) Boston Tea Party
(2) Continental Congress in Philadelphia
(3) Reign of Terror
(4) Declaration of Independence of 1776
(5) Victory of the Americans at Saratoga and Yorktown (.....)

23. **Inventions during the Industrial Revolution**

- (1) Flying Shuttle (2) Windmill
(3) Spinning Jenny (4) Water Frame
(5) Steam engine (.....)

24. Meiji Restoration

- (1) Meiji Restoration marks the end of the Tokugawa period.
- (2) The weakness of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the foreign pressure created conditions for the Meiji Restoration.
- (3) Meiji Restoration restored the powers of Japanese emperor.
- (4) The Shogun became the most powerful person in the administrative system.
- (5) Meiji Restoration was followed by a period of rapid reform. (.....)

25. Indonesia

- (1) Indonesia was under the Dutch rule until 1949.
- (2) During World War II Indonesia was occupied by Japan.
- (3) Independence movement of Indonesia was led by Achmed Sukarno.
- (4) Sukarno became the first President of independent Indonesia.
- (5) Lee Kuan Yew succeeded Sukarno as the President. (.....)

- 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 statements/s is/are correct regarding the Spanish colonial empire?

- (A) The Spanish conquered many parts of Central and South America.
- (B) The Spanish established their power in the Philippines.
- (C) Ferdinand Magellan was appointed as the first Spanish Governor in the Philippines.
- (D) Headquarters of the Spanish eastern empire had been established in Goa. (.....)

27. Which of the following statements/s is/are correct regarding the Russian Revolution?

- (A) Russian Revolution made an impact on the history of Russia as well as the world.
- (B) The Provisional Government failed to deal with military, industrial and agricultural problems.
- (C) The main slogan was 'bread for the workers, land for the peasants and peace for everyone'.
- (D) Principal leaders were Lenin and Trotsky. (.....)

28. Which of the following statements/s is/are correct regarding the League of Nations?

- (A) League of Nations was a brain child of George Lloyd.
- (B) League of Nations was established at the end of World War I.
- (C) The main aim of the League of Nations was to maintain world peace and encourage international cooperation.
- (D) The United States of America was an active member of the League of Nations. (.....)

29. Which of the following statements/s is/are correct regarding World War II?
- (A) Rise of totalitarian regimes in Italy and Germany made the outbreak of World War II inevitable.
 - (B) Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand was the immediate cause of World War II.
 - (C) Rise of militarism in Japan was an important cause of World War II.
 - (D) Sinking of the Lusitania by the Germans brought USA to World War II. (.....)
30. Which of the following statements/s is/are correct regarding Germany after World War II?
- (A) Germany surrendered to Allied forces in May, 1945.
 - (B) German Federal Republic was established in 1949.
 - (C) East Germany was under Soviet domination.
 - (D) East and West Germanies were reunited after the end of the Cold War. (.....)
- For each of the questions from 31 to 35, select the correct answer and write its number in the bracket.
31. Who is considered to be the chief architect of the Dutch colonial empire in the East?
- (1) Jacob van Neck
 - (2) Pieter Both
 - (3) Jan Pieterscoon Coen
 - (4) Hermann Daendels
 - (5) Van den Bosch (.....)
32. What was the British colony in Africa where a policy of racial segregation called Apartheid was implemented?
- (1) Egypt
 - (2) Sudan
 - (3) Nigeria
 - (4) Kenya
 - (5) South Africa (.....)
33. Who was the leader of the Independence movement in Kenya?
- (1) Kwame Nkrumah
 - (2) Jomo Kenyatta
 - (3) Milton Obete
 - (4) Julius Nyerere
 - (5) Patrice Lumumba (.....)
34. Who was the Soviet leader who enunciated the principle of peaceful co-existence?
- (1) Nikita Khrushchev
 - (2) Alexei Kosygin
 - (3) Leonid Brezhnev
 - (4) Andrapov
 - (5) Chernenko (.....)
35. Who was the first Asian Secretary General of the United Nations Organization?
- (1) Trygve Lie
 - (2) U Thant
 - (3) Ne win
 - (4) Kurt Waldheim
 - (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 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 first statement well.

	First Statement	Second Statement	
36.	The Chartist movement demanded for universal manhood suffrage and other electoral reforms.	The Revolution of 1848 paved the way for the establishment of the Second Republic in France.	(.....)
37.	The unification of Italy was achieved under the leadership of Piedmont-Sardinia.	Garibaldi became the Chief Minister of Piedmont - Sardinia in 1852.	(.....)
38.	The Chinese Communist Party was established in 1921 by Chiang Kai-shek.	Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization.	(.....)
39.	The Cold War began with the beginning of World War I.	Winston Churchill declared in 1946 that from the Baltic to the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the continent of Europe.	(.....)
40.	The Constitution of 1947 which brought about a radical change in the system of government in Japan conformed to the best standards of a parliamentary democracy.	Under the Constitution of 1947, sovereignty was placed in the Japanese people as a whole, who were also given such rights as freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and equality of the sexes.	(.....)

* *

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
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 ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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 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

නුතන ලෝක ඉතිහාසය II (II කොටස)
 நவீன உலக வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)
 Modern World History II (Part II)

25 C E II

Modern World History - From 1500 to 1989 A.D.

Instructions:

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

PART A

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Tokyo | (ii) The Philippines |
| (iii) Strait of Malacca | (iv) Indus river |
| (v) Caspian sea | (vi) Constantinople |
| (vii) Pyrenees mountain | (viii) Strait of Gibraltar |
| (ix) Suez canal | (x) Nigeria |
| (xi) Brazil | (xii) Mississippi river |

(01 mark for each item marked and named correctly)

PART B

2. (i) Examine the economic, social and political changes which took place in Europe during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. (16 marks)
3. "The French Revolution was a decisive period in the shaping of the history of Europe."
 (i) Name the representative assembly which was summoned immediately before the outbreak of the French Revolution. (01 mark)
 (ii) Name two philosophers who are considered to have influenced the French Revolution. (02 marks)
 (iii) Write a brief account of the main stages of the French Revolution. (04 marks)
 (iv) Discuss why the French Revolution is considered as a decisive period in the shaping of the history of Europe. (09 marks)
4. (i) What is meant by the "New Imperialism"? (05 marks)
 (ii) To what extent did the New Imperialism lead to the outbreak of World War I? (11 marks)
5. Write short notes on the historical significance of any two of the following:
 (i) George Washington
 (ii) Factors which led to the occurrence of the Industrial Revolution in England
 (iii) Otto von Bismarck
 (iv) Treaty of Versailles

(08 marks for each)

[see page eight]

PART C

6. Trace the main stages in the Struggle for Independence in India from 1919 to 1947. (16 marks)
7. Examine the factors which led to the rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany. (16 marks)
8. "United Nations Organization has achieved only a partial success as a peace-keeping body."
(i) Name the conference in which the United Nations Charter was drawn up. (01 mark)
(ii) Name two major aims of the United Nations Organization. (02 marks)
(iii) Write a brief account of the structure of the United Nations Organization. (04 marks)
(iv) Examine the extent to which the United Nations Organization has been successful as a peacekeeping body with reference to **major disputes** in which it was involved until the Czechoslovakia crisis in 1968. (09 marks)
9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following leaders:
(i) Joseph Stalin
(ii) Mao Tse-tung
(iii) Ho Chi Minh
(iv) Jawaharlal Nehru
(08 marks for each)
