

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

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

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2018 අගෝස්තු
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 ஓகஸ்ட்
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2018

ඉතිහාසය II (I කොටස)
வரலாறு II (பகுதி I)
History II (Part I)

25-B E II

23.08.2018 / 0830 - 1140

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 and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

History of Europe - From the earliest times 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) Tiber (2) Thames (3) Tagus
(4) Vistula (5) Kiel (.....)
2. (1) Thebes (2) Megara (3) Marmara
(4) Corinth (5) Miletus (.....)
3. (1) Alexander (2) Trajan (3) Hadrian
(4) Antoninus Pius (5) Marcus Aurelius (.....)
4. (1) Horace (2) Ovid (3) Livy
(4) Tacitus (5) Alaric (.....)
5. (1) Jews (2) Visigoths (3) Ostrogoths
(4) Anglo-Saxons (5) Vandals (.....)
6. (1) Bologna (2) Lyceum (3) Paris
(4) Oxford (5) Cambridge (.....)
7. (1) Henry the Navigator (2) Joliet (3) La Salle
(4) Marquette (5) Henry Hudson (.....)
8. (1) John Wycliff (2) John Huss (3) Ulrich Zwingly
(4) John Tetzal (5) John Calvin (.....)
9. (1) Charles Townshend (2) George Washington (3) John Adams
(4) Thomas Jefferson (5) Andrew Jackson (.....)

[see page two

10. (1) Arab League
 (2) United Nations Organization (UNO)
 (3) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
 (4) European Economic Community (EEC)
 (5) Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) (.....)

● 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) Peloponnesian War - Athens and Sparta
 (2) Punic Wars - Rome and Carthage
 (3) Hundred Years' War - England and France
 (4) Seven Years' War - England and Prussia
 (5) Wars of Roses - Lancaster and York (.....)

12. (1) Plato - The Republic
 (2) Aristotle - Politics
 (3) St. Augustine - The City of God
 (4) St. Thomas Aquinas - Summa Theologica
 (5) Martin Luther - Institutes of the Christian Religion (.....)

13. (1) Hapsburg - England
 (2) Tudor - England
 (3) Stuart - England
 (4) Hanover - England
 (5) Windsor - England (.....)

14. (1) Star Chamber - Henry VII
 (2) Inquisition - Henry VIII
 (3) Invincible Armada - Philip II
 (4) Lettre de Catchet - Louis XIII
 (5) Continental System - Napoleon Bonaparte (.....)

15. (1) Bartholomeu Dias - Sailing to the Southern tip of Africa
 (2) Vasco da Gama - Sailing to Calicut
 (3) Christopher Columbus - Landing on the Caribbeans
 (4) Francis Drake - Conquest of Mexico
 (5) Francisco Pizarro - Conquest of Peru (.....)

● For each of the questions from 16 to 25, 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) Cleisthenes | | A | Father of Medicine | |
| | (ii) Herodotus | | B | Founder of 'Scientific' Socialism | |
| | (iii) Hippocrates | | C | Father of Humanism | |
| | (iv) Petrarch | | D | Father of Athenian Democracy | |
| | (v) Karl Marx | | E | Father of History | |
| | (1) BEACD | (2) CEABD | (3) DCEAB | (4) DEACB | (5) EDACB (.....) |

28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding feudalism?

- (A) The political and socio-economic system in medieval Europe is known as feudalism.
- (B) Feudal economy was based on agriculture.
- (C) There was a strong central government in feudal states.
- (D) Kings had strong standing armies. (.....)

29. From among the following what were the main elements of the Counter Reformation?

- (A) Lutheran Church in Germany
- (B) Society of Jesus
- (C) Council of Trent
- (D) Catholic League (.....)

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

- (A) The ideological, political and diplomatic struggle which existed between the two power blocs headed by the United States of America and the Soviet Union.
- (B) Formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949
- (C) Signing of the Warsaw Pact in 1955
- (D) It is generally considered that the Cold War ended in 1989. (.....)

- In each of the questions from 31 to 35, 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.

31. Major inventions during the Industrial Revolution

- (1) Wind Mill
- (2) Flying Shuttle
- (3) Spinning Jenny
- (4) Water Frame
- (5) Steam Engine (.....)

32. Major events associated with the French Revolution

- (1) Tennis Court Oath
- (2) Boston Tea Party
- (3) Storming of the Bastille
- (4) Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
- (5) Execution of Louis XVI (.....)

33. Principal participants in the Congress of Vienna

- (1) Metternich of Austria
- (2) Hardenberg of Prussia
- (3) Castlereagh of Britain
- (4) Tsar Alexander I of Russia
- (5) Cavour of Sardinia (.....)

34. Causes of World War II

- (1) Weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles
- (2) Rise of Fascism in Italy
- (3) Rise of Nazism in Germany
- (4) Russo-Turkish war and the Balkan crisis
- (5) Race for armament (.....)

35. Rulers of the Soviet Union

- (1) Nikita Khrushchev
- (2) Alexei Kosygin
- (3) Uri Gagarin
- (4) Leonid Brezhnev
- (5) Andropov (.....)

- 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.	Homer wrote his epics on the wars of the Greeks against the Persians.	The Roman statesman, Cicero was the author of 'The Prince'.	(.....)
37.	Until the beginning of the fourth century, Roman emperors resorted to intermittent persecution in an effort to stamp out Christianity.	Emperor Constantine divided the Roman empire into eastern and western halves.	(.....)
38.	A main characteristic of mercantilism is state intervention in economic affairs.	The mercantilist theory was first propounded by Voltaire.	(.....)
39.	The Treaty of Westphalia marks a turning point in the modern history of Europe both in the religious and political spheres.	The Treaty of Westphalia which put an end to religious warfare is considered to have laid the foundation for the modern state system in Europe.	(.....)
40.	Joseph Stalin commenced a policy of peaceful co-existence with the West.	The demolition of the Berlin Wall paved the way for the unification of West and East Germanies.	(.....)

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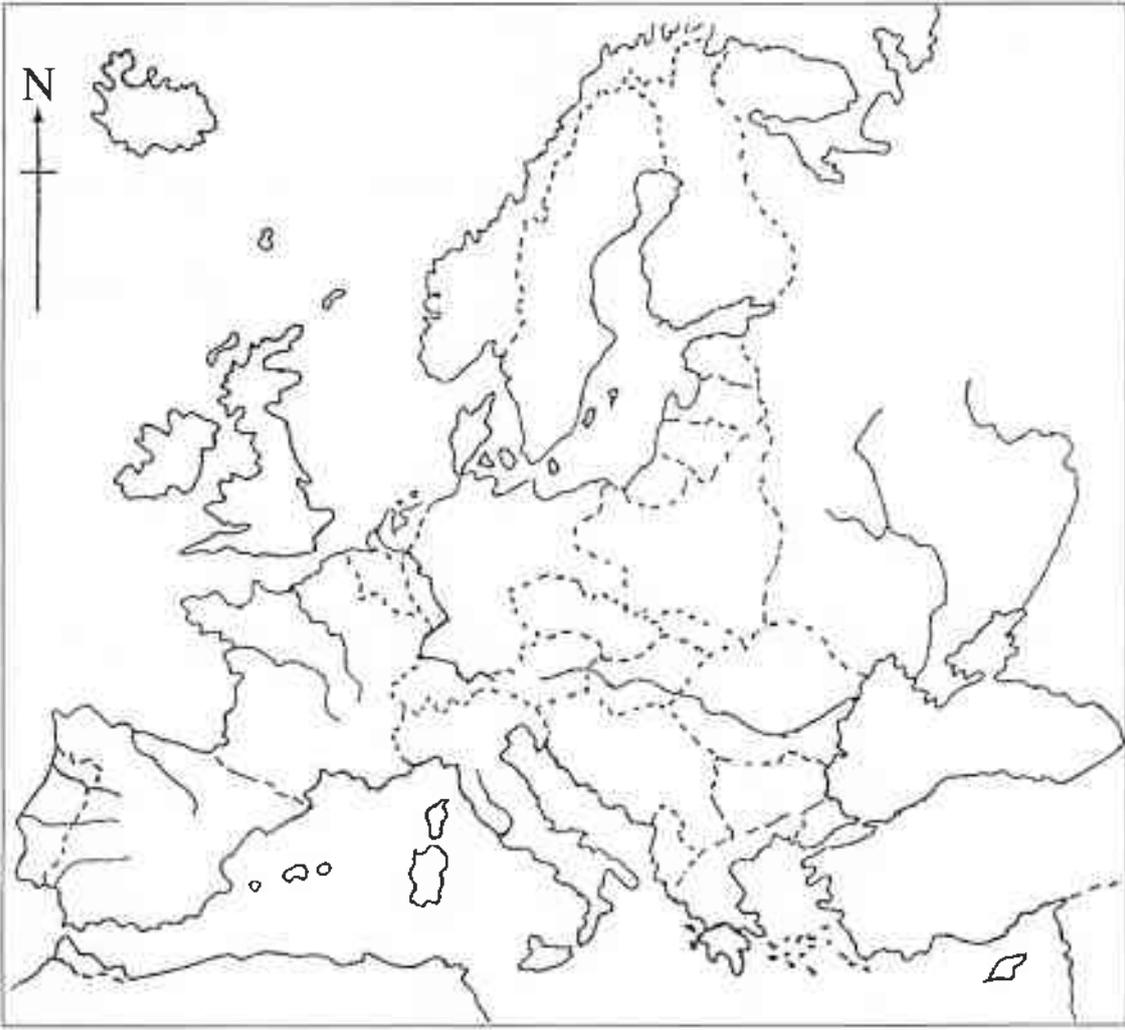
ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු ශාඛික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2018 අගෝස්තු
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 ஓகஸ்ட்
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2018

ඉතිහාසය	II	25-B	E
வரலாறு	II		
History	II		

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

විභාග අංකය }
சுட்டுண்ண }
Index No. }



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

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

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2018 අගෝස්තු
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 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2018

ඉතිහාසය II (II කොටස)
 வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)
 History II (Part II)

25-B E II

History of Europe - From the earliest times to 1989 A.D.

Instructions:

- * Answer question No. 01 and three others.
- * (An outline map of Europe is provided for answering question No. 01)

PART II

1. Mark and name all the places given below on the map provided and write short historical notes on any two of them.

(i) Corsica	(ii) Pyrenees	(iii) Rhine river
(iv) Black sea	(v) London	(vi) Berlin
(vii) St. Petersburg	(viii) Switzerland	

(01 mark for each item marked and named correctly; 05 marks for each short note)
2. Examine the main features of Greek culture. (14 marks)
3. "The Renaissance marks a turning point in the development of European civilization."
 - (i) Name the country where the Renaissance began. (01 mark)
 - (ii) Name two persons who rendered their patronage to the Renaissance. (02 marks)
 - (iii) Briefly state the main factors which led to the emergence of the Renaissance. (04 marks)
 - (iv) Examine the manner in which the Renaissance marks a turning point in the development of European civilization paying special attention to the awakening which took place in the fields of art and political philosophy. (07 marks)
4. (i) What were the factors which led to the rise of nation states in Europe during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries? (06 marks)
 (ii) Examine the main features of nation states. (08 marks)
5. (i) Analyse the main causes of the American War of Independence. (06 marks)
 (ii) Examine the main results of the American War of Independence. (08 marks)
6. (i) Trace the major obstacles to the unification of Germany from 1815 to 1848. (06 marks)
 (ii) Critically examine the role played by Bismark in the unification of Germany from 1862 to 1871. (08 marks)

7. "The division of Europe into two power blocs was the main cause of the First World War."
- (i) What was the immediate incident which led to the outbreak of the First World War? *(01 mark)*
 - (ii) Name **two** countries each of the two power blocs. *(02 marks)*
 - (iii) Explain the manner in which Europe was divided into two power blocs. *(04 marks)*
 - (iv) Examine the extent to which the division of Europe into two power blocs led to the outbreak of the First World War. *(07 marks)*
8. Examine the reforms made by the Bolsheviks after they captured power in Russia until 1924. *(14 marks)*
9. Answer **either** Part (A) or Part (B) only.
- (A) (i) State briefly the main aims of the United Nations Organization. *(05 marks)*
- (ii) Examine the extent to which that Organization has been successful in achieving those aims. *(09 marks)*
- (B) Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:
- (i) Constitutional changes in Rome up to the beginning of the Empire
 - (ii) Decline of feudalism
 - (iii) Geographical discoveries undertaken by the Portuguese
 - (iv) English Revolution of 1688
 - (v) Congress System of Europe
 - (vi) Dictatorships during the inter-war period *(07 marks for each)*

* * *