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

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

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

25-A 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 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) Hindukush (2) Sulaiman (3) Nilgiri (4) Kirthar (5) Himalaya (.....)
2. (1) Gogra (2) Jhelum (3) Chenab (4) Bias (5) Ravi (.....)
3. (1) Sakuntala (2) Malavikagnimitra (3) Vikramorvasi (4) Ratnavali (5) Kumarasambhava (.....)
4. (1) Maski inscription (2) Girnar inscription (3) Rumindei inscription (4) Kaushambhi inscription (5) Nasik inscription (.....)
5. (1) Strabo (2) Megasthenis (3) Seleucas Nikator (4) Pliny (5) Ptolemy (.....)
6. (1) Tamil (2) Kannada (3) Marati (4) Telingu (5) Malayalam (.....)
7. (1) Karle (2) Ellore (3) Ajanta (4) Bhag (5) Saranath (.....)
8. (1) Anu (2) Yadu (3) Thurvasa (4) Sudas (5) Puru (.....)
9. (1) Kasi (2) Kosala (3) Anga (4) Magadha (5) Vajji (.....)
10. (1) Simuka (2) Krishna (3) Nahapana (4) Satakarni I (5) Gautamiputra Satakarni (.....)

[see page two

- 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) Varuna - god of sky
(2) Agni - lord of the fire
(3) Pritivi - lord of the earth
(4) Indra - lord of creatures
(5) Usha - goddess of dawn (.....)

12. (1) Panini - Astadhyaya
(2) Valmiki - Ramayana
(3) Bharavi - Kiratharjuna
(4) Dandin - Dasakumara charita
(5) Patanjali - Panchatantraya (.....)

13. (1) Warangal - Kakatiya
(2) Dvarasamudra - Hoysala
(3) Madurai - Chola
(4) Devagiri - Yadava
(5) Kanchi - Pallava (.....)

14. (1) Aihole inscription - Pulekesin II
(2) Dhauli inscription - Samudragupta
(3) Junagardh inscription - Rudradaman
(4) Bhitari inscription - Chandragupta II
(5) Dilhi Topra inscription - Asoka (.....)

15. (1) Maduraikonda - Parantaka I
(2) Amitraghata - Bindusara
(3) Sakala Uttarapathanatha - Harshavardhana
(4) Kaviraj - Kaniska
(5) Vatapikonda - Narasinhavarman (.....)

- 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) 327 B.C.	A Ascendency of Rajendra Chola I to the throne.
(ii) 269 B.C.	B Indian invasion of Alexander the Great.
(iii) 78 A.D.	C Harshavardhana's ascendency to the throne.
(iv) 606 A.D.	D Kanishka's ascendency to the throne.
(v) 1016 A.D.	E Asoka's ascendency to the throne.

(1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

17.

X	Y
(i) Narmada	A Rupar
(ii) Kaveri	B Pataliputra
(iii) Ganga	C Tanjore
(iv) Sutlej	D Harappa
(v) Ravi	E Bharukachcha

(1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

[see page three

18.

X	Y
(i) Asvaghosa	A Brihatsamhita
(ii) Kalhana	B Mahavibhāsasastra
(iii) Mahendravarman I	C Mudraraksha
(iv) Visakhadatta	D Mattavilasaprahasana
(v) Varahamihira	E Rajatarangini

(1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

19.

X	Y
(i) Bhagaduga	A Taxes
(ii) Shulka	B Treasurer
(iii) Pura	C Tax collector
(iv) Suta	D Charioteer
(v) Sangrihita	E Fortress

(1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

20.

X	Y
(i) Maues	A Pallava
(ii) Agnimitra	B Sunga
(iii) Vishnugopa	C Pala
(iv) Vatsaraja	D Saka
(v) Anandapala	E Pratihara

(1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

- For questions **21** to **25** select the correct answer and write its **number in the bracket**.

21. **In which Indus city were the ruins of an ancient granary discovered ?**
(1) Mohenjodaro (2) Harappa (3) Kalibangan (4) Lothal (5) Chanhudaro (.....)

22. **In which language were the most of Mahayana scriptures written?**
(1) Pali (2) Sanskrit (3) Maghadi (4) Prakrit (5) Hindi (.....)

23. **Who was the Gupta king who got married to Kuberanaga, the Naga princess?**
(1) Chandragupta I (2) Samudragupta
(3) Skandagupta (4) Kumaragupta
(5) Chandragupta II (.....)

24. **In which Buddhist educational institution did Hiuen Tsang study?**
(1) Valabhi (2) Nalanda (3) Vikramasila (4) Taxila (5) Odanthipuri (.....)

25. **Who was the first Arab who invaded Sind in 712 A.D. ?**
(1) Muhammud bin Quasim (2) Muhammud of Ghazni
(3) Muhammud of Ghor (4) Kutub-uddin Ibeq
(5) Sabuktigin (.....)

- In each of the questions from **26** to **30**, **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**.

26. **Alexander's military campaigns in India**
(1) After defeating Darius, the Achaemenian king, Alexander entered India crossing Hindukush.
(2) Alexander was able to subjugate all the states in North Western India up to the river Ganges.
(3) Alexander invaded India during the reign of Nanda in Magadha.
(4) Due to his invasion free intercourse between India and the Western World was opened up.
(5) In Indian literature, no reference is found regarding Alexander's invasion of India. (.....)

[see page four

27. Kharavela

(1) Kharavela was the third ruler of Cedi dynasty.
(2) Kharavela is believed to have ruled Kalinga during the first century B.C.
(3) He was a devout Jain.
(4) Hatigumpha inscription on Udayagiri hills describes the achievements of Kharavela.
(5) After his death, the kingdom was subjugated by the Pandyas. (.....)

28. Jainism

(1) Jains observed five main precepts called Vratas.
(2) Mahavira was the first Thirthankara of Jainism.
(3) Jains consider meditation as an essential practice.
(4) Jains were divided into two main groups called Digambaras and Svetembaras.
(5) Avihinsa or non-violence was the main principle of Jains. (.....)

29. Pandyans

(1) Kadungon is considered as the founder of the Pandyan kingdom.
(2) Megesthenes mentions that the Pandyan nation was ruled by women.
(3) Inscriptions of Asoka mention that the Pandyan kingdom was subjugated by him.
(4) Indian sources mention that King Sri Mara Sri Vallabha had defeated the king of Sri Lanka.
(5) King Maravarman Rajasimha II had fled to Sri Lanka after he was defeated by Chola king Parantaka I.

(.....)

30. Chalukyas of Vātāpi

(1) King Pulekesin I made Vātāpi his capital.
(2) Pulekesin I performed Asvameda and Vajpeya rituals.
(3) Pallava king, Narasinhavarman I is said to have invaded Vātāpi and killed Pulekesin II.
(4) Being ardent followers of Brahmanism, the Chalukya rulers did not tolerate other religions.
(5) Some Brahmanic temples were made out of solid rocks. (.....)

- For each of the questions from **31** to **35**, 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 **(B)** and **(C)** are correct.
3 ..... if only **(C)** and **(D)** are correct.
4 ..... if only **(A)** and **(C)** are correct.
5 ..... if only **one** response or **more than two** responses is/are correct.

Summary of instructions				
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Only **(A)** and **(B)** are correct.	Only **(B)** and **(C)** are correct.	Only **(C)** and **(D)** are correct.	Only **(A)** and **(C)** are correct.	Only **one** response or **more than two** responses is/are correct.

31. Vedic Age

(A) Vindya mountain and Narmada river are mentioned in the Rigveda.
(B) Rigvedic people consumed only vegetables.
(C) Rigvedic people were divided into tribes.
(D) Sudas, the king of Bharatas defeated Vishvamitra, the leader of the confederation of ten tribes. (.....)

[see page five

32. Satavahanas

(A) The first king of the Satavahana dynasty was Sinhavishnu.
(B) Prathistan was the capital of Satavahanas.
(C) The mother of Gautamiputra Satakarni was Gautami Balasri.
(D) Hinduism reached its zenith under the Satavahana rule. (.....)

33. Dharmapala

(A) Dharmapala was the son and the successor of king Gopala, the founder of the Pala dynasty.
(B) Dharmapala was the founder of Odantipura Monastry.
(C) The notable achievement of Dharmapala was the dethronement of Indrayuda of Kanauj and the enthronement of Chakrayuda.
(D) Dharmapala was able to defeat the attempt made by Nagabhata II to dethrone Chakrayuda. (.....)

34. Saka rule in India

(A) Sakas established their power in Sind about 75 B.C.
(B) Sakas came from Central Asia.
(C) The ruling area of the Sakas in Mathura and Taxila were called Northern Kstrapa.
(D) The ruling areas of the Sakas in Malwa and Kathiawar were called Western Kstrapa. (.....)

35. Skandagupta

(A) Skandagupta was sent to fight against the Pusyamitras by his father king Kumaragupta.
(B) King Skandagupta restored the Sudharsana lake which was burst due to heavy rains.
(C) He was an ardent devotee of Shiva.
(D) With the death of Skandagupta the Gupta empire collapsed due to internal conflicts. (.....)

- 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.	King Bimbisara consolidated his power in Magadha from his capital Pataliputra.	It is recorded that the administration of Pataliputra city was entrusted to six boards during the Mauryan times.	(.....)
37.	With the decline of imperial Guptas, Kanauj became the centre of political activities in Northern India.	An empire was established in Kanauj by king Harshawardhana.	(.....)
38.	The Cholas were the only south Indian power which was able to expand their power beyond Vindya Mountains.	The Cholas established their kingdom on the ruins of the Pandyan kingdom.	(.....)
39.	The Ramayana was based on the battle of Rama against Ravana to rescue Sita.	Ramayanaya is the only epic in India.	(.....)
40.	Yasovarman was the king of Kanauj in the early eighth century A.D.	The information regarding Yasovarman is derived from the records of Fa-hian.	(.....)

**

[see page six

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

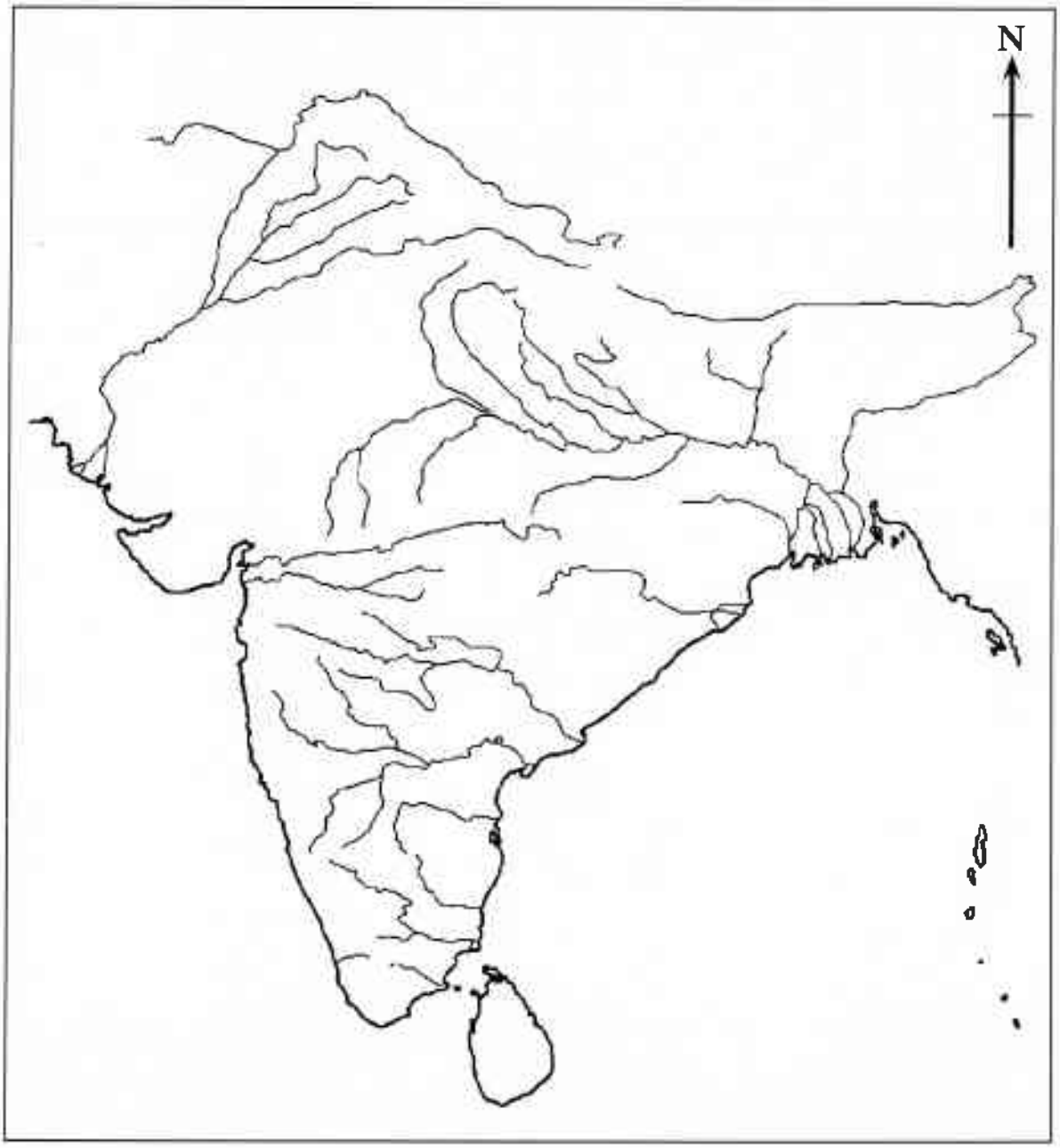
අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2018 අගෝස්තු
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 ஓகஸ்ற்
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2018

ඉතිහාසය II
வரலாறு II
History II

25-A E

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

විභාග අංකය / சுட்டெண் / **Index No.** .....



ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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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-A E II

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

Instructions:

※ *Answer question* No. **01** *and* ***three*** *others.*
(An ***outline map of India*** *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) Lothal (ii) Aravalli
   (iii) Indraprastha (iv) Godavari river
   (v) Makran Pass (vi) Pataliputra
   (vii) Purushapura (viii) Kaveri Pattanam
   *(**01** mark for each place marked and named correctly; **05** marks for each short note)*

2. Examine the influence of geographical factors in shaping the history of ancient India. *(14 marks)*

3. "Indus valley civilization is the oldest urban civilization in India."
   (i) Name the British national who discovered the ruins of the Indus civilization for the first time. *(01 mark)*
   (ii) Name **two** major cities of that civilization. *(02 marks)*
   (iii) Briefly discuss the views on the origin of that civilization. *(04 marks)*
   (iv) Critically examine the urban features of the Indus civilization. *(07 marks)*

4. Explain the political conditions of North India during the sixth century B.C. *(14 marks)*

5. "The credit for the establishment of the Mauryan empire goes to king Chandragupta Maurya." Discuss. *(14 marks)*

6. Examine the contribution of the Kushana rulers to the development of Indian culture. *(14 marks)*

7. "The Military campaigns of king Samudragupta were the most important factor which led to the establishment of the Gupta empire."
   (i) Name the inscription in which military campaigns of king Samudragupta are described. *(01 mark)*
   (ii) Comment on **two** major military campaigns of king Samudragupta. *(04 marks)*
   (iii) Critically examine the manner in which the military campaigns of king Samudragupta paved the way for the establishment of the Gupta empire. *(09 marks)*

8. Describe the struggle for supremacy of Kanauj after the reign of king Harshavardhana. *(14 marks)*

9. Answer **either** Part (**A**) **or** Part (**B**) only.
   (**A**) Examine the contribution made by the Pallavas to the development of South Indian culture. *(14 marks)*
   (**B**) Examine the main features of the Chola administration. *(14 marks)*

※ ※ ※