

## 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  
 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 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

NEW

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஓகஸ்ட்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

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

25 E I

26.08.2019 / 1300 - 1610

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

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) Uruvēla (2) Pallemalala (3) Patirājavela  
 (4) Miniḥāgalkanda (5) Bellanbāndipālāssa (.....)
2. (1) Mahātīttha (2) Gokaṇṇatīttha (3) Sūkaratīttha  
 (4) Kacchakatīttha (5) Kālatīttha (.....)
3. (1) Vamsatthappakāsini (2) Samantapāsādikā (3) Maṇōrathapūraṇī  
 (4) Sammōhavinōdanī (5) Sumaṅgalavilāsini (.....)
4. (1) Uposathaghara (2) Jhantāgara (3) Pratimāghara  
 (4) Bodhighara (5) Sūti ghara (.....)
5. (1) Silappadikāram (2) Ārpākkam (3) Maṇimekalai  
 (4) Padirrupattu (5) Paṭṭinappālai (.....)
6. (1) Pararājaśekaram (2) Caṅkili (3) Puvirāja Paṇḍāram  
 (4) Ethirimanna Ciṅkam (5) Mayilvākanam (.....)
7. (1) Affonso (2) Almeida (3) Richard  
 (4) Silva (5) Fernando (.....)

8. (1) James Cordiner (2) John Davy (3) Henry Marshall  
(4) R.L. Brohier (5) Thomas Skinner (.....)
9. (1) Simon de Silva (2) Walisinghe Harischandra (3) Piyadasa Sirisena  
(4) W.A. Silva (5) Martin Wickremasinghe (.....)
10. (1) Andrew Caldecott (2) Henry Monck Mason Moore (3) Soulbury  
(4) Oliver Goonetilleke (5) William Gopallawa (.....)

● 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) Pāhiyan-lena - Bulatsinhala  
(2) Baṭadom̃ba-lena - Kuruwita  
(3) Dorawaka-lena - Attanagalla  
(4) Beli-lena - Kitulgala  
(5) Alawala-lena - Gampaha (.....)
12. (1) Abhayavāpi - Tisā vāva  
(2) Maṇihiravāpi - Minṇeri vāva  
(3) Kāṇavāpi - Mahakaṇadarā vāva  
(4) Pattapāsānavāpi - Nāccadūva vāva  
(5) Gaṅgātaṭākavāpi - Kantalē vāva (.....)
13. (1) Vīraśōḷiyam - A treatise on Tamil grammar  
(2) Hatthavanagalla vihara vaṇsa - Chronicle of the Hatthikucchi vihāraya  
(3) Kaṇḍavuru siritā - An account of the day to day life of the kings of the Daṃbadeṇi period  
(4) Śarajōtimalai - A Tamil work on astrology  
(5) Nikāya Saṃgraha - A work on the history of the śāsana (.....)
14. (1) Dharmapala - Dom Joāo  
(2) Yamasimha Baṇḍāra - Dom Felipe  
(3) Nikapiṭṭiye Baṇḍāra - Dom Manoel  
(4) Kusumāśanadēvi - Dōna Cātherinā  
(5) Konappu Baṇḍāra - Dom Joāo of Austria (.....)
15. (1) Star Fort - Matara  
(2) Fort MacDowall - Matale  
(3) Fort MacDonald - Badulla  
(4) Fort Frederick - Galle  
(5) Fort Osterburg - Trincomalee (.....)

● 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) Elāra A Kitnuvaragal  
(ii) Vaḷagambā B Dīghajantu  
(iii) Dhātusena C Cala  
(iv) Vijayabāhu I D Migāra  
(v) Parākramabāhu I E Kapisīsa
- (1) AECDB (2) BEDCA (3) CEBAD (4) DAECB (5) EBDAC (.....)

17. X Y  
 (i) Sārārthasaṅgraha A Kāśyapa V  
 (ii) Jānakīharana B Parākramabāhu II  
 (iii) Dampiyā aṭuvā gāṭapada C Sena IV  
 (iv) Siyabasalakara D Kumāradhātusena  
 (v) Kavsiḷumiṇa E Buddhadāsa  
 (1) BACED (2) DAEBC (3) ECABD (4) EDCAB (5) EDACB (.....)
18. X Y  
 (i) Establishment of the Supreme Court A Hercules Robinson  
 (ii) Construction of the Colombo-Kandy road B Henry McCallum  
 (iii) Establishment of the Municipal Councils C William Manning  
 (iv) Establishment of the Department of Agriculture D Frederick North  
 (v) Establishment of the University College E Edward Barnes  
 (1) BAECD (2) CEABD (3) CEADB (4) DEABC (5) ECDBA (.....)
19. X Y  
 (i) Alexander Johnston A Resident of Kandy  
 (ii) John D'Oyly B Colonial Secretary  
 (iii) George Turnour C Commissioner of Archaeology  
 (iv) Emerson Tennent D First Government Agent, Central Province  
 (v) H.C.P. Bell E Chief Justice  
 (1) ADCEB (2) DEBAC (3) EADBC (4) EBACD (5) EDACB (.....)
20. X Y  
 (i) A.F. Molamure A First Leader of the House  
 (ii) D.B. Jayatilake B First Executive President  
 (iii) D.S. Senanayake C First Leader of the Opposition  
 (iv) N.M. Perera D First Prime Minister  
 (v) J.R. Jayewardene E First Speaker  
 (1) BEACD (2) CAEDB (3) CEABD (4) EADBC (5) EADCB (.....)

- 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. Prehistoric Age

- (1) Technology used by the prehistoric man was almost entirely based on stone implements.  
 (2) Prehistoric man made his living mainly through hunting.  
 (3) Prehistoric man knew how to produce fire.  
 (4) Prehistoric man led a settled agricultural life.  
 (5) In most instances, prehistoric man buried the dead bodies inside the caves. (.....)

### 22. Sīgiriya

- (1) Sīgiriya was the seat of administration of Kāśyapa I.  
 (2) It is said that Kāśyapa I built a second Ālakamandā at Sīgiriya and dwelt therein like Kuvera.  
 (3) After Kāśyapa, Mugalan I made Sīgiriya his capital for a short period.  
 (4) Professor Paranavitana argues that the female figures in Sīgiriya paintings portray lightning and clouds.  
 (5) The water garden at Sīgiriya is a unique achievement in the field of erecting gardens in ancient Sri Lanka. (.....)

**23. Kurunāgala Period**

- (1) Bhuvanekabāhu II brought his capital to Kurunāgala.
- (2) Parākramabahu IV ascended the throne in 1302 A.D.
- (3) The most important ruler at Kurunāgala was Parākramabahu IV.
- (4) The Pansiya Panas Jataka Pota was written during the Kurunāgala period.
- (5) Wood carvings at Āmbākke devālaya belong to the Kurunāgala period. (.....)

**24. Buddhist Revival in the Kandyan Kingdom during the second half of the eighteenth century**

- (1) This revival took place under the patronage of Kīrti Sri Rājasimha.
- (2) Higher ordination of the saṅgha was restored.
- (3) Amarapura nikāya was established.
- (4) The title of saṅgharāja was conferred on Ven. Vāliviṭa Saraṇaṅkara Thero.
- (5) Daladā (Tooth Relic) perahāra was introduced to the annual āsala perahāra of gods. (.....)

**25. Plantation agriculture in the nineteenth century**

- (1) George Bird initiated the first coffee plantation at Sinhāpitiya.
- (2) After the decline of coffee cultivation, the cultivation of cinchona was introduced.
- (3) Coconut cultivation was dominated by local capitalists.
- (4) James Taylor initiated a tea plantation at Loolecandura.
- (5) Rubber was the largest export product of the country during the last decades of the nineteenth century. (.....)

- 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 South Indian invasions in ancient Sri Lanka?**

- (A) Sri Lanka was subjected to both Pāṇḍyan and Coḷa invasions.
- (B) Eḷāra was a Pāṇḍyan ruler.
- (C) Anurādhapura kingdom collapsed as a result of a Coḷa invasion.
- (D) Māravarman Sundara Pāṇḍya was able to conquer Sri Lanka. (.....)

**27. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding foreign relations of Parākramabāhu I?**

- (A) Marriage relations with the Coḷas
- (B) Relations with China
- (C) Invasion of Burma
- (D) Friendly relations with Cambodia (.....)

**28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the collapse of the Kandyan Kingdom?**

- (A) The conflict between the king and Molligoda, the Mahādigar.  
 (B) The king lost the support of the people.  
 (C) Conspiratorial policy of the British.  
 (D) Construction of roads by the British. (.....)

**29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the restoration of ancient irrigation works under the British?**

- (A) Brownrigg repaired Ūrubokka and Kirama irrigation works.  
 (B) Ward initiated a policy of restoration of ancient tanks in the dry zone.  
 (C) Gregory initiated a programme of repairing village tanks.  
 (D) Gorden restored Kalāvāva. (.....)

**30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the system of government in Sri Lanka after independence?**

- (A) Parliament consisted of Governor-General, the House of Representatives and the Senate.  
 (B) The House of Representatives consisted of 101 members.  
 (C) All cabinet ministers were selected from among the members of the House of Representatives.  
 (D) The Senate was abolished by the Constitution of 1972. (.....)

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

**31. During whose reign did the first schism occur in the history of the Buddhist śāsana in Sri Lanka?**

- (1) Saddhātissa (2) Vaḷagambā (3) Vohārika Tissa  
 (4) Goṭhābhaya (5) Mahāsenā (.....)

**32. What is the inscription which records the customs dues from a port?**

- (1) Vēvālkāṭiya (2) Hopiṭigamu (3) Goḍavāya  
 (4) Aṃbagamuva (5) Saṅgamu vihāra (.....)

**33. Who was the first female member of the State Council?**

- (1) Adlin Molamure (2) Mary Ratnam  
 (3) Dorin Wickremesinghe (4) Vivien Goonewardena  
 (5) Kusuma Gunawardana (.....)

**34. Who was the first president of the Ceylon National Congress?**

- (1) Ponnambalam Ramanathan (2) Ponnambalam Arunachalam  
 (3) Marcus Fernando (4) Muttu Coomaraswamy  
 (5) G.G. Ponnambalam (.....)

**35. What is the first multi purpose development scheme implemented in Sri Lanka?**

- (1) Minneriya (2) Miṇipe (3) Galoya  
 (4) Kalāvāva (5) Parākrama Samudra (.....)

- 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 <b>first</b> statement well.

	First Statement	Second Statement	
36.	Vohārika Tissa decreed that bodily injury as penalty should be set aside.	The central feature of ancient Sri Lankan economy was trade.	(.....)
37.	The military chief named Subha built the fort of Jayawardhanapura Kotte.	Candrabānu, the Chinese general who invaded Sri Lanka seized the Sinhalese king Vīra Alakeśvara and took him as a prisoner to China.	(.....)
38.	The link between proselytization and education established by the Portuguese was maintained by the Dutch.	The Dutch took over the schools begun by the Portuguese, revitalized them, increased their number and attached them to churches.	(.....)
39.	Ven. Valāne Siddhārtha Thero established the Parama Dhamma Cetiya Pirivena at Ratmalana.	Ven. Hikkaduve Śri Sumaṅgala Thero and Ratmalane Śri Dharmālōka Thero, respectively established Vidyodaya and Vidyalankara Pirivenas.	(.....)
40.	After the death of D.S. Senanayake, John Kotelawala succeeded him as prime minister.	During the period from 1956 to 1965 the governments of Sri Lanka were inclined more towards a foreign policy of non-alignment.	(.....)

\*\*

## නව නිර්දේශය / புதிய பாடத்திட்டம் / New Syllabus

NEW

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

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු  
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ඉෂ්ඨර්  
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

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

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) Mahātīttha          | (ii) Gokaṇṇa       |
| (iii) Pomparippu        | (iv) Anurādhapura  |
| (v) Kālāṇi Gaṅga        | (vi) Mahiyaṅgaṇa   |
| (vii) Parākrama-samudra | (viii) Nallūr      |
| (ix) Sītāvaka           | (x) Galle          |
| (xi) Batticaloa         | (xii) Ūva Province |

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

## Part B

2. Discuss the manner in which the internal geographical factors have influenced to shape the history of Sri Lanka under the following headings:

- (i) Central hills
- (ii) Rivers and river valleys
- (iii) Ports

(16 marks)

3. "The establishment of Buddhism in Sri Lanka had a profound influence not only on the social and cultural but also on the political developments therein."

- (i) Name the king during whose reign Buddhism was introduced to Sri Lanka. (01 mark)
- (ii) Name the Thera and Theri who introduced bhikkhu-bhikkhunī Orders to Sri Lanka. (02 marks)
- (iii) State briefly the factors which led to the spread of Buddhism in Sri Lanka. (03 marks)
- (iv) Analyse the manner in which Buddhism had made a profound influence on society, culture and politics of Sri Lanka upto the end of the Anurādhapura period. (10 marks)

4. "Vijayabāhu I is considered to be a great ruler in the history of Sri Lanka because he liberated the country from foreign domination in the midst of many obstacles and united it." Discuss. (16 marks)

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

- (i) Irrigation system during the Anurādhapura period
- (ii) Factors which led to the collapse of the Rajarāṭa Civilization
- (iii) Origin and development of the Jaffna Kingdom
- (iv) Cultural developments during the Kotte period

(08 marks for each)

[see page eight

**Part C**

6. "The Kandyan rulers followed a policy of resistance against the Portuguese who were ruling the Maritime Provinces."
- (i) Who is considered to be the founder-ruler of the Kandyan Kingdom? *(01 mark)*
  - (ii) Name the Kandyan ruler and his daughter who took refuge under the Portuguese. *(02 marks)*
  - (iii) State briefly the factors which led the Portuguese to invade the Kandyan Kingdom. *(03 marks)*
  - (iv) Critically examine the policy followed by the Kandyan rulers against the Portuguese. *(10 marks)*
7. Examine the importance of constitutional, administrative and judicial reforms proposed by the Colebrooke-Cameron commission. *(16 marks)*
8. Examine the economic development which took place in Sri Lanka during the period from 1948 to 1978 under the following headings:
- (i) Paddy cultivation and Peasant colonization
  - (ii) Nationalization programme
  - (iii) Industries *(16 marks)*
9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:
- (i) Dutch administrative system in the Maritime Provinces
  - (ii) Anti-British struggle of 1848
  - (iii) Hindu and Islamic cultural revival during the second half of the nineteenth century
  - (iv) Donoughmore constitution *(08 marks for each)*

\* \* \*



සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

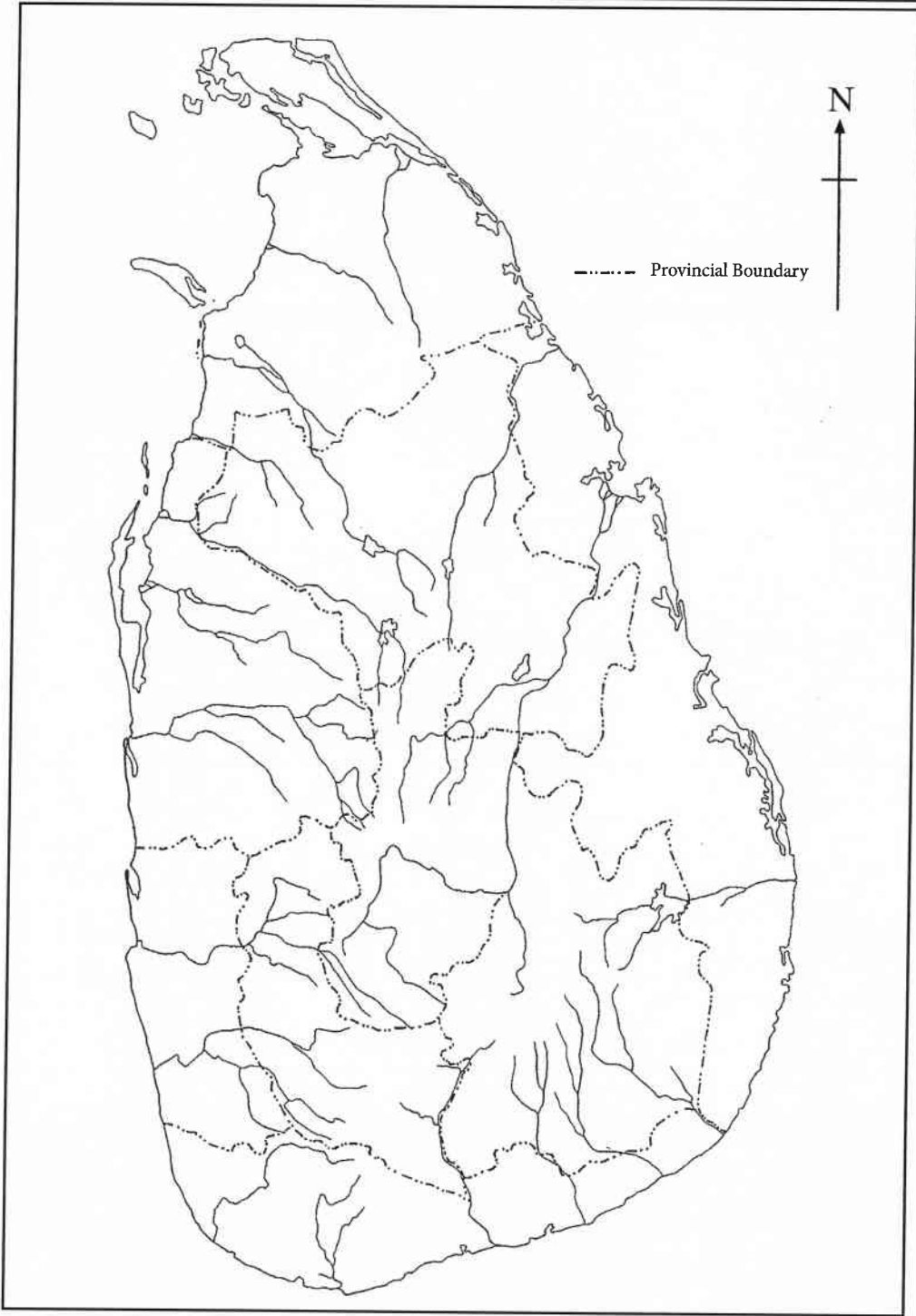
ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
 திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
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**NEW**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

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஓகஸ்ட்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ඉතිහාසය	I	25	E
இலங்கை வரலாறு	I		
History of Sri Lanka	I		

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

විභාග අංකය }  
 சுட்டெண் }  
 Index No. } .....





**නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus**

**NEW**

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

**අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු**  
**கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஓகஸ்ட்**  
**General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019**

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

**25 C**

**E**

**II**

**23.08.2019 / 0830 - 1140**

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

**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) Nile (2) Hwang Ho (3) Amazon  
 (4) Mississippi (5) Kiel (.....)
2. (1) Kyoto (2) Osaka (3) Macao  
 (4) Nagoya (5) Tokyo (.....)
3. (1) Giotto (2) Masaccio (3) Botticelli  
 (4) Machiavelli (5) Michelangelo (.....)
4. (1) John Huss (2) Martin Luther (3) Ulrich Zwingli  
 (4) John Calvin (5) Ignatius Loyola (.....)
5. (1) Bill of Rights (2) Declaration of the Rights of Man  
 (3) White Australian Policy (4) Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
 (5) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (.....)
6. (1) Egypt (2) Sudan (3) Nigeria  
 (4) Kenya (5) Israel (.....)
7. (1) British Commonwealth  
 (2) International Labour Organization (ILO)  
 (3) South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)  
 (4) Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)  
 (5) Association for South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) (.....)

8. (1) Nepal (2) Tamil Nadu (3) Karnataka  
(4) Andhra Pradesh (5) Maharashtra (.....)
9. (1) Cairo Conference (2) Berlin Conference (3) Teheran Conference  
(4) Yalta Conference (5) Potsdam Conference (.....)
10. (1) Mahatma Gandhi (2) Rajendra Prasad (3) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan  
(4) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy (5) Ramaswamy Venkataraman (.....)

● 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) Bourbon - France  
(2) Romanov - Prussia  
(3) Ming - China  
(4) Konbaung - Burma  
(5) Hanover - England (.....)
12. (1) Goa - Portuguese  
(2) Manila - Spanish  
(3) Batavia - Dutch  
(4) Calcutta - English  
(5) Jakarta - French (.....)
13. (1) Carnatic Wars - England and Netherlands  
(2) Seven Years' War - England and France  
(3) Opium War - England and China  
(4) Crimean War - Russia and Turkey  
(5) Seven Weeks' War - Austria and Prussia (.....)
14. (1) Reign of Terror - French Revolution  
(2) Monroe doctrine - US declaration against European intervention in the affairs of the continent of America  
(3) Attempt to unify Germany - Frankfurt Assembly  
(4) Principle of self-determination - Versailles Peace Settlement  
(5) New Economic policy - Chinese policy of self-strengthening (.....)
15. (1) Orlando - Italy  
(2) Lloyd George - Britain  
(3) Hindenburg - Austria  
(4) Clemenceau - France  
(5) Woodrow Wilson - United States of America (.....)

● 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) Kremlin                | A         | New York  |           |                   |
|     | (ii) St. Peter's Cathedral | B         | London    |           |                   |
|     | (iii) Notre Dame Cathedral | C         | Rome      |           |                   |
|     | (iv) Palace of Westminster | D         | Paris     |           |                   |
|     | (v) Statue of Liberty      | E         | Moscow    |           |                   |
|     | (1) ADCBE                  | (2) BADCE | (3) CDAEB | (4) ECDBA | (5) EDACB (.....) |

- |           |  |  |                              |
|-----------|--|--|------------------------------|
| <b>X</b>  |  | <b>Y</b>   |                              |
| 17.       | (i) Jean Jacques Rousseau<br>(ii) Thomas Paine<br>(iii) Karl Marx<br>(iv) Rabindranath Tagore<br>(v) A.L. Basham   | A The Rights of Man<br>B Das Kapital<br>C The Wonder that was India<br>D Social Contract<br>E Gora   |                              |
| (1) DABEC | (2) DACBE  | (3) DEACB  | (4) ECDAB (5) EDBCA (.....)  |
| <b>X</b>  |  | <b>Y</b>   |                              |
| 18.       | (i) V.I. Lenin<br>(ii) Leon Trotsky<br>(iii) Joseph Stalin<br>(iv) Nikita Khrushchev<br>(v) Mikhail Gorbachev  | A Socialism in one country<br>B Dictatorship of the proletariat<br>C Permanent revolution<br>D Glasnost and Perestroika<br>E Peaceful co-existence |                              |
| (1) ACEBD | (2) BCAED  | (3) BEDCA  | (4) BEACD (5) DEACB (.....)  |
| <b>X</b>  |  | <b>Y</b>   |                              |
| 19.       | (i) League of Nations<br>(ii) United Nations Organization (UNO)<br>(iii) International Court of Justice (ICJ)<br>(iv) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)<br>(v) International Monetary Fund (IMF) | A Paris<br>B The Hague<br>C Geneva<br>D Washington<br>E New York   |                              |
| (1) ABDEC | (2) CEABD  | (3) CEBAD  | (4) DAEBEC (5) ECADB (.....) |
| <b>X</b>  |  | <b>Y</b>   |                              |
| 20.       | (i) Marshal Tito<br>(ii) Fidel Castro<br>(iii) Abdul Nasser<br>(iv) Patrice Lumumba<br>(v) Ho Chi Minh   | A Egypt<br>B Congo<br>C Cuba<br>D North Vietnam<br>E Yugoslavia  |                              |
| (1) ACBED | (2) BDAEC  | (3) CADBE  | (4) ECABD (5) EDABC (.....)  |
- 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. Decline of Feudalism**  
 (1) Strengthening of the nobility (2) Expansion of trade  
 (3) Spread of the use of money (4) Rise of a middle class (.....)  
 (5) Rise of towns
- 22. Nation States**  
 (1) Strong central government  
 (2) Strong standing army  
 (3) National unity  
 (4) Recognized borders  
 (5) There was a highly developed nation state in Italy during the fifteenth century. (.....)
- 23. Causes of the French Revolution**  
 (1) French participation in the Thirty Years' war  
 (2) Semi-feudal social structure based on inequalities  
 (3) Tax burden fallen on the peasantry  
 (4) Inefficient administration and the financial crisis  
 (5) Influence of the American Revolution (.....)

**24. Nationalist Movement of India**

- (1) Anti-British uprising of 1857-58
- (2) British conquest of Burma
- (3) Establishment of the Indian National Congress
- (4) 'Boycott' and 'Swadeshi' movements
- (5) Leadership of Mahatma Gandhi (.....)

**25. Japan since world war II**

- (1) In 1945, Japan was occupied by Allied forces led by General Douglas MacArthur.
- (2) A new constitution was introduced in 1947.
- (3) Mutsuhito was appointed the Emperor of Japan.
- (4) The Emperor became a constitutional monarch.
- (5) A bi-cameral legislature was established. (.....)

- 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 Dutch colonial empire in the East?**

- (A) Dutch empire in the East was established by the Dutch East India Company.
- (B) During World War II, Dutch East Indies were occupied by Japan.
- (C) Indonesian nationalist struggle for independence was led by Sukarno.
- (D) Indonesia won its independence in 1949. (.....)

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

- (A) Industrial Revolution refers to a shift from an agrarian economy to one dominated by machine manufacture in factories in urban areas.
- (B) Industrial Revolution began in France.
- (C) Industrial Revolution paved the way for New Imperialism.
- (D) Industrial Revolution prevented the rise of the middle class. (.....)

**28. Which of the following statements/s is/are correct regarding the Unification of Italy?**

- (A) Italy was unified under the leadership of Piedmont-Sardinia.
- (B) Camillo Cavour was the chief architect of the Italian unification.
- (C) Italy was unified under the blessings of the Pope.
- (D) Mazzini was appointed as the first Prime Minister of Italy. (.....)

**29. Which of the following statements/s is/are correct regarding Nazism in Germany?**

- (A) Failure of the Weimar Republic was a major reason for the rise of Nazism.
- (B) Hitler emerged as the Nazi leader.
- (C) Germany became a one-party state under the Nazi rule.
- (D) Nazi rulers followed an aggressive foreign policy. (.....)

30. Which of the following statements/s is/are correct regarding Ghana?

- (A) Ghana was a French colony.
- (B) The area covered by Ghana was called the Gold Coast by the Europeans.
- (C) Ghana became an independent Republic in 1957 under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah.
- (D) Ghana is not a member of the Commonwealth. (.....)

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

31. Who formulated the law of universal gravitation?

- (1) Nicholas Copernicus
- (2) Johannes Kepler
- (3) Galileo Galilei
- (4) Isaac Newton
- (5) Paracelsus (.....)

32. Who is considered to be the first Prime Minister in England?

- (1) Robert Walpole
- (2) William Pitt
- (3) Robert Liverpool
- (4) Robert Peel
- (5) William Huskisson (.....)

33. Who founded the Arya Samaj, the Hindu reform movement in India?

- (1) Raja Ram Mohun Roy
- (2) Debendranath Tagore
- (3) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (4) Dayananda Sarasvati
- (5) Lala Rajpat Rai (.....)

34. Who founded the Kuomintang or the National Peoples's Party in China?

- (1) Kan Yu-wei
- (2) Yuan Shih-Kai
- (3) Sun Yat-sen
- (4) Li Dazhao
- (5) Chiang Kai-shek (.....)

35. Who was the Japanese Emperor at the time of the surrender of Japan to the Allied forces?

- (1) Yoshihito
- (2) Hirohito
- (3) Tojo Hideki
- (4) Akihito
- (5) Naruhito (.....)

● 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.	Immediately after the English Revolution of 1688-89, Charles I was executed.	Louis XVI was guillotined in 1793 during the French Revolution.	(.....)
37.	The Zollverein provided the economic foundation for the political unification of Germany.	German unity was achieved under the leadership of Prussia.	(.....)
38.	During the second half of the nineteenth century, the French established their power in Indo-China.	Immediately after the Spanish-American war in 1898, the Philippines became an independent state.	(.....)

39.	The Meiji Restoration which overthrew the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan in 1868 marks a watershed in the modern history of Japan.	The Meiji Restoration dismantled the feudal daimyo and samurai systems and laid the foundation for the progress of modernization in the military, political, social and economic spheres in Japan.	(.....)
40.	Lee Kuan Yew was the first Prime Minister of Malaysia.	Until 1962, Algeria remained under the domination of Britain.	(.....)

\* \*



## 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

NEW

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஓகஸ்ட்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

නූතන 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) River Nile   | (ii) Mediterranean Sea | (iii) Sicily    | (iv) Istanbul      |
| (v) Portugal     | (vi) Java              | (vii) Beijing   | (viii) New York    |
| (ix) Afghanistan | (x) Bombay             | (xi) Madagascar | (xii) Panama Canal |

(01 mark for each item marked and named correctly)

## PART B

2. (i) Analyse the political, economic and religious factors which led to the expansion of Europe during the fifteenth and sixteen centuries.  
 (ii) Examine the manner in which **either** Portugal **or** Spain built a colonial empire. (16 marks)
3. "The American War of Independence stemmed from the colonial policy adopted by Britain."  
 (i) Name **one** of the early English explorers who landed in North America. (01 mark)  
 (ii) Name **four** English colonies in North America. (02 marks)  
 (iii) Write a short account of the factors which led the English people to migrate to North America. (03 marks)  
 (iv) Examine the extent to which the British colonial policy led to the outbreak of the American War of Independence. (10 marks)
4. (i) Analyse the background of the Russian Revolution of 1917.  
 (ii) Examine the manner in which the Bolsheviks captured power in Russia paying attention to the factors which led to their victory. (16 marks)
5. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:  
 (i) Art and architecture during the Renaissance  
 (ii) Glorious Revolution  
 (iii) Revolutions of 1848  
 (iv) New Imperialism (08 marks for each)

**PART C**

6. "World War II marks a turning point in the recent history of the world." Discuss this statement with reference to the results of World War II and the rise of super powers. (16 marks)
7. "The Communist Revolution brought about a remarkable economic and social transformation in China."  
(i) Name the Communist leader who led the Chinese Revolution. (01 mark)  
(ii) Name the regime and its leader against whom the Communists fought. (02 marks)  
(iii) State briefly the factors which led to the Communist victory. (03 marks)  
(iv) Critically examine the economic and social policies adopted by the Communists to develop China until 1976. (10 marks)
8. (i) Define what is meant by the 'Cold War' and examine how it originated. (07 marks)  
(ii) Examine the manner in which Cold War developed until the Cuban missile crisis. (09 marks)
9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:  
(i) Birth of Israel  
(ii) Aims and the structure of the United Nations Organization  
(iii) Marshall Plan  
(iv) Collapse of the Soviet Union (08 marks for each)

\*\*\*







9. (1) Lloyd George (2) Clemenceau (3) Woodrow Wilson  
(4) Orlando (5) Roosevelt (.....)

10. (1) British Commonwealth  
(2) World Health Organization (WHO)  
(3) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)  
(4) Warsaw Pact  
(5) European Union (EU) (.....)

● 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) Homer - Odyssey  
(2) Sophocles - Oedipus Rex  
(3) Aristophanes - The Clouds  
(4) Socrates - Politics  
(5) Plato - The Republic (.....)

12. (1) Ptolemy - Geocentric theory  
(2) Copernicus - Heliocentric theory  
(3) Isaac Newton - Theory of evolution  
(4) Marie Curie - Discovery of radium  
(5) Albert Einstein - Principle of relativity (.....)

13. (1) Valois - France  
(2) Braganza - Spain  
(3) Orange - Netherlands  
(4) Romanov - Russia  
(5) Savoy - Italy (.....)

14. (1) Hundred Years' War - France was a party  
(2) Thirty Years' War - France was a party  
(3) Seven Years' War - France was a party  
(4) Crimean War - France was a party  
(5) Seven Weeks' War - France was a party (.....)

15. (1) John Locke - Absolute monarchy  
(2) Jeremy Bentham - Utilitarianism  
(3) V.I. Lenin - Dictatorship of the proletariat  
(4) Leon Trotsky - Permanent revolution  
(5) Joseph Stalin - Socialism in one country (.....)

● 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) Heracleitus  |           | A "Man is the measure of all things."                   |                             |
|     | (ii) Protagoras  |           | B "It is impossible to step twice into the same river." |                             |
|     | (iii) Socrates   |           | C "Every disease has a natural cause."                  |                             |
|     | (iv) Hippocrates |           | D "Man is a political animal."                          |                             |
|     | (v) Aristotle    |           | E "Virtue is knowledge."                                |                             |
|     | (1) ABECD        | (2) AEDCB | (3) BAECD   | (4) BEACD (5) DEABC (.....) |

17. X Y
- (i) Parthenon A Moscow  
(ii) Colosseum B London  
(iii) The Kremlin C Rome  
(iv) Palace of Westminster D Paris  
(v) Notre Dame Cathedral E Athens
- (1) DCEAB (2) DCEBA (3) DEABC (4) EACDB (5) ECABD (.....)

18. X Y
- (i) Masaccio A The Birth of Venus  
(ii) Botticelli B The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden  
(iii) Leonardo da Vinci C The Emperor Charles V  
(iv) Michelangelo D Last Supper  
(v) Titian E Last Judgement
- (1) ABDEC (2) BADEC (3) BAEDC (4) BEACD (5) CDAEB (.....)

19. X Y
- (i) Rhine Confederation A Metternich  
(ii) German Confederation B Kaiser William I  
(iii) North German Confederation C Frierich Ebert  
(iv) German Empire D Bismarck  
(v) Weimar Republic E Napoleon Bonaparte
- (1) ACEDB (2) AEDBC (3) DECAB (4) EADBC (5) EDACB (.....)

20. X Y
- (i) Napoleon Bonaparte A Blood and Iron Policy  
(ii) Otto von Bismarck B Continental System  
(iii) V.I. Lenin C Peaceful Co-existence  
(iv) Nikita Khrushchev D Perestroika or economic restructuring  
(v) Mikhail Gorbachev E New Economic Policy
- (1) BAECD (2) CABDE (3) CEABD (4) DECBA (5) EDABC (.....)

- 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. Feudal system and its features**

- (1) The political and socio-economic system existed in medieval Europe  
(2) The nobles provided troops for the king in times of war in return of the lands they held.  
(3) Strong middle class  
(4) Manorial system  
(5) Serfdom (.....)

**22. Development of Parliamentary system of government in England**

- (1) Signing of the Magna Carta by King John in 1215  
(2) Triumph of Parliament over the King in the Revolution of 1688  
(3) The premiership took root during the early part of the eighteenth century.  
(4) Universal suffrage was granted by the Reform Bill of 1832.  
(5) The powers of the House of Lords were reduced in 1911. (.....)

**23. Nation States**

- (1) Absolute monarchy powers being centralized with the King  
(2) Strong standing army  
(3) Recognized borders  
(4) High degree of national unity  
(5) The first nation state in Europe originated in Germany. (.....)

**24. Russian Revolution**

- (1) Political and economic repression and social unrest were a major cause of the Revolution.
- (2) Western powers supported the revolutionaries against the Tsar.
- (3) Liberal (Menshevik) Revolution took place in March, 1917.
- (4) Bolsheviks captured power in Russia.
- (5) The Revolution was led by V.I. Lenin. (.....)

**25. Features of Fascism**

- (1) Extreme nationalism
- (2) Totalitarian system of government
- (3) One party state where there is no place for democracy
- (4) Military strength and violence
- (5) Peaceful foreign policy (.....)

- 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.	<b>Any other</b> numbers or combination of responses is correct.

**26. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Counter Reformation?**

- (A) Counter Reformation arose as a movement against the Roman Catholic Church.
- (B) One important element of the Counter Reformation was the Society of Jesus.
- (C) The Inquisition was established in Spain in 1479.
- (D) Council of Trent defined and clarified the Protestant doctrine. (.....)

**27. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Industrial Revolution?**

- (A) The change from an agrarian economy to an urban economy dominated by machine manufacture in factories is called the Industrial Revolution.
- (B) Industrial Revolution increased productivity and economic growth.
- (C) Industrial Revolution first began in France.
- (D) Portugal was the first fully industrialized country in Europe. (.....)

**28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding Napoleon Bonaparte?**

- (A) Napoleon Bonaparte is called the Child of the (French) Revolution.
- (B) Napoleon Bonaparte defeated England at the Battle of Nile.
- (C) Napoleon Bonaparte was crowned as Emperor of the French in 1804.
- (D) Napoleon Bonaparte recognized Calvinism as the official state religion. (.....)

**29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Unification of Germany?**

- (A) Germany was unified under the leadership of Austria.
- (B) Members of the Carbonari made several attempts to unify Germany.
- (C) Austria and Prussia defeated Denmark in 1864 in a war over Schleswig and Holstein.
- (D) The Franco-Prussian war completed the Unification of Germany. (.....)



**30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding New Imperialism?**

- (A) Industrial Revolution paved the way for New Imperialism.  
 (B) New Imperialism stemmed from the severe competition among European powers for raw materials and markets.  
 (C) Continent of Africa was carved up among European powers as a result of New Imperialism.  
 (D) One factor which led to the outbreak of World War I was New Imperialism. (.....)

- 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. Who is considered to be the first Roman Emperor?**

- (1) Alexander the Great (2) Julius Caesar (3) Augustus  
 (4) Claudius (5) Marcus Aurelius (.....)

**32. Who was the English King who was publicly executed in 1649?**

- (1) James I (2) Charles I (3) Charles II (4) James II (5) William III  
 (.....)

**33. Who propounded the theory of the separation of powers?**

- (1) Jean Bodin (2) Thomas Hobbes (3) Voltaire  
 (4) Montesquieu (5) Rousseau (.....)

**34. Who is the author of 'War and Peace'?**

- (1) Ivan Turgenev (2) Fyodor Dostoyevsky (3) Leo Tolstoy  
 (4) Henrik Ibsen (5) Maxim Gorki (.....)

**35. Who is the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany?**

- (1) Konrad Adenauer (2) Willi Brant (3) Kurt Kiesinger  
 (4) Helmut Schmidt (5) Erich Honecker (.....)

- 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
<b>1</b>	Correct	Incorrect
<b>2</b>	Correct	Correct
<b>3</b>	Incorrect	Incorrect
<b>4</b>	Incorrect	Correct
<b>5</b>	Correct	Correct and explains the <b>first</b> statement well.

	First Statement	Second Statement	
<b>36.</b>	Herodotus who wrote his 'History' on the Graeco-Persian war is called the 'Father of History'.	Herodotus who invented the subject area of history among Greeks tried to discover what really happened in the Persian Wars critically examining his sources at times.	(.....)
<b>37.</b>	Petrarch is called the "Father of Humanism".	The Treaty of Westphalia brought the Thirty Years' War to a conclusion.	(.....)
<b>38.</b>	Vasco da Gama, after arriving at Calicut in 1498 declared, "We came to the East seeking spices and Christians".	Vasco da Gama is considered as the first navigator to circumnavigate the world.	(.....)
<b>39.</b>	The Frankfurt Parliament was held under the leadership of Metternich.	The Zollverein provided the economic foundations for the political unification of Germany.	(.....)
<b>40.</b>	French President, de Gaulle supported Britain to enter into the European Union.	Under Mikhail Gorbachev Russia became a member of the European Union.	(.....)



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**නව නිර්දේශ / 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 பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஆகஸ்ட்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

සුරෝපා ඉතිහාසය II (II කොටස)	<b>25 B E II</b>
ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)	
History of Europe II (Part II)	

**History of Europe - From Graeco - Roman period to 1989 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 Europe is provided for answering question No. 1)

**Part A**

1. Mark and name all the places given below on the map provided.
- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Sicily                | (ii) Rome          |
| (iii) Adriatic Sea        | (iv) Danube River  |
| (v) Paris                 | (vi) Thames River  |
| (vii) Strait of Gibraltar | (viii) Austria     |
| (ix) Netherlands          | (x) St. Petersburg |
| (xi) Crimea               | (xii) Kiel Canal   |

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

**Part B**

2. Examine the main features of ancient Roman culture with reference to the following spheres.
- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Literature          | <i>(16 marks)</i> |
| (ii) Architecture       |                   |
| (iii) Religious changes |                   |
3. "Protestant Reformation sprang from a multiplicity of causes, some of which were closely related to the religious, political and economic conditions of the age."
- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| (i) Name the country where the Protestant Reformation began.   | <i>(01 mark)</i>  |
| (ii) Name the religious institution and its leader against whom the Protestant Reformation arose.                              | <i>(02 marks)</i> |
| (iii) Name two leaders of the Protestant Reformation.  | <i>(02 marks)</i> |
| (iv) Critically examine the relative importance of the religious, political and economic causes of the Protestant Reformation. | <i>(11 marks)</i> |
4. (i) Analyse the main factors which led to the outbreak of the French Revolution.  
 (ii) Examine the impact of the French Revolution on France and the rest of Europe. *(16 marks)*
5. Write short notes on the historical significance of any two of the following:
- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| (i) Greek city states                               | <i>(08 marks for each)</i> |
| (ii) Geographical discoveries undertaken by Spain   |                            |
| (iii) Domestic and foreign policy of Richelieu      |                            |
| (iv) Background of the American War of Independence |                            |

*[see page seven]*

**Part C**

6. (i) Write an account of the major decisions taken by the Congress of Vienna.  
(ii) Examine the extent to which the Vienna Settlement can be considered as a turning point in the history of modern Europe. *(16 marks)*
7. "The movement for Italian unification faced many obstacles but it ended in success."  
(i) Name the Italian leader who founded the "Young Italy". *(01 mark)*  
(ii) What type of government did he intend to establish in Italy? *(01 mark)*  
(iii) Name the Italian state which took the leadership in the unification of Italy. *(01 mark)*  
(iv) Write a brief account of the obstacles to the unification of Italy from 1815 to 1848. *(04 marks)*  
(v) Examine the manner in which Italy was unified overcoming the obstacles mentioned in above (iv). *(09 marks)*
8. "The seeds of World War II were contained in the Treaty of Versailles." Discuss. *(16 marks)*
9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:  
(i) Revolutions of 1848  
(ii) Triumph of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia  
(iii) Cold War  
(iv) United Nations Organization *(08 marks for each)*

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 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஓகஸ்ட்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

සුරෝපා ඉතිහාසය	II	<b>25-B</b>	<b>E</b>
ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு	II		
History of Europe	II		

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

විභාග අංකය }  
 சுட்டுண் } .....  
 Index No. }



