

## නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

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

ඉන්දීය ඉතිහාසය I (I කොටස)  
 இந்திய வரலாறு I (பகுதி I)  
 History of India I (Part I)

25 A 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.

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) Herodotus (2) Pliny (3) Megasthenes  
 (4) Justin (5) Strabo (.....)
- (1) Bharukachcha (2) Supparaka (3) Tāmralipti  
 (4) Devagiri (5) Kāverīpattinam (.....)
- (1) Narmadā (2) Krishnā (3) Tuṅgabadrā  
 (4) Mahānadī (5) Godāvarī (.....)
- (1) Ujjain (2) Suvarnagiri (3) Taxilā  
 (4) Kalinga (5) Tosālī (.....)
- (1) Meghadūta (2) Kumāra Sambhava (3) Mudrā-rākṣasa  
 (4) Mālavikāgnimitra (5) Ritusamhāra (.....)
- (1) Bhāg (2) Udayagiri (3) Ajantā  
 (4) Ellora (5) Aurangabād (.....)
- (1) Nāgasena (2) Acyuta (3) Rudradeva  
 (4) Matila (5) Vyāgrarāja (.....)
- (1) Māravarman (2) Mahendravarman (3) Narasimhavarman  
 (4) Paramēśvaravarman (5) Nandivarman (.....)

9. (1) Mohammad bin Qāsim (2) Sabuktigin (3) Alberuni  
(4) Mahmud of Ghazni (5) Muhammad of Ghor (.....)
10. (1) Gharbagriha (2) Vimāna (3) Antharāla  
(4) Dvara Mandapa (5) Ratha (.....)

● 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) Champā - Aṅga  
(2) Taxilā - Kamboja  
(3) Indraprasta - Kuru  
(4) Mathurā - Sūrasena  
(5) Vārāṇasī - Kāśī (.....)
12. (1) Chronicle - Rājatarangini  
(2) Drama - Sakuntalā  
(3) Epic - Panchatantra  
(4) Poem - Raghuvamśa  
(5) Lexicon - Amarkoṣa (.....)
13. (1) Rāṣṭrakūṭa - Nāgabhaṭa I  
(2) Valabhi - Dhruvasena II  
(3) Maukhari - Grahavarman  
(4) Pushyabhuti - Prabhakaravardhana  
(5) Gauda - Sasanka (.....)
14. (1) Rupar - Sutlej  
(2) Indraprasta - Yamuna  
(3) Harappa - Rāvī  
(4) Bhārūkachcha - Narmada  
(5) Warangal - Mahānadi (.....)
15. (1) Caraka - Kushana  
(2) Patanjali - Sunga  
(3) Daṇḍin - Pallava  
(4) Bilhana - Śātavāhana  
(5) Viśākhadatta - Gupta (.....)

● 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) Parameśvara A Rājarāja I  
(ii) Maduraikonda B Harshavardana  
(iii) Muṁmudi Coḷadeva C Pulekesin II  
(iv) Vātāpikonda D Paranthaka I  
(v) Sakala Uttarāpathanātha E Narasimhavarman I  
(1) ADCBE (2) CADEB (3) CDAEB (4) DCAEB (5) EDBAC (.....)

17. X  
 (i) Kāṇva  
 (ii) Śātavāhana  
 (iii) Coḷa  
 (iv) Pallava  
 (v) Pāṇḍya  
 (1) ABDEC (2) BADCE (3) CADEB (4) DABEC (5) DBAEC (.....)
- Y  
 A Pratiṣṭhān  
 B Tanjore  
 C Madurai  
 D Pāṭaliputra  
 E Kāñchi

18. X  
 (i) Kosala Devi  
 (ii) Mallika Devi  
 (iii) Vidisā Devi  
 (iv) Rājāsri  
 (v) Vajirā  
 (1) ABECD (2) BAECD (3) BAEDC (4) CABED (5) DAEB C (.....)
- Y  
 A Prasenaḷjith  
 B Bimbisāra  
 C Grahavarman  
 D Ajātaśatru  
 E Aśoka

19. X  
 (i) Aihole  
 (ii) Bhitari  
 (iii) Hathigumpha  
 (iv) Śāranāth  
 (v) Nāsik  
 (1) CEDBA (2) DCABE (3) DECAB (4) EDCBA (5) ECDBA (.....)
- Y  
 A Gautami Bālasri  
 B Kaniṣka  
 C Skandagupta  
 D Kharavela  
 E Pulakeśin II

20. X  
 (i) Kadungon  
 (ii) Vijayālaya  
 (iii) Śimhaviṣṇu  
 (iv) Danthidurga  
 (v) Simuka  
 (1) ACDEB (2) CADEB (3) CDAEB (4) DCEBA (5) DECAB (.....)
- Y  
 A Pallava  
 B Śātavāhana  
 C Pāṇḍya  
 D Coḷa  
 E Rāṣṭrakūṭa

- 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. Indus town planning

- (1) The most striking features of Indus civilization were its town planning and sanitation.  
 (2) The streets and lanes are laid out according to a plan.  
 (3) Buildings at Mohenjodaro and Harappa were built with stones.  
 (4) The width of the streets and lanes is from 9 to 34 feet.  
 (5) The important Indus cities were divided into two parts, namely the citadel and the lower town. (.....)

### 22. Aśoka inscriptions

- (1) Aśoka inscriptions were written in Greek, Aramic and Prakrit languages.  
 (2) Some of the Aśoka inscriptions are found even in Persia.  
 (3) The scripts used are Aramic, Greek, Kharoṣṭhī and Brāhmi.  
 (4) The Kharoṣṭhī script is written from right to left while Brāhmi script is from left to right.  
 (5) An inscription found near Khandahār was written both in Greek and Aramic. (.....)

### 23. Gandhāra art

- (1) The Buddha statue was carved in stone in human form.  
 (2) The Buddha was earlier indicated by symbols like footprint, the Bo-tree, umbrella and dhammachakka before Gandhāra art.  
 (3) Most of the Gandhāra art works are found in and around Purushapura.  
 (4) It is believed that the Gandhāra art was influenced mostly by Mathura and Amaravati traditions.  
 (5) This art is also called "Graeco-Buddhist" or "Indo-Hellanic". (.....)

**24. Downfall of the Gupta empire**

- (1) The decline of the Gupta empire began at the end of the 5th century AD.
- (2) The main factor that led to the downfall of the Gupta empire was the invasion of Hunas.
- (3) The internal disputes led to the independence of provincial rulers.
- (4) With the collapse of Imperial Guptas, Pataliputra lost its importance as a capital.
- (5) After the downfall of the Gupta empire until the advent of the Muslims, not a single king was able to unify North India. (.....)

**25. South India**

- (1) The only North Indian ruler who was able to subjugate South India and annex it to his kingdom was Harshavardana.
- (2) The land lying south of Vindya is known as South India.
- (3) The north of Krishna-Tungabhadra is known as the Deccan.
- (4) From the middle of the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD, a large part of the Deccan was first ruled by Rastrakūtas and afterwards by Chālukyas.
- (5) The Pallavas, Pandyas and Coḷas were the contemporary rulers of Rastrakūtas and Chalukyas. (.....)

- 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. Mahābharata**

- (A) Vyasa is considered as the author of Mahabharata.
- (B) This epic deals with the conflict between Kauravas and Pāndavas.
- (C) The war ended with the victory of Yudhiṣṭhira at the battle of Kurukṣheṣṭra.
- (D) Pāndavas were a powerful tribe even during the sixth century AD. (.....)

**27. Rigvedic People**

- (A) An area extending from Kabul to the Gangetic valley was known to the Rigvedic People.
- (B) They were aware of the region south of Vindya.
- (C) The sea was not known to them.
- (D) The staple food of the Rigvedic people was rice. (.....)

**28. Pāṇḍyas**

- (A) The Southern extremity of Indian Peninsula along the East coast was ruled by Pāṇḍyan rulers.
- (B) The Pāṇḍya ruler named Sri Mara Sri Vallabha was able to defeat the king of Sri Lanka as well as a Pallava, Ganga and Coḷa coalition.
- (C) The Pāṇḍya kingdom came to an end with its annexation to the Coḷa empire by Rājārāja I.
- (D) Even though the Pāṇḍyan kings were supporters of Hinduism, Buddhism flourished under their patronage. (.....)

**29. Pallavas**

- (A) The Pallavas came to power in the Deccan after the collapse of Sātavāhanas.  
 (B) The struggle between Pallavas and Chālukyas began during the reign of Mahendravarman I.  
 (C) The armies of Narasimhavarman I were able to defeat and kill Pulakesin II of Chālukyas.  
 (D) After the death of Pulakesin II, Vātāpi, the capital of Chālukyas became a provincial administrative centre of the Pallava kingdom. (.....)

**30. Harṣavardhana**

- (A) After the Guptas, Harṣavardhana was able to unify North and South India.  
 (B) Harṣavardhana entered into matrimonial alliances with the royal family of Gauda.  
 (C) At first, Harṣavardhana ascended the throne of Thānesvar and thereafter in the absence of any rightful heir to the Kanauj throne, he was invited to accept the crown of Kanauj.  
 (D) Harṣavardhana transferred his capital from Thānesvar to Kanauj. (.....)

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

**31. Who was the founder of Pātaliputra?**

- (1) Bimbisāra (2) Udāyin (3) Mahāpadma Nanda  
 (4) Chandragupta Maurya (5) Pushyamitra Sunga (.....)

**32. Who was the envoy of Egyptian king Ptolemy Philadelphos in the Mauryan Court?**

- (1) Deimachos (2) Megasthenes (3) Diodorus  
 (4) Dionysius (5) Antiochus (.....)

**33. Who is believed to be the founder of Nalanda Buddhist Monastery?**

- (1) Kumāragupta I (2) Gopāla (3) Devāpala  
 (4) Dharmapāla (5) Vishnugupta (.....)

**34. To which god was the temple of Somanath dedicated?**

- (1) Vishnu (2) Shiva (3) Surya (4) Krishna (5) Agni (.....)

**35. Into how many Mandalams was the Coḷa empire divided?**

- (1) Six (2) Seven (3) Eight (4) Twelve (5) Fourteen (.....)

- For 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.	According to the Aṅguttara Nikāya there existed sixteen Mahājanapadas in India in the 6 <sup>th</sup> century B.C.	The Ganarajyas of Sakyas, Bhaggas, Bulis, Kālamas, Koliyas, Moriyas, Videhas and Lichchavis were among the sixteen Mahājanapadas.	(.....)
37.	Mahāvira, the last Thirtankara of Jain was a contemporary of king Bimbisāra.	The teachings of Jain Thirthankaras were written down at Vallabai in the 5 <sup>th</sup> century A.D.	(.....)

38.	Megasthenes was the ambassador of Alexander the Great at the Mauryan Court.	Megesthenes records that the municipal administration of Pātaliputra was carried out by six boards of commissioners.	(.....)
39.	Aśoka in his inscriptions describes Pandyas as independent people on the southern frontiers of his empire.	Strabo says that Pandyan embassy was sent to the Roman Emperor, Augustus Ceaser.	(.....)
40.	The Allahabad pillar inscription gives the accounts of conquests of Samudragupta in chronological order.	Samudragupta defeated and captured the rulers of Dakshinapatha and afterwards allowed them to rule under Gupta sovereignty.	(.....)

\* \*

**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**

**ඉන්දීය ඉතිහාසය I (II කොටස)**  
**இந்திய வரலாறு I (பகுதி II)**  
**History of India I (Part II)**

**25 A E II**

**History of India - From the earliest times to 1206 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 India** is provided for answering question No. 01)

**Part A**

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

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (i) Harappa     | (ii) Vindyā Mountain |
| (iii) Taxila    | (iv) Suppāraka       |
| (v) Baroda pass | (vi) Yamunā river    |
| (vii) Kānchi    | (viii) Kālinga       |
| (ix) Aihole     | (x) Prayāg           |
| (xi) Tāmralipti | (xii) Ujjain         |

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

**Part B**

2. Examine the socio-economic and cultural conditions of the Indus people. (16 marks)
3. "The Later Vedic age was a transitional period."
  - (i) Around which river were the settlements of Later Vedic period located? (01 mark)
  - (ii) Name **two** sources which provide information regarding the Later Vedic period. (02 marks)
  - (iii) Explain the main features of the society in the Later Vedic period. (04 marks)
  - (iv) Examine the manner in which the political and cultural conditions of the Rigvedic period changed during the Later Vedic period. (09 marks)
4. "The 'Asoka Dhamma' was entirely influenced by Buddhism."  
 Critically examine this statement. (16 marks)
5. Examine the historical importance of any **two** of the following topics.
  - (i) North Western passes
  - (ii) Republics in the 6th century B.C.
  - (iii) Nanda dynasty
  - (iv) Arthasāstra(08 × 2 = 16 marks)

**Part C**

6. Examine the contribution made by different foreign invaders in the fields of politics and culture in North Western India from the downfall of the Mauryans upto the emergence of the Guptas. (16 marks)
7. “The power of the Gupta empire reached its zenith during the reign of Chandragupta II.”
- (i) Name the famous Chinese traveller monk who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II. (01 mark)
  - (ii) Name **two** epithets used by Chandragupta II. (02 marks)
  - (iii) Give a short account of the matrimonial alliances made by Chandragupta II for the expansion of his political authority. (03 marks)
  - (iv) Examine the steps taken by Chandragupta II for the expansion of the Gupta empire. (10 marks)
8. Explain the importance of the Pāla dynasty under following topics.
- (i) Establishment of a kingdom in Bengal and its expansion.
  - (ii) Religious and cultural developments under the Pālas. (16 marks)
9. Examine the historical importance of any **two** of the following topics.
- (i) Allahabād Prasasti
  - (ii) Expansion of Chāulukya power under Pulekesin II
  - (iii) Expansion of Coḷa power under Rājendra I
  - (iv) Arab and Turkish invasions (08 × 2 = 16 marks)

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**NEW**

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II இரண்டாம் பாகம்  
II இரண்டாம் பாகம்  
II இரண்டாம் பாகம்

**I** { Question No. 10.

இதனைக்  
கட்டுரை  
Index No.



