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

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

33 E I

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2015 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2015 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2015

ඉතිහාසය	I
வரலாறு	I
History	**I**

පැය එකයි
ஒரு மணித்தியாலம்
One hour

Note: (i) *Answer **all** questions. This paper carries **80** marks.*
(ii) *In each of the questions from **1** to **40**, pick one of the alternatives* (1), (2), (3), (4) *which you consider as **correct or most appropriate**.*
(iii) ***Mark a cross** (×) **on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.***
(iv) *Further instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow them carefully.*

1. That the present and future of a country is definitely built on its past was stated by
(1) Sir Winston Churchill. (2) E.H. Carr.
(3) Sri Jawaharlāl Nehru. (4) Abraham Lincoln.

2. Out of the following what source material is important for a person who search information regarding the pre-historic period of Sri Lanka?
(1) Inscriptions (2) Folk tales (3) Cave drawings (4) Stone tools

3. A literary source which is important in studying the religious history of Sri Lanka is
(1) Rājāvaliya. (2) Nikāya Saṁgrahaya.
(3) Dharmapradīpikāva. (4) Saddharmaratnāvaliya.

4. The protection of our archaeological monuments is most important because they
(1) belong to the ancient period. (2) are priceless.
(3) inspire to exhibit the national heritage. (4) could be shown to the tourists.

5. An example for a source material to understand about the clothes and ornaments worn by the royal ladies of Anurādhapura during the fifth century a.d. is
(1) Sigiri Frescoes. (2) drawings of Thivanka Pilimage.
(3) drawings at Degaldoruva temple. (4) drawings at Kelaṇi temple.

6. What could be mostly seen during early period of Anurādhapura where the expansion of Buddhism took place are
(1) pillar inscriptions (Tam lipi). (2) cave inscriptions (Len lipi).
(3) rock inscriptions. (Giri lipi). (4) slab inscriptions (Puwaru lipi).

7. Main concentration of the foreign writers who wrote about Sri Lanka was on
(1) trade of this country.
(2) religions which were expanded in this country.
(3) administration of the rulers of Anurādhapura.
(4) various invasions that occurred from time to time to this country.

8. What is the irrigation work that does **not** connect the river Mahavëli which was mostly used by the ancient Sri Lankans for irrigation schemes?
(1) Elahära ëla (2) Aṇgamädilla ëla (3) Ridībändi ëla (4) Minipe ëla

9. Out of the following what is the cause to regard Yoda ëla or Jaya gaṇga as a great creation of irrigation system?
(1) Smooth gradient of the canal
(2) Carrying water to a long distant throught the canal
(3) Connecting Kalā väva with Tisā väva
(4) Feeding a large number of small tanks

[See page two

10. When the following historical events are arranged to their sequential order what is the correct answer?
A - Committing the Tripitaka (Canon) to writing
B - Invasion of Polonnaruva by Kālinga-Māgha
C - Planting a saplin of the Sri Maha Bōdhi.
D - Construction of the fortress of Sigiri

(1) C, A, D, B (2) C, B, A, D (3) C, D, A, B (4) C, D, B, A

11. A significant feature of the Indo-Lanka relations during the first part of the Anurādhapura period is
(1) exchange of trade envoys. (2) getting military aid.
(3) invasions. (4) migrations.

12. The first stūpa constructed during the Anurādhapura period was
(1) Ratnamāli stūpa. (2) Thūpārāma stūpa.
(3) Tissamahārāma stūpa. (4) Mahiyangana stūpa.

13. The main centre of Hindu religion as well as the capital of Jaffna kingdom was
(1) Vallipuram. (2) Chāvakachcheri.
(3) Kandarodei. (4) Nallur.

14. Out of the following tanks from which tank it is confirmed that water was carried by underground pipe lines to the Ranmasu Uyana and Kuttam Pokuna?
(1) Basavakkulama väva (2) Tisā väva
(3) Nuwara väva (4) Nachchaduwa väva

15. 'Patungam' were settlements
(1) vicinity of trade cities.
(2) which were popularized for various industries.
(3) vicinity of small tanks.
(4) situated close to ports at river estuaries.

16. Out of the following facts what is the main reason to regard king Vijayabāhu I as one of the greatest rulers of Polonnaruva period?
(1) Renovation of religious places
(2) Liberation of the country from the foreign rule
(3) Providing a great service to uplift the agriculture
(4) Establishing friendly relations with the neighbouring countries

17.
- Constructing a fortress in Kotte
- Controlling the state activities as the prime minister of king Vikramabāhu III
- Acting against the tax collectors of king Arya Chakravarti of Jaffna

The person who was connected with the above historical activities is
(1) Prince Sapumal. (2) Prince Ambulugala.
(3) Senāpati Senālankadhikāra. (4) Niśśanka Alagakkonāra.

18. Out of the following, from which battle the Portuguese suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of an Eastern nation?
(1) Danture (2) Mulleriya (3) Randeniwela (4) Gannoruwa

19. Select the answer which include **two** effects of Dutch rule in Sri Lanka.
A - Organization of cinnamon as a plantation agriculture
B - Using canals for transportation of goods
C - Popularity of the music Baila-Kapiriñña
D - Spreading Roman Catholicism
(1) A, B (2) B, C (3) B, D (4) C, D

20. The person who founded a new dynasty and structured a strong foundation to the Kandyan Kingdom was
(1) king Senāsammata Vikkramabāhu. (2) king Vimaladharmasooriya I.
(3) king Rājasiṇghe II. (4) king Kīrti Srī Rājasiṇghe.

21. Out of the following, what is the city selected by the Dutch as their Eastern headquarters?
(1) Goa (2) Pondicheri (3) Batavia (4) Madras

[See page three

22. Out of the following, what is the main factor that made the British to draw their attention towards capturing Sri Lanka?
(1) Location of Trincomalee harbour
(2) High quality of cinnamon in this country
(3) To get land for plantation crops
(4) To spread Christianity

23. The governor who imposed the 'poll-tax' during the British rule was
(1) Frederick North. (2) Thomas Maitland.
(3) William Gregory. (4) Lord Torrington.

24. Under what constitutional reforms the system of electing members on a territorial basis was introduced?
(1) Colebrooke (2) Crew - McCallum
(3) Manning (4) Donoughmore

25. What was the change that occurred in Sri Lanka after the Soulbury Constitutional Reforms?
(1) Grant of universal franchise
(2) Introducing a Parliamentary System of Government
(3) Commencing the Executive Committee System
(4) Establishment of the State Council

26. According to the constitution of 1978, what is the most democratic means by which a decision could be taken regarding the national importance of a matter?
(1) Public opinion through media
(2) Debating in the parliament
(3) Holding a referendum
(4) Acting according to the decisions taken by the supreme court

27. Out of the following what is the main geographical feature which influenced North-western India for its relations with the outside world?
(1) Passes (2) Desserts
(3) Mountains (4) Rivers

28. What is the correct answer, when the following events with regard to the Magadha Empire, are arranged according to their sequential order of occurrence?
A - Expansion of the Magadha state in a vast area of Northern India under the rule of Dhanananda
B - Annexing the state of Anga to Magadha state by king Bimbisāra
C - Shifting of the capital of Magadha to Pātaliputra
D - Getting the power of Magadha to the Mauryan dyasty
(1) B, A, C, D (2) B, C, A, D (3) C, A, B, D (4) C, B, A, D

29. Common characteristic of the policies of king Asoka and Akbar the Great is
(1) not expanding the empire outside India.
(2) maintaining political and cultural relations with Sri Lanka.
(3) following a religious conciliation policy.
(4) erecting of pillars in the country in order to indicate his authority.

30. The person who introduced socialism to Russia for the first time was
(1) Vladimir Lenin. (2) Leon Trotsky. (3) Pelekanovi. (4) Martov.

31. The political philosophy of Hitler was
(1) Nazism. (2) Capitalism. (3) Fascism. (4) Socialism.

32. Reason which led to the social division of two classes as capitalists and workers was
(1) Feudalism. (2) Renaissance. (3) Colonialism. (4) Industrial revolution.

33. As a result of what incident of the following that the Chinese society which remained stable for centuries began to change rapidly?
(1) Kuo Mintang's party becoming powerful (2) The long march
(3) Great leap forward (4) The cultural revolution

34. The first president of the People's Republic of China was
(1) Sun-Yat-Sen. (2) Chiang-Kai-Shek. (3) Yuang-Shih-Kai. (4) Mao-Tse-Tung.

[See page four

35. The feudal system of Japan was abolished by
(1) Nobunaga. (2) Hideyoshi.
(3) Tokugawa Ieyasu. (4) the emperor Mutshuhitho.

36. Of which country is the DIET legislature?
(1) In China (2) In Japan (3) In Korea (4) In Israel

37. What is the organization established under the leadership of the United States of America for the defence of the Western European countries?
(1) NATO (2) SAARC
(3) Non-aligned Nations (4) WARSAW

38. What is the correct answer of the following contain the name of Secret-Intelligence service of countries when arranged according to their sequential order?

(i) Central Intelligent Agency (CIA)	A - Israel
(ii) MOSSAD organization	B - Soviet Russia
(iii) K.G.B. Intelligence Service	C - Germany
	D - United State of America

(1) A, D, B (2) A, D, C (3) C, B, A (4) D, A, B

39. Out of the following what is the historical incident for which the ideas of Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rossau created the background?
(1) To Russian revolution (2) To Chinese revolution
(3) To French revolution (4) To the Independence War of America

40. The new state which was established under the 'Balfour declaration' of 1948 was
(1) Israel. (2) Croatia.
(3) Yugoslavia. (4) Palestine.

* * *

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

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

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2015 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2015 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2015

ඉතිහාසය	II
வரலாறு	II
History	**II**

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

* *Question* No. **1** *in Part* **I** *is compulsory.*
* *Answer* ***three*** *questions from Part* **II** *and* ***two*** *questions from Part* **III**.
* *The total number of questions to be answred is* **six**.

Part I

1. **(a)** Mark and name all the historical places indicated under (i) below on the map of Sri Lanka provided and all the historical places indicated under (ii) in the segment of the map of world provided.

(i) Yoda väva, Mahiyangana, Gālha nadī, Mihintale, Paṇḍuvasnuvara, Parākrama Samudra, Kasātota, Lankā Patuna, city of Jaffna, Godavāya (10 *marks*)

(ii) River Sindu, Malacca strait, Goa, Hiroshima, Rome, Taiwan, Delhi, Cambodia (08 *marks*)

(b) (i) Write in order in your answer script, the persons/places who/that are associated with the historical information indicated under *A, B, C* and *D* below.

A - The place where the prince Vijaya and his retinue landed
B - The first Greek emperor who invaded the North-western India
C - The prime minister of Britain at the time of the independence in India
D - The American who invented the Telephone (04 *marks*)

- Study the pictures given under *A* and *B* and write the answers to the questions in order in your answer script.

(ii)
1. What is the name of the creation depicted in *A*?
2. Name the king who constructed it.
3. In which historical city in Sri Lanka, this could be seen?
4. What can be seen in the cavities with arches on the walls?

(04 *marks*)



A

(iii)
1. What is indicated by *B*?
2. What can be seen in the palm of the left hand of it?
3. In front of which places these creations are seen immensely?
4. What is the raw material greatly used for these creations?

(04 *marks*)



B

[see page two

Part II

2. (i) *A* - Kadamba nadī
B - Goṇa nadī
C - Kappakandara nadī
Write the present names of the above rivers selecting from the names given in the brackets.
(Kalā oya, Deduru oya, Malwatu oya, Yān oya, Menik ganga, Kumbukkan oya) (03 *marks*)

(ii) *A* - Vasabha *B* - Mahasen
C - Dhātusena *D* - Agbo II
State the irrigation works constructed by the above rulers respectively, selecting from the list given in the brackets.
(Abhaya väva, Kantale väva, Hurulu väva, Tisā väva, Mahavilachchiya väva, Nachchaduva väva, Padaviya väva, Kalā väva,) (04 *marks*)

(iii) Describe **two** facts that led to the decline of the Anurādhapura kingdom. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Describe under the following headings how the central administration of the hydraulic civilization was organised.
A - Duties of the king
B - State officials (06 *marks*)

3. (i) Name **three** countries which maintained trade relations with Sri Lanka during the periods of Anurādhapura and Polonnaruva. (03 *marks*)

(ii) Write separately **two** commodities imported to Sri Lanka and **two** commodities exported from Sri Lanka in the past. (04 *marks*)

(iii) Explain **two** special features of the location of Sri Lanka with regard to the development of foreign relations. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Point out with examples how the following were nourished in this country because of Buddhism.
A - Architecture
B - Carvings and sculptures (06 *marks*)

4. (i) Write the historical names of the following areas selecting from those given within the brackets.
A - Jaffna Peninsula
B - The area approximately belong to the North Central Province at present
C - The Central mountains of Sri Lanka
(Sabaragamuwa, Malaya rata, Tamankaduwa, Pihiti rata, Nakadiva, Digamadulla) (03 *marks*)

(ii) Write the persons associated with the following events selecting from those given within the brackets.
A - Offering of the first private monastery
B - Ruling Anurādhapura at the time of the arrival of the Tooth Relic to Sri Lanka
C - Famous for establishing the highest number of inscriptions and donating Tulabhāra
D - Coming to a truce with the king Parākramabāhu I according to the Sangamu vihara inscription
(Vōhārika Tissa, Gajabāhu II, Sirisaṅgabo, Kīrti Sri Niśśankamalla, Sahassamalla, Valagambā, Kitsirimevan, Mānābharaṇa) (04 *marks*)

(iii) Explain **two** facts that prompted the rulers in selecting the administrative centres after Polonnaruva. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Describe by citing examples why the reign of Parākramabāhu VI is important in political and cultural spheres. (06 *marks*)

[see page three

5. (i) Name the **three** founder rulers of the following kingdoms that originated after the Vijayabā Kollaya.

A - Kotte

B - Sītavaka

C - Raigama (03 *marks*)

(ii) Select the persons from those given in the brackets associated with the historical events denoted by *A*, *B*, *C* and *D* and write in the correct order.

A - The ruler of Kotte who became a puppet under the Portuguese

B - The ruler of Jaffna who made a strong policy against Portuguese for the first time

C - The Dutch governor who disliked to hand over the maritime provinces in Sri Lanka to the British according to the 'Kew letter'

D - The British governor who signed the convention of 1815

(John D'Oyly, Robert Brownrigg, Don Juan Dharmapala, Veediya Bandara, Śaṅkili, Prarajasekaram, Van Angelbeck, Ryklof Van Goens) (04 *marks*)

(iii) Explain **two** facts that led to the failure of the War of Liberation of 1818 against the British which originated in the up country areas. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Describe **one** change each with examples that took place in the economic and social fields of Sri Lanka due to the expansion of plantation agriculture. (06 *marks*)

6. (i) State with what constitutional reforms that the following activities were implemented.

A - Handing over the powers of the ancient village council (Gam Sabha) to the courts

B - Setting up of the Executive Committee System

C - Implementing the Second Chamber (Senate) (03 *marks*)

(ii) State the persons associated with the informations denoted by following *A*, *B C* and *D*.

A - The founder leader of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party

B - First Prime Minister of Independent Sri Lanka

C - Father of the Free Education

D - The first Executive President of Sri Lanka (04 *marks*)

(iii) Explain **two** measures adopted for the development of Education since Independence. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Selecting **two** from the personalities given below describe the services rendered by them to the Religious and Cultural renaissance.

A - Anagarika Dharmapala

B - Venerable Hikkaduwe Sri Sumangala Thero

C - Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan

D - Arumuga Navalar

E - M.C. Siddi Lebbe

F - T.B. Jaya (06 *marks*)

Part III

7. (i) Write the answer for the following each fact given by the letter *A*, *B* and *C* respectively.

A - The civilization expanded in the North-western India before the arrival of the Aryans.

B - The main pass used by the Aryans who arrived in India

C - The modern name of 'Saptha Sindhu' (03 *marks*)

(ii) Name,

A - **two** Vedic books and

B - **two** gods believed in the Vedic Era. (04 *marks*)

(iii) Describe the religious services of Emperor Asoka with reference to **two** facts. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Explain the development in the fields of Education, Literature and Art during the Gupta period. (06 *marks*)

[see page four

8. (i) State the persons associated with the events *A*, *B* and *C* respectively selecting from the given list within brackets.

A - Establishment of the 'Indian Organisation of Calcutta'

B - Starting the 'Indian National Union'

C - Proposing the view for the first time that the Muslims in India should have a separate state.

(Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammed Iqbal, Mohamed Ali Jinnah, Allan Octavian Hume, Lord Curzon, Surendranath Banerjee) (03 *marks*)

(ii) State **two** basic aims of the Indian National Congress. (04 *marks*)

(iii) Mention the immediate reason for the Sepoy Revolt in 1857 and **three** reasons for its failure. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Explain with reference to **two** facts how the policies adopted by the British affected the partition of India in 1947. (06 *marks*)

9. (i) Name the **three** national states that emerged very beginning in Europe. (03 *marks*)

(ii) Select from those given within brackets and write in order the persons associated with the events denoted by *A*, *B* and *C*.

A - Discovery of West Indies islands

B - Navigating to the Southern point of Africa for the first time

C - Discovery of Philippine Islands

D - Discovery of the theory of Gravity

(Sir Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, Christopher Colombus, Vasco de Gama, Bartholomew Diaz, Magellan, Henry the Navigator, Francisco de Almeida) (04 *marks*)

(iii) Describe **three** characteristics of a national state. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Explain by stating **one** activity each, with examples followed when expanding their power by the

A - Spanish in American countries

B - Portuguese in the Eastern regions (06 *marks*)

10. (i) Write

A - the immediate cause for

B - the name of the German ruler associated, with

C - the reason for the involvement of the USA in

the First World War. (03 *marks*)

(ii) Select from those given within brackets and write in correct order the names associated with the informations denoted by *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*, in the Second World War.

A - British prime minister who gave the leadership to allied parties

B - The race which was subjected to the cruel and aggressive policy of Hitler

C - The main military centre of the allied forces in the East which was captured by the Japanese.

D - The fascist leader who led Italy in the war.

(Emperor Hirohito, Mussolini, Jews, Slav, Singapore, Calcutta, Winston Churchill, Clement Attlee) (04 *marks*)

(iii) Explain with reference to **two** facts that the World War II was the most disastrous war-fare that has happened so far in the world. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Describe **three** changes in the world politics after the World War II. (06 *marks*)

* * *

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

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

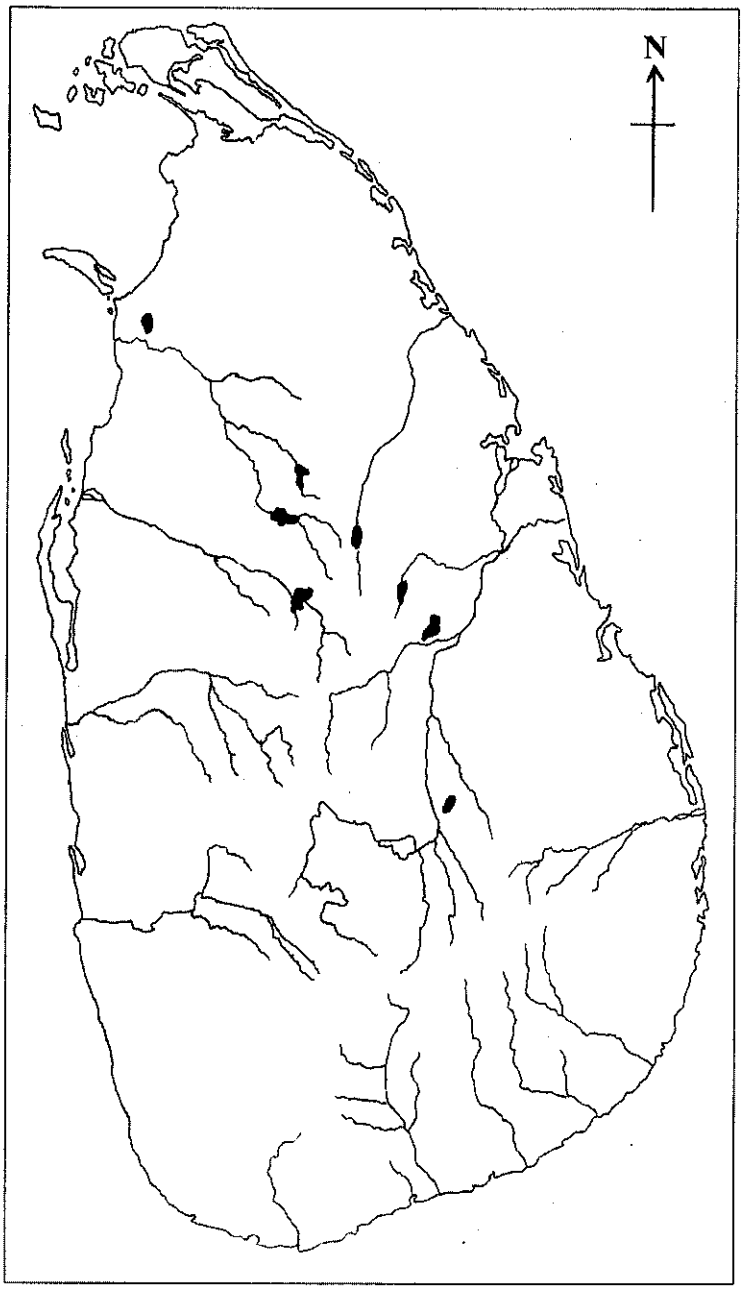
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2015 දෙසැම්බර්
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2015 டிசெம்பர்
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2015

ඉතිහාසය	**II**
வரலாறு	**II**
History	**II**

1. (අ) (i)
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1. (අ) (ii)
1. (அ) (ii)
1. (a) (ii)

