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

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

33 | E | I

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2021(2022)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022)
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

ඉතිහාසය I
வரலாறு I
History I

පැය එකයි
ஒரு மணித்தியாலம்
One hour

Instructions:

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

1. The earliest literary source which provides information on Sri Lankan history is
(1) Mahawamsa. (2) Deepawamsa. (3) Dhatuwamsa. (4) Thupawamsa.

2. By what name are the epigraphs that have been inscribed on rock surfaces called?
(1) Giri Lipi (2) Len Lipi (3) Tam Lipi (4) Puwaru Lipi

3. The official who was called 'Pura Kamatha' in a Brahmi inscription was
(1) the person in charge of administration in the city.
(2) the chief security officer in the city.
(3) the chief officer in charge of trade in the city.
(4) the chief architect in the city.

4. From among the places where prehistoric man was considered to have lived, the earliest places are
(1) Kitulgala Belilena and Bellanbendipelassa.
(2) Pahiyangala and Kuruwita Batadombalena.
(3) Attanagoda Alulena and Maniyamgama.
(4) Sigiriya Potana and Sigiriya Aligala.

5. An instance where the succession of kingship passed from father to son was
(1) the succession of Uttiya after the king, Devanampiyatissa.
(2) the succession of Dutugemunu after the king, Kawantissa.
(3) the succession of Parakramabahu I after the king, Vijayabahu I.
(4) the succession of Senarath after the king, Wimaladharmasooriya I.

6. What was the concept of kingship used by Nishshankamalla?
(1) Devathwa (2) Chakravarthi (3) Bodhisathwa (4) Parvatharaja

7. What was the method adopted to prevent the draining of water inside a cave during rains when making caves suitable for living?
(1) Digging the inside of the cave (2) Building clay walls around the cave
(3) Making a drip ledge in the cave (4) Covering the cave with stones

8. What was the port where Princess Hemamala and Prince Dantha landed with the Sacred Tooth Relic?
(1) Mathota (2) Gokkannathiththa (3) Dambakolapatuna (4) Lankapatuna

9. The function performed by the Ralapanawa is
(1) to prevent the erosion of the bund of the tank.
(2) to control the water pressure on the sluice.
(3) to flow out surplus water of the tank.
(4) to prevent the flow of silt in the tank to canals.

[*See page two*

21. One contribution made by Anagarika Dharmapala to the Buddhist revival was
(1) to take steps to protect Buddhist sacred places.
(2) to create the Buddhist flag.
(3) to render patronage to five debates.
(4) to take steps to make Vesak Full Moon Day a holiday.

22. The main object of Arumuga Navalar in the establishment of the Shiwangala Vidyalaya in Jaffna was
(1) the spread of Hindu culture among Tamil students.
(2) to provide free education for talented Tamil students.
(3) the establishment of a school for education in the Tamil language.
(4) the spread of English education among Tamil students.

23. A contribution made by T.B. Jayah to the Islamic revival was
(1) to initiate the newspaper, Muslim Naisan. (2) to establish schools for Muslim people.
(3) to start Muslim girls schools. (4) to establish the Colombo Educational Society.

24. What is the correct statement regarding the Suriyamal Movement?
(1) A campaign to collect aid for British soldiers who were disabled in World War I.
(2) A propaganda campaign in the agitation for the independence of Sri Lanka.
(3) The Suriyamal movement was started to commemorate the day of ending of the war.
(4) The income received by selling Suriyamal was sent to the treasury in Britain.

25. A feature that was introduced by the Donoughmore constitution is
(1) provincial representation. (2) parliamentary system of government.
(3) universal franchise. (4) unification of Udarata and Pahatarata.

26. From among the following points from A to D, select the answer which contains only the economic changes under the British rule.
A – Introduction of export crops
B – The development of agriculture became the main responsibility of the government
C – Emergence of a landless peasantry
D – Implementation of the system of Rajakariya
(1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and D (4) C and D

27. One objective of the Mahaweli Development Project was
(1) to repair the ancient tanks and irrigation works in the dry zone.
(2) to establish trading centres for the sale of agricultural products.
(3) to generate electricity to meet the increasing demand for electricity.
(4) to allocate lands for the cultivation of minor export crops.

28. From among the elections mentioned from A to D, what is the answer which indicates that the entire country becomes one electorate?
A – Presidential election
B – General election
C – Provincial election
D – Referendum
(1) A and B (2) A and D (3) B and C (4) C and D

29. From among those who made different inventions during the Renaissance, in what field did William Harvey become famous?
(1) Painting (2) Medicine (3) Literature (4) Geographical explorations

30. A change that took place in the sphere of arts during the Renaissance was
(1) emergence of works of art which were aimed at worldly pleasures.
(2) works of art carried the name of the guild (grade) to which the artist belonged.
(3) patronage to works of art was confined only to the church.
(4) works of arts and crafts were inclined solely to religion.

31. The enclosure movement in Britain during the Industrial Revolution resulted in
(1) the division of large scale land into small pieces.
(2) the acquisition of land of the poor by nobles.
(3) the use of rural land for industrial purposes.
(4) the creation of large scale farms amalgamating farms of small farmers.

[*See page four*

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

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

33 E II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2021(2022)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022)
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

ඉතිහාසය	II
வரலாறு	II
History	**II**

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීම් කාලය	- මිනිත්තු 10 යි	**Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.**
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம்	- 10 நிமிடங்கள்	
Additional Reading Time	**- 10 minutes**	

Instructions:

* *Question* No. **1** *in* Part **I** *is compulsory.*
* *Answer* ***four*** *questions from* Part **II** *and* ***one*** *question from* Part **III.**
* *The total number of questions to be answered is* ***six.***

Part I

1. (*a*) (i) Mark and name **all** the historical places given below on the map of Sri Lanka provided.

Kalatitta, Nachchaduva wewa, Menik ganga, Polonnaruwa, Gannoruwa, Devundara, Kantarodai (Kadurugoda), Sorabora wewa, Gokanna, Kala oya, Chilaw, Kotte (12 *marks*)

(ii) Mark and name **all** the historical places given below on the segment of the map of world provided.

Bay of Bengal, Taiwan, Rome, Portugal, London, Red sea (06 *marks*)

(*b*) (i) Write **in order** in your answer script, the answers relevant to the questions indicated under *A, B, C* and *D*.

A - Name the king who held the honorific title, Kalikala Sahitya Sarvagna Pandita

B - Who was the foreigner who made a pioneering contribution to the establishment of Buddhist schools in Sri Lanka?

C - What was the treaty signed with Germany, the defeated power, after World War I?

D - Name the Prime Minister of India who took the initiative to establish the Organization of Non-aligned Nations. (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. Name the king who is depicted in *A*?

2. In what name was he known before he became the king?

3. What was the royal dynasty to which he belonged?

4. Name the edifice which he added to the Temple of Tooth Relic complex.

(04 *marks*)



A

[*see page two*

5. (i) State **three** names which were used for the Kandyan Kingdom. (03 *marks*)

(ii) Select answers from the brackets suitable to the following statements from A to D and write them **in order**.

A – the founder ruler of the Kandyan Kingdom

B – the chieftain who supported Sitawaka Rajasingha to invade the Kandyan Kingdom

C – the princess who was baptised as Dona Katirina

D – the king who signed a treaty with the Dutch in 1766

(Karalliyadde Bandara, Kirti Sri Rajasingha, Kusumasana devi, Weerasundara Bandara, Sena Sammata Wickramabahu, Samudra devi, Sri Vijaya Rajasingha, Jayaweera Bandara) (04 *marks*)

(iii) State **two** challenges faced by Rajasingha II during his reign and write a brief account of the manner in which he overcame **one** challenge. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Explain with reference to **three** aspects, the administrative affairs of the Kandyan Kingdom. (06 *marks*)

6. (i) Name the **three** British envoys who came to Sri Lanka before they captured the maritime provinces. (03 *marks*)

(ii) State **two** recommendations made by the De Meuron Commission which investigated into the rebellion which broke out in the maritime provinces in 1797. (04 *marks*)

(iii) Describe **two** factors which led the British to conquer the Kandyan Kingdom. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Describe **three** factors which led to the outbreak of the anti-British struggle in 1848. (06 *marks*)

7. (i) State **three** political parties which emerged in Sri Lanka before Independence. (03 *marks*)

(ii) State **two** reforms introduced by the government which came to power in 1956. (04 *marks*)

(iii) State briefly **two** powers of the Executive President under the Constitution of 1978. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Describe **three** steps taken for the development of social welfare in Sri Lanka during the first three decades after Independence. (06 *marks*)

Part III

8. (i) Name **three** European countries where the Industrial Revolution which began in Britain spread. (03 *marks*)

(ii) State **two** factors which led the Industrial Revolution to occur first in Britain. (04 *marks*)

(iii) Describe with **two** examples the development that took place in the coal industry in Britain during the Industrial Revolution. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Describe **three** changes that took place in the economic sphere of the world as a result of the Industrial Revolution. (06 *marks*)

9. (i) Name **three** countries which belonged to the Allies in World War I. (03 *marks*)

(ii) State **two** factors which led to the outbreak of World War I. (04 *marks*)

(iii) Describe **two** changes that took place in World politics as results of World War II. (05 *marks*)

(iv) Describe **three** measures that can be adopted by the United Nations Organization to protect World peace. (06 *marks*)

* * *