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වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
கல்வி உயர் கல்வி மற்றும் தொழிற்கல்வி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Education,Higher Education and vocational Education

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය -2025 (2026)

கல்விப் பொது தராதரப் பத்திர சாதாரண தரப் பரீட்சை -2025(2026)

General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination -2025(2026)

ඉතිහාසය

History - வரலாறு

අනුහුරු ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය සඳහා පිළිතුරු පත්‍රය

பயிற்சி வினாத்தாளுக்கான விடைப்பத்திரம்

Answer sheet for tha Practice Paper



Answer Paper – I ,II පිළිතුරු පත්‍රය - I,II (සිංහල මාධ්‍යය)

අධ්‍යාපන, උසස් අධ්‍යාපන හා වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
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கல்வி உயர் கல்வி மற்றும் தொழிற்கல்வி அமைச்சு
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Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education National Languages and Humanities Branch

General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) Examination - 2025(2026)

Subject: History Answer Paper for Practice Paper - Parts I & II

Paper II -

Part I

Question number 1 (compulsory question.)

Part (a) -marks 18

Part (b)- marks 12

} **marks 30**

Part II

Question number 2 - marks 18

Question number 3 - marks 18

Question number 4 - marks 18

Question number 5 - marks 18

Question number 6 - marks 18

Question number 7 - marks 18

} **(Any 4 questions)**

4 × marks 18 = marks 72

Part III

Question number 8 - marks 18

Question number 9 - marks 18

} **(Any one 1 question)**

1 x 18 marks =18

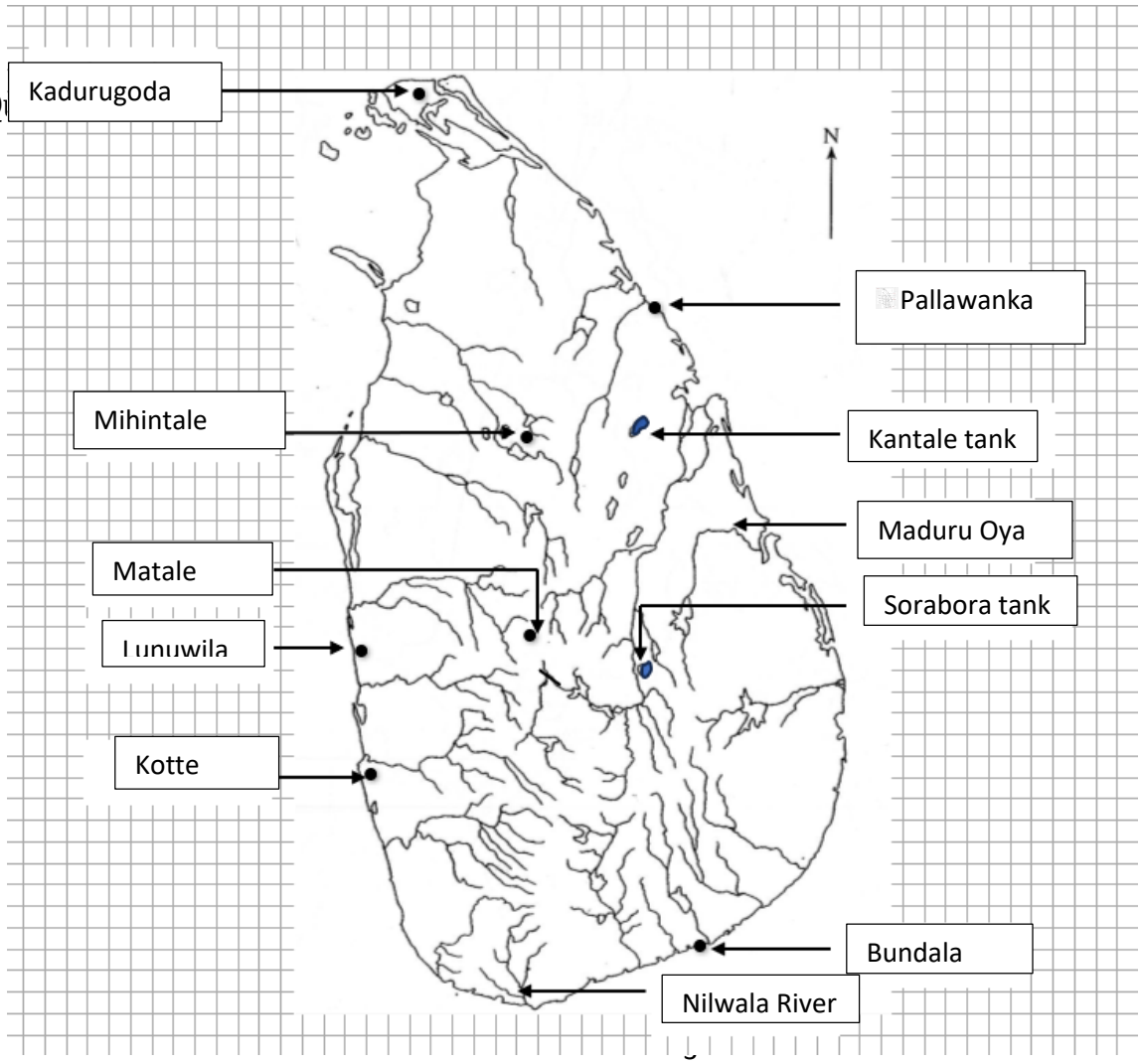
} **marks 120**

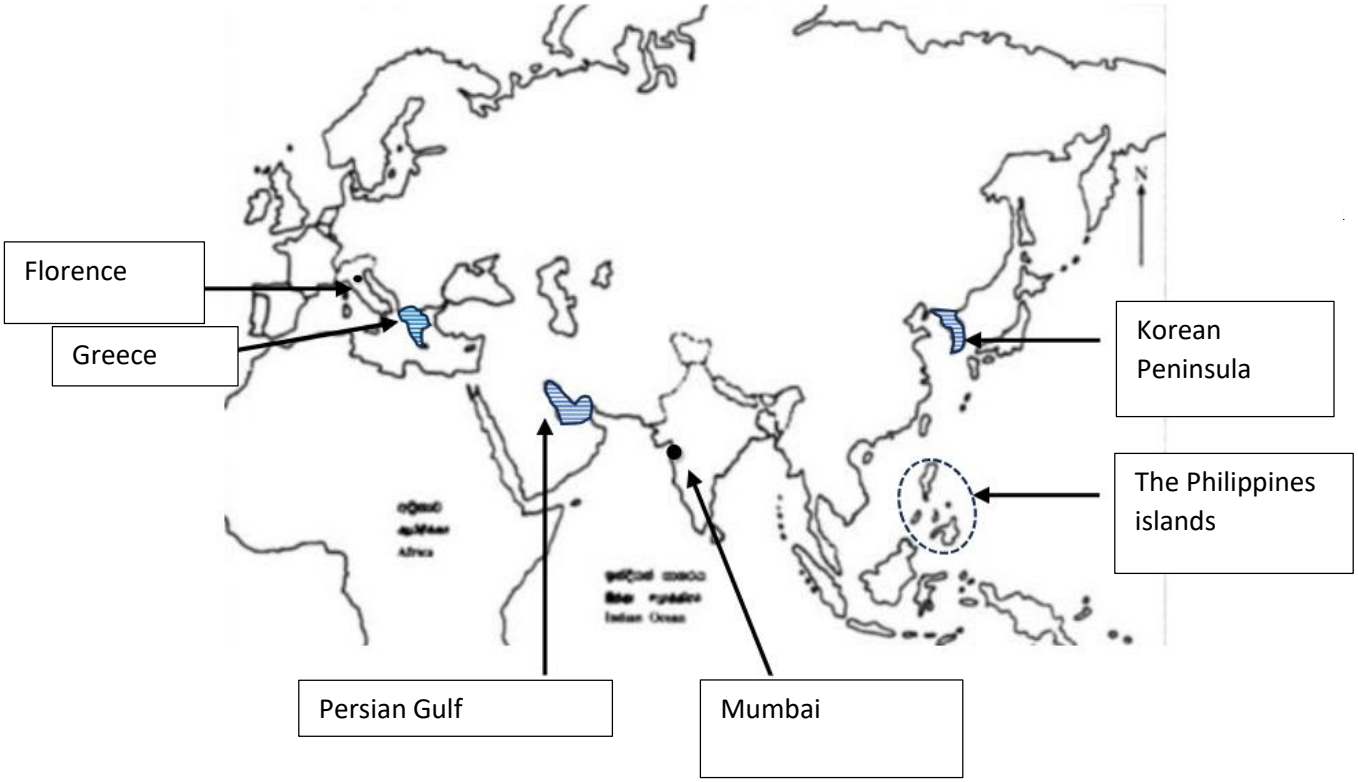
Part I - Multiple Choice Answer

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
01	3	11	2	21	2	31	2
02	4	12	4	22	1	32	3
03	2	13	4	23	1	33	4
04	1	14	3	24	1	34	1
05	1	15	4	25	2	35	3
06	2	16	4	26	4	36	2
07	3	17	1	27	1	37	3
08	3	18	4	28	4	38	2
09	2	19	3	29	2	39	1
10	1	20	3	30	3	40	4

Part II - Structured Answers

Question 1 (a)(i)





(b) (i) Answer the following questions A, B, C, and D in order on your answer sheet:

A - Who was the king who wrote the Galpota stone inscription?
B - Who composed the work "Ajaib al-Hind" containing information about Sri Lanka?
C - What was the association established under the leadership of George Wall in 1865?
D - Which country was invaded by Iraq during the Gulf Crisis? (4 marks)

A- King Keerthi Sri Nissankamalla
B- Iban Shahiriyar
C- Lanka Congress
D- Kuwait

Study images A and B and answer the following questions in order on your answer sheet:

1. Who is the ruler represented by this statue?
2. What was the capital of Sri Lanka during his reign?
3. From which country did he obtain glass beads ?
4. Near which dagoba can this statue be seen? (4 marks)

A



1. King Bhatikabhaya

2. Anuradhapura
3. Roman style/Rome
4. Ruwanweliseya



1. Who is the person shown in this picture?
2. Which kingdom did he establish?
3. Which kingdom became enemies when building this kingdom?
4. Who was the ruler who attempted to develop his kingdom into an empire? (4 mark

B.

1. Otto von Bismarck
2. Germany
3. France
4. King William II / Kaiser William II

Part ii

2. (i) Name **three** prehistoric human habitation sites belonging to the Iranamadu formation where prehistoric humans lived. (3 marks)

(ii) Name **two** sites where evidence of red ochre application on skeletons as a funerary ritual by prehistoric humans is found. (4 marks)

(iii) Explain **two** common features seen in burial practices of the protohistoric period. (5 marks)

(iv) Describe **three** characteristics of early historic period settlements based on their nature and structure. (6 marks)

Question 2

Question: Regarding prehistoric man in Sri Lanka

(i). Answer: Bundala, Minihagalkanda, Pathirajawela, Alugalpee, Udamalala, Matota, Iranamadu (any 3) **(Marks: 1x3 = 03)**

(ii) Answer: Ravanahella Cave, Pahiyangala Cave **(Marks: 2x2 = 04)**

(iii)

1. Beginning of organized burial practices

- Cist Burial method
    - Examples: Ibbankatuwa, Yatigalpoththa, Yahapuwa rock shelters

- Clay pot burial method
    - Examples: Beragala, Halmillela, Ranchamadama school grounds
- Urn burial
    - Placing ashes in small clay pots inside large clay pots buried in the ground
    - Example: Pomparippu

2. Cremation of human skeletons

- Burning in clay coffins
- Cremating human skeletons and placing ashes in stone chambers and urn burials

3. Burying possessions with the deceased

- Examples: clay pots, beads from Ibbankatuwa, necklaces, metal bangles, weapons, etc. **(Marks: 2+3 = 05)**

(iv) 1. Villages established around small village tanks

- Villages that emerged around tanks are mentioned in literary sources as "Vapigama"
- The Mahavamsa mentions many tank village names
- Examples: Sumanavaapigama, Vihara Vapigama, Hundarivapi gama

2. Existence of villages by occupation

- Kasikara gama (farming village), Manikara gama (gem village), Kevatta gama (fishing village), Kumbhakara gama (pottery village), Vaddaki gama (carpentry village)

3. Villages based on functions

- Pattana gama - port-related villages
- Niyama gama -Trade villages

4. Nature and good administration of dwellings

- Excavations in Anuradhapura revealed fences belonging to several ancient village dwellings built with wattle and daub walls and thatched roofs. Some were circular.
- A proper administrative pattern existed. The head of the family was the Grihapathi.
- The village leader was the Gamika. Later, a council of ten leaders (Dasagam Aththan) managed several villages.
- Example: Kaludiyapokuna temple inscription mentions that Dasagam Aththan should assemble to solve issues related to donations.

5. Villages existing independently

- Villages separated by narrow forests
- Protected by fence - fortified villages (Pikiththa gama)

6. Located away from river valleys

- Lack of flood control knowledge

7. Settlement classification by population

- Gama - small family groups
- Pura - villages with larger populations were called Pura. King Maha Vijayabahu's bronze inscription refers to Anuradhapura as "Nurupura"
- Nakara/Nagara - settlements between villages and cities **(Marks: 3+3 = 06)**

Question 3

3. (i) Name **three** officials related to administrative matters during the pre-state era. (3 marks)

(ii) Name **two** measures taken by King Vasabha to systematize internal administration in Sri Lanka. (4 marks)

(iii) Describe **two** royal succession traditions that operated in ancient Sri Lanka with examples. (5 marks)

(iv) Describe **three** ways agricultural activities were conducted in ancient Sri Lanka with examples. (6 marks)

(i) Answer: Grahapathi, Gamika, Dasagam Aththan, Parumaka **(Marks: 1x3 = 03)**

(ii) Answer:

- Appointing regional officials for provincial administration
  - Example: Appointing Risgiri Minister as regional administrator in Yapana
- Dividing the country into administrative districts(Asthana)
- Organizing tax collection systematically **(Marks: 2x2 = 04)**

(iii)

1. From father to son

- Examples:
  - Pandukabhaya to Mutasiva
  - Kavantissa to Dutugemunu
  - Vasabha to Vankanasika Tissa

2. From brother to brother

- Examples:
  - Dutugemunu to Saddhatissa
  - Devanampiyatissa followed by Uttiya, Mahasiva, Suratissa, Asela (brothers)

3. Matrilineal succession

- From king to king's sister's son

    - Example: After King Parakramabahu V of Gampola, his sister's son became King Vikramabahu III
- King's daughter's son inheriting the throne
    - Example: King Dharmapala, son of King Bhuvanekabahu VII's daughter in Kotte
- King's wife's brother becoming king
    - Example: Nayakkar dynasty in Kandy period **(Marks: 2+3 = 05)**

(iv) Expand on three ways agriculture was conducted in ancient Sri Lanka with examples:

1. Chena cultivation

- Mentioned as background in inscriptions, in Ummagga Jataka, and in Pujavaliya
- Newly cleared fields were called "Navadali hena"
- Nine new crops cultivated were grown on new fields
- Crops grown (millet varieties, grain varieties, vegetables, betel varieties - red betel, bibilii betel)
- Taxes collected from fields (Kethi ada, Katu kanaba)

2. Paddy cultivation

- Paddy field farming
- Paddy cultivation seasons were called "Kanna" (Yala season, Maha season)
- King Kithsiri Mevan's Tonigala inscription mentions three seasons: Pitadahas, Madahas, Akalahas (Yala, Meda, Maha)
- Using irrigation systems
- Growing various paddy varieties

3. Animal husbandry

- Villages devoted to cattle rearing were called Gopalagama
    - Example: In King Kassapa IV's inscription, the word "KirigiRI" appears, referring to cattle kept for milk production
- Besides cattle, chickens and goats were kept in homes
- At Sigiriya Naga Debatha temple's great boulder, a carving shows a woman milking a cow

(Marks: 3+3 = 06)

Question 4

Question: About ancient Sri Lankan society

(i) Name three foreign coins used in this country during the historical period. **Answer:** Roman, Chinese, Arabic, Indian **(Marks: 1x3 = 03)**

(ii) Answer the following questions:

A - What were royal officials working close to the king called in ancient times? **Answer:** Radala / Royal courtiers

B - What was the social group that worked traditionally as slaves called? **Answer:** Anvayathadasasa (hereditary slaves)

C - Which royal official provided protection to Prince Vijayabahu as a child? **Answer:** Budhdha Raja / Sith Narubim Budalna

D - What was called "Mathirika"to in ancient inscriptions? **Answer:** small canals/ Aelmarga **(Marks: 1x4 = 04)**

(iii) Explain two types of personal relationships in social organization:

1. Vertical hierarchy

- A main feature of social organization is that there is an order to personal relationships, known as hierarchy.
- Hierarchy flowing from top to bottom is called vertical hierarchy.

```
King
↓
Ministers
↓
Other royal officials
```

2. Horizontal hierarchy

- Officials placed at the same equal level are called horizontal hierarchy (parallel powers).

```
Ministers — Army Commanders — Treasurers
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(Marks: 2+3 = 05)

(iv) Expand on three reasons why ancient women were honored in society with examples:

1. Existence of queens and female chiefs (having political power)

- Women's involvement in governing the kingdom clearly shows the honorable position of women in ancient society.
- An inscription from Nilgiri Seya mentions a great queen named Chula Seevali.
- In the Anuradhapura period, Queen Anula and Queen Chula Seevali ruled Lanka.
- In the Polonnaruwa period, Queen Lilavati came to power three times. Queen Kalayani also ruled during the Polonnaruwa period.
- Queen Sugala of Ruhuna was not queen consort but the powerful regional queen of Ruhuna.
- In the proto-historic period, leaders who ruled this country were Parumaka. During that period, there were female Parumaka in Lanka, known as Parumakalu. An Anuradhapura inscription mentions a woman named Parumakalu Samana.

2. Receiving motherhood

- Women received special honor as mothers. Once Buddhist monks told Viharamahadevi that she would receive great wealth and happiness due to her merit. Viharamahadevi replied by asking the monks what happiness exists in a life without daughters and sons, as stated in Rasavahini.

3. Skills shown in cooking

- Demapiya having his daughter trained in culinary arts is mentioned in SahasravatthuPakarana as his responsibility. It is mentioned in Sadharmalankara that Asokamala, Saliya Kumara's wife, won King Dutugemunu's heart by cooking delicious food in his palace.
- Women skilled in culinary arts were called Madhupakika according to Dampiya Atuva Gatapadaya. Sometimes the name Madhurahattharasa is also used, meaning having a sweet taste.

4. Having the right to spend family wealth on good works (having property rights)

- Ancient women conducted religious activities independently. Names of female devotees who worshipped Buddha relics and caves are carved on such caves. An inscription in Anuradhapura district mentions a woman named Thalatha Lakshmi.
- During King Bhatiya Tissa's time, she donated part of her family fortune to a Buddhist temple. Women at that time had the freedom to spend their wealth on religious activities. **(Marks: 3+3 = 06)**

Question 5

Question: About the Kandyan period

(i) Name three other capitals that existed in Sri Lanka contemporary to the Kandy kingdom. **Answer:** Kotte, Jaffna, Sitawaka, Raigama **(Marks: 1x3 = 03)**

(ii) Name two types of cases heard by the king himself in the Kandy kingdom. **Answer:**

- Cases involving important leaders
- Cases of rebellion and disturbances
- Cases of treason
- Inheritance cases
- Cases involving temples and monks **(Marks: 2x2 = 04)**

(iii) Expand on two challenges King Vimaladharmasuriya I faced when coming to power and how he overcame them:

- Lacking a legitimate royal lineage
- Having to free the upcountry capital from Portuguese control
- Having to free the upcountry kingdom from Sitawaka's influence
- Needing to revive the declining Sasana (Buddhist religion)
- Needing to develop the economic activities of the Kandy capital **(Marks: 2+3 = 05)**

(iv) Expand on three main sections related to administration during the Kandy period, showing their duties and responsibilities:

1. Officials of the great royal palace (central administration)

- Many officials worked in the royal palace under the king's supervision
- Elephant keeper, Chief Secretary, Chief Storekeeper, Water carrier, Betel server, Rice server, Hospital physician, Kavikara Maduwa physician

2. Ratavasa or provincial administration

Rata (region near the capital)

- The upcountry kingdom consisted of 21 provinces called Rata and Disava
- Officials in charge of Rata were called Rate Mahatthaya or Rate Rala
- Under them worked officials like Liyam Rala, Undiya Rala, etc.

Disavaniya (regions distant from the capital)

- Officials in charge of a Disavaniya were called Disava, and the Disava was further divided into Korala, Patthu, etc.
- Officials in charge of a Korala were called Korale
- Vidanes were appointed in charge of villages

3. Badda organization

- Artisans or castes in the Disava were organized according to their occupations in separate organizations
- These were known as departments
- Madipe badda - transportation department
- Kuruwe badda - elephant catching department
- Badahela badda - well digging department
- Rada badda - cloth weaving department
- Handa badda - cloth sewing department

4. Temple-Devala administration

- Temple administration operated under the authority of Mahanayaka and Anu Nayaka theras
- Affairs of the Temple of the Tooth were managed by the Diyawadana Nilame **(Marks: 3+3 = 06)**

Question 6

Question: About British colonial administration

(i) Name three officials appointed to administer the southern coastal areas under Portuguese rule. **Answer:** Resident, Collectors, Aumildars **(Marks: 1x3 = 03)**

(ii) Name two reasons why the British focused attention on Sri Lanka. **Answer:**

- Strategic importance of location
- Importance in trade activities **(Marks: 2x2 = 04)**

(iii) Expand on two recommendations of the Muran Commission that provided solutions to the anti-British struggle in the southern coastal areas in 1797/98:

- Removing newly imposed taxes including the coconut tax (Coconut tax, cinnamon tax, salt tax, fish tax, tobacco tax)
- Removing the officials called Aumiladrs used for tax collection and appointing local officials
- Appointing separate officials for revenue collection and judicial matters
- Reestablishing the Dutch court system **(Marks: 2+3 = 05)**

(iv) Expand on three reasons why the 1848 rebellion was unsuccessful:

1. Suppressing the rebellion harshly and arresting leaders

- Governor Torrington, who was in Lanka during this period, proclaimed martial law and used it to shoot and kill rebels. For this, an inhuman military officer Captain Watson was brought from India with a highly destructive military force and a large army was sent to Matale.
- Martial law was imposed, and within a week, a massive destruction was carried out to suppress the rebellion.
- Rebel leaders Puran Appu, Wagangawalwala Banda, Dingirala, etc. were arrested
- Sinhala forces could not fight against British weapons and armaments, and Sinhalese lacked advanced war equipment or military training
- Since this struggle was limited to only a few upcountry areas, the English forces could deploy their full power to those areas and easily suppress the rebellion
- By 1848, the road system was developed, making it very quick and easy to transport soldiers and war weapons

(Marks: 3+3 = 06)

Question 7

Question: About constitutional reforms

(i) Name three Sri Lankan organizations that submitted petitions to the colonial secretary requesting new constitutional reforms after the Colebrooke Constitution. **Answer:**

- Jaffna Association
- Chilaw Association
- Low Country Planters' Association **(Marks: 1x3 = 03)**

(ii) Name four officials nominated to the executive council under the 1833 constitutional reforms. **Answer:** the secretary of the colony, treasurer, accountant, head surveyor, cashier of the Colombo customs department (any 4) **(Marks: 2x2 = 04)**

(iii) Explain two salient features of the Donoughmore Constitution:

1. Establishment of State Council

- The powers held by the Legislative and Executive Councils that operated since the 1833 Colebrooke-Cameron reforms were transferred to the State Council.
- State Council had 61 members
- The Speaker of the State Council was elected by its members. Accordingly, A.F. Molamure became Lanka's first Speaker.

Universal franchise representation:

- 50 elected members by universal franchise
- 3 state officials: State Secretary, Finance Secretary, Legal Secretary
- The Governor and 8 nominated members

2. Universal franchise

- The limited franchise introduced by the MacCallum constitutional reforms gave voting rights to a very small group - only about 4% of the country's voters, based on education, property ownership, and male gender.
- The Commission believed this meant politicians paid less attention to problems of low-income people.
- The Donoughmore Commission granted voting rights to all Sri Lankan citizens over 21 years of age without any discrimination.

3. Executive Committee system and Cabinet

- State Council members were divided into 7 Executive Committees
- A chairman (minister) was appointed to each committee
- These seven chairmen were known as the Board of Ministers
- Through these committees, the Board of Ministers was able to implement many public welfare schemes like free irrigation and free education
- D.S. Senanayake was appointed chairman of the Executive Committee on Agriculture
- C.W.W. Kannangara was appointed chairman of the Executive Committee on Education
- The State Council can be considered the foundation of the present Parliament

Seven Executive Committees:

1. Home Affairs Committee
2. Agriculture and Lands Committee
3. Local Administration Committee
4. Health Committee
5. Labour, Industries and Commerce Executive Committee
6. Education Executive Committee
7. Communication and Public Works Committee

4. Governor and state officials

- Under the then-operating constitution, the Governor had many powers. Under the Donoughmore Constitution, these powers were greatly reduced.
- However, important sections related to external affairs remained with the Governor, leading scholars to call it a constitution with semi-responsibility.

(Marks: 2+3 = 05)

(iv) Expand on three salient features of Sri Lanka's first republican constitution:

1. Presidential position

- The position of Governor-General that existed under the Soulbury Constitution was replaced with a nominal presidential position.
- Powers that belonged to the Governor-General were transferred to the President.
- William Gopallawa, who was then the Governor-General of Lanka, was appointed as Lanka's first nominal President.

2. National State Assembly

- Under the Soulbury reforms, legislative work was done by the bicameral Parliament.
- Instead, the 1972 Constitution created the National State Assembly. This is a unicameral legislature.
- Full legislative power for Sri Lanka was vested in the National State Assembly.

3. Prime Minister-led Cabinet

- Under this constitution, executive power previously exercised by the Council of Ministers was transferred to the Cabinet.
- The head of the Council of Ministers was the Prime Minister.

4. Judicial system

- Under the 1972 Constitution, a judicial system was created for dispensing justice:
    - Supreme Court
    - High Court
    - District Court
    - Magistrate's Court
    - Constitutional Court
- Judicial Service Advisory Board and Judicial Service Disciplinary Board were established to protect judicial independence. Labour courts operated through this board.

5. Fundamental rights

- Section 18 of the 1972 Constitution mentions fundamental human rights. Having fundamental human rights stated in the constitution is very important.
- Administration and implementation of justice must be completely fair
- No person's life, liberty or security should be harmed except according to law
- Every citizen has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- Citizens have freedom to assemble peacefully and express opinions

(Marks: 3+3 = 06)

Question 8

Question: About the Industrial Revolution

(i) Name three coal-rich areas in Britain. **Answer:** Lancashire, Yorkshire, South Wales **(Marks: 1x3 = 03)**

(ii) Name two reasons that influenced the development of the textile industry in Britain during the Industrial Revolution:

1. Increased demand for cloth
2. Population increase in Britain and British colonies
3. Using renewed knowledge to produce machinery necessary for industrial development **(Marks: 2x2 = 04)**

(iii) Expand on two changes in world politics due to the Industrial Revolution:

1. Emergence of a class society

- Due to the Industrial Revolution, a capitalist class that invested capital to earn high profits and a proletarian class that lived by selling labor emerged.
- Capitalists bought labor from the proletarian class cheaply and used it in manufacturing activities to earn high profits. Thus, the living conditions of workers fell to a very low level.

2. Beginning of trade unions, strikes, etc.

- Due to excessive oppression of workers in factories, various conflicts and strikes occurred between factory owners and workers to escape this.
- Similarly, trade unions were formed to obtain rights for their professions. This situation also led to the spread of political philosophies like liberalism and socialism.

3. Emergence of concepts like laissez-faire and neo-imperialism

Laissez-faire

- Adam Smith, analyzing capitalism, presented the concept called laissez-faire.
- This means encouraging private sector participation in the country's economic activities and minimizing government intervention.

4. Emergence of neo-imperialism

- With industrialization spreading throughout Europe, the need to obtain raw materials cheaply and sell manufactured goods became prominent. Therefore, European countries needed to bring their colonies under complete political domination.
- Accordingly, this situation that arose after 1850 is known as neo-imperialism.

(Marks: 2+3 = 05)

(iv) Expand on three changes that occurred in Sri Lanka due to the Industrial Revolution:

1. British bringing machinery for plantation cultivation

- Frederic North starting a coffee estate
- Processing tea from plucking, sorting to export using machinery
- Using machinery to prepare rubber for export

2. Development in transportation

- Transportation needed to be developed to take plantation products to Colombo city and supply plantation needs. Therefore, construction of highways and railways began.
    - Examples:
        - Governor Edward Barnes - building Colombo-Kandy highway
        - Governor Henry Ward - building Colombo-Kandy railway
- Iron bridges were built replacing wooden bridges on waterways. Also, the Macadam method of road construction was introduced to Lanka.

3. Emergence of new trade centers and commercial cities

- With development of roads and transportation, trade centers and cities emerged around them. Gampola, Badulla, Matale, Ratnapura are some cities outside Colombo that became populated during this period.

4. Development in the communication sector

- By this period, the message exchange system in Lanka was sending messages by hand. By 1815, a royal postal service was established centered in Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle and Jaffna.
- After that, following construction of the Colombo-Kandy road, a horse-carriage postal service was started for the first time in Asia.
- In 1873, Lanka's first postage stamp was issued. By 1903, 340 post offices were established in various places in the country.
- The telegraph service, a faster message sending method, was also started later.

(Marks: 3+3 = 06)

Question 9

Question: About revolutions

(i) Name three new tax acts imposed by British Prime Minister George Grenville to increase revenue during the American independence struggle. **Answer:** Sugar Act, Currency Act, Stamp Act **(Marks: 1x3 = 03)**

(ii) Choose answers from brackets for questions A to D:

A - City where the first continental congress in American revolutionary history was held **Answer:** Philadelphia

B - Officials appointed by the French king to organize provincial administration **Answer:** Intendants

C - Author of "The Spirit of Laws" **Answer:** Montesquieu

D - Militant leader who overthrew Russia's Tsarist rule and came to power **Answer:** Kerensky

(Rousseau, Paris, Philadelphia, Napoleon Bonaparte, Intendants, Spirit General, Kerensky) **(Marks: 1x4 = 04)**

(iii) Expand on two economic reasons that led to the French Revolution:

By the time of the French Revolution, the French treasury was completely bankrupt. Several main reasons contributed to this:

1. King's and royal family's luxurious lifestyle expenses

- Establishing several palaces and living an excessively luxurious life
- The palace called Versailles was a magnificent huge mansion spread over acres
- It consisted of water features, water gardens, flower gardens and various ornamental structures

2. Unnecessary war expenses

- France's Seven Years' War with Britain and supporting the American independence struggle put France in financial ruin

3. Unfair tax system

- The excessive taxes in France oppressing the people was the main reason for the revolution. Common people in France had to pay about 60% of their income as taxes. Some taxes people had to pay were:
    - Taille, Gabelle, Capitation

(Marks: 2+3 = 05)

(iv) Expand on three results of the Russian Revolution:

Political:

1. Establishment of a socialist federation

- The fall of Tsarist rule was the most important political event of the Russian Revolution. Instead, a republic called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics emerged.
- The leader of this government was V.I. Lenin. This government ended the long-term war with Germany and brought peace to the country, which was the soldiers' expectation.
- He prioritized public needs over individual needs according to socialist philosophy
- Through the governance system built based on concepts of eliminating social injustices and inequalities, he laid the basic foundation for making Soviet Russia a powerful state.

2. Appointing a new council of officials consisting of workers and farmers

- Completely dismantling Tsarist rule and instead appointing a new group of officials consisting of workers and farmer representatives

- Russia was renamed 'Union of Soviet Socialist Republics'. Accordingly, Russia became a country that adopted socialist economic philosophy.

Economic:

3. Abolishing private land ownership

4. Creating large collective farms

- This new government abolished private land ownership in the country. Accordingly, lands unjustly possessed by nobles and aristocrats became state property.
- These lands were given to farmer groups under collective ownership. This solved farmers' land problems. Accordingly, farmers started large collective farms under collective ownership.
- As a result of large-scale cultivation using modern technology, the country's food problem was solved, and all people's food problems were eliminated.

5. Nationalizing transportation, factories, and banks

- Under communist rule, all factories in Russia were nationalized, and their management was given to Soviet councils consisting of workers under communist party guidance. Additionally, banks, transportation, etc. were also nationalized.
- Accordingly, by keeping the country's main revenue sources in the state sector, their profits were arranged to flow to the people.

(Marks: 3+3 = 06)
