

இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

33 E I

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2014 දෙසැම්බර්
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2014 டிசெம்பர்
 General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2014

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 (X) 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.

- "The past should be understood as the key to understand the present." This statement was made by
 - Sri Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - E.H. Carr.
 - G.M. Trevelyn.
 - T.S. Elliot.
- The oldest chronicle of Sri Lanka is believed as
 - Mahāvamsa.
 - Thūpavamsa.
 - Dīpavamsa.
 - Bhodhivamsa.
- The main reason to regard inscriptions as the most important source when establishing the history of Sri Lanka is, because
 - they supply short and unbroken (continuous) historical information.
 - of their authenticity and being contemporary to the events.
 - they contain many social and economic information.
 - they supply information regarding the donations given to the Buddhist monasteries.
- A place where the archaeological facts can be found regarding the pre-historic era in Sri Lanka is
 - Mihintale.
 - Situlpauva.
 - Ritigala.
 - Pahiyangala.
- The place which is considered as the port 'Tammánna' where prince Vijaya and his retinue embarked in Sri Lanka is between the mouths of
 - river Kelani and Maha oya.
 - Maha oya and Deduru oya.
 - Deduru oya and Kala oya.
 - Kala oya and Malvatu oya.
- Column I below includes some of the foreign authors who recorded information regarding Sri Lanka and column II includes the names of the books which contain those information.

Column I	Column II
(i) Aristotle	A - Naturalis Historia
(ii) Ptolemy	B - Demundo
(iii) Kautilya	C - Arthaśāstraya
	D - Introduction to Geography

When column II is matched according to the column I the correct answer is

 - A, B and D.
 - A, C and D.
 - B, C and D.
 - B, D and C.
- The information supplied by the ancient travellers of exploration regarding Sri Lanka includes mainly that
 - Sri Lanka maintained religious contacts with neighbouring countries.
 - there were artisans with various abilities.
 - Sri Lanka had established trade contacts with foreign countries.
 - foreign countries had established diplomatic contacts with Sri Lanka.
- During whose reign of the following kings were the village boundaries created for the first time in Sri Lanka?
 - Devānampiya Tissa
 - Vasabha
 - Valagambā
 - Pandukābhaya

9. The Indian ruler who introduced coronation ceremony (*Kshatriya Abhishekaya*) to Sri Lanka was
 (1) Bimbisāra. (2) Chandragupta Maurya.
 (3) Ashoka. (4) Samudragupta.
10. Who was the ruler of the kingdom of Anurādhapura though an invader and described by the author of Mahāvamsa as a ruler who ruled righteously and lawfully?
 (1) Rājārāja (2) Elāra
 (3) Sri Māra Sri Vallabha (4) Rājendra Chola
11. Which of the following two reservoirs could be considered as constructed to supply water giving preference to urban necessities?
 (1) Hurulu wewa, Kalā wewa (2) Minneriya wewa, Kavudulu wewa
 (3) Tisā wewa, Nuwara wewa (4) Iranamaduwa wewa, Giritale wewa
12. What is the best example that could be given for showing the technological skills of conveying water from one river basin to another river basin by a canal?
 (1) Alahāra canal (2) Minipe canal
 (3) Ākāsa gangā (4) Jaya ganga
13. During the Anurādhapura period it was not the tradition to inherit the kingship
 (1) from father to son.
 (2) from brother to brother.
 (3) after the youngest brother to the son of eldest brother.
 (4) from the consort of the king to the daughter of the king.
14. A - The founder of the Māgama royal dynasty
 B - Construction of the first stūpa in Anurādhapura
 C - Creation of Kalā wewa
 D - Getting the political power in the Anurādhapura kingdom with the assistance of a South Indian army
 Select the answer which gives the names of the kings who are associated with the above events given in A, B, C and D respectively.
 (1) Devānampiya Tissa, Mahānāga, Dhātusena, Mugalan I
 (2) Mahānāga, Devānampiya Tissa, Dhātusena, Mugalan I
 (3) Devānampiya Tissa, Vasabha, Mahasen, Mahanāga
 (4) Mahanāga, Mugalan I, Devānampiya Tissa, Mahasen
15. What is the place that the army of king Vijayabāhu I started the move to defeat the Cholas?
 (1) Mahānāgahula (2) Mahāgāma (3) Kācharagāma (4) Godavāya
16. The names 'Pitadadahasa', 'Madehasa' and 'Akalahasa' used in the Anurādhapura period denote
 (1) three state officers who assisted the king.
 (2) three types of taxes collected from the farmers.
 (3) three paddy cultivation seasons at that period.
 (4) three kinds of coins used at that period.
17. Of the following rulers given below, who established inscriptions in order to gain popularity among the people over his rivals?
 (1) Vijayabāhu I (2) Parākramabāhu I
 (3) Kīrti Sri Niśśankamalla (4) Sāhassamalla
18. Of the following, what is the main reason to consider king Vijayabāhu I as a great ruler?
 (1) Liberation of the country from the Chola rule.
 (2) Establishing a strong administrative system by selecting Polonnaruwa as the capital.
 (3) Restoration of irrigation works that had been abandoned and neglected and developing of agriculture.
 (4) Restoration of ruined temples and monasteries and establishment of higher ordination (Upa sampada).
19. A - Translation of Jataka story book into Sinhala
 B - King Vijayabāhu III becoming the ruler of Dambadeniya
 C - Appointing of prince Sapumal as the ruler of Jaffna
 D - Construction of Gadālādeniya temple
 When the above historical events are arranged according to their sequential order of occurrence the correct answer is
 (1) A, B, C and D. (2) B, A, D and C.
 (3) C, A, B and D. (4) D, A, B and C.
20. The ruling centre which was constructed mainly by using a water pass (jala durga) was
 (1) Kotte. (2) Kurunāgala. (3) Dambadeniya. (4) Yapahuva.

21. From among the following statements, what is the answer that includes the two correct statements regarding the relationships between the Kandyan Kingdom and the Portuguese?
- A - Portuguese followed a friendly relationship with Kandyan kings than the Dutch.
 - B - Portuguese failed to get the ruling power of the Kandyan areas.
 - C - Relationship of the Portuguese with the Kandyan kingdom was aggressive.
 - D - Portuguese were victorious at all occasions they invaded the Kandyan kingdom.
 - E - Portuguese secured the trade monopoly of the Kandyan areas.
- (1) A and B (2) B and C (3) C and D (4) D and E
22. What are the two results of Dutch administration in Sri Lanka?
- A - Origin of the modern printing
 - B - Origin of schools associated with churches
 - C - Spread of Roman Catholicism
 - D - Beginning of cinnamon plantation in an organised manner
- (1) A and B (2) A and D (3) B and C (4) C and D
23. Among those who deftly set the background to expel king Sri Vikrama Rājasimha from the ruling power, the first place goes to
- (1) the Governor Frederick North.
 - (2) the Governor Robert Brownrigg.
 - (3) Āhalepola Maha Adikaram.
 - (4) John D'Oyly, the Resident of the Kandyan kingdom.
24. Which of the following constitutional reforms influenced greatly the development of plantation agriculture in Sri Lanka?
- (1) Colebrooke
 - (2) Manning - Devonshire
 - (3) Donoughmore
 - (4) Soulbury
25. Out of the following what is the answer which includes the causes that led the British to occupy Sri Lanka?
- A - Natural harbour of Trincomalee situated in Sri Lanka
 - B - Valuable trade commodities in Sri Lanka
 - C - Necessity of converting the indigenous people to Christianity
 - D - Necessity of obtaining land for the plantation agriculture
- (1) A and B (2) A and D (3) B and C (4) C and D
26. A fact that shows that the British governors, Henry Ward, Hercules Robinson, William Gregory, Arthur Gordon, who ruled Sri Lanka, showed their concern towards the rural folk of Sri Lanka was
- (1) giving assistance to the plantation agriculture of Sri Lanka.
 - (2) enthusiasm in constructing roads and railways.
 - (3) enhancing the agriculture by restoration of irrigation work.
 - (4) giving more administrative powers to Sri Lankans.
27. Under the Donoughmore constitution the local representatives were assigned responsibility on
- (1) educational activities.
 - (2) financial activities.
 - (3) administrative activities.
 - (4) judiciary activities.
28. A feature that could not be seen in the Vedic administrative organization was
- (1) that leader of the state was known as 'Rājan'.
 - (2) organising of people as tribes.
 - (3) that chief of the village was known as 'Grāmani'.
 - (4) that administrative units were known as 'Bhukti'.
29. What was the city chosen as the capital of Magadha for the second time?
- (1) Pātaliputra (2) Bāranasi (3) Girivraja (4) Indraprasta
30. The Gupta ruler who is referred in the Alahabhad eulogy (prasasti) of Harisena regarding his affairs is
- (1) Sri Gupta. (2) Samudra Gupta. (3) Chandra Gupta I. (4) Skandha Gupta.
31. A - Invasion of India by king Alexander the Great
B - Writing of Meghaduta by the poet Kalidasa
C - Conducting of the fourth Buddhist Council
D - Origin of creating Buddha sculptures
- Out of the above information, which answer contains the two events connected to the reign of king Kanishka?
- (1) A and B (2) A and D (3) B and C (4) C and D

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 (3) C, A, B and D. (4) D, A, B and C.
20. The ruling centre which was constructed mainly by using a water pass (jala durga) was
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33 E II

Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2014 දෙසැම්බර්
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General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2014

ඉතිහාසය II
வரலாறு II
History II

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

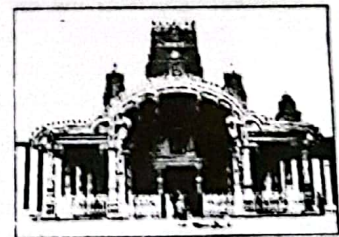
- * Question No. I in Part I is compulsory.
- * Answer three questions from Part II and two questions from Part III.
- * The total number of questions to be answered is six.

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) Kalā wewa, Pulasthi nagara, Jajjara nadi, Kācharagāma, Gokaṇṇa, Kālatiḥṭṭha, Senkadagala, Chilaw, Elephantpass, Upatissagāma (10 marks)
 - (ii) River Ganges, Suppāraka, Island of Java, Black Sea, Japan, Arabia, Malaya Peninsula, Red Sea (08 marks)
- (b) (i) Write in order in your answer script, the persons/countries who/that are associated with the historical information indicated under A, B, C and D below.
 - A - First ruler of the Maurya Empire
 - B - The artist who drew 'Monalisa' painting
 - C - The country where the doctrine of Confucius was spread
 - D - The country where the temple 'Angkorvat' is located (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 building given as A?
 2. In what place of Sri Lanka is this building located?
 3. Which religion is represented by it?
 4. What is the name of the Royal dynasty who rendered patronage to the construction and maintenance of this building? (04 marks)



A

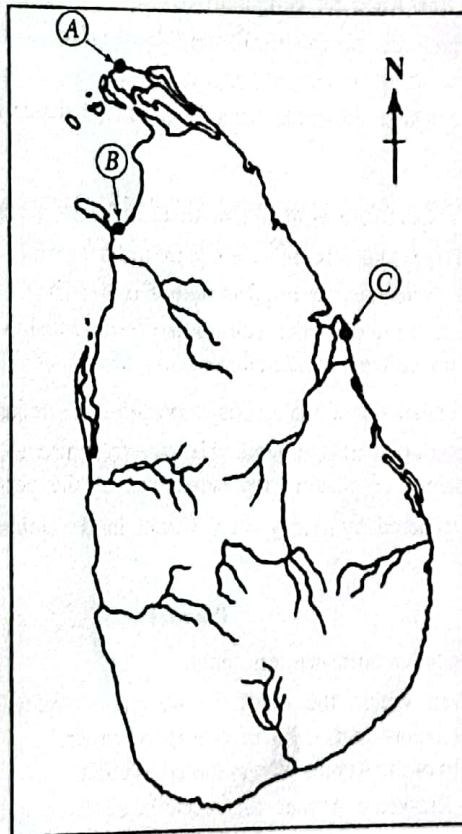
- (iii)
 1. What is the name of the creation given as B?
 2. What is the country in which this is located?
 3. Who was the king who got this constructed?
 4. Why was it constructed? (04 marks)



B

Part II

2. (i) From the historical events given below select and write
 A - two migrations
 B - one invasion
 - Coming of Tapassu - Bhalluka the two merchant brothers
 - Bringing of the Tooth-relic by princess Hemamala and prince Dhanta
 - Coming of Prince Vijaya and his retinue
 - Coming of Sena and Gutthika
 - Coming of Magha and his followers
 - Arrival of princess Bhaddakachchana's brothers (03 marks)
- (ii) State respectively under the order A, B, C and D around which river valleys the following Aryan settlements were situated in Sri Lanka.
 A - Anurādhagāma B - Digagāma (04 marks)
 C - Uruvelagāma D - Mahāgāma (05 marks)
- (iii) Explain two reasons that led to the origin of the irrigation work in the first part of the Anurādhapura era. (05 marks)
- (iv) Explain with reference to three facts, the importance of the reign of king Parakramabahu I. (06 marks)
3. (i) Name in order the three ports denoted by A, B and C in the following map. (03 marks)



- (ii) Point out two special features of the location of Sri Lanka which influenced in establishing political and commercial contacts with the foreign countries in the past. (04 marks)
- (iii) (a) Name an archaeological source that helps to get information on the internal trade of ancient Sri Lanka.
 (b) Describe with two facts, the manner in which the internal trade of ancient Sri Lanka was organized. (05 marks)
- (iv) Point out with examples, one change each that took place in the fields of religion and art in Polonnaruwa period due to foreign impact. (06 marks)

4. (i) Name the three kingdoms of Sri Lanka at the time of the arrival of the Portuguese. (03 marks)
- (ii) Select, from those given within brackets, the persons/places associated with the historical events denoted by the following A, B, C and D and write in the correct order respectively.
- A - Portuguese headquarters in the East
 B - Dutch headquarters in the East
 C - Sinhala prince who defeated the Portuguese at the battle of Mulleriya
 D - The first Dutchman who came to the Kandyan Kingdom during the reign of king Vimaladharماسuriya I
 (Joris van Spilbergen, Se Bolt de Vart, Lisbon, Goa, Amsterdam, Batavia, Prince Maha Astana, Prince Tikiri) (04 marks)
- (iii) Describe with two facts how the Dutch took economic advantages from this country. (05 marks)
- (iv) Point out with examples, the reasons for the failure of the Portuguese and the Dutch to capture the Kandyan Kingdom. (06 marks)
5. (i) Write the name of each person associated with the following historical events.
- A - Marrying of Kusumasana Devi in order to seal his claim to the Kandyan throne.
 B - Signing of the treaty of 1638 with the Dutch.
 C - Getting down Higher Ordination (Upasampada) from Siam with the assistance of the Dutch. (03 marks)
- (ii) Mention two reasons that influenced the British, who established their power in the maritime provinces, to conquer the Kandyan Kingdom. (04 marks)
- (iii) Explain two factors which led the governor Robert Brownrigg to conquer the Kandyan Kingdom easily in 1815 AD. (05 marks)
- (iv) Describe three reasons which led to the struggle of independence in 1818 AD in the upcountry against the British. (06 marks)
6. (i) State the individuals respectively with regard to each event given below.
- A - Establishment of the Maha Bodhi society in India in 1891 AD
 B - Founding of the Vannarpannai English school in Jaffna
 C - Rendering a great service to the education of the Muslim children by serving as the principal of Zahira college in Maradana (03 marks)
- (ii) Mention two recommendations of Colebrooke constitutional reforms. (04 marks)
- (iii) A - Name the constitution which granted universal franchise to our country.
 B - State three occasions of electing representatives of the people by vote at present. (05 marks)
- (iv) Evaluate the service rendered by Henry Steel Olcott in developing the Buddhist education in Sri Lanka. (06 marks)

Part III

7. (i) Name three passes situated in north-western India.
- (ii) Select from those given within the brackets, the answer relevant to the information stated under A, B, C and D below and write in sequential order. (03 marks)
- A - The place of origin of the Aryans who migrated to India
 B - Area where the Rig-vedic Aryans first established their settlements in India
 C - The animal who was considered sacred during the Vedic period
 D - The mountain that Aryans happened to cross when migrating to South India
 (Hindukush, Stepps grassland, Vindya, Iran, Saptha Sindu, Ganges valley, horse, cow) (04 marks)
- (iii) State briefly about
- (a) Social organisation
 (b) Economy
 of the Vedic era. (05 marks)
- (iv) Explain, with reference to three facts about the political organisation of North India by 6th century B.C. (06 marks)

8. (i) Name **three** European nations that established commercial centres in India for the purpose of commercial needs. (03 marks)
- (ii) Select from those given within brackets, the persons/places associated with the historical events denoted by A, B, C and D and write in sequential order.
 A - The last British viceroy of India
 B - The person who held the concept that "weapons should be used to expel the British from India."
 C - The person who was regarded as the father of the Indian National Movement
 D - The place where a conference was held to bring about some consensus between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
 (Lord Curzon, Subhash Chandrabose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Surendranath Banerjee, Lord Mountbatten, Calcutta, Simla) (04 marks)
- (iii) Explain **two** reasons with examples that led to the resurgence of national feelings among the Indians during the British rule in India. (05 marks)
- (iv) Discuss with examples, **three** activities followed by Mahatma Gandhi to expel the British from India. (06 marks)
9. (i) Name **three** European countries where the Industrial Revolution was spread excluding England. (03 marks)
- (ii) Mention **two** reasons for the unsuccessfulness of the Industrial Revolution at the beginning in European countries, excluding England. (04 marks)
- (iii) Point out the rapid development of transport activities in the world due to the expansion of the Industrial Revolution with reference to sea transport and land transport. (05 marks)
- (iv) Describe with examples **three** adverse effects of the Industrialization. (06 marks)
10. (i) Mention sequentially
 A - The organization which was established to preserve world peace after the World War I
 B - The reason that led the United States of America to join the World War II
 C - The programme implemented in order to assist the European countries that suffered in the World War II. (03 marks)
- (ii) Mention **two** objectives of the United Nations Organization. (04 marks)
- (iii) Describe briefly **two** effects of the World War II. (05 marks)
- (iv) Explain **three** changes that took place in world politics after the downfall of the Soviet Russia. (06 marks)

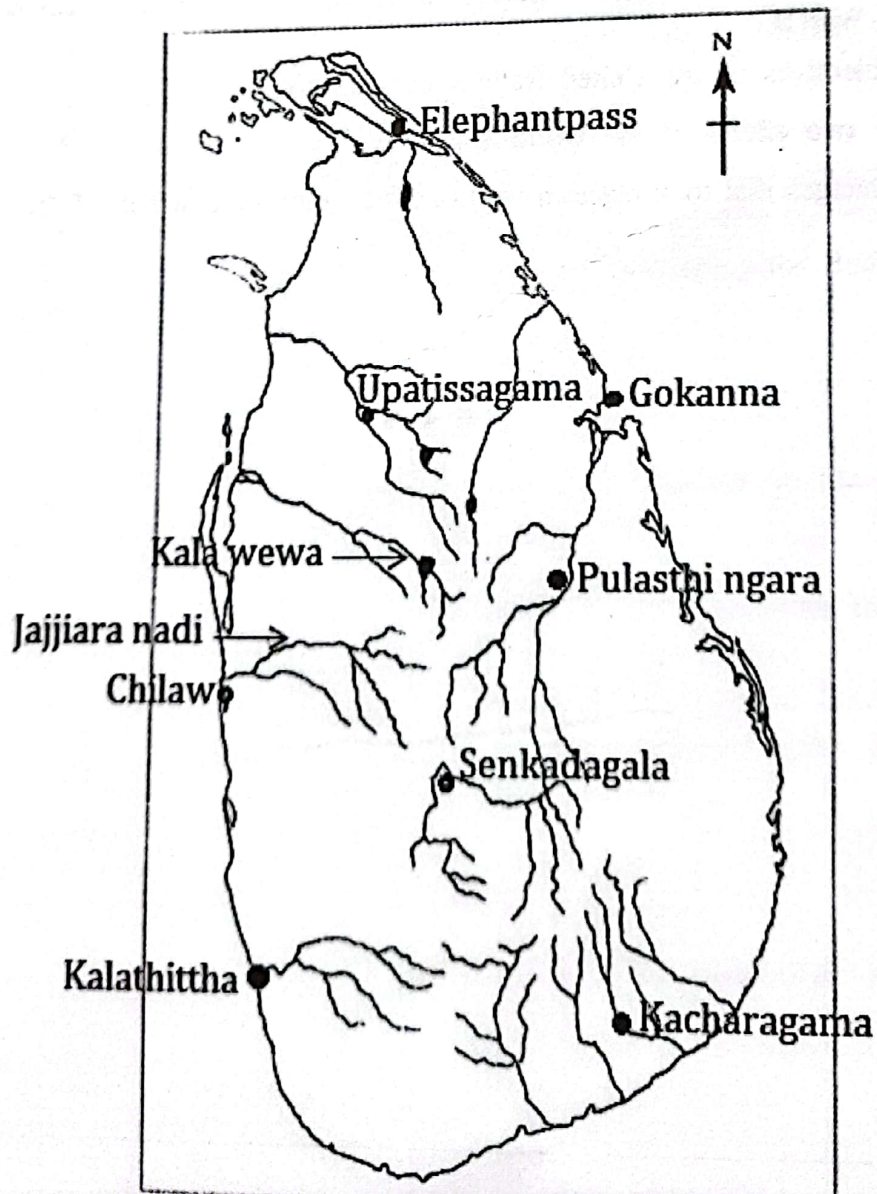
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HISTORY - I

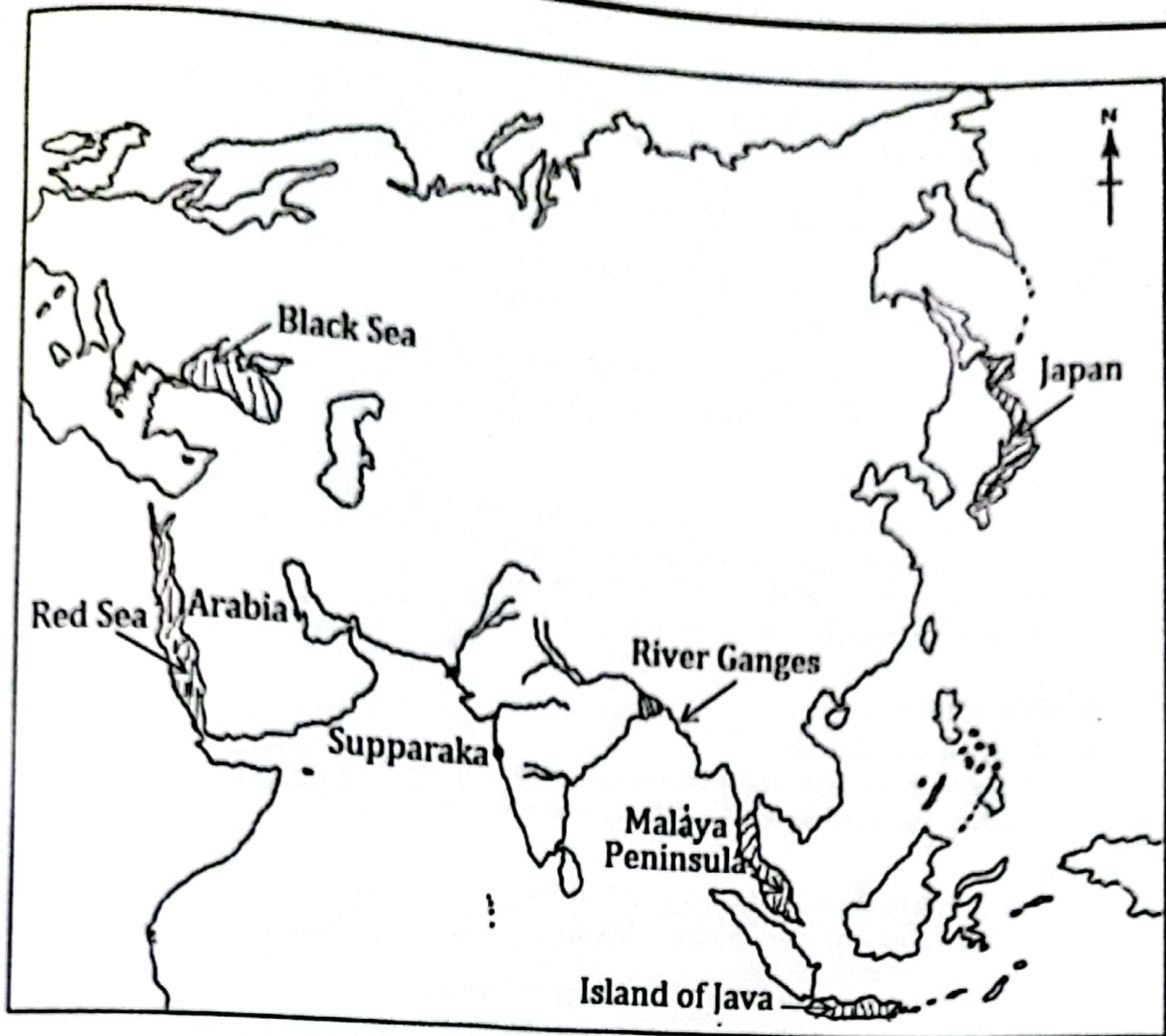
1.	2	11.	3	21.	2	31.	4
2.	3	12.	4	22.	2	32.	3
3.	2	13.	4	23.	4	33.	2
4.	4	14.	2	24.	1	34.	3
5.	4	15.	1	25.	1	35.	3
6.	4	16.	3	26.	3	36.	2
7.	3	17.	3	27.	1	37.	2
8.	4	18.	1	28.	4	38.	1
9.	3	19.	2	29.	1	39.	1
10.	2	20.	1	30.	2	40.	3

HISTORY - II

Part- I



(ii)



(08 marks)

- (b) (i) A - Chandragupta Maurya
C - China

- B - Leonardo Da Vinci
D - Cambodia

(04 marks)

(ii) 1. Nallur Kovil

2. Jaffna / Jaffna Peninsula

3. Hinduism / Saiva

4. Arya Chakravarthi

(04 marks)

(iii) 1. Taj Mahal

2. India

3. Shah Jehan

4. In memory of his queen Mumtaz Mahal

(04 marks)

PART - II

- 2 (i) A - Two migrations
□ Coming of Prince Vijaya and his retinue
□ Arrival of Prince Bhaddakachchana's brother

B - One invasion

□ Coming of Sena and Guthika

□ Coming of Magha and his followers

(03 marks)

(ii) A - Malvatu Oya / Godambanadi / Aruviaru

B - Gal Oya / Galha Nadi

C - Kala Oya / Gona Nadi

D - Kirindi Oya / Kavinda Nadi

(04 marks)

- (iii) ► Water necessary for irrigation as paddy cultivation was main source of livelihood and the river water was not sufficient for cultivation.
Rainfall was insufficient as the dry zone does not get much rain, and rainfall was uncertain.
- Need to expand cultivation with increase in population.

(05 marks)

(iv) The importance of the reign of King Parakramabahu I.

Political importance

- ✦ Unified the country which was under different administrative units.
- ✦ The policy followed with regard to Burma and Pandya States.

Economic importance

- ✦ Developing irrigation in Dhakkinadesa as the ruler of that area
- ✦ Enlarging the Pandawewa and diverting water by damming the Deduru Oya.
- ✦ Creating the Parakrama Samudraya by amalgamating tanks.
- ✦ Renovating tanks, canals, anicuts and constructing new irrigation schemes.

Religious importance

- ✦ Unifying Buddhist sects.
- ✦ Purifying the 'Sasana' and establishing a "Buddhist Forum" (Kathikavatha)
- ✦ Building the Buddhist shrines - Thuparama image house, Galvihara, Alahana Pirivena.

(06 marks)

3. (i) A - Dambakola Patuna / Jambukola Pattana
B - Mahathitha / Matota / Mantai / Mannar
C - Lanka Patuna

(03 marks)

- (ii) □ Close proximity to India.
□ Centralized location in Indian Ocean.
□ Location on the Sea-Silk route.
□ Location of natural harbours, along the sea coast.
□ Location within the monsoon pattern and ocean currents.

(04 marks)

(iii) (a) Badulla Pillar inscription / Bambaragastalawa inscription / Perimiyankulama inscription

- (b) □ Trading activities were mainly done according to the Barter System.
□ Limited usage of coins.
□ Organized market system (Wadiya, trading guilds, trading boards)
□ Commodities - (salt, spices, clothes etc)

(05 marks)

(iv) Religious Field

- ✦ Expansion of Hinduism.
- ✦ Bull becomes a sacred animal.
- ✦ Religious co-existence (Hindus and Buddhists)
- ✦ Commodities (salt, spices, clothes etc.)

Field of Art

- ✦ Creation of Hindu Statues - Shiva, Parvathi, Vishnu, Ganesh
- ✦ Removed bull from the moonstone.
- ✦ Influence of Hindu architecture on Buddhist Shrines.

(06 marks)

4. (i) Kotte, Kandy, Jaffna

(03 marks)

- (ii) A - Goa B - Batavia C - Prince Tikiri D - Joris Van Spilbergen

(04 marks)

(iii) Any two of the following:

- Derived income by developing cinnamon plantations in a systematic way.
- Encouraged people to grow coconut, sugar and spices.
- Converting Muturajawela into an arable land and growing paddy in that area.
- Began various industries such as brewing arrack, producing sugar and printing clothes.
- Systematized the collection of taxes and levied new taxes.
- Developed infra-structure facilities such as roads and canals.
- Entered into conventions with the Sinhala Kings to get more profits - in 1638 and 1766.
- Engaging in pearl fishing.

(04 marks)

(iv) ▫ Natural protection of the Kandy Kingdom - forests, mountains, rivers and gaps (giridurga, vanadurga, jaladurga)

- Loyalty of the Kandyans to the King.
- Poor understanding of the terrain and roadways in the Kandyan Kingdom and also the Europeans had to face guerilla warfare of the Kandyans.
- At decisive moments of the war the 'lascarin' soldiers (Sinhala soldiers in the pay of the foreign army) crossed over to the Kandyan Kings' side.
- Kings like Wimaladharmasuriya-I and Rajasinha-II were veterans who could not be easily defeated.

(06 marks)

5. (i) A - Konappu Bandara / Don Juan of Austria later King Wimaladharmasuriya-I.
B - King Rajasinha-II
C - King Kirthi Sri Rajasinha

(03 marks)

(ii) Any two of the following:

- The existence of an independent state in the middle of the country was an obstacle to the British domination in the maritime province of Sri Lanka.
- The hostile role of the Kandyan Kings in supporting the anti-British activities in the maritime provinces.
- The heavy duties charged at the border between the Kandyan Kingdom and the maritime provinces hindered British trading interests.
- The Kandyan Kingdom had become an obstacle to the overland communication of the British between Colombo and Trincomalee.
- The British wanted to build a road from Colombo to Trincomalee across the Kandyan Kings territories and the King did not agree to do it.

(04 marks)

(iii) Any two of the following should be explained.

- Kandyans were dissatisfied with the king and did not support him.
- There was disunity between the King and the chiefs.
- The activities of John D'oyly.
- Some chiefs were loyal to the British. Eg: Ehelepola and Madugalle.
- The British had a good knowledge of the terrain of the Kandyan Kingdom by this time.
- The cruel and short-sighted policies of King Sri Wickrama Rajasinha.
- The military power of the British.

(05 marks)

(iv) Explain any three of the following reasons.

- Discontent in being loyal to an unseen king.
- Violation of the Kandyan Convention of 1815.
- No patronization of Buddhism as under the kings.
- Neglect of Buddhist monks
- Not respecting Buddhist customs and traditions.
- Abolishing the privileges and sources of income earlier enjoyed by the Kandyan Chiefs.
- The chaotic situation created in the interior provinces by the British administration due to their lack of knowledge of indigenous languages and customs.
- Appointing a Muslim Mihandiram, Hadjee Marikkar to Wellassa.
- Emergence of Duraisami.

(06 marks)

6. (i) A - Anagarika Dharmapala
B - Arumuga Nawalar
C - T.B. Jayah

(03 marks)

(ii) Any two of the following:

- Unification of the upcountry and low country and establishing a unified and common administrative system to the whole country.
- Beginning of the legislative and executive councils.
- Abolition of compulsory service (Rajakariya)
- Dividing Sri Lanka into five administrative provinces to reduce administrative expenses.
- Cancellation of the state monopoly on trade.
- Introduction of a new legal and court system.
- Developing of English education.

(04 marks)

(iii) A - Donoughmore Constitution.

B - Any three of the following:

- Local Government Election (Pradeshiya Sabha, Town Council, Municipal Councils).
- Provincial Council Elections.
- General Election.
- Presidential Election.

(05 marks)

(iv) Any three of the following:

- Established the Buddhist Theosophical Society.
- Started Buddhist schools. Eg: Ananda College, Mahinda College, Dharmaraja College.
- Raised funds for Buddhist education.
- Setting up of Buddhist girls schools such as Visaka Vidyalaya and Museaus College.
- Opening of Sunday Dhamma Schools.
- Launching of the "Sarasavi Sandarasa" newspaper and through that publication bringing about a reawakening among Buddhists.

(06 marks)

PART - III

7. (i) Khyber, Bolan, Maccran, Gomal

(03 marks)

(ii) A - Steppes, Grasslands

B - Sapthasindu

C - Cow

D - Vindhya (04 marks)

(iii) Vedic Era

Social Organisation

- Family was the smallest social unit.
- Was a patriarchal society - (father was the bread winner and the mother looked after the children)
- A number of families were organized into a tribe.
- There were two ethnic groups - Aryans and non-Aryans
- Later there were "varnas" - Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras.
- Females and males wore jewellery.
- Various cultural events could be seen in the society (festivals, athletics)
- A class of priests.

Economy

- Existence of an agricultural economy.
- Cultivation and animal husbandry.
- Home based industries - Production of textiles, paints, furniture)
- Existence of various professionals (gold smiths, physicians)

Trade

- Prevalence of the 'barter' system
- Limited foreign trade
- Overland routes and rivers used for the transportation of goods.

(iv) Organized under 16 Janapadas. (05 marks)

- Most of the Janapadas were founded along the Gangetic river valley.
- The important monarchies were Magadha, Kosala, Vatsa and Avanti.
- Vajji Mallavere important republics.
- Later Magadha turned into a powerful empire.

(06 marks)

8. (i) Any three of the following:

- Portuguese ▫ Dutch ▫ French ▫ British

(03 marks)

- (ii) A - Lord Mountbatten
B - Subash Chandrabose
C - Surendranath Banerjee
D - Simla

(04 marks)

(iii) Any two of the following should be explained.

- English education started by the British created unity among the Indians who spoke several different languages and paved the way for a national feeling.
- The isolation in India was overcome due to the starting of infra-structure facilities such as roads and railways leading to the Indians to think themselves as one nation.
- Due to archeological excavation the ancient glory of India was discovered and there began an awakening of pride as a nation.
- Due to English education Indians were able to understand about the national movements in western countries.
- Disgracing of Indian leaders by British rulers.
- Exporting of raw materials from India to Britain, labour exploitation, ignoring disasters in India without helping to overcome them, high taxation, led to antagonism towards the British.

(05 marks)

(iv) Any three of the following:

- Sathyagraha movement on behalf of Indigo planters and Indian labourers who served abroad.
- Non-cooperation movement, such as boycotting courts, legislative institutions, schools, British goods.
- Violation of civil laws (Dundee Walk)
- Quit India movement.
- Organizing the Simla Conference in order to come to an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.

(06 marks)

(i) Any three of the following:

France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Prussia

(03 marks)

(ii) Any two of the following:

- The demand for products made by hand than the products manufactured with the help of machinery.
- Internal tax policy followed in France.
- French entrepreneurs were not interested in making new products due to the Napoleonic Wars.
- Not exporting British products to foreign markets - Banning British industrial exports till 1842.
- Not allowing British experts to migrate to foreign countries till 1825.

(04 marks)

(iii) Marine (Sea) Transport

- Invention of steam boat (1807 Robert Pluton)
- Invention of Steam Ship (1811 Henry Bell)
- Large ships are used in modern days for specific purposes.

Land Transport

- Macadamizing roads.
- 1814 - George Stevenson built the steam engine.
- 1820 - Construction of rail roads.
- 1885 - Invention of motor cars
- Later vans, buses and lorries were used.

Due to these inventions more goods and people could be transported in safety and with speed on land and across the seas.

(05 marks)

(iv) Any three of the following:

- Decline of cottage industries
- Problems related to expansion of factories and urbanization.
 - ✧ Disintegration of the family unit
 - ✧ Social abuse
 - ✧ Inability to meet demands in health facilities (sanitation, drinking water)
 - ✧ Congestion (slums and shanties)
- Environmental pollution (air, water, land, sound)
- Warfare arising from conflicts regarding colonies.
- Industrial conflicts between labourers and factory owners.

(06 marks)

10. (i) A - League of Nations
B - Attacking of Pearl Harbour by the Japanese.
C - Marshall Plan

(03 marks)

(ii) Any two of the following:

- Maintain international peace and security.
- Solve economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
- Obtain international cooperation in promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- To be a center for fulfilling the aspirations of nations in attaining their common objectives.

(04 marks)

(iii) Any two of the following:

- ✧ Great loss of lives and property.
- ✧ Division of Germany into two parts.
- ✧ Old empires such as France and Britain began to lose their power.
- ✧ USA and Russia became super powers.
- ✧ Birth of new countries (Israel and Yugoslavia)
- ✧ Commencement of Marshall Plan.
- ✧ Granting independence to many colonies.
- ✧ Establishment of the United Nations Organization.

(05 marks)

(iv) Any three of the following:

- Downfall of socialist power block.
- USA becomes the super power in the world.
- Minimize the instances of expanding socialist idealism.
- Expansion of nuclear technology (India, Iran, North Korea)
- End of "Cold War"
- Dissolution of Warsaw Pact.
- Paved the way to end the "Arms Race".

(06 marks)