

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව 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 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2017 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 ஓகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2017

ඉතිහාසය II (I කොටස)
 வரலாறு II (பகுதி I)
 History II (Part I)

25-B E II

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
 Three hours

History of Europe - From the earliest times to 1989 A.D.

Index No. :

Instructions:

- * This part consists of 40 questions. Answer all the questions on this paper itself.
- * For each question there are five responses of which only one is correct. When you have selected the correct answer to a question, mark your response on this paper according to the instructions given.
- * 40 marks will be awarded for this part.
- * Time allocated for both part I and part II is three hours.
- Attach part I to the answer script of part II when handing over.

PART I

- In each of the questions from 1 to 10, a group of five names are given. One of the names given in each group does not tally with the others. Select that name and write its number in the bracket.

1. (1) Marmara (2) Azov (3) Aegean
 (4) Caspian (5) Pacific (.....)
2. (1) Strait of Gibraltar (2) Strait of Bosphorus (3) Strait of Magellan
 (4) Strait of Dardanelles (5) Strait of Dover (.....)
3. (1) Olympus (2) Samos (3) Lesbos
 (4) Cos (5) Delos (.....)
4. (1) Monarchy (2) Oligarchy (3) Tyranny
 (4) Empire (5) Democracy (.....)
5. (1) Battle of Thermopylae (2) Battle of Marathon (3) Battle of Salamis
 (4) Battle of Plataea (5) Battle of Magenta (.....)
6. (1) Augustus (2) Horace (3) Claudius
 (4) Caligula (5) Nero (.....)
7. (1) Academy (2) Palermo (3) Salerno
 (4) Pavia (5) Padua (.....)
8. (1) John Wyclif (2) John Huss (3) Martin Luther
 (4) Ignatius Loyola (5) John Calvin (.....)
9. (1) Sully (2) Richelieu (3) Mazarin
 (4) Colbert (5) Danton (.....)
10. (1) British Commonwealth
 (2) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 (3) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 (4) Warsaw Pact
 (5) European Union (EU) (.....)

- In each of the questions from 11 to 15, five pairs of names are given. Among them, there is **one** pair in which the names/expressions **do not** tally with one another. Identify that particular pair of names and write its **number in the bracket**.

11. (1) Zeus - Jupiter
(2) Athena - Minerva
(3) Apollo - Artemes
(4) Aphrodite - Venus
(5) Poseidon - Neptune (.....)
12. (1) Herodotus - History of the Peloponnesian War
(2) Ibn Khaldoun - Kitab-al-Ibar (Universal History)
(3) Francesco Guicciardini - History of Italy
(4) Arnold Toynbee - A Study of History
(5) E.H. Carr - What is History? (.....)
13. (1) Rome - Tiber river
(2) Lisbon - Tagus river
(3) Geneva - Rhone river
(4) Warsaw - Vistula river
(5) Berlin - Elbe river (.....)
14. (1) Valois - France
(2) Tudor - England
(3) Hohenzollern - Spain
(4) Braganza - Portugal
(5) Savoy - Italy (.....)
15. (1) V.I. Lenin - Dictatorship of the proletariat
(2) Alexander Kerensky - New Economic Policy
(3) Joseph Stalin - Socialism in one country
(4) Nikita Khrushchev - Peaceful co-existence
(5) Mikhail Gorbachev - Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (economic restructuring) (.....)

- For each of the questions from 16 to 25, some names/statements/dates are given in columns **X** and **Y**. The names/statements/dates given in column **Y** have some affinity with those in column **X**. But they are **not** arranged in the proper order of sequence. When they are arranged in the proper order, **one** of the five combinations given below is correct. Write the **number** of the correct combination in the bracket.

16.

X	Y
(i) Protagoras	A 'I am the state.'
(ii) Hippocrates	B 'I am the Revolution.'
(iii) Julius Caesar	C 'Every disease has a natural cause.'
(iv) Louis XIV	D 'Man is the measure of all things.'
(v) Napoleon Bonaparte	E 'I came, I saw, I conquered.'
(1) DCEAB (2) CEABD	(3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)
17.

X	Y
(i) Plato	A Remus
(ii) Sappho	B Aristotle
(iii) Romulus	C Tacitus
(iv) Livy	D Aquinas
(v) Augustine	E Pindar
(1) DCEAB (2) CEABD	(3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)
18.

X	Y
(i) Hundred Years' War	A France and Prussia
(ii) Battle of Austerlitz	B Austria and Prussia
(iii) Battle of Jena	C Russia and Turkey
(iv) Crimean War	D England and France
(v) Battle of Sadowa	E France and Austria
(1) DCEAB (2) CEABD	(3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)

19. **X**

 - New World
 - Nation of shop keepers
 - Merely a geographic expression
 - Sick man of Europe
 - Dark Continent

(1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)

Y

 - Italy
 - Continent of America
 - Turkey
 - Continent of Africa
 - Britain

20. **X**

 - Nicholas Copernicus
 - Isaac Newton
 - Charles Darwin
 - Marie Curie
 - Albert Einstein

(1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)

Y

 - Theory of evolution
 - Discovery of radium
 - Heliocentric theory
 - Theory of relativity
 - Theory of universal gravitation

21. **X**

 - Thirty Years' War
 - Seven Years' War
 - Russo-Turkish War (1768-1774)
 - Russo-Japanese War
 - Russo-German War (1914-1918)

(1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)

Y

 - Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji
 - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
 - Treaty of Portsmouth
 - Treaty of Paris
 - Treaty of Westphalia

22. **X**

 - John Locke
 - Montesquieu
 - Rousseau
 - Adam Smith
 - Jeremy Bentham

(1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)

Y

 - Concept of general will
 - Utilitarianism
 - Doctrine of laissez faire
 - Government by the consent of the people
 - Theory of the separation of powers

23. **X**

 - Fredrick the Great
 - Catherine the Great
 - Maria Theresa
 - Charles III
 - Louis XV

(1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)

Y

 - Spain
 - France
 - Russia
 - Prussia
 - Austria

24. **X**

 - Red shirts
 - Black hand
 - Red army
 - Black shirts
 - Brown shirts

(1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)

Y

 - Trotsky
 - Garibaldi
 - Mussolini
 - Hitler
 - Secret terrorist society in Serbia

25. **X**

 - International Labour Organization (ILO)
 - United Nations Organization (UNO)
 - International Court of Justice (ICJ)
 - World Food Programme (WFP)
 - International Monetary Fund (IMF)

(1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)

Y

 - The Hague
 - Rome
 - Geneva
 - Washington
 - New York

- For each of the questions from 26 to 30, responses (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. One or more of these is/are correct. Select the correct response/responses and mark your answer in the bracket according to following instructions.

- 1 if only (A) and (B) are correct.
 2 if only (B) and (C) are correct.
 3 if only (C) and (D) are correct.
 4 if only (A) and (C) are correct.
 5 if only one response or more than two responses is/are correct.

Summary of instructions				
1	2	3	4	5
Only (A) and (B) are correct.	Only (B) and (C) are correct.	Only (C) and (D) are correct.	Only (A) and (C) are correct.	Only one response or more than two responses is/are correct.

26. From among the following, what were the Greek epics?

- (A) Iliad (B) Odyssey
 (C) Antigone (D) Aeneid (.....)

27. From among the following, who were the barbarian tribes that invaded Britain?

- (A) Ostrogoths (B) Franks (C) Angles (D) Saxons (.....)

28. From among the following, who were the Italian writers who lived during the late medieval period?

- (A) Dante (B) Petrarch (C) Boccaccio (D) Botticelli (.....)

29. From among the following, what were the countries where Nation States emerged during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?

- (A) Germany (B) Spain (C) France (D) Italy (.....)

30. From among the following, who were the leaders of the Soviet Union during the late twentieth century?

- (A) Alexei Kosygin (B) Alexander Solzhenitsyn
 (C) Leonid Brezhnev (D) Andrei Sakharov (.....)

- In each of the questions from 31 to 35, five items are listed under one heading. One of those items does not relate to the particular heading. Select that item and write its number in the bracket.

31. Main phases of the Thirty Years' War

- (1) Bohemian (2) German (3) Danish (4) Swedish (5) French (.....)

32. Major events associated with the American Revolution

- (1) Boston Tea Party (2) Continental Congresses
 (3) Storming of the Bastille (4) Declaration of Independence
 (5) Treaty of Paris (.....)

33. Congresses held under the Concert of Europe

- (1) Aix-la-Chapelle (2) Troppau (3) Laibach (4) Verona (5) Paris (.....)

34. Causes of World War I

- (1) Colonial rivalry among European powers
 (2) Division of Europe into two power blocs
 (3) French resentment at the loss of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany
 (4) Rise of Fascism and Nazism
 (5) Anglo-German naval rivalry (.....)

35. Major crises the United Nations Organization was involved in

- (1) Morocco crisis
 (2) Korean war
 (3) Suez crisis
 (4) Belgian Congo civil war
 (5) Kashmir Crisis (.....)

- In each of the questions from 36 to 40, two statements are given. On the basis of the table given below, select the description that fits best with the two statements in each of the questions and write its **number** in the bracket.

First Statement		Second Statement
1	Correct	Incorrect
2	Correct	Correct
3	Incorrect	Incorrect
4	Incorrect	Correct
5	Correct	Correct and explains the first statement well.

First Statement	Second Statement	
36. Greek war against the Persians is called the Peloponnesian War.	The most important work of Aristotle on politics is the Republic.	(.....)
37. In 313 A.D., Constantine issued the Edict of Milan granting toleration to Christians.	Having deposed the last Roman emperor in 476 A.D. the barbarians placed Hannibal on the throne.	(.....)
38. The Protestant Reformation brought about many shattering and far-reaching results almost in every field of European society.	The Protestant Reformation brought an end to Christian religious unity and paved the way for religio-political wars.	(.....)
39. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, in the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo was the immediate cause of World War I.	The Austro-Hungarian empire was dissolved by the Versailles peace settlement.	(.....)
40. By the Lateran treaty signed between Hitler and the Pope in 1929 the Catholic faith was accepted as the official state religion in Germany.	The Berlin Wall which was erected in 1961 was demolished in 1989.	(.....)

* *

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 ஓகஸ்ட்
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2017

ඉතිහාසය II (II කොටස)
வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)
History II (Part II)

25-B E II

History of Europe - From the earliest times to 1989 A.D.

Instructions:

- * Answer question No. 01 and three others.
- * (An outline map of Europe is provided for answering question No. 01)

PART II

1. Mark and name all the places given below on the map provided and write short historical notes on any two of them.

(i) Sardinia	(ii) Tiber River	(iii) Adriatic Sea	(iv) Strait of Dardanelles
(v) Lisbon	(vi) Poland	(vii) Manchester	(viii) Kiel Canal

(01 mark for each item marked and named correctly; 05 marks for each short note)
2. Briefly examine the achievement of the ancient Romans in the following spheres:

(i) Systems of government	
(ii) Law	(14 marks)
3. (i) Examine the main features of feudalism in Europe as a social and economic system. (08 marks)
 (ii) Trace the decline of feudalism in Europe during the late medieval period. (06 marks)
4. "Geographical explorations brought about a profound change in the political and economic spheres of Europe."

(i) Name one Iberian country which was engaged in early explorations.	(01 mark)
(ii) Name two rulers who patronized geographical explorations.	(02 marks)
(iii) Write a short account of the geographical explorations undertaken by one European country.	(03 marks)
(iv) Discuss the manner in which geographical explorations brought about profound political and economic changes in Europe.	(08 marks)
5. "The French Revolution was initiated by the middle class."

(i) Name the king who was ruling France at the time of the outbreak of the Revolution.	(01 mark)
(ii) Name the three social orders or estates in pre-Revolutionary France.	(03 marks)
(iii) Name two philosophers who lived in pre-Revolutionary France.	(02 marks)
(iv) Critically examine the relative importance of the role played by the middle class in initiating the Revolution paying attention to their grievances.	(08 marks)
6. (i) What were the main problems which had to be dealt with by the Congress of Vienna? (05 marks)
 (ii) Describe the steps taken by the Congress of Vienna in order to solve those problems. (09 marks)
7. Examine the roles played by Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi in the unification movement of Italy. (14 marks)

8. "The failure of the League of Nations paved the way for the outbreak of World War II."
- (i) Name the leader who proposed to establish the League of Nations. (01 mark)
 - (ii) What were the principal objectives of the League of Nations? (03 marks)
 - (iii) Why did the League of Nations fail? (03 marks)
 - (iv) Examine the extent to which the failure of the League of Nations led to the outbreak of World War II. (07 marks)
9. Answer **either** Part (A) **or** Part (B) only.
- (A) (i) What is meant by the 'Cold War'? (06 marks)
- (ii) How did the Cold War affect politics in Europe. (08 marks)
- (B) Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:
- (i) Ancient Greek art and literature
 - (ii) Renaissance art
 - (iii) Counter Reformation
 - (iv) Background of the American Revolution
 - (v) Bismark and German nationalism
 - (vi) Bolshevik Revolution
- (07 marks for each)

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ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரීட்சை, 2017 ஓகஸ்ட்
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2017

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