

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 (X) 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.

10. The canal which was constructed barricading the Amban River was
 (1) Yodha canal. (2) Minipe canal. (3) Angamedilla canal. (4) Elahera canal.
11. From among the works indicated from A to D what combination gives the examples of the mature stage of the use of science and technology in ancient Sri Lanka?
 A – Clay tub burials B – Water fountains in Sigiriya
 C – Colour clay pot D – Kuttam Pokuna
 (1) A and C (2) B and C (3) B and D (4) C and D
12. An occasion where the knowledge of the natural environmental process was utilized for technology is
 (1) laying of the foundation of Ruwanweliseya.
 (2) building of a stone bridge across the Malvathu Oya.
 (3) making of iron melting furnaces in the Samanala wewa area in Balangoda.
 (4) creation of the Dedigama Kotawehera Eth pahana (elephant lamp).
13. From among the following on what was the tax called 'dakapathi' imposed?
 (1) Chena cultivation (2) Use of tank water
 (3) Cultivation of royal lands (4) Catching fish in canals
14. An inscription in which the rules governing internal trade in ancient Sri Lanka were included is
 (1) Sorabora wewa inscription. (2) Mihintala slab inscription.
 (3) Wewelketiya inscription. (4) Godawaya inscription.
15. By promulgating rules forbidding of clearing forests on high lands, ancient kings expected
 (1) to prevent the water springs run dry.
 (2) to prevent the deposit of silt in tanks.
 (3) to protect the habitats of wild animals.
 (4) to prevent the soil in cultivating areas becoming infertile.
16. During which reign did the revolt of Jothiya Sitana take place?
 (1) Vijayabahu I (2) Parakramabahu I
 (3) Parakramabahu VI (4) Vijayabahu VI
17. The main land holdings in the Kandyan Kingdom based on ownership and tenure are given in Column I and explanations on each holding are given in Column II. When Column II is matched according to the order of Column I, what is the correct answer?

Column I	Column II
1. Gabadagam	A – Land granted to Radala nobles for their service
2. Nindagam	B – Land granted to Buddhist temples
3. Viharagam	C – Land reserved for the king and his palace
	D – Land granted to devalas

- (1) A C D (2) B D A (3) C A B (4) C B D
18. The ruler of Jaffna at the time of the arrival of the Portuguese was
 (1) Pararajasekaram. (2) Edirimanasingham. (3) Sangkili. (4) Puvirajapandaram.
19. A measure adopted by the British to make concessions to indigeneous people after the anti British struggle of 1848 was
 (1) to release the local leaders who were arrested.
 (2) to abolish of the system of Rajakariya.
 (3) to appoint a committee to solve the problems of the peasants.
 (4) to abolish some taxes.
20. In what name was House of Representatives called under the constitutional reforms in 1972?
 (1) Legislative Council (2) State Council
 (3) National State Assembly (4) Senate

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.

32. After which revolution, did the political philosophy which included following ideas spread all over the world?

- Acceptance of common ownership of all wealth of society.
- Providing every citizen an equal opportunity to develop his/her skills.
- Distribution of production gains among all.

- (1) American War of Independence (2) French Revolution
(3) Russian Revolution (4) English Revolution

33. The Asian country which invaded other countries of Asia during World War II was

- (1) Japan. (2) China. (3) Mongolia. (4) Korea.

34. Several functions assigned to the United Nations Agencies are mentioned below. What is the answer that states the functions assigned to the General Assembly, among them?

A – Administration of the areas taken under United Nations trusteeship.

B – Recruitment of new members to the United Nations Organisation.

C – To provide necessary legal advices to the United Nations Agencies.

D – Appointment of the General Secretary on the recommendations of the Security Council.

- (1) A and C (2) A and D (3) B and C (4) B and D

- Answer the questions 35 and 36 with reference to information from A to J given in the following table.

King	Place	Commanding Officer
A. Rajasingha I	D. Gannoruwa	G. Jeronimo da Azavedo
B. Wimaladharmasuriya I	E. Mulleriyawa	H. Diago de Melo
C. Rajasingha II	F. Balana	J. Constantinu de Sa

35. What is the answer which includes the Kandyan King and the Portuguese Commanding Officer who were engaged in the battle of Gannoruwa?

- (1) A and H (2) B and J (3) C and G (4) C and H

36. What is the answer which includes the place where battle between Wimaladharmasuriya I and the Portuguese took place and the name of the commander who led Portuguese armies in that battle?

- (1) D and G (2) D and J (3) E and J (4) F and G

- Answer question 37 with reference to statements A and B.

A – Beginning of an interest in fundamental human rights all over the world.

B – Birth of the first written federal constitution in the world.

37. Regarding French Revolution

- (1) A and B are true. (2) A and B are untrue.
(3) A is true but B is untrue. (4) A is untrue but B is true.

- Couples of statements are given under A, B, C and D. Examine the relationship between the statements given as 1 and 2 and answer the questions from 38 to 40.

A – 1. Division of Sri Lanka into five provinces B – 1. Manning reforms

2. Colebrooke-Cameron reforms

2. Introduction of the Legislative Council

C – 1. Governor-Generalship

D – 1. Constitution of 1978

2. Constitution of 1972

2. System of proportional representation

38. What is the couple which indicates that 1 is a result of the 2?

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

39. What is the couple which indicates that 2 was introduced by the 1?

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

40. What is the couple which indicates that 1 disappeared with the implementation of the 2?

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

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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022)
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ඉතිහාසය II
 வரலாறு II
History II

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
 மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

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, Nachchaduwa 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

- (iii) 1. Who are depicted in picture *B*?
 2. Name the church where this painting had been drawn.
 3. Name the painter who drew this painting.
 4. To what age did this painting belong?

(04 marks)

*B*

Part II

2. (i) Name **three** environmental zones where pre-historic man lived in Sri Lanka. (03 marks)
 (ii) State **two** features that could be seen in the life style of the pre-historic man. (04 marks)
 (iii) Describe **two** points which can be distinguished the proto-historic period of Sri Lanka from the pre-historic period. (05 marks)
 (iv) Describe the structure and nature of settlements in the early-historic period with reference to **three** points. (06 marks)

3. (i) Write **in order** the title names of the holders of the following positions in ancient Sri Lanka.

- A* – Head of a family
B – Leader of a village
C – Woman who ruled a small area

(03 marks)

- (ii) State **in order** the kings who were related with the following historical events.

- A* – Building up of Anuradhapura as a planned city
B – Planting of Sri Maha Bodhi sapling
C – Construction of Minneri Wewa
D – Liberation of Polonnaruwa from Chola rule

(04 marks)

- (iii) Describe the significance of the reign of Vasabha under **two** points. (05 marks)
 (iv) Describe with **three** examples the foreign relations in which the kings of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa maintained. (06 marks)

4. (i) Name **three** kingdoms during the course of the second urbanization. (03 marks)
 (ii) State **two** factors which led to the decline of cities in the first urbanization period. (04 marks)
 (iii) Describe **two** features of the economic order of Sri Lanka during the period of second urbanization. (05 marks)
 (iv) Describe **three** contributions of Parakramabahu VI as a great ruler. (06 marks)



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)

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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 ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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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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33 STE 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

1. (අ) (i)
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 சுட்டெண் }
 Index No. }



1. (a) (ii)
1. (a) (ii)
1. (a) (ii)

