

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2024
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2024
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2024

යුරෝපා ඉතිහාසය II (I කොටස)
 ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு II (பகுதி I)
 History of Europe II (Part I)

25 B E 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 you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

History of Europe - From Graeco - Roman period to 1989 A.D.

Index No:

Instructions:

- * This question paper consists of two parts as I and II.
- * In Part I answer all the questions from 1-40 on this paper itself, according to the instructions given.
- * In Part I each correct answer receives one mark.
- * 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) Baltic | (2) Adriatic | (3) Arctic | |
| (4) Caspian | (5) Aegean | | (.....) |
 - | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| (1) Lydia | (2) Athens | (3) Sparta | |
| (4) Corinth | (5) Miletus | | (.....) |
 - | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------|
| (1) Aeschylus | (2) Sophocles | (3) Euripides | |
| (4) Socrates | (5) Aristophanes | | (.....) |
 - | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|---------|
| (1) Minoan | (2) Doric | (3) Corinthian | |
| (4) Romanesque | (5) Gothic | | (.....) |
 - | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| (1) Jupiter | (2) Zeus | (3) Minerva | |
| (4) Venus | (5) Neptune | | (.....) |
 - | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------|
| (1) Decius | (2) Valerian | (3) Diocletian | |
| (4) Constantine | (5) Peter | | (.....) |
 - | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|---------|
| (1) Oxford | (2) Cambridge | (3) Louvre | |
| (4) Heidelberg | (5) Wittenberg | | (.....) |
 - | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| (1) Petrarch | (2) Lorenzo Valla | (3) Niccolo Machiavelli | |
| (4) Michelangelo | (5) Francesco Guicciardini | | (.....) |

9. (1) John Locke (2) Adam Smith (3) Jeremy Bentham
(4) John Stuart Mill (5) David Ricardo (.....)

10. (1) Vittorio Orlando (2) Otto von Bismarck (3) Lloyd George
(4) Georges Clemenceau (5) Woodrow Wilson (.....)

- 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) Peloponnesian War - Athens and Sparta
(2) Punic Wars - Rome and Carthage
(3) Crusades - Christians and Muslims
(4) Hundred Years' War - France and England
(5) Thirty Years' War - Austria and Prussia (.....)

12. (1) Alexander's Empire - Alexandria
(2) Eastern Roman Empire - Rome
(3) Ottoman Empire - Constantinople
(4) Austrian Empire - Vienna
(5) German Empire - Berlin (.....)

13. (1) Leonardo da Vinci - Renaissance
(2) Ignatius Loyola - Counter-Reformation
(3) Voltaire - Rationalism
(4) Adam Smith - Capitalism
(5) Jeremy Bentham - Fabian Socialism (.....)

14. (1) Glorious Revolution - Triumph of Parliament over the king
(2) American Revolution - Victory of the colonists and defeat of the imperial power
(3) French Revolution - Overthrow of the Tsarist monarchy
(4) Revolution of 1848 - Revolution of the Intellectuals
(5) Bolshevik Revolution - Birth of a Communist State (.....)

15. (1) Treaty of Versailles - Germany
(2) Treaty of St. Germain - Austria
(3) Treaty of Neuilly - Bulgaria
(4) Treaty of Trianon - Greece
(5) Treaty of Lausanne - Turkey (.....)

- For each of the questions from 16 to 20, some name / 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) Tiber A - Vienna
(ii) Seine B - Lisbon
(iii) Danube C - Warsaw
(iv) Tagus D - Rome
(v) Vistula E - Paris
(1) DCEAB (2) DCEBA (3) DEABC (4) EADCB (5) EDACB (.....)

17.

X

- (i) Edict of Milan
- (ii) Edict of Nantes
- (iii) Papal Bull of 1520
- (iv) Peace of Augsburg
- (v) Lateran Treaty

(1) DCEAB (2) DCEBA (3) DEABC (4) EADCB (5) EDACB (.....)

Y

- A - Excommunication of Luther from the Catholic Church
- B - Recognition of the Vatican city as a sovereign state and the Catholic faith as the official state religion of Italy
- C - "Whoever rules, his religion should be the religion of his subjects."
- D - Grant of toleration to French protestants
- E - Grant of religious toleration to Christians

18.

X

- (i) Omar Khayyam
- (ii) Dante Alighieri
- (iii) Giovanni Boccaccio
- (iv) Geoffrey Chaucer
- (v) William Shakespeare

(1) DCEAB (2) DCEBA (3) DEABC (4) EADCB (5) EDACB (.....)

Y

- A - The Merchant of Venice
- B - Canterbury Tales
- C - Divine Comedy
- D - Rubaiyat
- E - Decameron

19.

X

- (i) Calvinists
- (ii) Huguenots
- (iii) Puritans
- (iv) Presbyterians
- (v) Members of the Reformed Church

(1) DCEAB (2) DCEBA (3) DEABC (4) EADCB (5) EDACB (.....)

Y

- A - France
- B - Holland
- C - Scotland
- D - England
- E - Switzerland

20.

X

- (i) Frederick the Great
- (ii) Catherine the Great
- (iii) Charles III
- (iv) Joseph II
- (v) Louis XV

(1) DCEAB (2) DCEBA (3) DEABC (4) EADCB (5) EDACB (.....)

Y

- A - Austria
- B - France
- C - Russia
- D - Prussia
- E - Spain

- In each of the questions from 21 to 25, 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.

21. Ancient Greece

- (1) There was a system of city states in ancient Greece.
- (2) Theocracy was the most popular system of government among the ancient Greeks.
- (3) In ancient Greece much of the economy relied on slavery.
- (4) In the battles of Marathon and Salamis the Greeks decisively defeated the Persians.
- (5) During the fourth century B.C., Greek city states fell under the dominion of Macedon.

(.....)

22. Barbarian Invasions

- (1) Romans considered the German tribes as barbarians.
- (2) Franks settled in Gaul.
- (3) Visigoths and Vandals sacked Rome in the fifth century A.D.
- (4) Barbarian invasions substantially contributed to the downfall of the Western Roman Empire.
- (5) Barbarian invasions paved the way for the decline of the Byzantine Empire.

(.....)

23. Peace of Westphalia

- (1) Peace of Westphalia brought the Thirty years' War to a conclusion.
- (2) Peace of Westphalia confirmed the victory of France and its allies.
- (3) The sovereignty of German states was recognized by the Peace of Westphalia.
- (4) The Holy Roman Empire was strengthened by the Peace of Westphalia.
- (5) Peace of Westphalia put an end to religious warfare in Europe.

(.....)

24. Revolutions of 1848

- (1) 1848 is often called the year of revolutions.
- (2) Revolution erupted first in France.
- (3) Hungarian revolution was led by Louis Blanc.
- (4) Metternich, the Chancellor of Austria had to resign during the revolution.
- (5) Almost all the revolutions ended in failure.

(.....)

25. United Nations Organization (UNO)

- (1) The UNO was established in 1919 after World War I.
- (2) The main aim of the UNO is to preserve peace and to remove the causes of conflict by encouraging economic, social, educational and cultural progress.
- (3) The headquarters of the UNO is in New York.
- (4) UN Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General.
- (5) UNO has been more successful than the League of Nations in its peace keeping efforts.

(.....)

- 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. Write number,

- 1 if only (A) and (B) are correct.
- 2 if only (A) and (C) are correct.
- 3 if only (B) and (C) are correct.
- 4 if only (C) and (D) are correct.
- 5 if **any other** numbers or combination of responses is correct.

Summary of instructions				
1	2	3	4	5
Only (A) and (B) are correct.	Only (A) and (C) are correct.	Only (B) and (C) are correct.	Only (C) and (D) are correct.	Any other numbers or combination of responses is correct

26. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the religion of the ancient Greeks?

- (A) Ancient Greeks worshipped several gods and goddesses.
- (B) The rulers of Athens were considered as semi-gods.
- (C) Zeus was the chief deity of the Greek pantheon.
- (D) Greek religion paved the way for the rise of Christianity.

(.....)

27. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding feudalism?
- (A) The political and economic system existed in the Roman Empire is called feudalism.
 - (B) Slaves were the chief labouring class under feudalism.
 - (C) Under feudalism, the nobles were bound to provide troops for the king in return of the lands they enjoyed.
 - (D) Feudalism began to decline towards the end of the medieval period. (.....)
28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Reformation?
- (A) The Reformation was a movement for reform of the teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic Church.
 - (B) The Reformation began in Germany.
 - (C) Martin Luther launched his protest against the corruptions of papacy in 1517.
 - (D) Ulrich Zwingly was another leader of the Reformation. (.....)
29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the French Revolution?
- (A) The semi-feudal social structure based on inequalities created the background to the French Revolution.
 - (B) The bourgeoisie provided the leadership for the Revolution.
 - (C) Abbe Sieyes was an ardent supporter of the French monarchy.
 - (D) Louis XVIII was crowned as the king of France during the Revolution. (.....)
30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Bolshevik Revolution?
- (A) A declaration of Independence was issued during the Bolshevik Revolution.
 - (B) V.I. Lenin led the Bolshevik Revolution to its success.
 - (C) A dictatorship of the proletariat was established after the Bolshevik Revolution.
 - (D) Lenin was succeeded by Kerensky as the leader of the Soviet Union. (.....)
- For each of the questions from 31 to 35, select the correct answer and write its **number in the bracket**.
31. Which Greek philosopher served as the tutor of Alexander?
- (1) Democritus
 - (2) Socrates
 - (3) Plato
 - (4) Aristotle
 - (5) Zeno
 - (.....)
32. Who was the famous Florentine artist who painted 'The Birth of Venus'?
- (1) Masaccio
 - (2) Donatello
 - (3) Sandro Botticelli
 - (4) Leonardo da Vinci
 - (5) Raphael
 - (.....)
33. Who is considered to be the first Prime Minister in England?
- (1) Oliver Cromwell
 - (2) Robert Walpole
 - (3) William Pitt
 - (4) William Grenville
 - (5) George Canning
 - (.....)
34. Who was the leader of the American Revolution?
- (1) George Washington
 - (2) John Adams
 - (3) Thomas Jefferson
 - (4) Samuel Adams
 - (5) Benjamin Franklin
 - (.....)

35. Who was the President of the United States of America at the time World War II broke out?
 (1) Woodrow Wilson (2) Warren Harding (3) Calvin Coolidge
 (4) Herbert Hoover (5) Franklin Roosevelt (.....)

- In each of the questions from 36 to 40, two statements are given. On the basis of the table given below, select the pair of statements, out of those that are given as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 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.	The main theatre where Greek plays were performed was Parthenon.	The first Roman emperor was Julius Caesar.	(.....)
37.	The word 'humanism' has two meanings: one is the study of humanities and the other is the stress on the dignity of man.	Humanism is an important characteristic of the Renaissance.	(.....)
38.	During the Glorious Revolution which was a bloodless revolution, James II was ousted and William and Mary were declared king and queen of England by an act of Parliament.	The immediate cause of World War II was the Sarajevo Incident or the assassination of Francis Ferdinand, the Archduke of Austria.	(.....)
39.	Writings and ideas of Jean Jacques Rousseau have made a great influence on the shaping up of the French Revolution.	The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen issued at the first stage of the French Revolution begins with the opening sentence, "Man is born free" of Rousseau's ' Social Contract '.	(.....)
40.	Nikita Khrushchev adopted a policy of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (economic and social reform).	The Berlin Wall was demolished in 1989, paving way for the reunification of Germany.	(.....)

* *

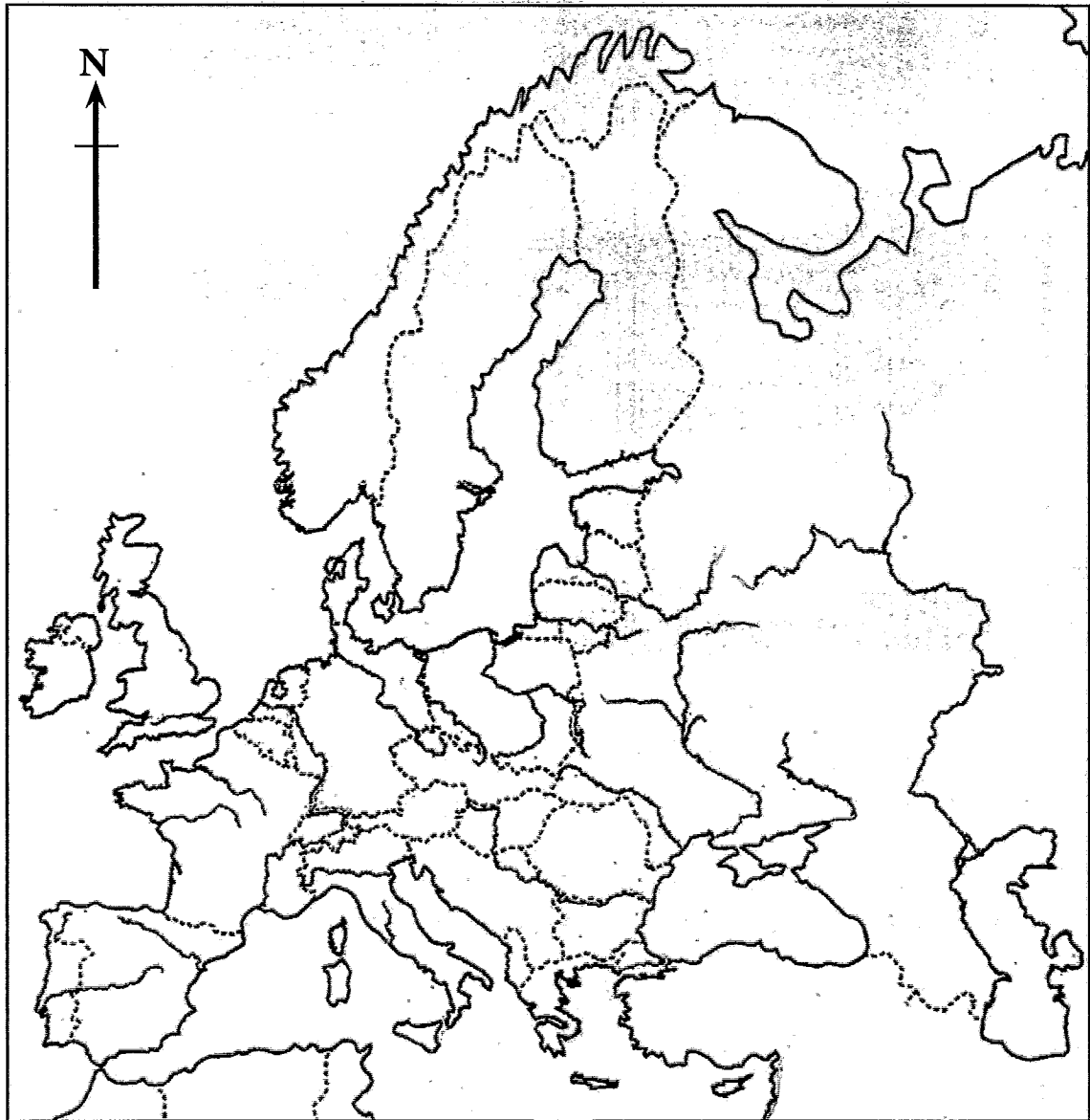
ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு	II		
History of Europe	II		

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 Question No. } 1

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 சுட்டெண் }
 Index No. }



සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

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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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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2024
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2024
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2024

යුරෝපා ඉතිහාසය II (II කොටස)
ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)
History of Europe II (Part II)

25 B E II

History of Europe - From Graeco - Roman period to 1989 A.D.

Instructions:

- * Number of questions that should be answered is 04.
- * Part II consists of three parts as A, B and C.
- * The question in the Part A is compulsory.
- * In addition answer three questions selecting at least one question from each of the parts B and C.
(An outline map of the Europe is provided with Part I for answering question No. 1)

Part A

1. Mark and name all the places given below on the map provided.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| (i) Baltic Sea | (ii) Corsica | (iii) Athens |
| (iv) Spain | (v) Danube River | (vi) London |
| (vii) Strait of Dardanelles | (viii) North Sea | (ix) Istanbul |
| (x) St. Petersburg | (xi) Danzig | (xii) Kiel canal |

(01 mark for each marked and named correctly.)

Part B

2. (i) Examine the main features of different systems of government existed among the ancient Romans. (08 marks)
- (ii) Examine the major achievements of the ancient Romans in the spheres of Literature and Architecture. (08 marks)
3. "Geographical explorations were a result of a variety of economic, political and religious causes."
(i) Name the **two** Iberian countries which took the initiative in geographical explorations. (02 marks)
- (ii) Name **two** rulers in those countries who sponsored the early explorations. (02 marks)
- (iii) Write a brief account of the early explorations of **one** of those countries. (03 marks)
- (iv) Examine critically the main economic, political and religious causes of geographical explorations during the second half of the fifteenth and first half of the sixteenth centuries. (09 marks)
4. (i) What is meant by 'the Industrial Revolution'? (02 marks)
- (ii) Write a brief account of the major inventions during the Industrial Revolution. (04 marks)
- (iii) Analyse the economic and social conditions which led the Industrial Revolution to occur in England. (10 marks)

5. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:

- (i) Downfall of the Western Roman Empire
- (ii) Background of the Italian Renaissance
- (iii) Counter Reformation
- (iv) Thirty Years' War

(08 × 2 = 16 marks)

Part C

6. "Although led a dictatorial regime, Napoleon Bonaparte preserved, strengthened and carried to other countries many achievements of the French Revolution."

- (i) Name the place where Napoleon Bonaparte was born. (01 mark)
- (ii) Name **one** system of government existed in France during the French Revolution before Napoleon Bonaparte came to power. (01 mark)
- (iii) State briefly the manner in which Napoleon Bonaparte became the ruler of France. (04 marks)
- (iv) Critically examine the internal policy adopted by Napoleon Bonaparte in France. (10 marks)

7. (i) Write an account of the obstacles to the unification of Italy during the period from 1815 to 1848. (06 marks)

- (ii) Examine the roles played by Cavour and Garibaldi in the unification of Italy. (10 marks)

8. Analyse the aftermath of World War II paying special attention to the rise of Super Powers. (16 marks)

9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following:

- (i) Concert of Europe
- (ii) Weimar Republic
- (iii) Joseph Stalin
- (iv) Cold War

(08 × 2 = 16 marks)

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