

AL/2024/25 C/E-II

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
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
 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
 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

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

නූතන ලෝක ඉතිහාසය II (I කොටස)
 நவீன உலக வரலாறு II (பகுதி I)
 Modern World History II (Part I)

25 C 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.

Modern World History - From 1500 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. (1) Caspian (2) Azov (3) Aegean
(4) Baltic (5) Arctic (.....)
2. (1) Medici (2) Sforza (3) Este
(4) Windsor (5) Gonzaga (.....)
3. (1) Cartier (2) Joliet (3) Francis Xavier
(4) La Salle (5) Marquette (.....)
4. (1) Manchu (2) Tokugawa (3) Meiji
(4) Taisho (5) Showa (.....)
5. (1) Sumatra (2) Hong Kong (3) Java
(4) Borneo (5) Celebes (.....)
6. (1) Rhode Island (2) Connecticut (3) New Jersey
(4) Texas (5) Virginia (.....)
7. (1) Adam Smith (2) John Stuart Mill (3) Thomas Malthus
(4) David Ricardo (5) Sigmund Freud (.....)
8. (1) Abraham Lincoln (2) Woodrow Wilson (3) Winston Churchill
(4) Franklin Roosevelt (5) Harry Truman (.....)

[See page two

9. (1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Karnataka (3) Maharashtra
(4) Orissa (5) Bhopal (.....)
10. (1) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (2) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(3) Indira Gandhi (4) Morarji Desai
(5) Rajiv Gandhi (.....)
- 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) Protestant Revolution - Breakdown of religious unity in Europe
(2) American Revolution - Birth of a new modern state with a written constitution
(3) French Revolution - Overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy
(4) Chinese Revolution of 1911 - Communist victory over the Kuomintang forces
(5) Russian Revolution - Victory to the Communists and birth of a communist state
(.....)
12. (1) Japan - Ming
(2) India - Mughal
(3) Burma - Konbaung
(4) Russia - Romanov
(5) Portugal - Braganza (.....)
13. (1) Seoul - South Korea
(2) Beijing - China
(3) Bangkok - Taiwan
(4) Dhaka - Bangladesh
(5) Rangoon - Burma (.....)
14. (1) Treaty of Versailles - Allied powers and Germany
(2) Treaty of St. Germain - Allied powers and Austria
(3) Treaty of Trianon - Allied powers and Hungary
(4) Treaty of Neuilly - Allied powers and Bulgaria
(5) Treaty of Sevres - Allied powers and Greece (.....)
15. (1) Abyssinia - Ethiopia
(2) Gold Coast - Nigeria
(3) Tanganyika - Tanzania
(4) Southern Rhodesia - Zimbabwe
(5) South-West Africa - Namibia (.....)

- 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) Christopher Columbus A - Discovery of Brazil
(ii) Vasco da Gama B - Landing on the Caribbean islands
(iii) Pedro Alvares Cabral C - Circumnavigation of the globe
(iv) Vasco de Balboa D - Discovery of an oceanic route to Asia
(v) Francis Drake E - Discovery of the Pacific Ocean
(1) ABCDE (2) BADEC (3) BDAEC (4) ECDBA (5) EDACB (.....)

17. **X** **Y**
 (i) Niccolo Machiavelli A - Leviathan
 (ii) Thomas Hobbes B - Satyagraha in South Africa
 (iii) Mahatma Gandhi C - What is History?
 (iv) Rabindranath Tagore D - The Prince
 (v) E.H. Carr E - Gitanjali
 (1) DABEC (2) DACBE (3) DEACB (4) ECDAB (5) EDBCA (.....)
18. **X** **Y**
 (i) Nicolaus Copernicus A - Observation through telescope of moon and other planets
 (ii) Johannes Kepler B - Discovery of the circulation of the blood
 (iii) Galileo Galilei C - Formulation of the law of universal gravitation
 (iv) William Harvey D - Theory of the sun centred universe
 (v) Isaac Newton E - Discovery of elliptical paths of planets around the sun
 (1) CEABD (2) DEABC (3) DEBAC (4) ECADB (5) EDABC (.....)
19. **X** **Y**
 (i) Jawaharlal Nehru A - First Prime Minister of Bangladesh
 (ii) Chou En-lai B - First Prime Minister of India
 (iii) U Nu C - First Prime Minister of Malaya
 (iv) Tunku Abdul Rahman D - First Prime Minister of Burma
 (v) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman E - First Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China
 (1) ACEBD (2) BCAED (3) BEACD (4) BEDCA (5) DEACB (.....)
20. **X** **Y**
 (i) Ghana A - Kenneth Kaunda
 (ii) Tanzania B - Kwame Nkrumah
 (iii) Zambia C - Jomo Kenyatta
 (iv) Kenya D - Hastings Banda
 (v) Malawi E - Julius Nyerere
 (1) ACBED (2) BEACD (3) CADBE (4) ECABD (5) EDABC (.....)

- 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. **Rise of Commercial Capitalism**

- (1) Self-sufficient and closed economy
 (2) Expansion of trade
 (3) Spread of the use of money
 (4) Rise of towns
 (5) Rise of a merchant class (.....)

22. Colonial Rule in the Philippines

- (1) The Philippines were conquered by the Spanish during the sixteenth century.
- (2) A nationalist uprising broke out against the Spanish rule in 1896.
- (3) The Spanish were ousted by the Americans.
- (4) Internal self-government was granted to the Philippines by the Americans in 1935.
- (5) During World War II the Philippines were occupied by the British. (.....)

23. French Revolution

- (1) Storming of the Bastille
- (2) Boston tea party
- (3) Abolition of the ancien regime
- (4) Execution of the King
- (5) Reign of Terror (.....)

24. Meiji Restoration

- (1) Overthrow of the Tokugawa Shogunate
- (2) Restoration of imperial rule
- (3) Strengthening of the feudal daimyo and samurai systems
- (4) Moving of capital to Tokyo
- (5) Introduction of a Western-style constitution (.....)

25. Indian National Congress

- (1) Founded in 1885.
- (2) Under the leadership of Gandhi, the Indian National Congress developed to a powerful central organization.
- (3) The Indian National Congress led major political campaigns for self-rule and independence.
- (4) Tilak became the leader of the Indian National Congress after Gandhi.
- (5) The Indian National Congress became the most powerful political party in India immediately after independence. (.....)

- 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 (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 Portuguese colonial empire in the East?

- (A) The Portuguese built an empire scattered in many parts in Asia.
- (B) The main objective of the Portuguese was to obtain profit from the spice trade of the East.
- (C) The Portuguese propagated Catholicism.
- (D) Many parts of the Portuguese empire were occupied by the Dutch during the seventeenth century. (.....)

27. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Revolutions of 1848?
 (A) A series of revolutions occurred in Western and Central Europe in 1848.
 (B) Revolution erupted first in England.
 (C) Kossuth led the revolution in Hungary.
 (D) Metternich led the revolution in Austria. (.....)
28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58?
 (A) The Indian Mutiny began in Delhi.
 (B) The main centre of the Mutiny was North-Western India.
 (C) According to some historians the Indian Mutiny was the first war of independence against the British.
 (D) As a result of the Mutiny, the East India Company's rule was replaced by that of the British Crown. (.....)
29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the causes of World War I?
 (A) Conflict between Austria and Serbia culminated in the assassination of Austrian archduke at Sarajevo.
 (B) Alliance system which gave rise to two armed camps.
 (C) Overthrow of the Tsarist regime in Russia.
 (D) Fall of the third republic of France. (.....)
30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Russian Revolution of 1917?
 (A) The main slogan of the Russian Revolution was 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity'.
 (B) Russian Revolution took place in two stages: Menshevik revolution in March and Bolshevik revolution in November.
 (C) Bolshevik revolution took place under the leadership of Lenin and Trotsky.
 (D) Provisional Government was established after the Bolshevik revolution. (.....)
- For each of the questions from 31 to 35, select the correct answer and write its **number in the bracket**.
31. Who authored **The Spirit of the Laws** which proposed the theory of the separation of powers?
 (1) John Locke (2) Montesquieu (3) Rousseau
 (4) Diderot (5) Thomas Paine (.....)
32. Who was the American President who advocated the principle of self-determination of nations at the end of World War I?
 (1) McKinley (2) Harding (3) Coolidge
 (4) Woodrow Wilson (5) Herbert Hoover (.....)
33. Who was the Soviet Leader who suggested that peaceful co-existence with the West was necessary?
 (1) Joseph Stalin (2) Melenkov (3) Nikita Khrushchev
 (4) Kosygin (5) Leonid Brezhnev (.....)
34. Who was the first President of India?
 (1) Lord Mountbatten (2) Rajendra Prasad (3) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
 (4) Venkata Giri (5) Sanjeeva Reddi (.....)

35. Who is considered to be the 'Father of the Nation' in Pakistan?

- (1) Ayub Khan (2) Yahya Khan (3) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(4) Zia Ul Haq (5) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

(.....)

- 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.	Conquest of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 has made a lasting impact on the course of European history.	Henry VIII took the English church away from the jurisdiction of Pope and became its head by himself.	(.....)
37.	Alfonso de Albuquerque is regarded as a chief architect of the Dutch colonial empire in the East.	The headquarters of the Dutch territories in the East was located in Batavia (Jakarta).	(.....)
38.	First Anglo-Burmese War was concluded by the Treaty of Yandabo.	Kuomintang or the Chinese National People's party was founded by Chiang Kai-shek.	(.....)
39.	India achieved its long-awaited goal, namely, the independence from the British rule in 1947, but it brought about very tragic results.	The grant of independence resulted in India being divided into two separate states, namely India and Pakistan, followed by violent ethnic clashes.	(.....)
40.	Mikhail Gorbachev followed a policy of economic and social reform called glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) that led to major changes in Soviet society.	The Berlin Wall was demolished in 1989 paving the way for the reunification of Germany.	(.....)

* *

[illegible]

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 කல்විப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2024
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2024

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 විභාග }
 Question No. }

II

නූතන ලෝක ඉතිහාසය

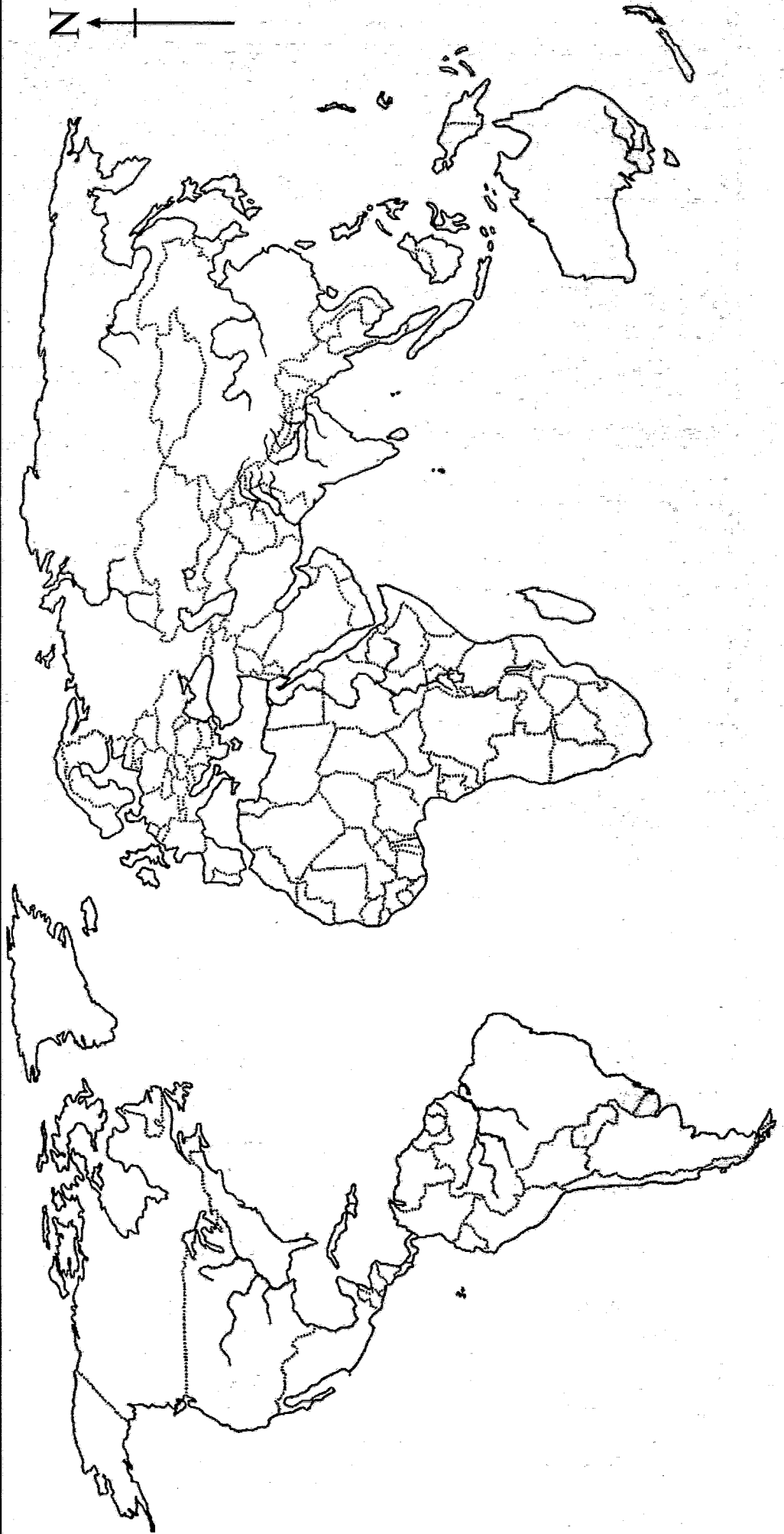
II

நீன உலக வரலாறு

Modern World History II

25C

வினாடி அங்கி
கட்டுடண
Index No.



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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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
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Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

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

නූතන ලෝක ඉතිහාසය II (II කොටස)
நவீன உலக வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)
Modern World History II (Part II)

25 C E II

Modern World History - From 1500 to 1989 A.D.

Instructions:

- * Number of questions that should be answered 4.
- * 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 world 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) Egypt | (ii) Sind River | (iii) Baltic Sea |
| (iv) Moscow | (v) Strait of Dardanelles | (vi) Persian Gulf |
| (vii) Appalachian Mountains | (viii) Java | (ix) Crimea |
| (x) Singapore | (xi) Argentina | (xii) Bangladesh |

(01 mark for each marked and named correctly.)

Part B

2. "The Renaissance is fundamentally a cultural movement."
 (i) Define what is meant by the 'Renaissance'. (02 marks)
 (ii) Name the country where the Renaissance began. (01 mark)
 (iii) Why did the Renaissance occur first in that country? (04 marks)
 (iv) Briefly review the major achievements of the Renaissance as a cultural movement. (09 marks)
3. (i) What is meant by the 'Industrial Revolution'? (05 marks)
 (ii) Examine the reasons for the occurrence of the Industrial Revolution in Western Europe. (11 marks)
4. "The unification of Germany is really a task of Prussia." Discuss. (16 marks)
5. Write short notes on the historical significance of any two of the following:
 (i) England under Henry VII
 (ii) Spanish colonial empire in Central and South America
 (iii) Background of the American Revolution
 (iv) Camillo Cavour (08 × 02 = 16 marks)

Part C

6. "World War II marks a turning point in the history of the modern world."
- (i) Name the international organization which was established after World War I to maintain world peace. (01 mark)
 - (ii) Name the **two** power blocs which fought against each other during World War II. (02 marks)
 - (iii) Name **two** leaders selecting one from each power bloc. (02 marks)
 - (iv) Discuss the manner in which World War II marks a turning point in the history of the modern world paying attention to its results. (11 marks)
7. (i) Analyse the background of the Chinese Communist revolution of 1949. (10 marks)
- (ii) Examine how the Communists captured power in China. (06 marks)
8. Examine the manner in which the Cold War developed from 1945 to 1962. (16 marks)
9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following.
- (i) Programme of modernization implemented in Thailand during the second half of the nineteenth century
 - (ii) Weimar Republic
 - (iii) Vietminh movement
 - (iv) Indonesian nationalist movement during World War II
- (08 × 02 = 16 marks)

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