

AL/2016/25-B/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
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

අධ්‍යයන පොදු කல்මික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஓகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

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) Pyrenees (2) Alps (3) Apenine (4) Caspian (5) Carpathian (.....)
- (1) Ionian Sea (2) Aegean Sea (3) Caribbean Sea (4) Adriatic Sea (5) Mediterranean Sea (.....)
- (1) Zeus (2) Apollo (3) Athena (4) Aphrodite (5) Minerva (.....)
- (1) Thales (2) Anaximander (3) Virgil (4) Pythagoras (5) Archimedes (.....)
- (1) Pericles (2) Claudius (3) Diacletian (4) Constantine (5) Theodosius (.....)
- (1) Hippocrates (2) Paracelsus (3) Michael Servetus (4) Thomas More (5) William Harvey (.....)
- (1) Herodotus (2) Sophocles (3) Thucydides (4) Livy (5) Tacitus (.....)
- (1) Amerigo Vespucci (2) Vasco de Balboa (3) Hernando Cortes (4) Francisco Pizarro (5) Francis Drake (.....)
- (1) Calonne (2) Mirabeau (3) Lafayette (4) Abbe Sieyes (5) Robespierre (.....)
- (1) V.I. Lenin (2) Maxim Gorki (3) Joseph Stalin (4) Nikita Khrushchev (5) Aleksei Kosygin (.....)

[see page two

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● 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 - England and France
 (5) War of American Independence - America and Spain (.....)
12. (1) Plato - Academy
 (2) Aristotle - Lyceum
 (3) Thomas Aquinas - Summa Theologica
 (4) Erasmus - Praise of Folly
 (5) Martin Luther - City of God (.....)
13. (1) Hapsburg - Austria
 (2) Bourbon - France
 (3) Braganca - Portugal
 (4) Orange - Italy
 (5) Romanov - Russia (.....)
14. (1) Lollards - England
 (2) Hussites - Bohemia
 (3) Calvinists - Greece
 (4) Anabaptists - Germany
 (5) Huguenots - France (.....)
15. (1) Portugal - Brazil
 (2) Spain - Mexico
 (3) The Netherlands - The Philippines
 (4) England - India
 (5) France - Indo-China (.....)

● 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) Parthenon A Moscow
 (ii) Colosseum B Paris
 (iii) St. Peter's Basilica C Rome
 (iv) Kremlin D Athens
 (v) Eiffel Tower E Vatican
 (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)
17. X Y
 (i) Heracleitus A 'The prince must imitate the lion and the fox.'
 (ii) Jesus Christ B 'It is impossible to step twice into the same river.'
 (iii) Niccolo Machiavelli C 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains.'
 (iv) Jean Jacques Rousseau D 'Workingmen of all countries, unite!'
 (v) Karl Marx E 'Render unto Ceasar the things that are Ceasar's and unto God the things that are God's.'
 (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)
18. X Y
 (i) Edict of Milan A Recognition of Catholicism as the religion of the majority of the French
 (ii) Peace of Augsburg B Principle of legitimacy
 (iii) Concordat of 1801 C Grant of toleration to Christians
 (iv) Congress of Vienna D Principle of national self-determination
 (v) Treaty of Versailles E 'Whoever rules, his religion'
 (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)

[see page three

AL/2016/25-B/E-II

- 3 -

19. X Y
 (i) Masaccio A Last Judgment
 (ii) Botticelli B School of Athens
 (iii) Leonardo da Vinci C Birth of Venus
 (iv) Michelangelo D Expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden
 (v) Raphael E Last Supper
 (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)
20. X Y
 (i) Estates General A Russia
 (ii) Cortes B United States of America
 (iii) Duma C France
 (iv) Congress D Germany
 (v) Reichstag E Spain
 (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)
21. X Y
 (i) John Calvin A Spirit of the Laws
 (ii) Thomas Hobbes B Rights of Man
 (iii) Montesquieu C Wealth of Nations
 (iv) Adam Smith D Leviathan
 (v) Thomas Paine E Institutes of the Christian Religion
 (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)
22. X Y
 (i) Glorious Revolution A Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
 (ii) American Revolution B Revolution of the Intellectuals
 (iii) French Revolution C Triumph of Parliament over the king
 (iv) Revolution of 1848 D Peace, Land and Bread
 (v) Russian Revolution E 'No taxation without representation'
 (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)
23. X Y
 (i) Robert Walpole A First chancellor of the united Germany
 (ii) George Washington B First Prime Minister in England
 (iii) Otto von Bismarck C First President of the Fifth Republic in France
 (iv) Charles de Gaulle D First Asian Secretary General of the United Nations
 (v) U Thant E First President of the United States of America
 (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)
24. X Y
 (i) Treaty of Versailles A Hungary
 (ii) Treaty of St. Germain B Turkey
 (iii) Treaty of Neuilly C Austria
 (iv) Treaty of Trianon D Germany
 (v) Treaty of Lausanne E Bulgaria
 (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)
25. X Y
 (i) Marshall Tito A First Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
 (ii) Clement Attlee B Last ruler of the Soviet Union
 (iii) Konrad Adenauer C The leader of the labour union called 'solidarity' in Poland
 (iv) Lech Walesa D President of Yugoslavia
 (v) Mikhail Gorbachev E First Prime Minister in England after World War II
 (1) DCEAB (2) CEABD (3) DEACB (4) BEACD (5) EDACB (.....)

[see page four]

- 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 systems of government prevalent among the ancient Romans?

- (A) Oligarchy (B) Monarchy
 (C) Imperial government (D) Tyranny (.....)

27. From among the following, who were the barbarian tribes that invaded the Western Roman Empire?

- (A) Phoenicians (B) Lydians (C) Visigoths (D) Vandals (.....)

28. From among the following, what were the main aspects of the Counter Reformation?

- (A) Society of Jesus (B) Calvinist Church in Geneva
 (C) Council of Trent (D) Inquisition (.....)

29. From among the following, who were the European leaders that participated in the Congress of Vienna?

- (A) Metternich (B) Necker
 (C) Castlereagh (D) Mazzini (.....)

30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the League of Nations?

- (A) League of Nations was established after World War I.
 (B) The main aim of the League of Nations was to settle international disputes and to prevent the breaking out of a war again.
 (C) The United States of America was a leading member of the League of Nations.
 (D) League of Nations was able to prevent the Italian invasion of Abyssinia. (.....)

- 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. What are the main features of the Renaissance?

- (1) Revival of classical Greek and Roman culture
 (2) Secular outlook in literature and arts
 (3) Humanism
 (4) Patronage of Martin Luther
 (5) Spread of the Renaissance from Italy to other countries of Europe (.....)

32. Stages in the Geographical Discoveries

- (1) Henry the Navigator sponsors the early voyages of exploration in Portugal.
 (2) Christopher Columbus lands on the Caribbean islands in 1492.
 (3) Vasco da Gama undertakes his voyage under the patronage of the Spanish rulers.
 (4) Vasco da Gama discovers an all-water route to Asia.
 (5) Ferdinand Magellan's soldiers circumnavigate the globe in 1520-1521. (.....)

33. Countries where the Revolutions broke out in 1848

- (1) France (2) Italy (3) Germany (4) Austria (5) Russia (.....)

34. Stages in the Unification of Italy

- (1) Piedmont-Sardinia takes the leadership in the Italian unification movement.
 (2) Mazzini becomes the chief Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia in 1850.
 (3) Austro-Sardinian war in 1859
 (4) Liberation of southern Italy by Garibaldi
 (5) Italian unity is achieved in 1870. (.....)

[see page five

35. Europe since World War II

- (1) North Atlantic Treaty Organization was established in 1949.
- (2) Council of Europe was established in 1949.
- (3) Warsaw pact was signed in 1955.
- (4) European Economic Community (or the European Common Market) was established in 1957.
- (5) Britain entered the European Economic Community with the support of De Gaulle. (.....)

- 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. The ancient Greeks founded the rationalist and humanist tradition of Europe.	Alexander the Great was the greatest ruler in the Roman Empire.	(.....)
37. Romanesque and Gothic styles of architecture developed during the Renaissance.	In his 'Two Treatises of Government', John Locke justified an absolute government.	(.....)
38. The French Revolution ended the dominance of the French nobility who held the highest positions in the church, army and government under the Ancient Regime.	With their feudal rights and privileges eliminated, their lands confiscated and their influence curtailed during the French Revolution the nobles became simply ordinary citizens.	(.....)
39. The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo was the immediate event which sparked off World War II.	The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour brought the United States of America into World War II.	(.....)
40. After World War II, Germany was divided into two states, namely, Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic.	The internal and external policy of Mikhail Gorbachev led to the end of the Cold War.	(.....)

**

[see page six



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AL/2016/25-B/E-II

- 6 -

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 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஓகஸ்ட்
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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) Corsica	(ii) Vienna	(iii) Belgium	(iv) Pyrenees
(v) London	(vi) Baltic Sea	(vii) Danube River	(viii) Strait of Gibraltar

(01 mark for each item marked and named correctly; 05 marks for each short note)
2. (i) Examine the main features of Greek city states. (06 marks)
 (ii) Examine the achievements of ancient Greeks in the fields of philosophy and literature. (08 marks)
3. "The transformation of Europe into the modern period is marked at the political sphere by the rise of nation-states."
 (i) Give two reasons for the rise of nation-states. (02 marks)
 (ii) Examine briefly the main features of a nation-state. (04 marks)
 (iii) State briefly the main stages in the rise of the nation-state either in Spain or in England. (08 marks)
4. "Although the Thirty Years' War was basically a religious conflict, it contained a certain amount of political conflicts as well." Discuss this statement with reference to the causes and main stages of the Thirty Years' War. (14 marks)
5. (i) Analyse the factors which led the Industrial Revolution to originate in England. (06 marks)
 (ii) Examine the major results of the Industrial Revolution. (08 marks)
6. "Napoleon Bonaparte carried forward many achievements of the French Revolution."
 (i) Name the island where Napoleon Bonaparte was born. (01 mark)
 (ii) Name the two countries which were invaded under his leadership in 1796 and 1797. (02 marks)
 (iii) State briefly the manner in which he captured power in France. (03 marks)
 (iv) Examine the extent to which Napoleon Bonaparte carried forward the achievements of the French Revolution with reference to his domestic policy. (08 marks)
7. "Bismarck was the principal architect of the unification of Germany."
 (i) Name the German state under whose leadership Germany was unified. (01 mark)
 (ii) Name the customs union which had been established under that state. (01 mark)
 (iii) State briefly the obstacles which existed against the unification of Germany. (04 marks)
 (iv) Examine critically the role played by Bismarck in the unification of Germany paying special attention to the main stages of the unification movement. (08 marks)

[see page seven]

8. (i) Analyse the main factors which led to the outbreak of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. (08 marks)
(ii) Examine the major problems faced by the Bolsheviks after capturing power in Russia. (06 marks)

9. Answer either Part (A) or Part (B) only.

(A) What were the major results of World War II? (14 marks)

(B) Write short notes on the historical significance of any two of the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Revolution of 1688 | (ii) Cardinal Richelieu |
| (iii) Camillo de Cavour | (iv) New Imperialism |
| (v) United Nations Organization | (vi) Cold War |

(07 marks for each)



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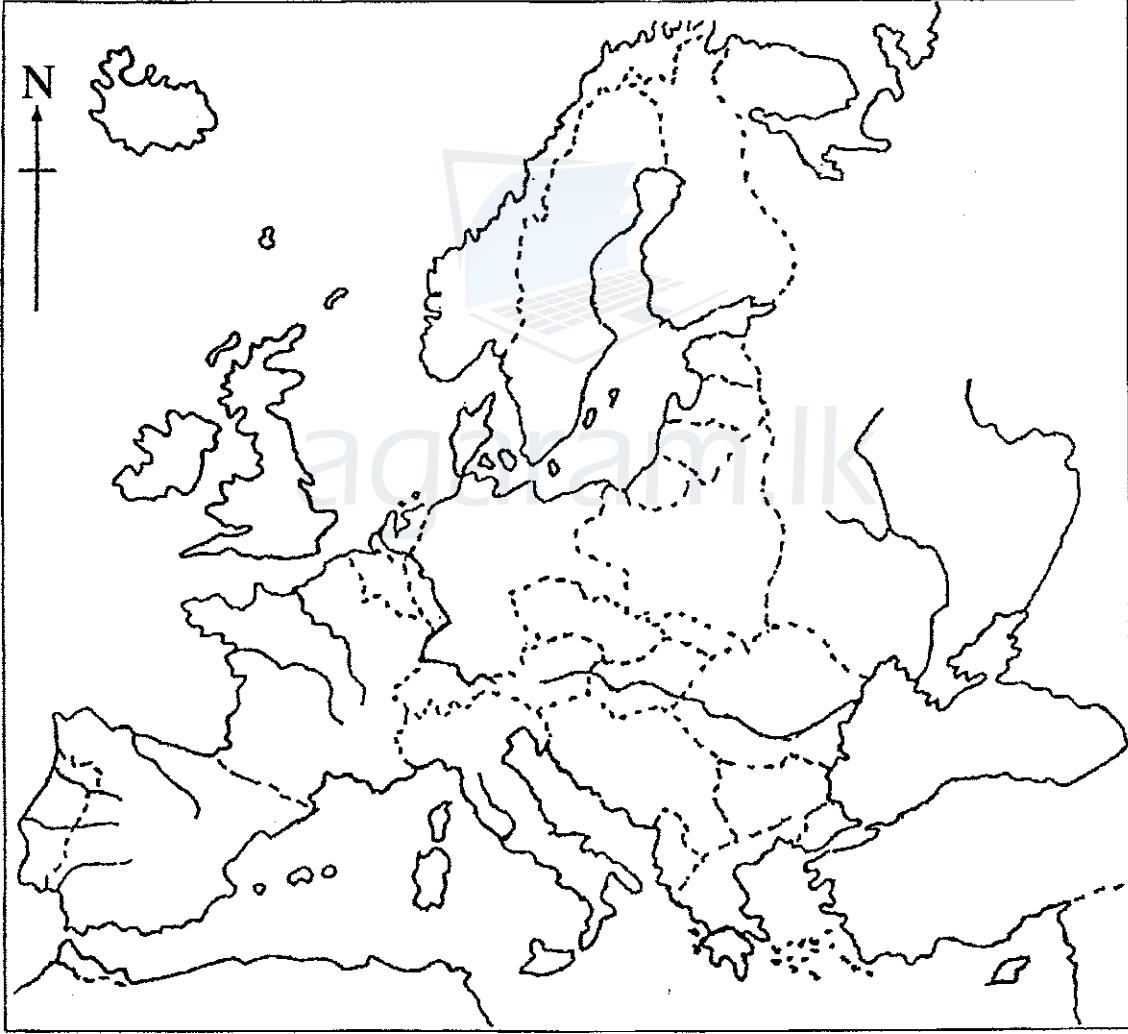
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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஓகஸ்த்
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

ඉතිහාසය II
வரலாறு II
History II

25-B E

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය }
வினா இல. } 1
Question No. }

විභාග අංකය }
சுட்டுண்ண }
Index No. }



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