

AL/2016/25-A/E-II

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையடையது / 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  
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 අගෝස්තු  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஓகஸ்த்  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

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

25-A E II

පැය තුනයි  
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
 Three hours

History of India - From earliest times to 1206 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) John Marshall<br>(4) A.L. Basham             | (2) R.D. Banerjee<br>(5) Stuart Piggott     | (3) Mortimer Wheeler<br>(.....)   |
| 2. (1) Nilgiri<br>(4) Aravalli                      | (2) Hindukush<br>(5) Satpura                | (3) Vindya<br>(.....)             |
| 3. (1) Chambal<br>(4) Rāvi                          | (2) Yamunā<br>(5) Gogra                     | (3) Gomati<br>(.....)             |
| 4. (1) Rajagruha<br>(4) Supparaka                   | (2) Champa<br>(5) Prayāga                   | (3) Pataliputra<br>(.....)        |
| 5. (1) Nalanda<br>(4) Somanath                      | (2) Vikramashila<br>(5) Odanthipuri         | (3) Jagaddala<br>(.....)          |
| 6. (1) Pasupati<br>(4) Yogisvara                    | (2) Shiva<br>(5) Mahayogi                   | (3) Brahma<br>(.....)             |
| 7. (1) Nighantanathaputra<br>(4) Sankya             | (2) Purnakasyapa<br>(5) Ajitha Keshakambala | (3) Makkali Ghosala<br>(.....)    |
| 8. (1) Kumāra-sambhava<br>(4) Ritusamhara           | (2) Vikramorvasi<br>(5) Meghaduta           | (3) Mrichchakatika<br>(.....)     |
| 9. (1) Cheras<br>(4) Cholas                         | (2) Pandyas<br>(5) Pallavas                 | (3) Chandellas<br>(.....)         |
| 10. (1) Muhammed bin Quazim<br>(4) Muhammad of Ghōr | (2) Sabuktigin<br>(5) Kutub-ud-din-Aybek    | (3) Muhammad of Ghazni<br>(.....) |

[see page two]

- 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) Tungabadra - Western Ghats  
 (2) Narmada - Vindya  
 (3) Kaveri - Nilgiri  
 (4) Rāvi - Sulaimān  
 (5) Tapti - Satpura (.....)
12. (1) Girnar inscription - Asoka  
 (2) Junagadh inscription - Rudradaman  
 (3) Nasik inscription - Gautami Balasri  
 (4) Mathura inscription - Chandragupta II  
 (5) Aihole inscription - Gautamiputra Sathakarni (.....)
13. (1) Tharanatha - China  
 (2) Alberuni - Arab  
 (3) Cosmos - Byzantine  
 (4) Megasthenes - Greece  
 (5) Strabo - Rome (.....)
14. (1) Magadha - Bimbisara  
 (2) Gandara - Pukkusati  
 (3) Kosala - Pasenadi  
 (4) Avanti - Vassakara  
 (5) Vatsa - Udayana (.....)
15. (1) Vatapikonda - Narasimhavarman I  
 (2) Sakala Uttarapathanatha - Harshavardana  
 (3) Amitraghata - Asoka  
 (4) Dakshinapathanatha - Satakarni I  
 (5) Vikramaditya - Chandragupta II (.....)

- For each of the questions from 16 to 20, 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) Indraprasta A Gangā  
 (ii) Kanauj B Godavari  
 (iii) Bharukachcha C Yamunā  
 (iv) Amarāvati D Krishna  
 (v) Pratistan E Narmadā  
 (1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

17. X Y  
 (i) Demetrios A Indo-Greek  
 (ii) Nahapana B Huna  
 (iii) Simuka C Satavahana  
 (iv) Toramana D Śaka  
 (v) Dantidurga E Rastrakuta  
 (1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

18. X Y  
 (i) Suryasiddhanta A Bana  
 (ii) Mattavilaspahasana B Visakadatta  
 (iii) Mudrarakshasa C Mahendravarman I  
 (iv) Harsa charita D Nagarjuna  
 (v) Vibhata Sutra E Aryabhata  
 (1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

19. X Y
- (i) Durgapala A Officer in charge of the harem  
(ii) Samahartha B Warden of forts  
(iii) Sarthavaha C Chief commandant  
(iv) Mahadandanayaka D Chief merchant  
(v) Antarvesika E Collector general
- (1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

20. X Y
- (i) Brihadhisvara temple at Tanjore A Hoysala  
(ii) Kailasanatha temple at Ellora B Chalukya  
(iii) Vishnu temple of Badami C Rastrakuta  
(iv) Chennakeshva temple of Belur D Pallava  
(v) Shore temple at Mahabalipuram E Chola
- (1) ADCBE (2) BEDCA (3) CAEDB (4) DBAEC (5) ECBAD (.....)

● For questions 21 to 25, select the correct answer and write its number in the bracket.

21. Who was the author of Indica?  
(1) Herodotus (2) Pliny (3) Megasthenes (4) Kautilya (5) Alberuni (.....)

22. What was the name of the first ruler of the Kushana dynasty?  
(1) Vima Kadphises (2) Kujula Kadphises (3) Kanishka  
(4) Vashiska (5) Huvishka (.....)

23. During whose regime was the Sudharshana lake first constructed?  
(1) Chandragupta Maurya (2) Kharavela (3) Skandagupta  
(4) Rudradaman (5) Satakarni I (.....)

24. Where is the Vishvakarma cave situated?  
(1) Ellora (2) Ajanta (3) Bhag (4) Badami (5) Saranath (.....)

25. What was the capital of Rastrakutas?  
(1) Mānayakaneta (2) Madurai (3) Vatapi (4) Tanjore (5) Kaveri (.....)

● In each of the questions from 26 to 30, 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.

26. Provincial administration of the Mauryas  
(1) The empire was divided into several provinces.  
(2) The province including the capital was under the control of the emperor.  
(3) The important provinces were governed by Kumaras.  
(4) Once Ujjain province was governed by Asoka.  
(5) The Kumaras who governed the provinces were mentioned in the inscriptions as Kumaramatyas. (.....)

27. Nanda Dynasty  
(1) Nandas came into power in Magadha after the Haryanka dynasty.  
(2) Mahapadma Nanda was the first ruler of Nanda dynasty.  
(3) According to Puranas the mother of Mahapadma Nanda was a Brahmin.  
(4) After Mahapadma Nanda his eight sons ruled the country.  
(5) Chandragupta Maurya came into power after the assassination of Danananda, the last Nanda king. (.....)

28. Pandyas  
(1) The capital of Pandyas was Tanjore.  
(2) According to Asoka inscriptions Pandyas were independent rulers at the time.  
(3) Maravarman Rājasimha II was defeated by Chola king Parantaka I.  
(4) The first Pandyan empire was established by Kandungan.  
(5) Accession of Jatavarman Kulasekera to the Pandya throne in 1190 is considered as the beginning of the second Pandyan empire. (.....)

[see page four

**29. Gupta culture**

- (1) Most of the literary works in the Gupta period were written in Sanskrit.
- (2) Internal security and the prosperity were the factors behind the development of religion, literature, art and science.
- (3) Brahmanism changed into Hinduism during this period.
- (4) The seated Buddha at Sārānāth was one of the foremost sculptures of this period.
- (5) The most prominent god during this period was Indra. (.....)

**30. Worship of Siva**

- (1) The worship of Siva was most popular in South India.
- (2) Many of the Pallava and Chola rulers were devotees of God Siva.
- (3) A large number of Siva temples are found in Tanjore and Kanchi.
- (4) The Pallavas and Cholas did not tolerate other religions in their kingdoms.
- (5) Once Rāmānuja, a Vaisnava reformer had to flee to Mysore during the time of Kulottunga I. (.....)

- For each of the questions from 31 to 35, 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 <b>one</b> response or <b>more than two</b> responses is/are correct.

**31. Literary Sources**

- (A) The earliest literature of India is purely of a religious nature.
- (B) The Vedas have furnished many historical information.
- (C) Rajatarangani of Kalhana gives reliable accounts on Kashmir history.
- (D) Among the foreign writers the earliest reference to India is made by Herodotus. (.....)

**32. Rigvedic Age**

- (A) The people were divided into several tribes.
- (B) Kurus and Panchalas were the prominent tribes during this age.
- (C) Aryans established their settlements even in south India.
- (D) Division of the society into four Varnas is mentioned in the Rigveda. (.....)

**33. King Bimbisara**

- (A) Pataliputra was made the capital of Magadha by king Bimbisara.
- (B) Bimbisara belonged to the Haryanka dynasty.
- (C) He was called by the title 'Seniya'.
- (D) He expanded his kingdom only through military campaigns. (.....)

**34. Chandragupta II**

- (A) He annexed Malwa, Gujarat and Saurashtra to his kingdom after defeating Sakas.
- (B) He won Vakatakas by giving his daughter in marriage to a Vakataka prince Rudrasena.
- (C) He successfully defeated the advancing nomadic Hunas into North western India.
- (D) He is considered the Gupta king who introduced Gold coins first to India. (.....)

**35. Western-Chaulukayas**

- (A) Fahien made a visit to Vatapi, the capital of western Chaulukyas.
- (B) Pulakesin II, a western Chaulukyan king defeated Harshavardana close to the Narmada river.
- (C) Pulakesin II was defeated by a Pallava king Narasinhavarman I.
- (D) Kulottunga I, a Chola king, annexed the western Chaulukya territory to his kingdom. (.....)

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- 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. According to Anguttara Nikaya there were sixteen Maha Janapadas in India in the 6th century B.C.	One of the sixteen Janapadas was the Kingdom of Kapilavastu of Sakyas.	(.....)
37. Asoka inscriptions record the despatch of Buddhist Missions to nine countries.	According to Asoka inscriptions Mahinda thera was sent to Sri Lanka.	(.....)
38. Sakas were a nomadic tribe from Central Asia.	The territories under Sakas were divided into Kshatrapas.	(.....)
39. After expelling Kushans, the Satavahanas were able to establish their kingdom in the Deccan.	The Satavahanas were the first dynasty that established an empire in the Deccan.	(.....)
40. After Sasanka, Kanauj fell into the hands of Gurjara-Pratiharas.	King Nagabhata I of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty was able to defeat Arabs in Sind.	(.....)

\*\*

[see page six



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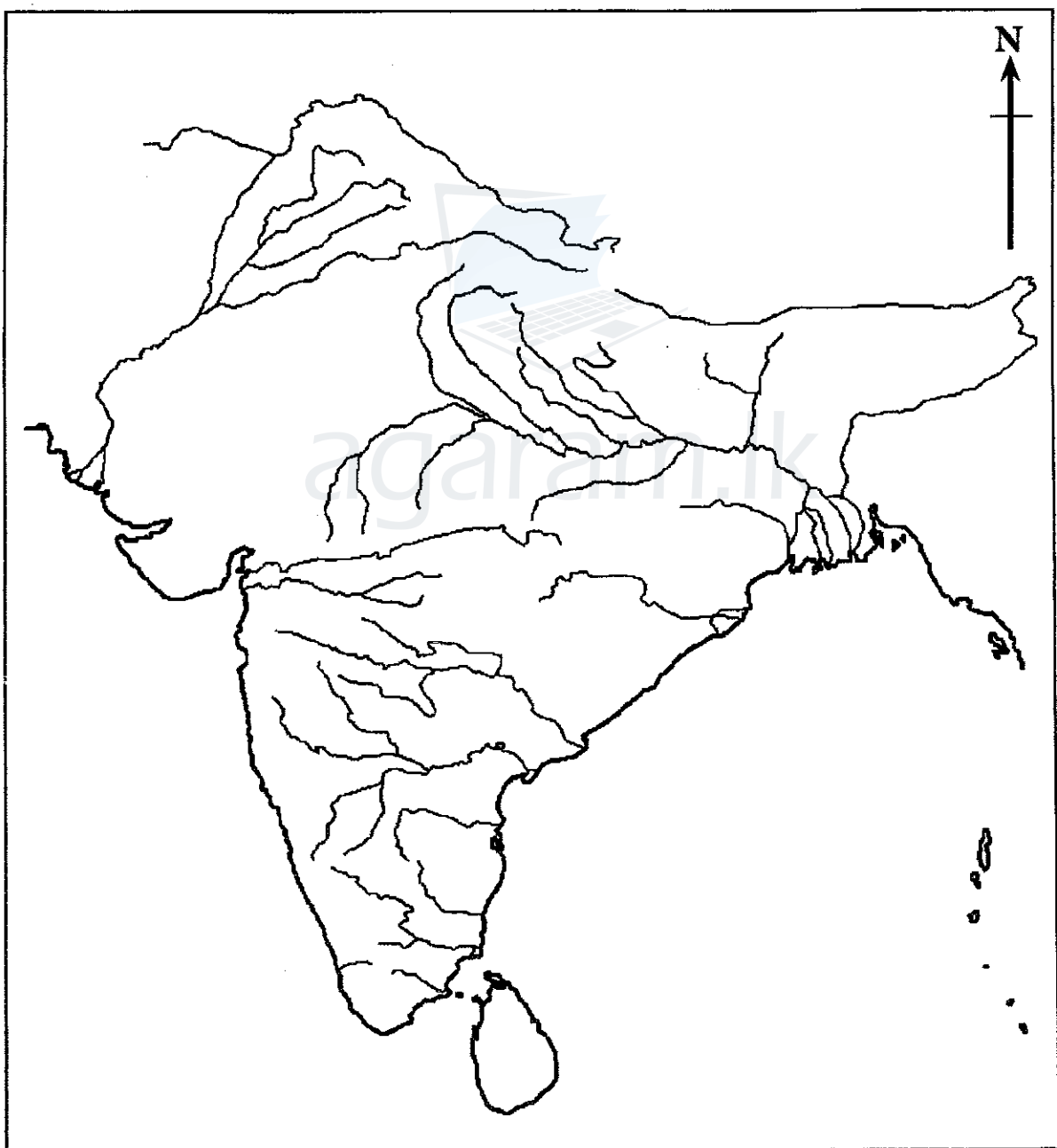
අධ්‍යයන පොදු කல்බ් පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 අගෝස්තු  
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தரப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஆகஸ்ட்)  
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

ඉතිහාසය II  
வரலாறு II  
History II

25-A	E
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ප්‍රශ්න අංකය }  
வினா இல. } 1  
Question No. }

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சுட்டுண்ண }  
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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 (II කොටස)  
 வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)  
 History II (Part II)

25-A E II

### History of India - From the earliest times to 1206 A.D.

#### Instructions:

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

#### PART II

- Mark and name all the places given below on the map provided and write short historical notes on any two of them.  
 (i) Khybar Pass (ii) River Godāvari (iii) Prayāga (iv) Sulaimān Range  
 (v) Ujjain (vi) Madurai (vii) Suppāraka (viii) Indraprastha  
 (01 mark for each place marked and named correctly; 05 marks for each short note)
- Explain the manner in which Indo-Gangatic valley influenced the history of India. (14 marks)
- Discuss the Indus Valley Civilization under following headings.  
 (i) Town planning (07 marks)  
 (ii) Collapse of the civilization (07 marks)
- Examine the main features of the religious thought in northern India in the 6th century B.C. (14 marks)
- "The policies adopted by Asoka caused the decline of the Mauryan empire."  
 (i) Who was the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty? (01 mark)  
 (ii) Name the ruler and his dynasty that usurped the Mauryan throne. (02 marks)  
 (iii) State briefly the policies adopted by Asoka for the upliftment of the morality of the people. (04 marks)  
 (iv) Do you agree with the above quotation? Give reasons. (07 marks)
- Examine the political conditions of north western India after the downfall of the Mauryas until the beginning of the Gupta rule. (14 marks)
- "The whole career of Samudragupta was indeed a military campaign"  
 (i) Name the inscription which provides the information about his military campaign. (01 mark)  
 (ii) Name his predecessor and the successor. (02 marks)  
 (iii) Assess the role played by Samudragupta in the expansion of the Gupta empire. (03 marks)  
 (iv) Critically examine the above quotation. (08 marks)
- Write short notes on the historical significance of any two of the following.  
 (i) Alexander the Great  
 (ii) Harshavardhana  
 (iii) Mohammad of Ghōr  
 (iv) Pālas of Bengal (07 marks for each)
- Answer either part (A) or part (B) only.  
 (A) Examine the struggle among Indian rulers to establish power in Kanauj after Harshavardhana. (14 marks)  
 (B) Discuss the foreign policy of Cholas. (14 marks)

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