

9. (1) Mohammad bin Qāsim (2) Sabuktigin (3) Alberuni
(4) Mahmud of Ghazni (5) Muhammad of Ghor (.....)

10. (1) Gharbagriha (2) Vimāna (3) Antharāla
(4) Dvara Mandapa (5) Ratha (.....)

● 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) Champā - Aṅga
(2) Taxilā - Kamboja
(3) Indraprasta - Kuru
(4) Mathurā - Sūrasena
(5) Vārāṇasī - Kāsī (.....)

12. (1) Chronicle - Rājatarangini
(2) Drama - Sakuntalā
(3) Epic - Panchatantra
(4) Poem - Raghuvamśa
(5) Lexicon - Amarkoṣa (.....)

13. (1) Rāṣṭrakūṭa - Nāgabhaṭa I
(2) Valabhi - Dhruvasena II
(3) Maukhari - Grahavarman
(4) Pushyabhuti - Prabhakaravardhana
(5) Gauda - Sasanka (.....)

14. (1) Rupa - Sutej
(2) Indraprasta - Yamuna
(3) Harappa - Rāvī
(4) Bhārukachcha - Narmada
(5) Warangal - Mahānadi (.....)

15. (1) Caraka - Kushana
(2) Patanjali - Sunga
(3) Daṇḍin - Pallava
(4) Bilhana - Sātavāhana
(5) Viśākhadatta - Gupta (.....)

● 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) Parameśvara A Rājarāja I
(ii) Maduraikonda B Harshavardana
(iii) Mumudi Coḷadeva C Pulekesin II
(iv) Vātāpikonda D Paranthaka I
(v) Sakala Uttarāpathanātha E Narasimhavarman I
(1) ADCBE (2) CADEB (3) CDAEB (4) DCAEB (5) EDBAC (.....)

17. X Y
 (i) Kāṇva A Pratiṣṭhān
 (ii) Śātavāhana B Tanjore
 (iii) Coḷa C Madurai
 (iv) Pallava D Pātaliputra
 (v) Pāṇḍya E Kāñchi
 (1) ABDEC (2) BADCE (3) CADEB (4) DABEC (5) DBAEC (.....)

18. X Y
 (i) Kosala Devi A Prasenajith
 (ii) Mallika Devi B Bimbisāra
 (iii) Vidisā Devi C Grahavarman
 (iv) Rājasri D Ajātasatru
 (v) Vajirā E Aśoka
 (1) ABECD (2) BAECD (3) BAEDC (4) CABED (5) DAEB C (.....)

19. X Y
 (i) Aihole A Gautami Bālasri
 (ii) Bhitari B Kaniṣka
 (iii) Hathigumpha C Skandagupta
 (iv) Sāranāth D Kharavela
 (v) Nāsik E Pulakeśin II
 (1) CEDBA (2) DCABE (3) DECAB (4) EDCBA (5) ECDBA (.....)

20. X Y
 (i) Kadungon A Pallava
 (ii) Vijayālaya B Śātavāhana
 (iii) Śimhavishnu C Pāndya
 (iv) Danthidurga D Coḷa
 (v) Simuka E Rāṣṭrakūta
 (1) ACDEB (2) CADEB (3) CDAEB (4) DCEBA (5) DECAB (.....)

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

21. Who was the founder of Pātaliputra?
 (1) Bimbisāra (2) Udāyin (3) Mahāpadma Nanda
 (4) Chandragupta Maurya (5) Pushyamitra Sunga (.....)
22. Who was the envoy of Egyptian king Ptolemy Philadelphos in the Mauryan Court?
 (1) Deimachos (2) Megasthenes (3) Diodorus
 (4) Dionysius (5) Antiochus (.....)
23. Who is believed to be the founder of Nalanda Buddhist Monastery?
 (1) Kumāragupta I (2) Gopāla (3) Devāpala
 (4) Dharmapāla (5) Vishnugupta (.....)
24. To which god was the temple of Somanath dedicated?
 (1) Vishnu (2) Shiva (3) Surya (4) Krishna (5) Agni (.....)
25. Into how many Mandalams was the Coḷa empire divided?
 (1) Six (2) Seven (3) Eight (4) Twelve (5) Fourteen (.....)

AL/2019/25-A/E-II (OLD)

- 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. Indus town planning

- (1) The most striking features of Indus civilization were its town planning and sanitation.
- (2) The streets and lanes are laid out according to a plan.
- (3) Buildings at Mohenjodaro and Harappa were built with stones.
- (4) The width of the streets and lanes is from 9 to 34 feet.
- (5) The important Indus cities were divided into two parts, namely the citadel and the lower town. (.....)

27. Aśoka inscriptions

- (1) Aśoka inscriptions were written in Greek, Aramic and Prakrit languages.
- (2) Some of the Aśoka inscriptions are found even in Persia.
- (3) The scripts used are Aramic, Greek, Kharoṣṭhī and Brāhmi.
- (4) The Kharoṣṭhī script is written from right to left while Brāhmi script is from left to right.
- (5) An inscription found near Khandahār was written both in Greek and Aramic. (.....)

28. Gandhāra art

- (1) The Buddha statue was carved in stone in human form.
- (2) The Buddha was earlier indicated by symbols like footprint, the Bo-tree, umbrella and dhammachakka. Before Gandhāra art.
- (3) Most of the Gandhāra art works are found in and around Purushapura.
- (4) It is believed that the Gandhāra art was influenced mostly by Mathura and Amaravati traditions.
- (5) This art is also called "Graeco-Buddhist" or "Indo-Hellanic". (.....)

29. Downfall of the Gupta empire

- (1) The decline of the Gupta empire began at the end of the 5th century AD.
- (2) The main factor that led to the downfall of the Gupta empire was the invasion of Hunas.
- (3) The internal disputes led to the independence of provincial rulers.
- (4) With the collapse of Imperial Guptas, Pātaliputra lost its importance as a capital.
- (5) After the downfall of the Gupta empire until the advent of the Muslims not a single king was able to unify North India. (.....)

30. South India

- (1) The only North Indian ruler who was able to subjugate South India and annex it to his kingdom was Harshavardana.
- (2) The land lying south of Vindya is known as South India.
- (3) The north of Krishna-Tungabhadra is known as the Deccan.
- (4) From the middle of the 8th century AD, a large part of the Deccan was first ruled by Rastrakūtas and afterwards by Chālukyas.
- (5) The Pallavas, Pandyas and Coḷas were the contemporary rulers of Rastrakūtas and Chalukyas. (.....)

- 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 (A) and (C) are correct.
 3 if only (B) and (C) are correct.
 4 if only (C) and (D) are correct.
 5 **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.

31. Mahābharata

- (A) Vyasa is considered as the author of Mahabhārata.
 (B) This epic deals with the conflict between Kauravas and Pāndavas.
 (C) The war ended with the victory of Yudhiṣṭhira at the battle of Kurukṣheṣṭra.
 (D) Pāndavas were a powerful tribe even during the sixth century AD. (.....)

32. Rigvedic People

- (A) An area extending from Kabul to the Gangetic valley was known to the Rigvedic People.
 (B) They were aware of the region south of Vindya.
 (C) The sea was not known to them.
 (D) The staple food of the Rigvedic people was rice. (.....)

33. Pāṇḍyas

- (A) The Southern extremity of Indian Peninsula along the East coast was ruled by Pāṇḍyan rulers.
 (B) The Pāṇḍya ruler named Sri Mara Sri Vallabha was able to defeat the king of Sri Lanka as well as a Pallava, Ganga and Coḷa coalition.
 (C) The Pāṇḍya kingdom came to an end with its annexation to the Coḷa empire by Rājāraja I.
 (D) Even though the Pāṇḍyan kings were supporters of Hinduism, Buddhism flourished under their patronage. (.....)

34. Pallavas

- (A) The Pallavas came to power in the Deccan after the collapse of Sātavāhanas.
 (B) The struggle between Pallavas and Chāulukyas began during the reign of Mahendravarman I.
 (C) The armies of Narasimhavarman I were able to defeat and kill Pulakesin II of Chālukyas.
 (D) After the death of Pulakesin II, Vātāpi, the capital of Chāulukyas became a provincial administrative centre of the Pallava kingdom. (.....)

35. Harṣavardhana

- (A) After the Guptas, Harṣavardhana was able to unify North and South India.
 (B) Harṣavardhana entered into matrimonial alliances with the royal family of Gauda.
 (C) At first, Harṣavardhana ascended the throne of Thānesvar and thereafter in the absence of any rightful heir to the Kanauj throne he was invited to accept the crown of Kanauj.
 (D) Harṣavardhana transferred his capital from Thānesvar to Kanauj. (.....)

- For each of the questions from 36 to 40, two statements are given. On the basis of the table given below, select the pairs of statements, 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

	First Statement	Second Statement	
36.	According to the Aṅguttara Nikāya there existed sixteen Mahājanapadas in India in the 6 th century B.C.	The Ganarajyas of Sakyas, Bhaggas, Bulis, Kālamas, Koliyas, Moriyas, Videhas and Lichchavis were among the sixteen Mahājanapadas.	(.....)
37.	Mahāvira, the last Thirtankara of Jain was a contemporary of king Bimbisāra.	The teachings of Jain Thirthankaras were written down at Vallabai in the 5 th century A.D.	(.....)
38.	Megasthenes was the ambassador of Alexander the Great at the Mauryan Court.	Megesthenes records that the municipal administration of Pātaliputra was carried out by six boards of commissioners.	(.....)
39.	Aśoka in his inscriptions describes Pandyas as independent people on the southern frontiers of his empire.	Strabo says that Pandyan Embassy was sent to the Roman Emperor, Augustus Ceaser.	(.....)
40.	The Allahabad pillar inscription gives the accounts of conqests of Samudragupta in chronological order.	Samudragupta defeated and captured the rulers of Dakshinapatha and afterwards allowed them to rule under Gupta sovereignty.	(.....)

**

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 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஆகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

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 briefly.
 - Harappa
 - Vindya Mountain
 - Taxila
 - Yamunā River
 - Kālinga
 - Prayāg
 - Kānchi
 - Aihole

(01 mark for each item marked and named correctly; 05 marks for each short note)
- Examine the socio-economic conditions of the Indus people. (14 marks)
- “The Later Vedic Age was a transitional period.”
 - Around which river were the settlements of the Later Vedic period located? (01 mark)
 - Name two sources which provide information regarding the Later Vedic period. (02 marks)
 - Explain the main features of the society in the Later Vedic period. (04 marks)
 - Examine the manner in which the political and religious conditions of the Rigvedic period changed during the Later Vedic period. (07 marks)
- The “Asoka Dhamma” was predominantly influenced by the Buddhism.” Critically examine this statement. (14 marks)
- Examine the role played by different foreign invaders in the field of politics in North Western India from the downfall of the Mauryas upto the emergence of the Guptas. (14 marks)
- “The power of the Gupta empire reached its zenith during the reign of Chandragupta II.”
 - Name the famous Chinese traveller monk who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II. (01 mark)
 - Name two epithets used by Chandragupta II. (02 marks)
 - Give a short account of the matrimonial alliances made by Chandragupta II for the expansion of his political authority. (03 marks)
 - Examine the military campaigns of Chandragupta II for the expansion of the Gupta empire. (08 marks)
- Explain the importance of the Pala dynasty under following topics.
 - Establishment of a kingdom in Bengal
 - Religious and cultural development under the Palas

(14 marks)

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

- (i) North-western frontier passes
- (ii) Republics in the 6th century B.C.
- (iii) Allahabad prasasti
- (iv) Arab and Turkish invasions

(07 × 2 = 14 marks)

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

- (A) Examine the expansion of Chaulukya power in the Deccan under Pulekesin II. (14 marks)
- (B) Examine how Rajendra I expanded the Chola power in India and abroad. (14 marks)



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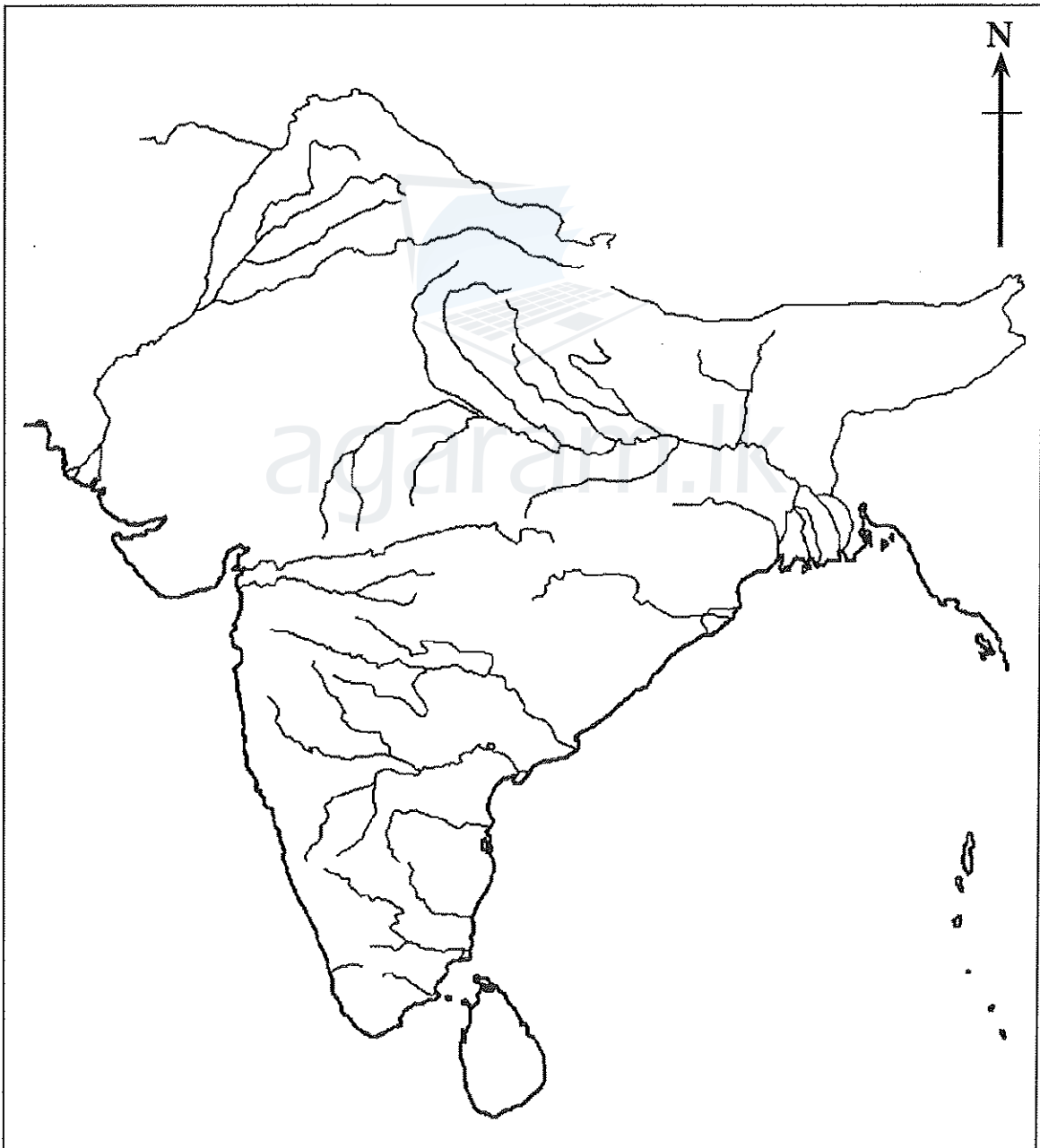
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 ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஓகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

ඉතිහාසය II வரலாறு II History II	25-A E
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 வினா இல. }
 Question No. }

විභාග අංකය }
 சுட்டுண்ண }
 Index No. }



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