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 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

ඉන්දීය ඉතිහාසය II (I කොටස)
 இந்திய வரலாறு II (பகுதி I)
 History of India II (Part I)

25 A 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 India - From earliest times to 1206 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 for some reason. Select that name and write its number in the bracket.

- | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| 1. (1) Supparaka
(4) Tamralipti | (2) Bharukachcha
(5) Kalyan | (3) Pataliputra
(.....) |
| 2. (1) Mahanadi
(4) Tungabadra | (2) Godavari
(5) Kathiyavar | (3) Krishna
(.....) |
| 3. (1) Moriya
(4) Anga | (2) Surasena
(5) Panchala | (3) Avanti
(.....) |
| 4. (1) Nigantanatha Putra
(4) Ajitha Kesakambala | (2) Purna Kassapa
(5) Makkhali Gosala | (3) Nagarjuna
(.....) |
| 5. (1) Thiruvallangadu
(4) Arpakkam | (2) Tirumalai
(5) Perundaram | (3) Uttaramerur
(.....) |
| 6. (1) Mahendra
(4) Ugrasena | (2) Pushyamitra Sunga
(5) Vishnugopa | (3) Vyagararaja
(.....) |
| 7. (1) Kalidasa
(4) Banabhatta | (2) Aryabhata
(5) Amarasinha | (3) Visakadatta
(.....) |
| 8. (1) Mahabalipuram
(4) Tahjore | (2) Thaneshvar
(5) Madurai | (3) Kanchipuram
(.....) |

9. (1) Vatsaraja (2) Druva (3) Nagabhata
(4) Dharmapala (5) Dantidurga (.....)
10. (1) Vijayalaya (2) Vikramaditya I (3) Paranthaka I
(4) Rajaraja I (5) Rajendra I (.....)

- 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) Ganga - Kanauj
(2) Narmada - Bharukachcha
(3) Tapti - Supparaka
(4) Yamuna - Mathura
(5) Ravi - Harappa (.....)
12. (1) Aihole - Pulakesin
(2) Junagardh - Rudradaman
(3) Bhitari - Skandagupta
(4) Nasik - Gautamiputra Satakarni
(5) Hatigumpā - Kharavela (.....)
13. (1) Anga - Champa
(2) Kasi - Varanasi
(3) Vajji - Vaisali
(4) Gandhara - Taksila
(5) Kuru - Panchala (.....)
14. (1) Amitraghata - Bindusara
(2) Parameshvara - Skandagupta
(3) VatapiKonda - Narasimhavarman I
(4) Maharajadhiraja - Prabhakaravardhana
(5) Maduraikonda - Paranthaka I (.....)
15. (1) Rastrakuta - Ujjain
(2) Chola - Tanjore
(3) Pandya - Madurai
(4) Pallava - Kanchi
(5) Sunga - Pataliputra (.....)

- 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) Alberuni A - Arab
(ii) Fahian B - Greek
(iii) Pliny C - Chinese
(iv) Strabo D - Roman
(v) Taranath E - Tibetan
(1) ACDBE (2) ADCEB (3) BACED (4) BDCAE (5) CABED (.....)

17. X
 (i) Dandin
 (ii) Harisena
 (iii) Kalidasa
 (iv) Nagarjuna
 (v) Pathanjali
 (1) BADCE (2) BCAED (3) CBAED (4) DBACE (5) ECABD (.....)
- Y
 A - Chandragupta II
 B - Samudragupta
 C - Kaniska
 D - Narasimhavarman II
 E - Pushyamithra Sunga
18. X
 (i) Senapathi
 (ii) Antharvasika
 (iii) Sannidhara
 (iv) Dauvarika
 (v) Mantri
 (1) ABEDC (2) ADEBC (3) BACED (4) BADCE (5) CADBE (.....)
- Y
 A - Officer in charge of the herem
 B - Door keeper
 C - Commander in chief
 D - Officer in charge of the Treasury
 E - Minister
19. X
 (i) Kadungon
 (ii) Nagabhata I
 (iii) Sinhavishnu
 (iv) Dantidurga
 (v) Vijayala
 (1) ABEDC (2) ADEBC (3) BACED (4) EDABC (5) EDCBA (.....)
- Y
 A - Pallava
 B - Rastrakuta
 C - Chola
 D - Pratihara
 E - Pandya
20. X
 (i) Agni
 (ii) Indra
 (iii) Pritivi
 (iv) Pashupati
 (v) Varuna
 (1) ACD BE (2) BDCAE (3) CBAED (4) DACEB (5) EDCAB (.....)
- Y
 A - God of earth
 B - God of war
 C - God of fire
 D - God of the sky
 E - God of creatures
- 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. Asoka Inscriptions
 (1) The tradition of writing inscriptions in the world was first introduced by king Asoka.
 (2) King Asoka addressed the people directly through his inscriptions.
 (3) The majority of Asoka inscriptions were written in Bhahmi Script.
 (4) Shahbazgarhi and Mansehra inscriptions were written in Kharosti script.
 (5) Asoka inscriptions were found not only in India but also in present day Afghanistan and Nepal.
 (.....)
22. King Kanishka
 (1) King Kanishka is considered as the initiator of the system of Saka era.
 (2) The capital of king Kanishka was Purushapura.
 (3) King Kanishka was able to conquer whole of India.
 (4) King Kanishka was converted to Buddhism by Ashvagosha Thero.
 (5) King Kanishka spread Buddhism to Central Asia.
 (.....)

23. The Sakas

- (1) At the beginning the Sakas settled in the Indus valley and afterwards spread their power in North Western India.
- (2) It is considered that Maues was the first Saka ruler.
- (3) The territories under Sakas were divided into Satrapas.
- (4) The most famous two Saka rulers were Nahapana of Maharastra and Rudradaman of Ujjain.
- (5) The Kushana rulers had expelled Sakas and annexed their territories to the Kushana kingdom.

(.....)

24. Chandragupta II

- (1) Chandragupta II was the son of Samudragupta.
- (2) Chandragupta II gave his daughter princess Prabavati in marriage to Rudrasena II of Vakatakas.
- (3) During the reign of Chandragupta II Fahian, the Chinese monk stayed in the city of Pataliputra.
- (4) The establishment of the Nalanda Buddhist Educational Centre was credited to Chandragupta II.
- (5) The annexation of Western India by Chandragupta II extended the frontiers of the Gupta empire to Arabian sea.

(.....)

25. Rajaraja I

- (1) Thirty years' rule of king Rajaraja I laid the foundation of the Chola empire.
- (2) The king Rajaraja I's empire included whole of South India upto Tungabadra, Maldives and the Northern part of Sri Lanka.
- (3) Rajaraja I being an ardent believer of Shiva was intolerant towards other religions.
- (4) The Brihadeshvara temple of Tanjore was built during the reign of Rajaraja I.
- (5) King Rajaraja I was honoured by the title Mummudicholadeva.

(.....)

- 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 **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. Geographical factors

- (A) The great mountains in the north are important because of the origin of two main rivers.
- (B) The plains of Ganga-Jumana were a centre of empires.
- (C) Among the passes in the Northwest, the Makran pass provides the easiest access to India.
- (D) The Aravalli hills were the territorial boundary between North and South India.

(.....)

27. King Bimbisara

- (A) At the time of the Lord Buddha, Magadha was ruled by King Bimbisara.
- (B) Pataliputra was the capital of king Bimbisara.
- (C) Bimbisara expanded his power through a policy of matrimonial alliances and military campaigns.
- (D) A war took place between Prasenadi and Bimbisara over the ownership of Kasi.(.....)

28. Satavahana Dynasty

- (A) The Satavahanas were called Andhras in the Puranas.
- (B) The founder of this dynasty is considered to be Simuka.
- (C) The great rulers of the dynasty were Gautamiputra Satakarni, Vasisthaputra Sri Pulamavi and Yajna Sri Satakarni.
- (D) Both Brahmanism and Buddhism flourished under the Satavahanas. (.....)

29. Hieun Tsang

- (A) Hieun Tsang was a Chinese Buddhist monk who came to India during the reign of Harshavardhana.
- (B) Hieun Tsang took part in the Buddhist Assembly at Kanauj and the distribution of alms at Prayaga.
- (C) Hieun Tsang first came to Gandhara and proceeded from there to Pataliputra.
- (D) Hieun Tsang had an opportunity to study at the Buddhist University of Taxila. (.....)

30. King Dharmapala

- (A) After expelling Senas the Pala kingdom in Bengal was established by Dharmapala.
- (B) King Dharmapala was credited with the establishment of Vikramasila University.
- (C) After deposing Indrayuda, king Dharmapala appointed Chakrayuda to the throne of Kanauj.
- (D) King Dharmapala defeated Nagabhata who attempted to seize the Kanauj throne. (.....)

- For each of the questions from **31** to **35**, select the correct answer and write its **number in the bracket**.

31. In which Indus city are the remains of the Great Bath found?

- (1) Harappa (2) Mohenjodaro (3) Chanhudaro
- (4) Kalibangan (5) Lothal (.....)

32. Who was the contemporary Nanda ruler of Alexander the Great?

- (1) Mahapadma Nanda (2) Panduka (3) Bhutapala
- (4) Dhanananda (5) Rashtrapala (.....)

33. Under whose reign was the Sudharshana lake built?

- (1) Chandragupta Maurya (2) Nahapana (3) Rudradaman
- (4) Skandagupta (5) Harshawardhana (.....)

34. Who was the author of Rajatarangini?

- (1) Kalidasa (2) Visakadatta (3) Bilhana
- (4) Banabatta (5) Kalhana (.....)

35. Who was the Arab ruler who invaded India in 712 A.D.?

- (1) Muhammad Bin Quasim (2) Muhammad of Ghazni (3) Alauddin Khalji
- (4) Mahmud of Ghor (5) Qutubuddin Aibak (.....)

- 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.	Rig Vedic people were pure Vegetarians.	The women were not allowed to participate Yajnas in the Rig Vedic Age	(.....)
37.	Hunas who attacked the western parts of the Gupta empire were repulsed by king Skandagupta.	Due to the sucession of weak rulers, Hunas under Mihirakula and Toramana were able to capture a considerable part of the Gupta empire.	(.....)
38.	King Harshavardhana was considered as the Lord of whole of North India.	Harshavardhana was able to defeat Pulakesin I of Chaulukyas in a battle near Narmada river.	(.....)
39.	Having defeated a confederation of the Pallavas, Gangas and Cholas, Sri Mara Sri Vallabha was able to establish Pandyan authority in South India	Sri Mara Sri Vallabha invaded and captured Sri Lanka after expelling king Sena I.	(.....)
40.	Pulakesin II of Chaulukyas was able to kill his enemy Narasimhavarman at a battle.	To commemorate his victory, Pulekesin II built the famous Kailasanatha temple at Madurai.	(.....)

* *

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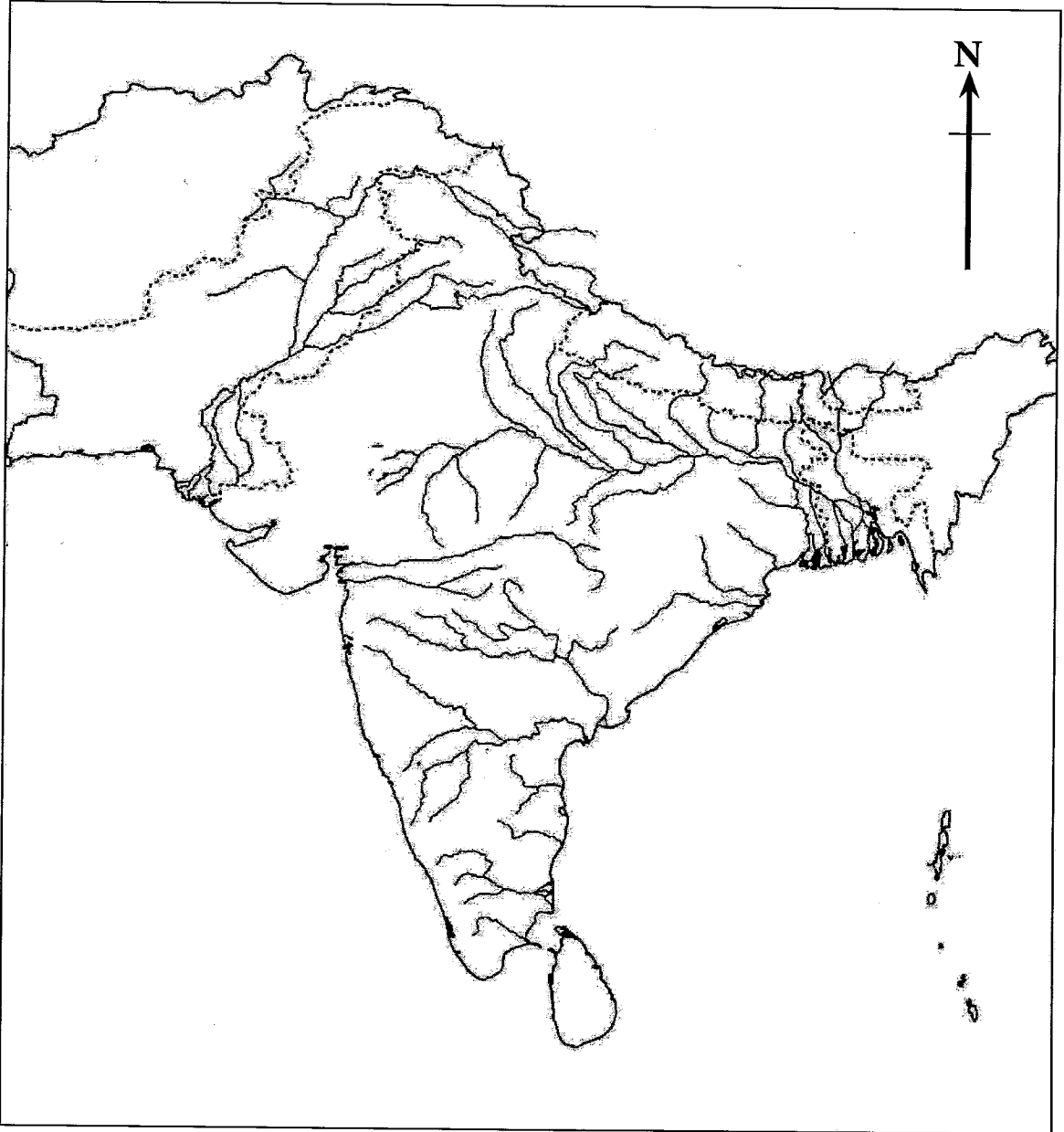
ඉන්දීය ඉතිහාසය II
 இந்திய வரலாறு II
 History of India II

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 வினா இல. }
 Question No. }

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 சுட்டுெண் }
 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
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

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

ඉන්දීය ඉතිහාසය II (II කොටස)
இந்திய வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)
History of India II (Part II)

25 A E II

History of India - From the earliest times to 1206 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 other questions selecting at least one question from each of the parts B and C.
- (An outline map of India 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) Taxila | (ii) Ravi | (iii) Chanhudaro |
| (iv) Thaneshver | (v) Benaras | (vi) Gujarat |
| (vii) Tapti | (viii) Aihole | (ix) Himalaya mountains |
| (x) Coromandel Coast | (xi) Sanchi | (xii) Ganga |

(01 mark for each marked and named correctly.)

Part B

2. (i) Name the **two** Indian Archeologists who discovered Harappa and Mohenjodaro ruins. (02 marks)
- (ii) Name **two** British Archeologists who excavated the cities of Mohenjodaro and Harappa. (02 marks)
- (iii) (a) Name the city where the ruins of the Great Granary were found. (01 mark)
- (b) Name the main port of the Indus people. (01 mark)
- (iv) Write an account of the town planning and the architecture of the Indus civilization. (10 marks)
3. Explain the manner in which the political, social and religious conditions that existed in the Rig Vadic period changed during the post Vedic period. (16 marks)
4. "King Asoka was the greatest Mauryan ruler." Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons. (16 marks)
5. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following.
 - (i) Megasthenes
 - (ii) Political condition of Northern India during the sixth century B.C.
 - (iii) Nanda Dynasty
 - (iv) Arthasastra

(08 × 2 = 16 marks)

Part C

6. Examine the achievements of king Samudragupta with reference to the Allahabad Prasasti. (16 marks)
7. (i) Name the capital of the kingdom of Harshavardhana. (01 mark)
(ii) Name the author of 'Harshacharita'. (01 mark)
(iii) Name **two** literary works of king Harshavardhana. (02 marks)
(iv) Discuss the political, cultural and religious achievements of Harshavardhana. (12 marks)
8. Write an account of the expansion of Chola power under the following headings.
(i) Chola expansion in Southern India
(ii) Chola expansion beyond India (16 marks)
9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following.
(i) Kushana dynasty
(ii) Gautamiputra Satakarni
(iii) Expansion of Gupta empire under Chandragupta II
(iv) Art and architecture of the Pallavas (08 × 2 = 16 marks)

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