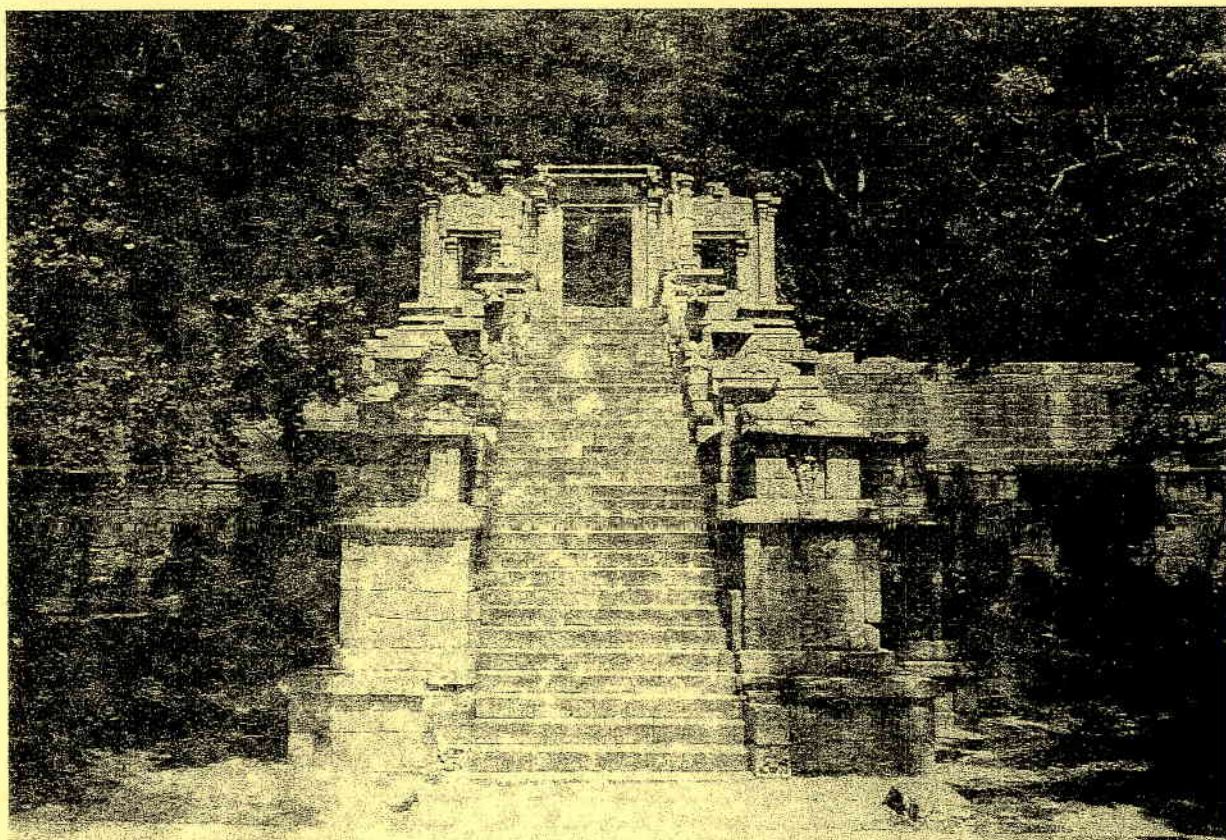Department of Examinations - Sri Lanka
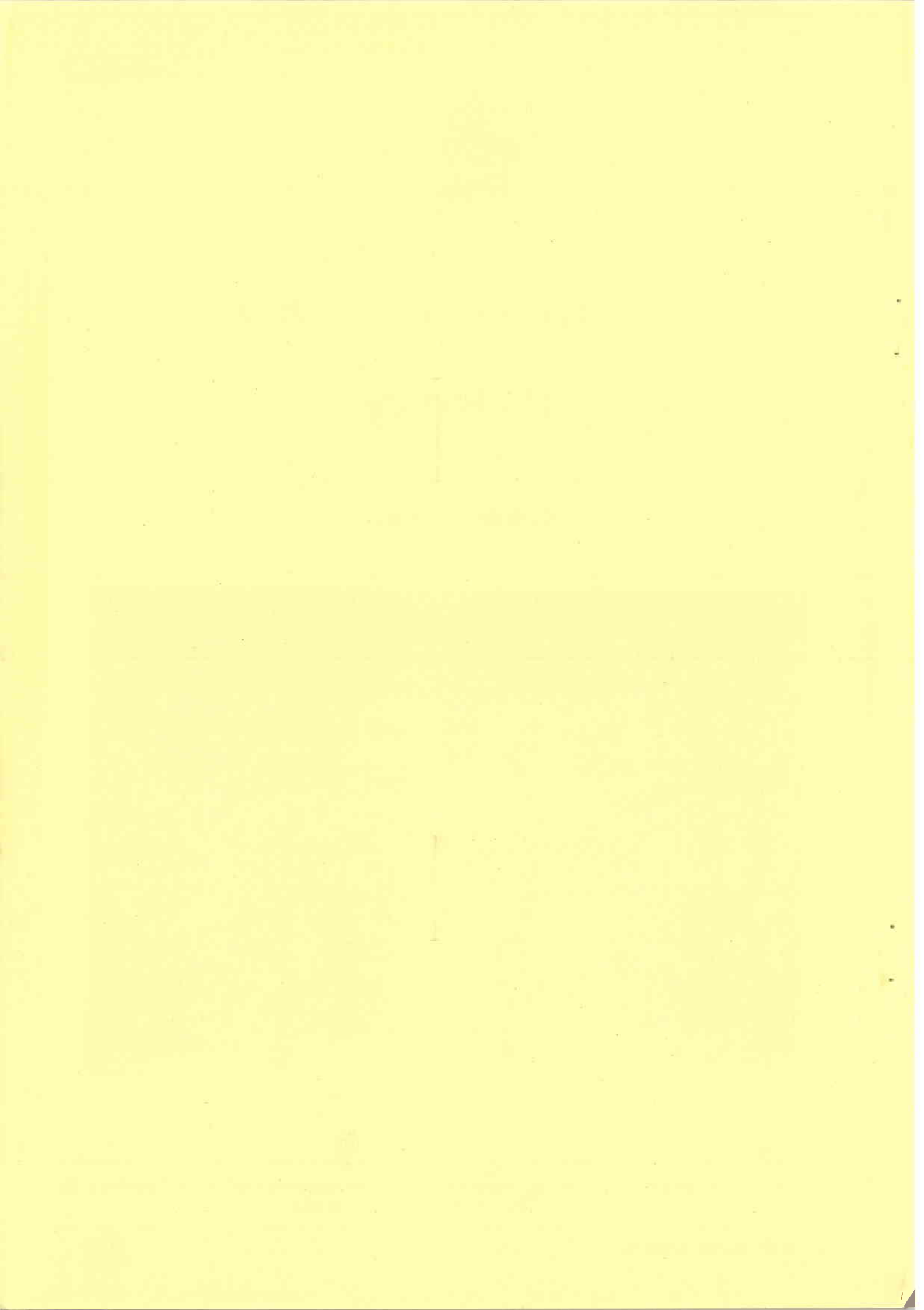
G.C.E. (O/L) Examination - 2018

33 - History

Marking Scheme

This document has been prepared for the use of Marking Examiners. Some changes would be made according to the views presented at the Chief Examiners' meeting.
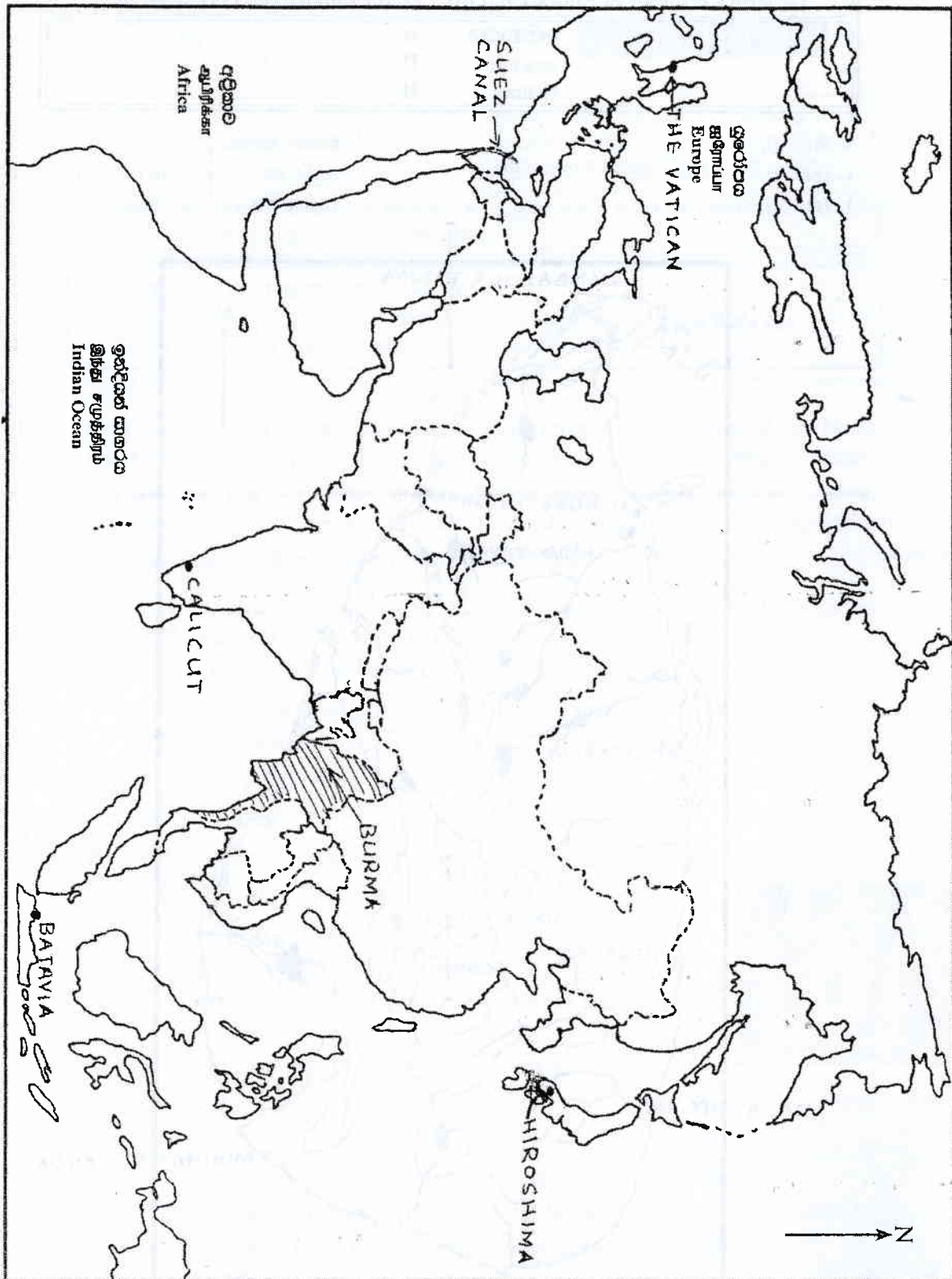
රහසායි

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
අ.පො.ස.(සා.පෙළ) විභාගය - 2018
க.பொ.த (சா.தர)ப் பரீட்சை - 2018

Subject No. பாட இலக்கம்	33	Subject பாடம்	**History**

Paper I - Answers
Iபத்திரம் - விடைகள்

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරෙහි අංකය விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න அංகய வினா இல.	පිළිතුරෙහි அංகய விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරෙහි அංகய விடை இல.	ප්‍රශ්න அංகய வினா இல.	පිළිතුරෙහි අංகய விடை இல.
1.	1	11.	2	21.	3	31.	2
2.	3	12.	4	22.	2	32.	4
3.	4	13.	3	23.	4	33.	1
4.	2	14.	1	24.	3	34.	3
5.	1	15.	2	25.	1	35.	1
6.	3	16.	1	26.	4	36.	1
7.	2	17.	1	27.	1	37.	3
8.	3	18.	3	28.	2	38.	4
9.	2	19.	1	29.	3	39.	4
10.	4	20.	3	30.	2	40.	2

විශේෂ උපදෙස් } එක් පිළිතුරකට ලකුණු   **02** බැගින්
விசேட அறிவுறுத்தல் } ஒரு சரியான விடைக்கு   புள்ளி வீதம்

මුළු ලකුණු/ மொத்தப் புள்ளிகள்**02×40= 80**

පහත නිදසුනෙහි දක්වෙන පරිදි බහුවරණ උත්තරපත්‍රයේ අවසාන තීරුවේ ලකුණු ඇතුළත් කරන්න.
கீழ் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் உதாரணத்திற்கு அமைய பல்தேர்வு வினாக்களுக்குரிய புள்ளிகளை பல்தேர்வு வினாப்பத்திரத்தின் இறுதியில் பதிக.

නිවැරදි පිළිතුරු සංඛ්‍යාව சரியான விடைகளின் தொகை	25	I පත්‍රයේ මුළු ලකුණු பத்திரம் I இன் மொத்தப்புள்ளி	50
	40		80

1. (අ) (ii)
1. (ආ) (ii)
1. (a) (ii)

History II (New)

Part I

1. (b)   i.   A.   Welayikkar Army

              B.   Vasco de Gama

              C.   Sir Winston Churchill

              D.   Emperor Hirohito   **(Marks 1 x 4 = 04)**

         ii.   1.   Man and the Head of Horse

              2.   Isurumuniya/ Isurumuniya temple

              3.   Parjanya/ God Parjanya

              4.   Anuradapura   **(Marks 1x4 = 04)**

        iii.   1.   Rajasinhe II

              2.   Kandy/ Mahanuwara/ Senkadagala

              3.   Prince Maha Asthana

              4.   Robert knox   **(Marks 1x 4 = 04)**

Part II

2. (i) State

    A - the name used to identify the first human being who made early settlements in Sri Lanka.

    B - **two** environmental zones where they expanded in Sri Lanka.   (03 *marks*

    (ii) State **two** factors that led to regard the proto historic age as an era of transformation. (04 *marks*

    (iii) Describe with reference to **two** factors the nature of the settlements in the early historic era.   (05 *marks*

    (iv) Explain with examples how the agriculture was organised in the economic structure of the historic era.   (06 *marks*

         i.   A   -   Homo Sapien

              B   -   Semi - arid Zone

                  -        Lowland dry Zone

                  -        Lowland intermediate dry Zone

                  -        Wet Zone

                  -        Mountainous dry intermediate Zone

                  -        Arid Zone

                                                              (expect two of above)

                                                              (Marks 1+ 2 = 03)

ii.   - Beginning of using burnt clay pots

- Practicing methodical burial systems

- Begining of using iron

- Begining of building permanent settlements (Sedentism)

- Starting agriculture

(two points out of above)

(Marks 2 x 2 = 04)

iii.   - Begining of settlements around small scale tanks

- Spread of the settlements away to the flood plain

- Origination of settlements based on professionals/ occupations

(ex :   Villages of fishermen

Villages of potters

Villages near harbours

Villages of sheperds)

- Number of families lived in villages were 5 - 6 to 30

- Gamika was the head of the village

- Villages were separated one from the other by a strip of shrubs

- Highly populated settlements were called 'Cities' (Nakara/ Nagara)

- Some villages were protected by a fence (Parikkhiththa)

(Marks 2 + 3 = 05)

iv.   - Agriculture was organized under two main sections called 'crop

cultivation' and 'animal husbandry'

- Crop Cultivation

- Paddy Cultivation

- Chena Cultivation

- Cultivating seasons

(Yala, Maha, Meda)

- Animal husbandry

(reared animals were cattle goats, Poultry…………..)

.

(expects 03factors and 03 examples)

(Marks 3+3 - 06)

3. (i)   A - Anurādhapura

B - Polonnaruva

C - Māgama

Selecting from those given below within brackets, write in order of which river basins that the above ancient administrative centres were situated.

(Kalā oya, Kirindi oya, River Mahaweli, River Walawe, Malvatu oya, Gal oya)   (03 *marks*

(ii) Name

A - **two** tanks which were considered to have been constructed to supply water to the city of Anurādhapura

and

B - **two** ponds constructed for the benefit of the monks.   ·   (04 *marks*

(iii) With reference to **two** factors explain why it was necessary to build large irrigation systems in the historic era.   (05 *marks*

(iv)   A - Tank bund

B - Sluice

C - Sluice gate (bisokotuva)

D - Spill (pitavana)

Describe the structure and the purpose of **two** of the above technological parts which could be seen in a tank.   (06 *marks*

(i)   A - Malvatu oya

B - Mahaweli river

C - Kirindi oya

(Marks 1 x 3 = 03)

(ii)   A - Tisa weva, Nuwara weva, Basawakkulama (Abaya wewa)

B - Twin pond (kuttam pokuna), Elephant pond (Ath pokuna), Kumara pond, Lotus pond (Nelum pokuna)

(Marks 2 + 2 = 04)

(iii)   - Providing water for agriculture

- Controlling floods

- Meeting the water needs of the urban people

- Using during droughts

- Receiving water to increase the food production comparatively to the increasing population.

(Marks 2 + 3 = 05)

(iv)   A - Tank bund

   • Structure :-

        - built connecting two natural hillocks

        - built arch shape bunds where the hillocks are not found

          (ex :- yoda weva)

        - Constructing the bund using soil, clay, gravel and kirimeti,

          Pressing them thoroughly to make it strong

        - making the bund at times on a naturally established rock surface

          (ex :- soraborawewa)

        - considering the quarts layer

          (ex :- Minneriya Weva)

   • Purpose :- Storage of water

B - Sluice

   • Structure :-

     - built at a specific level on the tank bund using huge stone pieces and
       burnt bricks

     - two types of sluice called upper sluice and the lower sluice in large
       tanks.

   • Purpose :-

     - releasing water from the tank to the main canal (upper sluice)

     - Removing sediments (lower sluice)

C - Sluice gate (Bisokotuwa)

   • Structure :-

     - rectangular space made of stone slabs

   • Purpose :-

     - Controlls the pressure of the water and releasing water to the canal

D - Spill (pitavana)

   • Structure :-

     - built at a lower level of a tank bund placing smoothed stone blocks.

   • Purpose :-

     - releasing the excess water of the tank avoiding the harms to the tank
       bund

(Marks 3+3 = 06)

4. (i) State in order

   A - the name of the kingdom which emerged in the Northern region of Sri Lanka after the downfall of the Rajarata civilization.

   B - the name of the ruling dynasty of that kingdom.

   C - the name of the small ruling units which emerged in various places of the dry zone.   (03 *mark:*

   (ii) Name

   A - **two** administrative centres built in close proximity to the high rocks during the second era of urbanization.

   and

   B - **two** centres of administration built in close proximity to the hills and rivers. (04 *mark*

   (iii) Describe under **two** factors the nature of the trade in Sri Lanka during the second era of urbanization.   (05 *mark*

   (iv) Briefly describe how the King Parākramabāhu VI of Kotte

   A - accomplished in making a political stability in the country,

   and

   B - describe briefly about the development of education and literature during his administration.   (06 *marks*

   (i)   A   -   Jaffna

          B   -   Arya chakravarthi

          C   -   Vanni

                                                                                      (Marks 1x3 = 03)

   (ii)   A   -   Dambadeniya, Yapahuwa, Kurunegala

          B   -   Gampola (Gangasiripura), Kandy (Senkadagala)

                                                                                      (Marks 2+2 = 04)

   (iii)   - Cinnamon was the main trading item

              - exported other spices

                (cardamom, pepper, nutmeg………)

              - exported valuable trading items

                (tusks, pearls, Gems)

              - existence of international trade relations with Persia, India, Arabia, China, Egypt

              - harbours in the western coast was more prominent in trade

                (Puttlam, Kalpitiya, Colombo, Chilaw, Galle)

              - Imported trading items including porcelain

              - According to the 'Kurunegala description" internal trade too was prominent

                                                                                      (Marks 2+3 = 05)

(iv)   A - Capturing Vanni areas

- Controlling the rebellion raised by count Jothiya, the provincial rular of udarata

- Winning Jaffna by sending Prince Sapumal.

B - Patronzing towards pirivena education

(ex: Sunethradevi Pirivena, Keragala Padmavati Pirivena.......)

- Learned scholars had engaged in education and litreture

(ex: Thota gamuwe Sri Rahula thero, Keragala Vanarathana thero,

Veedagama maithriya thero)

- Writing of Sandesa kavya is more prominent

(Gira, Parevi, Salalihini)

- Many other books too were written

(Bakthi Kavya, Prashasthi, Hatan Kavya)

- The king himself was a renowned scholar (Ruwanmal Niganduwa)

(Marks 3+3 = 06)

5. (i) Name **three** administrative regions belonging to the Kandyan Kingdom.   (03 *marks*)
   (ii) Selecting from those given within brackets, write the official names of the persons who were in charge of the following activities during the Kandyan period respectively.
           A - In charge of the elephants of the king
           B - In providing food to the king's palace
           C - In charge of the clothes and jewellery of the king
           D - In charge of the village, the smallest administrative unit.
   [Vidane, Kōrāla, Saluwadana Nilame, Gajanayake Nilame, Bathwadana Nilame, Kodithuwakku Nilame, Diyawadana Nilame]   (04 *marks*)
   (iii) Give a description of the type of marriages in the society of the Kandyan Kingdom. (05 *marks*)
   (iv) Point out how
           A - Agriculture   B - Industry
   was organized during the period of the Kandyan Kingdom.   (06 *marks*)

(i)   - Hath Koralaya

- Uva

- Matale

- Walapane

- Bintenna

- Wellassa

- Nuwara Kalaviya

- Hatara Koralaya

- Thun Koralaya

- Sabaragamuwa   *(expect to name 3 of the above)*

(Marks 1 x 3 = 3)

(ii)   A - Gajanayaka Nilame

        B - Bathwadane Nilame

        C - Saluwadane Nilame

        D - Vidane

(Marks 1 x 4 = 4)

(iii)   - Three types of Marriages were existed

        (Diga vivahaya, Binna vivahaya, Ekagei Kema)

    - Marriages were considered according to the caste

(Marks 2+3 = 5)

(iv)   A - Agriculture

        - Agriculture was based on several activities

        - Paddy cultivation

        - Home gardening

        - Chena cultivation

        - Animal husbandry was also important

        - Labour exchange system was used in agricultural activities.

    B - Industry

        - based according to the caste system

        - Different types of industries were existed

         (ex : agri implements, pottery, weaving, Jewellary making, brass

          ware…..)

        - skills were transformed genetically

(Marks 3+3 = 6)

6.   (i) Name **three** European nations (except the British) who were in a trade competition in the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean.   *(03 marks)*

  (ii) State **two** reasons which led to the importance of the the Trincomalee Harbour to the British.   *(04 marks)*

  (iii) Point out under **two** reasons how the British could conquer the upcountry without much effort in 1815 A.D.   *(05 marks)*

  (iv) State **three** factors that led to the beginning of a struggle for freedom after about three years of conquering the upcountry and describe them briefly.   *(06 marks)*

    (i)   - Portuguese

            - Dutch

            - French

                                               (Marks 1 x 3 = 3)

    (ii)   - Location of Trincomalee harbour facing to the bay of Bengal

           - It was important for the British to protect the naval power in the eastern coast of India

           - The ability to use Trincomalee harbour to protect ships from north eastern monsoon winds

                                             (Marks 2 x 2 = 4)

    (iii)   - John D'oyly's tactful strategy

           - Disloyalty of kandyan nobles, Priests and the general public towards king Sri Wickrama Rajasinhe

           - Sufficient knowledge of the British about the geographical environment of Kandy by that time

           - Short sighted acts of king Sri wikrama Rajasinhe

           - military strength of the British

                                             (Marks 2+3 = 5)

    (iv)   - Displeasure of the common people for loosing the king and the independence

           - Problems emerged regarding the protection of the religion and the culture

           - neglecting upcountry Aristocrats

           - Appoinment of 'Hajji Marikkar" as the mudliyar to uva wellassa where the majority were sinhalese

                                           (Marks 3+3 = 6)

7. (i) Name in order,

        A - the constitution which made the leaders of Sri Lanka for the first time to take decisions on agriculture and land

        B - the leader who is considered as the father of the Farming Settlements of Sri Lanka

        C - the first multi-purpose project in Sri Lanka   (03 *marks*)

  (ii) State **two** objectives expected from establishing Farming Settlement.   (04 *marks*)

 (iii) Point out with reference to **two** reasons why the dry zone of Sri Lanka is more suitable for agricultural development projects.   (05 *marks*)

 (iv) "River Mahaweli holds an uniqueness for the multi-purpose development project than the other rivers in Sri Lanka." Explain this with reference to **three** factors.   (06 *marks*)

(i) A   - Donoughmore constitution/ 1931 constitution

    B   - D.S. Senanayake esqr

    C   - Galoya   **(Marks 1 x 3 = 3)**

(ii)   - Reducing the increasing population and unemployment in the wet zone

            - Improving the food production

            - Using the lands of dry zone for economic development by repairing the old tanks and irrigation system of the dry zone.

            - Providing a solution for the scarcity of the land in wet zone.

                                        (Marks 2 x 2 = 4)

(iii)   - availability of a large land areas in dry zone with less population

            - existence of the suitable climate and the fertile soil for paddy cultivation

            - Having a large number of renewable anciet tanks and anicuts

            - Having a suitable topography for constructing new irrigation schemes

                                      (Marks 2+3 = 5)

(iv)   - Flowing across a large plain where population is low

              (ex : Mahiyangana - Trinco)

            - Having a number of tributaries

            - Feeding the tributaries by north eastern, South western monsoons and by the convectional rains

            - Suitability of the upper area of the river for generating hydro electricity

            - a number of ancient irrigation canals which were connected with river Mahaweli that could be re - developed

              (minipe, Elehara, Angamedilla, Kalinga yoda ela)

                                        (Marks 3 + 3 = 6)