



தமிழக அரசு
கல்வி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Education

தமிழக அரசு கல்விக் கழகம் (கல்வித் தர) - 2024 (2025)

கல்விப் பொது தராதரப் பத்திர சாதாரண தரப் பரீட்சை -2024(2025)
General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination -2024(2025)

தமிழ்நாடு பத்திரப் பதவு கல்வித் தரப் பத்திரப் பதவு
பயிற்சி வினாத்தாளுக்கான விடைப்பத்திரம்
Answer sheet for the Practice Paper

ஓரிகாசு

History - வரலாறு



Answer Paper – I ,II தீர்வுத் தரவு - I,II (English Medium)



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தமிழக அரசு கல்வித் தரம் - கல்வித் தரம் கல்வித் தரம் கல்வித் தரம்
கல்வி அமைச்சு மொழிகள் மற்றும் மானுடவியல் பிரிவு
Ministry of Education– National Languages and Humanities Branch

Ministry of Education - National Languages and Humanities Branch
G.E.C. (S. Text) Examination 2024(2025)
33 History - Practice Paper

Paper 1 - Marks 1 x 40 = Marks 40

Paper II -

Part I

Question number 1 (compulsory question.)

Part (a) -marks 18

Part (b)- marks 12

marks 30

Part II

Question number 2 - marks18

Question number 3 - marks18

Question number 4 - marks18

Question number 5 - marks18

Question number 6 - marks18

Question number 7 - marks18

(Any 4 questions)

4 × marks18 = marks 72

marks 120

Part III

Question number 8 - marks 18

Question number 9 - marks18

(Any one 1 question)

1 x 18 marks =18

Answer sheet

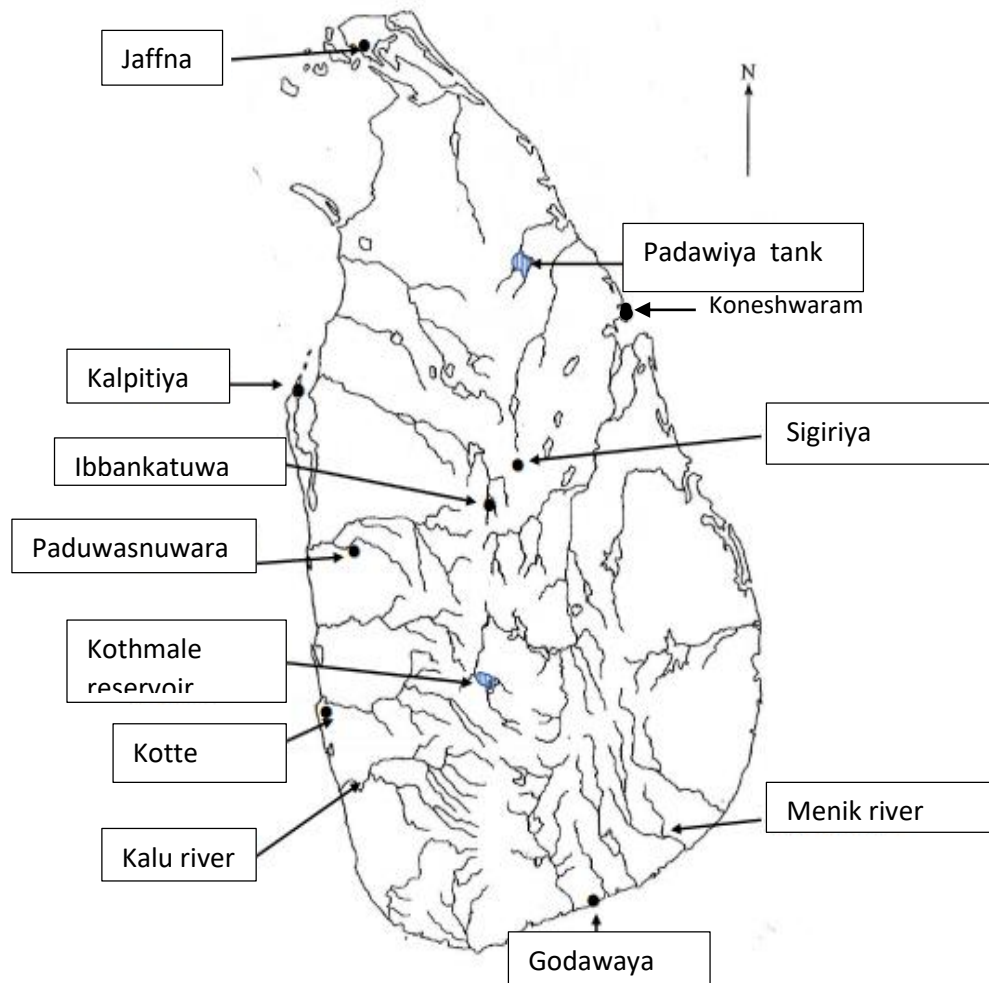
Paper I

Question number	Answer no.	Question number	Answer no.	Question number	Answer no.	Question number	Answer no.
01	2	11	1	21	2	31	2
02	4	12	2	22	3	32	1
03	1	13	2	23	4	33	3
04	4	14	1	24	1	34	4
05	1	15	3	25	3	35	2
06	4	16	4	26	3	36	4
07	1	17	3	27	2	37	2
08	3	18	1	28	4	38	1
09	3	19	3	29	2	39	3
10	4	20	1	30	4	40	2

Paper II

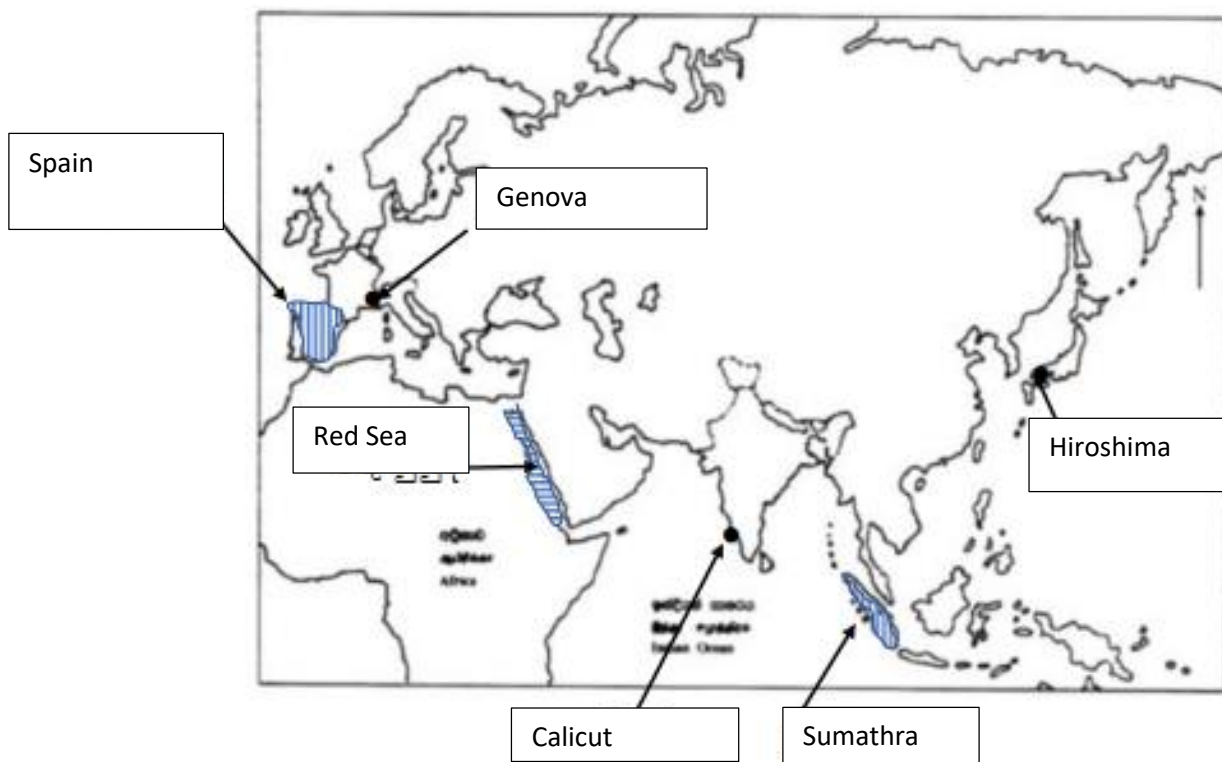
(A) (i) Sri Lankan map

(marks 12)



(ii) World map

(marks 06)



Part II

(b) (i) Write your answers to the questions given under A, B, C and D below **in the order** indicated on the answer sheet..

A - Who is the author of the travelogue Deshtana Report, a description of Buddhist kingdoms?

Pahiyan thero

B - Who was the king who bestowed the title of Sangharaja on Venerable Weliwita

Saranankara Thero?

King keerthi Sri Rajasingha

C - Who introduced the sheep breeding system during the Industrial Revolution?

Robet Bakewell

D - Who was the first minister of Mahaweli Development project?

(marks 04)

Gamini Dissanayake

- Study the pictures given under A and B and write the answers in order on your answer sheet.

(ii) 1. Who is the person represented in picture A? **Claudius Ptolemy**

2. What nationality is he? **a Greek-Roman**

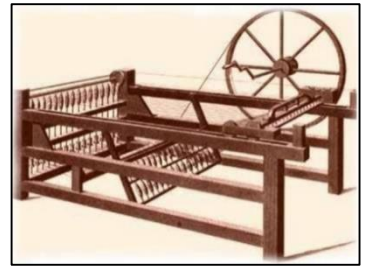
3. What country did he live in? **Alexandria**

4. Read a book written by him- **Approach to Geography**



(Marks 04)

- (iii) 1. What is the machine shown in Figure B?
 – **The Jenny machine**
 2. What is the industry associated with it?
Textile Industry
 3. . What is the function performed by it?
Spinning Cotton
 4. Who is its inventor?
James Hargreaves



(marks 04)

II කොටස

2. (i)) Name **three** coastal outdoor camps of the southern semi-arid region where prehistoric man lived. (marks 03)

Manhyagalkanda, Bundala, Pathirajawela

- (ii) Name **two** rituals of prehistoric man related to dead bodies. (marks 04)

A skull of a man perforated dividing it into two was found in an excavation there. The rough edges and the parts protruded outside the skull had been rubbed, leveled and one side of it painted with red ochre.

Several parts of human skeletons, painted with red ochre, have been discovered in the cave in Pahiyangala.

These evidences clearly show that the dead bodies had been buried somewhere and kept for some time until they decayed; later the skeletons had been dug out and buried back.

The skeletons discovered in the cave called 'Batadomba Lena, in Kuruwita had been curled and buried

- (iii) Explain **two** systematic burial systems that existed in the proto historic period.

(marks 05)

- Clay tub burials. - A clay pot containing ashes in a boat-shaped basin made of raw clay deposition
- Cremation of human skeletons in clay pots
- Ranchamadama school ground / Beragala / Haldummulla
- Cist burials.. - Large stones are placed together and arranged in a square shape with a stone slab covered and placed inside the clay pots with human remains
- Ibbankatuwa megalithic burial located close to Dambulla in the Central province
- Galsohanakanaththa burial in Yapahuwa and the Yatigalpoththa burial located close to Galewela
- Bharani Burials - small clay pots with ashes placed inside a large clay pot
- Pomparippu

- (iv) Describe **three** characteristics that can be seen in settlements in the early historic period.

(marks 06)

- Establishing settlements in areas outside the river valley - Due to lack of knowledge about flood control
- Small villages centered around a tank - Village tanks(Vapi gam) to store rain water due to insufficient rain water for food production construction
- Sumana Vapi/ Vihara Vapi / Hundarivapi / Kadahavapi
- villages were independent from one another.
- One village was separated from the other by a jungle- belt.
- Villages based on professions and tasks are located
- 1. Kasikaragama - villages where farmers lived

2. Manikaragama -villages where people worked in gem mines lived
3. Gopalagama - villages where cowherds lived
4. Kewattagama - villages where fishermen lived
5. Kumbhakaragama - villages where potters lived
6. Vadtakigama – villages where carpenters lived
7. Pattanagama - villages situated close to harbours
8. Niyamgam - trading villages
9. Olagam - villages around tanks deserted by people

- Existence of a systematic administrative plan -Gruhapati/ Gramika/ Dasagam eththam

3. (i) Name **three** concepts of state used by the kings of ancient Sri Lanka. (marks 03)
Devathwa, Bodhisathwa, Parvatharaja, Veerathwa, and Chakravarthi

(ii) Name **two** objectives that influenced the construction of tank systems by ancient people (marks 04)

- Conserving water
by carrying water to a tank situated below from a tank situated up when it overflowed during the rainy season;
- increasing the dampness of either side of the land of a canal by sending water constantly through the canal between the two tanks

(iii) Explain the importance of the period of King Vasabha with **two** facts (marks 05)

- Regulate and to organize the internal administration
tried to divide the country into provinces and regulate the administration. Further, separating administrative districts (asthana) and appointing ministers to administer each district
Eg. Golden plate, 'Wallipuram' that the Jaffna area was ruled by a minister named Srishigiri appointed by the king in his time. During that time Jaffna peninsula was known as Nagadeepaya (Nakadiva)
- Building a political power
- Being the founding ruler of a new dynasty called Lambakarna. This lineage is more than three centuries old
Succeeding to the kingship of Anuradhapura

- King Vasabha reigned for 44 years. There were no internal crises or external invasions during this period.

- The king's power was all over the island, it is clear from the inscriptions found all over the island.
- Economic importance
- Being the founder of the construction of large tanks.
- Sources state that 11 large tanks and 12 canals were built.
(Mahavilacchiya tank, Manakatiya tank, Nochchipotana tank, Elahera Canal)
- The king tended to execute such kind of construction as there was a great demand for the grains produced in this country in South India because there was a dearth of food in the valley of Krishna river in South India.
- the process of collecting taxes of the state was made systematic during the king's time.
- Religious patronage
- king Vasabha acted to reconstruct the Buddhist temples and Stupas in this country

(iv) Explain with **three** examples that ancient people lived in co-existence. (marks 06)

- Finding evidence that people belonging to different cultures lived in ancient cities in the past.
- Tamil traders who came here from South India, Greek and Macedonian regions
The Ionians came, the Cambodians from Afghanistan, the Javanese from the Malayan Peninsula.
- Though there was much diversity among the aforementioned nationals, they had never tried to fight with each other.
- An inscription found in Abhayagiri Vihara in Anuradhapura mentions about a Tamil monk.
The ancient people of this country did not use to look at other nationals with suspicion. Instead, they worked and lived with them amicably.
- King Vijayabahu I had assigned the duty of providing defence to the Dalada Maligawa (Temple of Tooth) to Welayikkar force.

- An ancient inscription found in Ampara mentions about a Tamil man who was married to a Sinhalese woman.

There was a special post in the king's court named as 'Demala Adhikari' by the 9th century A.D. His task must have been to look into the matters regarding the welfare of the Tamil people who lived in and around Anuradhapura.

From the 9th century it was worshipped by the Muslims based on the belief that it is the Adam's Peak. It has been recorded that in 850 A.D. a merchant and a traveller called 'Sulaiman' had arrived to worship Sri Pada.

4. (i) Name **three** tanks fed by the Elahera Canal. (marks 03)

- Minneriya/ Girithale/ Kaudulla/ Kantale

(ii)) Answer the following questions. (marks 04)

A - The area where evidence of the existence of the Kirimandu Shanthikarma in ancient Sri Lanka is found

Ratnapura Galpaya

B - The device that used wind power to ignite the iron smelting furnaces in the Dehigaha Elakanda area

Bellows(Mina hama)

C - The place where a fragment of a gold plate with twenty-one floral carvings was found
Anuradhapura

Jethavanarama Temple

D - Name of the birthplace of King Parakramabahu- I, known in the past.

Punkhagrama

(iii) Explain **two** measures taken by ancient rulers to improve the medical facilities of the people (marks 05)

- Hospital construction

- Mention of Civikashala(hospitals) during the reign of Pandukabhaya, construction of 18 hospitals by King Dutugemunu

- Upasaggaroganasa - King Kasyapa iv

- Pasavanthinamasala -King Upatissa I

- Alahana Piriven Hospital -King Parakrama I

Archaeological information

Discovery of ruins of old hospitals

Eg- Mihintala Hospital, Polonnaruwa Alahana Piriven Hospital, Maligavila Eye Hospital, Medirigiriya the hospital

- Surgical instruments encounter

- herbal boats and millstones

- Appointment of doctors, medical books, villages

- Mentioning the positions of General Practitioner, Physician etc

- King Buddhadasa appointing a doctor for every ten villages

The king also being a doctor

- King Buddhadasa composed a medical book called Sarartha Sangraha allocating lands for indigenous doctors, growing herbal gardens.

- Kings provided materials needed for the maintenance of the Hospital

- . King Mahinda V (982 – 1029 A.D) acted to provide everything required to the hospitals in various provinces in the country then.

(iv) Explain with examples **three** areas where ancient kings implemented laws and regulations.

(marks 06)

- To protect the environment (soil/water/trees/animals)
 - The Kondawattawan inscription- mentions a law of charging a fine of five Kalan from those who did not plough their lands at the proper time.
 - an inscription in Wessagiriya. It says that the grains, except Sihineti paddy, green gram (Mun) should not be sown in the paddy fields. (king Mihindu IV)
 - 'Maghatha Law'. The Mihinthala inscription , made by King Mihindu IV
 - King Nissankamalla imposed a law stating that the birds living in reservoirs should not be killed.
 - The Mihinthala inscription , made by King Mihindu IV mentions that a law was imposed to give the death sentence to those who kill buffalos, ox and cows, and goats.
 - In the Anuradhapura plate inscription, made by king Mihindu IV, an order had been given forbidding clearing forests on high lands.
 - Anuradhapura Buddhanehela inscription there is a note as "Wal Wala Dandupath Nokapanu Isa".
 - Tax Law
 - Taxes related to tank administration and government land use (Dakapati/Bojakapati/Mathramajibaka)
 - Godawaya inscription - Port duties
 - Market Control - Hopitigama (King Udaya IV)

Taxes should be charged from those who are engaged in business in the Hopitigama trade area; taxes should not be charged from the passers-by.

 - Twice the amount of taxes should be charged from those who do their business without showing to the officers.
 - The unstandardized Madatiya weighing units should not be used in scaling goods in business. Aricanuts and betel should only be sold by keeping them in the huts made for them.
 - An oil tax should be charged from those who were engaged in trading during poya days.

The Wewalkaetiya inscription, made by king Mihindu IV , provides us with descriptions on this. It describes the punishments that should be given for the crimes such as stealing and murders.
 - Temple monastery control - Mihintala Inscription
- Explained with examples

5. (i) Name **three** independent ruling units emerged after the Kalinga Magha invasion in 1215 AD.

(marks 03)

Subha Pabbatha/ Minipe Gandeniya/ Govindamalaya/ Dambadeniya

(ii) Name **two** reasons that led to the collapse of the Polonnaruwa Kingdom.

(marks 04)

- Weak rulers coming to power
- Power struggles between dynasties
- Economic decline • Invasion of Kalinga Magha. Two points

(iii) Explain using **two** facts the importance of the reign of Parakramabahu II.

(marks 05)

- Chasing away Kalinga Magha and liberate Rajarata area
- Suppression of two invasions by Javaka Chandrabhanu
- Writing the book and providing government support for it (such as Kavsilumina/Saddharmaratnavaliya/Pujavaliya...)
- Employed the minister named Deva Pathiraja and made strong progress in the economic, religious and educational sectors.
- Religious patronage for the construction of Dalada Madura in Dambadeniya

(iv)) Describe **three** characteristics that can be seen in the economic pattern of the Second Urbanization Period

(marks 06)

- Main livelihood being agriculture
- Paddy farming, chena cultivation in areas where water is scarce
- Use of rain water for agriculture

- Shifting to a commercial economic pattern
- Shifting to a commercial economic pattern with surplus food crops being traded
- Development of local and foreign trade
- Cinnamon, which grew in the forest areas in the wet zone, was a main trade crop during this time -
- Organized internal trading
- It is stated in the book Kurunegala description that there were shop streets related to internal trade.
- Conducting trade relations with countries like India, Arabia, China, Persia and Egypt
- According to Ibn Batuta report, there was a prosperous trade around the western coastal ports of Sri Lanka.
- Export crops and export items
- Cinnamon, which grew in the forest areas in the wet zone, was a main trade crop during this
- The surplus of the crops such as aricanuts, cardamom, nutmeg and pepper was exported. Apart from these, trade items such as pearls, gems, tuskers and tusks were exported
- International trade was under the monopoly of king..

6. (i) Name the **three** British governors who governed Sri Lanka until 1815 AD (marks 03)

- Pedrick North/Thomas Maitland/Robert Brownrigg

(ii) Name **two** reasons why the port of Trincomalee became important to the British. (marks 04)

- Trincomalee port facing the Bay of Bengal
- Sri Lanka is located near India
- Sri Lanka being a good center for the control of shipping and trade activities in the maritime region around India including the Bay of Bengal.

To maintain English naval power on the east coast of India

- The need for a suitable port to repair ships damaged by enemy attacks during the fighting between the British and the French in the Bay of Bengal
- The location of the port is important
- Being able to use Trincomalee Port to protect ships during North East Monsoon winds

(iii) Describe **two** of the three stages the British controlled the coastal area of Sri Lanka.

(marks 05)

- Madras Rule/Trading Company Rule
 - Importation of Foreign Officials/ Resident/ Aumildar/ Collector
 - There is a distance between the people and the governing authority
 - 1797-98 Coastal Rebellion against British rule
- Dual control
 - Joint control of the governor and trading company
- Crown rule- Sri Lanka became a crown colony

(iv) Describe **three** reasons why the rebellion of 1818 AD originated (marks 06)

- The regret of the loss of a king and the freedom.
- the king of Britain was the king of the upcountry also; the people of the hill country had never seen the so called king. They wanted a king who lived in their capital city, who could listen to their grievances and give solutions to them instead of a never seen king who lived in a country thousands of miles away. Because they could not see a king they tend to believe that the country was throneless
- Emergence of Problems about Religion and Culture
- The people of the hill country suspected that their traditions and culture would be destroyed in the hand of foreigners. Under a traditional ruling system, a king's major duty was to protect the customs.
- Attacks on the Upcountry Aristocrats
 - The traditional sources of income of the nobles were also hit by the same control
 - Loss of income to the nobles due to the abolition of kadawath taxes by the British
 - Changing the titles traditionally held by nobles
 - Appointing a Muslim to the position of Madige Muhandiram, who was in charge of udarata transport

7. (i) Name **three** constitutional reforms introduced by the British in Sri Lanka. (marks 03)
 - Colebrook Cameron/ Crewe McCullum/ Manning/ Manning-Devonshire/ Donoughmore / Solebury
- (ii) Name **two** proposals introduced through the Colebrooke Constitutional Reforms (marks 04)
- Establishment of the executive and legislative councils.
 - Introduction of a ruling system which combined both upcountry and low country.
 - Dividing the island into five provinces.
 - Repealing compulsory service system.
 - Discontinuation of the trade monopoly of the government
- (iii) Explain **two** social changes that occurred due to British rule in Sri Lanka. (marks 05)
- Disappearance of the old elite class and emergence of a new middle class
 - The old aristocrats had higher economic, social and political status than the rest of the community.-
 - They were able to hold positions in the government by being loyal to the existing administration and had good income because they possessed more lands
 - Laying the foundation for a capitalist economic system
 - The opening of many new ways to earn wealth instead of traditional ways of financing
 - Emergence of a wealthy class
 - Creation of new job opportunities like lawyers, doctors, engineers, surveyors, clerks, civil service etc.
 - Emergence of a new middle class
 - Emergence of a working class• Cultural changes
- (iv)) Explain **three** measures taken by the governments formed after independence to develop agriculture in Sri Lanka (marks 06)
- Introduction of a certified price for paddy in 1948
 - Mahaweli Development project
 - Establishment of paddy research institution and introduction of new paddy species. An example is Bathalegoda paddy breeding centre.
 - Establishment of farming service centres (Govijana Sewa Centres)
 - Giving loans to farmers through state banks.

Part III

8. (i) Name **three** famous painters during the Renaissance. (marks 03)
 - Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Masaccio, Botti Celli, Raphael
- (ii) Name **two** reasons that led to the Renaissance. (marks 04)
- Surrendering the city of Constantinople by the Turks.
 - Growth in Trade and Origin of a New Group of Rich.
 - Intellectual Revival
 - Criticism of the Domination of the Church
- (iii) Describe **two** reasons that led to the success of the Europeans in their search for new sea routes. (marks 05)
- New scientific discoveries
 - Discovery of instruments like compass, north star meter for safe navigation.
 - Confirmation that the world is spherical.
 - Ptolemy's World Map
 - Sponsorship of nation-states
 - Establishment of Naval Henry Naval College in Portugal.
 - Patronage of Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.
- (iv) Explain **one change each** that occurred in Sri Lanka in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres due to the Renaissance. (marks 06)

- Political
 - The collapse of the monarchy and the establishment of a parliamentary system of government.
 - The decline of the old local ruling officers
 - The decline of the old legal system and the introduction of Roman Dutch
 - Introducing a new court system.
- Economic
 - The rural self-sufficient economy was broken and an import-export economy was created.
 - The emergence of a banking system and the popularization of the use of money.
 - Emergence of trading cities (Colombo, Galle, Trincomalee)
 - Building a system of roads and railways.
- Social and cultural
 - Popularity of western thought and western culture in this country.
 - Popularization of western education system.
 - Popularity of European religions in this country

9. (i)) Name **three** European countries that established colonies in Asia and Africa. (marks 03)
- Britain, Portugal, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland
- (ii) Write the answers to the questions from A to D below, choosing from the brackets. (marks 04)
- A - The Crown Prince of Austria who was assassinated in Sarajevo –
Franze Ferdinand
 - B - The country that was punished by the Treaty of Versailles
Germany
 - C - The Republic that came to power in Germany after the First World War
Weimar
 - D - The name used for German parliament
Reichstag
- (iii) Describe **two** results of the Second World War. (marks 05)
- Defeat of the Axis Powers.
 - Loss of large number of lives and property.
 - France and Britain, who were world powers, lost those places.
 - The emergence of America and Russia as world powers and creation of two new power camps.
 - USA took steps to uplift the devastated defeated countries in Europe. This aid program was named 'Martial Plan' after the state secretary of USA, John Martial..
 - Asian and African countries got the opportunity of obtaining independence getting freed from colonization.
 - Creation of the United Nations.
- (iv) Explain **three** crises that were resolved through the intervention of the United Nations Organizations. (marks 06)
- Suez Conflict
 - Gulf Conflict
 - Cuban Missile Conflict