AL/2026/25 B/E-II

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි /முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது/All Rights Reserved]

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

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2026
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2026
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2026

යුරෝපා ඉතිහාසය II (I කොටස)
ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு II (பகுதி I)
History of Europe II (Part I)

25 B E II

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීම් 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 Europe - From Graeco-Roman period to 1989 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***.

For Examiner's use only.

Page No.	Question No.	Marks
1	1 - 5	
2	6 - 15	
3	16 - 21	
4	22 - 26	
5	27 - 35	
6	36 - 40	
Total		

	Signature	Code Number
1st Examiner		
2nd Examiner		
Additional Chief Examiner		
Arithmetic Checker		
Chief Examiner		

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) Alps (2) Appenine (3) Mycenaean
(4) Carpathian (5) Caucasus (.....)

2. (1) Thales (2) Pythagoras (3) Heracleitus
(4) Democritus (5) Seneca (.....)

3. (1) Acropolis (2) Academy (3) Lyceum
(4) Salerno (5) Bologna (.....)

4. (1) Etruscan (2) Gaul (3) Umbrian
(4) Latin (5) Samnite (.....)

5. (1) Claudius (2) Trajan (3) Cicero
(4) Diocletian (5) Justinian (.....)

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6. (1) Bourbon (2) Hohenzollern (3) Tudor
(4) Gonzaga (5) Savoy (.....)

7. (1) Constantinople (2) Genoa (3) Venice
(4) Florence (5) Milan (.....)

8. (1) Castile (2) Aragon (3) Navarre
(4) Granada (5) Toulon (.....)

9. (1) Capitalism (2) Liberalism (3) Monotheism
(4) Socialism (5) Anarchism (.....)

10. (1) Colbert (2) Robespierre (3) Calonne
(4) Turgot (5) Necker (.....)

● 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) Sophocles - Oedipus Rex
(2) Plato - The Republic
(3) Virgil - Aeneid
(4) Dante Alighieri - Divine Comedy
(5) Voltaire - Two Treatises of Government (.....)

12. (1) Macedonian Empire - Alexander the Great
(2) Roman Empire - Augustus
(3) Byzantine Empire - Constantine
(4) Carolingian Empire - Charlemagne
(5) German Empire - Victor Emmanuel (.....)

13. (1) Jupiter - God of the sky
(2) Minerva - Goddess of wisdom
(3) Venus - Goddess of hunt
(4) Mars - God of war
(5) Neptune - God of the sea (.....)

14. (1) Christopher Columbus - Discovery of the East Indies
(2) Amerigo Vespucci - Discovery of the mainland America
(3) Vasco de Balboa - Discovery of the Pacific Ocean
(4) Ferdinand Magellan - Circumnavigation of the globe
(5) Hernando Cortes - Conquest of Mexico (.....)

15. (1) John Kay - Flying shuttle
(2) James Hargreaves - Spinning jenny
(3) James Watt - Safety lamp
(4) William Siemens - Open-hearth process
(5) George Stephenson - Railway engine (.....)

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Index No: .....

0132

● 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 column **Y** is arranged with column **X** 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) Protagoras	A - 'Man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains'
(ii) Socrates	B - 'Man is a political animal'
(iii) Plato	C - 'Virtue is knowledge'
(iv) Aristotle	D - 'Man is the measure of all things'
(v) Rousseau	E - 'Philosophers are to be kings'

(1) DCEAB (2) DCEBA (3) DEABC (4) EADCB (5) EDBCA (.....)

17.

X	**Y**
(i) Italy	A - Anglican
(ii) Greece	B - Protestant
(iii) Turkey	C - Orthodox
(iv) England	D - Roman Catholic
(v) Netherlands	E - Islam

(1) DCEAB (2) DCEBA (3) DEABC (4) EADCB (5) EDACB (.....)

18.

X	**Y**
(i) Niccolo Machiavelli	A - Origin of Species
(ii) Montesquieu	B - Das Kapital
(iii) Charles Darwin	C - War and Peace
(iv) Karl Marx	D - The Prince
(v) Leo Tolstoy	E - The Spirit of the Laws

(1) DCEAB (2) DCEBA (3) DEABC (4) EADCB (5) EDACB (.....)

19.

X	**Y**
(i) Dark Continent	A - Turkey
(ii) New World	B - Italy
(iii) Nation of shop-keepers	C - Continent of America
(iv) Merely a geographical expression	D - Continent of Africa
(v) Sick man of Europe	E - England

(1) DCEAB (2) DCEBA (3) DEABC (4) EBDCA (5) EDACB (.....)

20.

X	**Y**
(i) Joseph Stalin	A - United States of America
(ii) Harry Truman	B - German Federal Republic
(iii) Clement Atlee	C - France
(iv) Charles de Gaulle	D - Britain
(v) Kondrad Adenauer	E - Soviet Union

(1) DCEAB (2) DCEBA (3) DEABC (4) EADCB (5) EDACB (.....)

● 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. **Influence of Islamic Civilization on Europe**

(1) Influence of Persian poetry, Rubaiyat in particular
(2) Introduction of Roman numerals
(3) Absorption of accomplishments of Islamic technology such as irrigation techniques and paper making
(4) Obtaining perfumes, carpets and brocades from the Arabs
(5) Borrowing of many Arabic words (.....)

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22. Feudalism

(1) The political and economic system of Medieval Europe is called feudalism.
(2) There was a political decentralization under feudalism.
(3) Feudal relations were based on land.
(4) The nobility who held lands from the Crown provided troops for the king in times of war.
(5) There was a highly developed trade under feudalism. (.....)

23. Reformation

(1) Began in Italy.
(2) Reformation was a protest movement against the corruption of the Catholic Church.
(3) Martin Luther's posting of ninety-five theses on the door of Wittenberg church marked the beginning of the Reformation.
(4) John Calvin propagated Protestantism.
(5) The Reformation ended the religious unity of the Middle Ages. (.....)

24. French Revolution

(1) The opposition of various groups in society to the 'ancien regime' was a major reason for the French Revolution.
(2) The French Revolution is interpreted as a revolution of the proletariat.
(3) Some leaders of the French Revolution were influenced by the American Revolution.
(4) The Bourbon monarchy was overthrown during the French Revolution.
(5) French Revolution marks a watershed in the history of Europe. (.....)

25. German Confederation

(1) German Confederation was an alliance of thirty nine states.
(2) German Confederation was formed at the Congress of Vienna.
(3) Austria dominated the German Confederation.
(4) Prussia was an ardent supporter of the German Confederation.
(5) After the Austro-Prussian war in 1866, North German Confederation replaced the German Confederation. (.....)

● 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. Write number,

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 ..... if **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. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Renaissance?

(A) The term 'Renaissance' means the revival of classical culture of ancient Greece and Rome.
(B) The fall of the Western Roman Empire paved way for the Renaissance.
(C) Pope Leo X patronized Renaissance artists.
(D) Gothic art flourished during the Renaissance. (.....)

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27. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the growth of Parliamentary System of government in England?
(A) Parliament triumphed over the king in the Revolution of 1688.
(B) The premiership took root during the early part of the eighteenth century.
(C) Universal suffrage was granted by the Reform Bill of 1832.
(D) The powers of the House of Lords were reduced in 1911. (.....)

28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding Napoleon Bonaparte?
(A) Napoleon Bonaparte led the Girondins.
(B) Napoleon Bonaparte was the French Emperor from 1804 to 1814.
(C) Napoleon Bonaparte is stated to have said 'I am the Revolution.'
(D) Napoleon Bonaparte was able to defeat England by the Continental System. (.....)

29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Russian Revolution of 1917?
(A) Russian Revolution took place in two stages: revolution in March (February) and Bolshevik revolution in November (October).
(B) World's first communist state was established after the Revolution of 1917.
(C) Russian Revolution was led by Alexander Kerensky.
(D) Leon Trotsky launched the first Five Year Plan. (.....)

30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the League of Nations?
(A) League of Nations was established in 1919 by the Versailles Peace Settlement.
(B) Headquarters of the League of Nations was located in New York.
(C) The main aims were to maintain peace through collective security and to encourage international co-operation.
(D) United States of America played an active role in the League of Nations. (.....)

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

31. Who wrote 'The City of God'?
(1) Saint Jerome (2) Saint Ambrose (3) Saint Augustine
(4) Saint Benedict (5) Saint Thomas Aquinas (.....)

32. Who was the famous artist who painted 'The Last Judgment' in the Sistine Chapel in Rome?
(1) Giotto (2) Masaccio (3) Botticelli
(4) Leonardo da Vinci (5) Michelangelo (.....)

33. What were the provinces which created a conflict which led to Austria and Prussia to wage war against Denmark in 1864?
(1) Piedmont and Sardinia (2) Lombardy and Venetia (3) Naples and Sicily
(4) Schleswig and Holstein (5) Alsace and Lorraine (.....)

34. Who was the Tsar who emancipated serfs in Russia?
(1) Alexander I (2) Nicholas I (3) Alexander II
(4) Alexander III (5) Nicholas II (.....)

35. Who was the President of Yugoslavia who became a leader of the non-aligned nations?
(1) Marshal Tito (2) Willi Brandt (3) Helmut Schmidt
(4) Milosevic (5) Lech Walesa (.....)

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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 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.	The war fought between Rome and Carthage is called the Peloponnesian War.	The collapse of the Eastern Roman Empire took place as a result of the barbarian invasions.	(.....)
37.	Some historians define the medieval period of European history as a dark age.	In the early medieval period of Europe the principal educational centres were the cathedral schools some of which later on evolved into universities.	(.....)
38.	The Treaty of Westphalia is considered a turning point in the modern history of Europe.	The Treaty of Westphalia, arrived at the end of the Thirty Years' War ended the religious warfare and paved the way for the emergence of the modern state-system of Europe.	(.....)
39.	The assassination of the Austrian archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo was the immediate cause of World War I.	World War I ended with the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.	(.....)
40.	The New Economic Policy implemented by Stalin marks the beginning of the Cold War.	The policies adopted by Mikhail Gorbachev paved the way for the downfall of the Soviet Union.	(.....)

* *

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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2026
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2026
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2026

යුරෝපා ඉතිහාසය II ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு II History of Europe II	25 B	E

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය
வினா இல.
Question No. 1

විභාග අංකය
சுட்டெண்
Index No. .....



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Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2026
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යුරෝපා ඉතිහාසය II (II කොටස)
ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு II (பகுதி II)
History of Europe II (Part II)

25 B E II

History of Europe - From Graeco-Roman period to 1989 A.D.

Instructions:

* *The* ***total*** *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*** *questions selecting* ***at least one*** *question from each of the* ***parts*** **B** *and* **C**.
  (*An* ***outline map of the Europe*** *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) Adriatic Sea (ii) Rhine River (iii) Pyrenees
(iv) Strait of Bosphorus (v) Sardinia (vi) Genoa
(vii) Amsterdam (viii) Denmark (ix) Ireland
(x) Manchester (xi) Vienna (xii) Crimea

*(**01** mark for each marked and named correctly.)*

Part B

2. (i) Examine the main features of the system of Greek city states. *(08 marks)*
(ii) Describe the different systems of government prevalent among Greek city states. *(08 marks)*

3. "The growth of Nation States marks the political transition of Europe from the medieval period to the modern."

(i) Name **two** European countries where Nation States developed during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. *(02 marks)*
(ii) Name **two** rulers who pioneered in establishing Nation States mentioned in the above (i). *(02 marks)*
(iii) Define what is meant by a Nation State. *(03 marks)*
(iv) Explain the development of a Nation State with reference to one European country. *(09 marks)*

4. Examine the main factors which led to the Reformation in Europe during the sixteenth century. *(16 marks)*

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

(i) Greek achievement in the fields of literature and science
(ii) Expansion of Roman power upto the end of Punic Wars
(iii) Cardinal Richelieu
(iv) Seven Years' War *(08 × 2 = 16 marks)*

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Part C

6. (i) Why did the attempts made to unify Italy up to 1849 fail? *(06 marks)*

(ii) How did Italy become a unified state? *(10 marks)*

7. "The rise of dictatorship in Italy and Germany in the form of Fascism and Nazism made the outbreak of World War II inevitable."

(i) Name the Fascist leader in Italy. *(01 mark)*

(ii) Name the Nazi leader in Germany. *(01 mark)*

(iii) Write a brief account of the main features of Fascism and Nazism. *(04 marks)*

(iv) Examine the extent to which the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany led to the outbreak of World War II. *(10 marks)*

8. (i) What were the main objectives of the formation of the United Nations Organization? *(03 marks)*

(ii) How is it organized? *(03 marks)*

(iii) Evaluate the success of the United Nations Organization in solving major disputes upto 1980. *(10 marks)*

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

(i) Congress System

(ii) Zollverein

(iii) Louis Napoleon

(iv) Cold War *(08 × 2 = 16 marks)*

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