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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

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 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 India - From the 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****.*

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) Annamalai (2) Satpura (3) Nilgiri
(4) Karakorum (5) Eastern Ghats (.....)

2. (1) Beas (2) Ravi (3) Chenab
(4) Jhelum (5) Narmada (.....)

3. (1) Surasena (2) Andra (3) Kuru
(4) Panchala (5) Matsya (.....)

4. (1) Malla (2) Videha (3) Koliya
(4) Avanti (5) Moriya (.....)

5. (1) Purna Kassapa (2) Makkali Gosala (3) Svetambara
(4) Ajita Kesakambala (5) Sanjaya Bellattiputta (.....)

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6. (1) Taxila (2) Champa (3) Varanasi
(4) Matura (5) Pratistan (.....)

7. (1) Shabazgar Inscription (2) Mansehra Inscription (3) Girnar Inscription
(4) Dauli Inscription (5) Nasik Inscription (.....)

8. (1) Meghaduta (2) Mrichchakatika (3) Raghuvamsa
(4) Ritusamhara (5) Kumarasambhava (.....)

9. (1) Sinhavishnu (2) Mahendravarman I (3) Nandivarman
(4) Varagunavarman (5) Aparajithavarman (.....)

10. (1) Vijayalaya (2) Aditya (3) Vikramaditya
(4) Parantaka I (5) Rajaraja 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) Indra - God of war
(2) Yama - God of death
(3) Vishnu - God of destruction
(4) Agni - God of fire
(5) Kuvera - God of wealth (.....)

12. (1) Avanti - Chandapajjota
(2) Kasi - Vatsakara
(3) Anga - Brahmadatta
(4) Vatsa - Udayana
(5) Kosala - Vidudabha (.....)

13. (1) Kalidasa - Malavikagnimitra
(2) Visakadatta - Mudraraksasa
(3) Bharavi - Amarkosa
(4) Harshavardena - Ratnavali
(5) Mahendravarman I - Mattavilasaprahasana (.....)

14. (1) Damana - Kosala
(2) Vyagraraja - Mahakantara
(3) Svamidatta - Kottura
(4) Visnugopa - Kanchi
(5) Hastivarman - Vengi (.....)

15. (1) Kanishka - Rudradaman
(2) Rajyawardena - Sasanka
(3) Harshavardena - Pulekesin II
(4) Dharmapala - Vatsaraja
(5) Paranthaka I - Krishna III (.....)

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Index No: .....

9600

● 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) Indraprasta	A - Narmada
(ii) Pratistan	B - Chambal
(iii) Ujjain	C - Godavari
(iv) Bharukachcha	D - Ganga
(v) Kanauj	E - Yamuna

(1) E A B C D (2) E A C B D (3) E C A B D (4) E C B A D (5) E C D A B (.....)

17.

X	**Y**
(i) Heradotus	A - Tibetian
(ii) Pliny	B - Greek
(iii) Albiruni	C - Chinese
(iv) Fahien	D - Persian
(v) Taranatha	E - Roman

(1) A B D C E (2) B D E C A (3) B E A C D (4) B E D A C (5) B E D C A (.....)

18.

X	**Y**
(i) Antapala	A - Officer in charge of the Treasury
(ii) Antharvasika	B - Collector General
(iii) Samaharta	C - Office in charge of Harem
(iv) Sannidhata	D - Officer in charge of Forts
(v) Durgapala	E - Officer in charge of Frontiers

(1) A D C B E (2) E A B D C (3) E C B A D (4) E D B C A (5) E C D A B (.....)

19.

X	**Y**
(i) Aditya	A - Krisna I
(ii) Dantidurga	B - Kaniska
(iii) Dhruva	C - Parantaka
(iv) Vima Kadphises	D - Kunala
(v) Asoka	E - Govinda III

(1) A D C B E (2) A C E B D (3) C A D B E (4) C A E B D (5) C B E A D (.....)

20.

X	**Y**
(i) Gangaikondachola	A - Rajaraja I
(ii) Vatapikonda	B - Narasinhavarman I
(iii) Mummudichola	C - Pulakesin II
(iv) Sakala Uttarapathanatha	D - Rajendra I
(v) Parameshwara	E - Harshawardena

(1) B A D E C (2) B D A E C (3) D A B E C (4) D B A E C (5) D E A C B (.....)

● 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. Later Vedic Period

(1) The culture during this period had been centred on Kurukshetra and Madyadesa.
(2) The social system based on tribal groupings of the Rigvedic Period continued to be powerful even in the later Vedic Period.
(3) Sudras were regarded as an impure group.
(4) The varna system was well estab ished in this society.
(5) The fertile plains of Kurukshetra and Madyadesa increased the material prosperity of people of this period. (.....)

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22. Alexander the Great

(1) Dhanananda was the ruler of Magadha when Alexander the Great entered India.
(2) Ambhi, the ruler of Taxila helped Alexander the Great with a contingent of soldiers.
(3) Alxendar the Great could not proceed beyond river Beas due to the refusal of his soldiers to proceed further.
(4) Alexander's invasion paved the way for India into direct contact with the Western world.
(5) Before leaving India Alexander had appointed Seleukos Nikator as the ruler of the Indian regions conquered by him. (.....)

23. Hiuen Tsang

(1) Hieun Tsang, a Chinese pilgrim monk who came to India translated Buddhist Scriptures from Sanskrit into Chinese.
(2) Hieun Tsang visited India in the reign of King Harshavardana.
(3) Hieun Tsang mentions that Harshavardana was invited to accept the crown of Kanauj by the statesmen and the ministers of that kingdom.
(4) Harshavardana made Hieun Tsang one of his advisors.
(5) After the conclusion of alms giving ceremony at Prayaga, Hieun Tsang left India. (.....)

24. Pandyas

(1) Megesthenes mentions that females governed the Pandyan nation.
(2) Hatigumpa inscription of Kharavela has recorded that he defeated the Pandyan king.
(3) According to Strabo, Pandyan king has sent an embassy to the Roman Emperor.
(4) Parantaka I seized Pandyan territories and assumed the title of Maduraikonda in commemoration of that victory.
(5) The last king of the Pandyan kingdom was Mahendravarman I. (.....)

25. Satavahanas

(1) Satavahanas were called Andhras in Puranas.
(2) Simuka, the founder ruler of the Satavahana Kingdom came to power after the Kanvas.
(3) Satavahanas, who were the first dynasty of Deccan, established an empire in Dakshinapatha.
(4) Being ardent supporters of Brahmanism, Satavahanas did not tolerate Buddhism in their kingdom.
(5) Indo-Roman trade reached its peak under the Satavahanas. (.....)

● For each of the questions from **26** to **30**, four 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 ..... **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 **Mahabharata**?

(A) Mahabharata was one of the two important epics of India.
(B) The author of Mahabharata was Valmiki.
(C) Mahabharata narrates the events connected with a war between Kauravas and Pandavas.
(D) Mahabharata war took place in the Deccan. (.....)

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27. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the **Harappa civilization**?
(A) Harappa city was situated near river Ravi.
(B) No ruins of royal tombs or palaces were found among the Harappan ruins.
(C) The ruins of a Great Granary were found in the city of Mohenjodaro.
(D) The largest city of the Indus civilization was Harappa. (.....)

28. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding **Megesthenes**?
(A) Megesthenes was the Greek ambassador who was sent by Seleucus Nikator to the Court of Chandragupta Maurya.
(B) The exact dates of the stay of Megesthenes in Pataliputra are uncertain and disputed among scholars.
(C) Although the original text of Indica authored by Megasthenes is now lost, some of its parts are preserved in the form of quotations of later Greek and Latin writers.
(D) Megesthenes was the first person from the western world who had left a written account of India. (.....)

29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding **Sakas**?
(A) The regions under Sakas in India were called Sakastan.
(B) The earliest Saka ruler was Maus, whose capital was Taxila.
(C) The territories under Sakas were divided into Satrapas.
(D) The Sakas in North Western India were succeeded by Indo-Greeks. (.....)

30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding **Pallavas**?
(A) Pallavas came in to power in South India after the collapse of the Chola empire.
(B) The Pallavas were able to establish an empire which spread from river Krishna to the southern tip of India.
(C) King Mahendravarman I introduced into South India the art of rock cut Hindu temples.
(D) King Narasinhavarman I established the town of Mahabalipuram. (.....)

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

31. Under whose patronage did the Sangam literature flourished?
(1) Chola (2) Pandya (3) Pallava
(4) Chaulukya (5) Rastrakutas (.....)

32. The Sage who is said to have introduced Aryan culture into South India was:
(1) Vishvamitra (2) Vasubandu (3) Bharata
(4) Agastya (5) Valmiki (.....)

33. From among the following, what was the capital of Lichchavi confederacy?
(1) Kusinara (2) Saketa (3) Mithila
(4) Mathura (5) Vaisali (.....)

34. Who was the Mauryan ruler during whose reign the Sudarshana Lake was constructed?
(1) Chandragupta Maurya (2) Bindusara (3) Asoka
(4) Dasaratha (5) Kunala (.....)

35. In what language were the Mahayana texts written after the Fourth Buddhist Council?
(1) Pali (2) Prakrit (3) Sanskrit
(4) Tibetan (5) Chinese (.....)

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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 Syrian Emperor had sent an ambassador named Deimachos to the court of Bindusara.	Deimachos had given a detailed account of the municipal administration of Pataliputra.	(.....)
37.	King Asoka conquered Kalinga after the death of Kharavela.	Hatigumpa inscription contains information regarding the achievements of Kharavela.	(.....)
38.	The works of art in Ellora Caves represent Buddhist, Jain and Hindu faiths.	There are more than 30 rock cut temples in Ellora in Maharastra.	(.....)
39.	Immediately after the death of Harshvardena, Yasovarman came to power in Kanauj.	Yasovarman was defeated by Pratihara king named Nagabhata I.	(.....)
40.	Toramana established Huna authority in India by capturing north-western territories of India.	Toramana was succeeded by his son Mihirakula and he was defeated by a combined army headed by Mahendrapala I.	(.....)

* *

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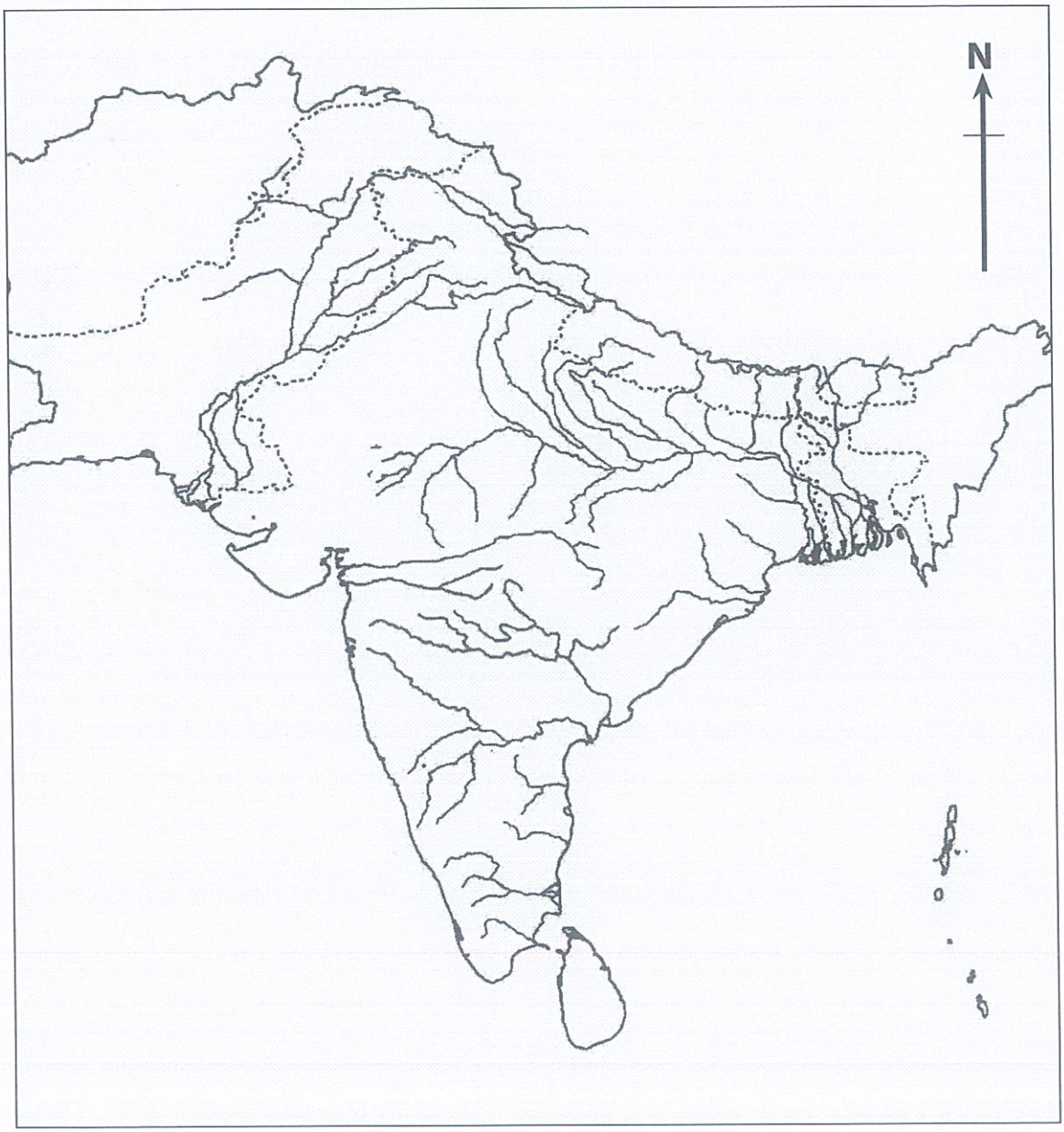
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General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2026

ඉන්දීය ඉතිහාසය II இந்திய வரலாறு II History of India II	25 A	E

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය / வினா இல. / Question No. 1

විභාග අංකය / சுட்டெண் / Index No. .....



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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

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:

- ✲ *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*** *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) Bolan Pass	(ii) Satpura Mountains	(iii) River Beas
(iv) Indraprasta	(v) Gangaikondacholapuram	(vi) Eastern Ghats
(vii) River Tungabadra	(viii) Girnar	(ix) Sanchi
(x) Tamralipti	(xi) River Mahanadi	(xii) Pratistan

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

Part B

2. Examine the origin and the downfall of the Indus civilization. *(16 marks)*

3. (i) Name the first king who made Pataliputra the capital of Magadha. *(01 mark)*

(ii) Name **two** ruling dynasties of Magadha before King Asoka came into power. *(02 marks)*

(iii) Name **three** kingdoms in North India which existed at the time Magadha was under King Bimbisara. *(03 marks)*

(iv) Describe the political development of Magadha from the 6th century B.C. upto the ascendance of Asoka to the throne. *(10 marks)*

4. Briefly discuss the political activities of foreign invaders in the North western India after the downfall of Maurya empire upto the emergence of Gupta power. *(16 marks)*

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

(i) Northwestern frontiers
(ii) Sixteen Mahajanapadas
(iii) Seleucus Nikator
(iv) The religious conditions during the Rigvedic Period. *(08 × 2 = 16 marks)*

[See page eight

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Part C

6. "Samudragupta was a remarkable ruler among Gupta kings because of his unparallel belligerent nature."

(i) Name the predecessor of Samudragupta. *(01 mark)*

(ii) Name the pillar inscription which gives information regarding the military campaigns of Samudraupta. *(01 marks)*

(iii) Name **two** rulers of two kingdoms of Aryavartha which were annexed by Samudragupta. *(02 marks)*

(iv) Name **two** kings of Dakshinapatha who were defeated and reinstated by Samudragupta. *(02 marks)*

(v) 'Samudragupta was indeed a military campaigner' Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons. *(10 marks)*

7. Examine the main events in the struggle for supremacy of Kanauj after King Harshavardena. *(16 marks)*

8. Examine the expansion of Chola power under the following themes.

(i) Expansion within India *(10 marks)*

(ii) Expansion outside India *(06 marks)*

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

(i) Buddhism under Kushanas

(ii) Nalanda University

(iii) Pallava art and architecture

(iv) King Dharmapala

(08 × 2 = 16 marks)

* * *

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