

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including question No.8 which is
COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. "The Revolution of 1688 -- 89 was spoken by our ancestors as the Glorious Revolution". Give your views on this statement and enumerate the results of this Revolution.
2. Briefly discuss the main events of the reign of Queen Victoria from 1837 to 1850.
3. "The Settlement of Berlin did not solve the Eastern Question. There were so many conflicting interests in the Balkans that it was out of question to find a satisfactory solution to all of them". Discuss.
4. Critically review the Parliamentary Union between England and Ireland. How would you compare it with Scottish Union?
5. Describe the political and constitutional significance of the Hanoverian succession on the course of British history.
6. "The people of England got so much frightened by the developments in France that there prevailed a sort of panic in the country". Give your views on the effects of French Revolution on England.
7. "Canning differed from Castlereagh, not in his object, but in methods. Their objective was the same, although their methods differed". Explain the foreign policy of Canning in comparison to castlereagh.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the questions.
 - (1) George Canning was Foreign Secretary of England from ---- to ----.
 - (2) The defeat of Stuart Kings doomed the case of ----.
 - (3) The throne of England was offered jointly to ---- and ----.
 - (4) William III died in ----.
 - (5) The Union Jack came into existence as a result of the Act of ----.
 - (6) The Hanoverian succession put an end to the principles of hereditary succession and the ----- of kings.
 - (7) The Riot Act was passed in -----.

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I

- (8) George III made his mind to destroy the ----- System and establish personal rule in the country.
- (9) The Quebec Act gave religious freedom to the Canadian -----.
- (10) The Third Coalition was formed by -----.
- (11) George III was known as the ----- king.
- (12) Irish rebellion failed as the expected help from ----- did not come in time.
- (13) Methodism encouraged a violent hatred of -----.
- (14) George IV came to the throne in -----.
- (15) Castlereagh is known as the best European ----- Minister in Britain's history.
- (16) The object of the treaty of London with Russia and France was to secure the independence of -----.
- (17) The famous Emancipation Act was passed in -----.
- (18) Queen Victoria was the daughter of -----.
- (19) The Navigation Laws were partly responsible for the war of ----- independence.
- (20) The Union of Ireland with England was first discussed in the Irish parliament in January.

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BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including question No.8 which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks. Special credit will be given for good analysis.

1. The domestic policy of Gladstone was the climax of liberalism during the 19th century. Discuss and analyse.
2. How the British Commonwealth of Nations developed and in what ways it significantly differs from the term British Empire.
3. England adopted a policy of Splendid Isolation in Foreign Affairs but Britain was forced to abandon the policy at the end of 19th century. Explain the reason for this change.
4. What were causes which led to World War First? Also explain the effects of war on Britain.
5. Explain the major efforts made by the League of Nations to resolve International issues and why it failed?
6. Explain and analyse the British Foreign Policy from 1919 to 1939.
7. Write notes on any TWO of the followings:
 - (i) Methodist Movement.
 - (ii) Education development in England during the 19th century.
 - (iii) Eastern Question.
 - (iv) Various stages that led to the formation of United Nations.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Identify the events in British History:

(1) 1854	(2) 1856	(3) 1872	(4) 1875
(5) 1877	(6) 1878	(7) 1888	(8) 1897
(9) 1910	(10) 1913	(11) 1919	(12) 1920
(13) 1936	(14) 1937	(15) 1940	(16) 1942
(17) 1951	(18) 1955	(19) 1957	(20) 1982
