

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004

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 year 1688 was a great landmark in the history of England. The struggle between the King and the Parliament ended in the victory of the latter". Comment to analyze the results of the glorious Revolution.
2. Describe the Political and Constitutional significance of the Hanoverian succession on the course of British history.
3. What were the main provisions of the Vienna Settlement? Point out its major drawbacks.
4. "Robert Peel has rightly been called the most liberal of the Conservatives and the most Conservative of the liberals". Comment to elaborate his achievements as the Prime Minister of Queen Victoria.
5. What troubles did the British have in India and America during the period 1748-1756?
6. Critically review the Parliamentary Union between England and Ireland. How would you compare it with Scottish Union.
7. Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following:
(a) Napoleon Bonaparte (b) The Whig Oligarchy
(c) The Methodist Movement (d) Poor Law Reform Act of 1834

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
- (1) Glorious Revolution took place in:
(a) 1665 (b) 1688 (c) 1699 (d) None of these
 - (2) Cromwell and his son ruled the country for:
(a) 20 years (b) 11 years
(c) 25 years (d) None of these
 - (3) William and Marry came to England after the flight of:
(a) Queen Victoria (b) James II
(c) William III (d) None of these
 - (4) The book "History of England" was written by:
(a) Derry (b) Serlley
(c) Wood (d) None of these
 - (5) Act of Settlement was passed in:
(a) 1688 (b) 1697
(c) 1701 (d) None of these
 - (6) Union of England and Scotland took place in:
(a) 1702 (b) 1707
(c) 1710 (d) None of these

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I:

- (7) George II came to the throne in:
(a) 1720 (b) 1725
(c) 1727 (d) None of these
- (8) The book "England under the Hanoverians" was authored by:
(a) Corbett (b) Robertson
(c) Hervey (d) None of these
- (9) The Riot Act was passed in:
(a) 1705 (b) 1715
(c) 1719 (d) None of these
- (10) Queen Marry lived upto:
(a) 1690 (b) 1701
(c) 1694 (d) None of these
- (11) George III became King in:
(a) 1750 (b) 1760
(c) 1768 (d) None of these
- (12) Lord Russell was given the Nick-name of:
(a) Educator (b) Reformer
(c) Scientist (d) None of these
- (13) "England in the Eighteenth Century" was written by:
(a) Wood (b) Serlley
(c) Carter (d) None of these
- (14) French Empire in India and Canada was liquidated by:
(a) George III (b) Pitt
(c) Fox (d) None of these
- (15) Navigation Acts were repealed in:
(a) 1830 (b) 1842
(c) 1849 (d) None of these
- (16) The First coalition against France was organized by Britain in:
(a) 1770 (b) 1782
(c) 1793 (d) None of these
- (17) George IV came to the throne in:
(a) 1810 (b) 1815
(c) 1820 (d) None of these
- (18) Queen Victoria was daughter of:
(a) Pitt (b) Edward
(c) William (d) None of these
- (19) Factory Act was passed in:
(a) 1823 (b) 1830
(c) 1835 (d) None of these
- (20) The Catholic Emancipation Act was passed in:
(a) 1815 (b) 1829
(c) 1837 (d) None of these

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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.

1. Discuss critically the major social and political institutions that developed in England during the later half of the 19th Century.
2. "The whole course of the British foreign policy in the period before the outbreak of the First World War was determined during the two long administrations of Salisbury between 1880 and 1909". Discuss this statement in detail.
3. Explain the chief characteristics of Liberalism and Conservatism, as revealed in the policies of Gladstone and Disraeli.
4. "Although Great Britain lost her former glory and prestige, but Mrs. Margaret Thatcher made it possible for her to be counted in the world politics". Discuss Thatcher's achievements in light of above statement.
5. Describe in detail the political settlement affected by the Congress of Vienna. How far was it permanent?
6. "Even without the military disaster of 1870, the collapse of **SECOND EMPIRE** could not have been delayed". Account for the downfall of Napoleon III in the light of this statement.
7. Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following:
 - (a) Holy Alliance
 - (b) Irish Question
 - (c) Second Boer War
 - (d) Shrinkage of Turkey

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) The First Reform Act was passed in:
 - (a) 1822
 - (b) 1828
 - (c) 1832
 - (d) None of these
 - (2) "A Text Book of Modern English History" was written by:
 - (a) Wood
 - (b) Serlley
 - (c) Southgate
 - (d) None of these
 - (3) The Treaty of Versailles was signed in:
 - (a) 1929
 - (b) 1921
 - (c) 1919
 - (d) None of these
 - (4) Lord Salisbury was born in:
 - (a) 1820
 - (b) 1825
 - (c) 1830
 - (d) None of these
 - (5) Disraeli became the Prime Minister of England for Second Term in:
 - (a) 1874
 - (b) 1880
 - (c) 1884
 - (d) None of these
 - (6) The real stake in the Crimean war was:
 - (a) Central Europe
 - (b) Turkey
 - (c) Germany
 - (d) None of these

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BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II:

- (7) Gladstone was Prime Minister of England for:
(a) Two times (b) Three times
(c) Four times (d) None of these
- (8) In July 1945 the Allied Powers called upon Japan to:
(a) Return the Prisoners (b) Stop bombing the civil population
(c) Surrender of all Japanese armed forces (d) None of these
- (9) Armistice of 1918 was signed by Germany in:
(a) March (b) June
(c) November (d) None of these
- (10) In the Assembly of the League of Nations, each member state was to be represented by a maximum of :
(a) Five delegates (b) Three delegates
(c) Seven delegates (d) None of these
- (11) The Treaty of Sevres (1920) was made between:
(a) Allies and Turkey (b) Germany and France
(c) America and Japan (d) None of these
- (12) Queen Victoria died in:
(a) 1904 (b) 1907
(c) 1901 (d) None of these
- (13) Edward II was son of:
(a) William (b) James
(c) Queen Victoria (d) None of these
- (14) The Berlin Settlement was signed in:
(a) 1868 (b) 1878
(c) 1872 (d) None of these
- (15) Edward VII was succeeded by:
(a) George V (b) James
(c) Edward VIII (d) None of these
- (16) The Treaty of NEVILLY (1919) was made between:
(a) Germany and Japan (b) Ireland and Britain
(c) Bulgaria and the Allies (d) None of these
- (17) Sir Robert Peel became the Home Secretary in:
(a) 1815 (b) 1822
(c) 1828 (d) None of these
- (18) The book 'Britain Between the Wars' was written by:
(a) Carter (b) Movat Charles
(c) Wood (d) None of these
- (19) Edward VIII abdicated the throne in:
(a) 1930 (b) 1936
(c) 1938 (d) None of these
- (20) George V succeeded Edward VII in:
(a) 1907 (b) 1910
(c) 1913 (d) None of these
