

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010**

Roll No. _____

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE:** (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

**PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)**

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

- (i) Gladstone was born in _____:
- (a) London (b) Lancashire
(c) Liverpool (d) None of these
- (ii) The University Test Act was passed in:
- (a) 1870 (b) 1871
(c) 1872 (d) None of these
- (iii) Queen Victoria was the daughter of:
- (a) William IV (b) George III
(c) Edward Duke of Kent (d) None of these
- (iv) 'The History of Mr. Polly' is written by:
- (a) Oscarwild (b) Stevenson
(c) H.G. Wells (d) None of these
- (v) The Suez Canal was opened for traffic in:
- (a) 1863 (b) 1867
(c) 1869 (d) None of these
- (vi) The book on Liberty is written by:
- (a) James Mill (b) Jermy Benthem
(c) J.S. Mill (d) None of these
- (vii) The founder of Modern Communist Theory is:
- (a) Hegel (b) Karl Marx
(c) Kropatkin (d) None of these
- (viii) Guild Socialists advocated the use of:
- (a) Revolutionary methods (b) Anarchical methods
(c) Constitutional and peaceful methods (d) None of these
- (ix) According to Traveylon, _____ was the father of factory legislation:
- (a) Peel (b) Lord Shaftsbury
(c) Robert Own (d) None of these
- (x) Milosh Obrenovitch was recognized by the Sultan in 1820 as 'Prince of Serbia' but in 1868, the Crown fell on a member of this family, he was _____:
- (a) Milan Obrenovitch-II (b) Michael Obrenovitch-III
(c) Milan Obrenovitch-IV (d) None of these
- (xi) Benjamin Disraeli became the Prime Minister 2nd time in:
- (a) 1870 (b) 1873
(c) 1874 (d) None of these
- (xii) Which ruler of Russia described Turkey as 'Sick man of Europe' _____:
- (a) Alexander-II (b) Alexander-I
(c) Nicholas-I (d) None of these

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- (xiii) Who was Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanor _____?
 - (a) Stalin
 - (b) Gorky
 - (c) Lenin
 - (d) None of these
- (xiv) Tolstoy wrote:
 - (a) Crime and punishment
 - (b) Mother
 - (c) War and peace
 - (d) None of these
- (xv) Treaty of Versailles (1919) ratified by U.S.A in:
 - (a) 1920
 - (b) June 1919
 - (c) August 1920
 - (d) None of these
- (xvi) In 1933, who was the president of Germany?
 - (a) Hindenburg
 - (b) Ebert
 - (c) Stressman
 - (d) None of these
- (xvii) General Montgomery defeated the Rommel's army at _____:
 - (a) Tunis
 - (b) Libya
 - (c) El-Alamin
 - (d) None of these
- (xviii) The Inter Allied Military Tribunal set up at:
 - (a) Rome
 - (b) Serajevo
 - (c) Nuremberg
 - (d) None of these
- (xix) The charter of UNO was drawn up by the delegates of 50 states who met at:
 - (a) Philadelphia
 - (b) New York
 - (c) San Francisco
 - (d) None of these
- (xx) The European Economic Community known in Britain as the Common Market was established by the Treaty of:
 - (a) London
 - (b) Paris
 - (c) Rome
 - (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</p> <p>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.</p> <p>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** Gladstone's tenure of office has been called 'The Second Era of Reforms'. Discuss his reforms. **(20)**
- Q.3.** What do you mean by the Eastern Question? Discuss the aspect of the Eastern Question from 1878-1913. **(20)**
- Q.4.** What is meant by 'Splendid Isolation'? give reasons for its abandonment. **(20)**
- Q.5.** Critically examine the Parliamentary Act of 1911. **(20)**
- Q.6.** What is cold war? What were the main causes and course of the cold war? **(20)**
- Q.7.** Explain the Anglo-American Relations from 1914 – 1945 A.D. **(20)**
- Q.8.** Write notes on **ANY TWO** of the following: **(10+10)**
 - (i) The Boer War
 - (ii) Suez Canal Crisis
 - (iii) The First Labour Government.
 - (iv) Sir Winston Churchill
