

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

EUROPEAN 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. Write down the main causes of the French Revolution.
2. Critically analyze the character and Policies of Napoleon III.
3. What were the great reforms of Alexander II of Russia? What were its effects on Russian society?
4. Give an account of the German policies from 1879 to 1894.
5. Write a note on Anglo - French relations in the second half of Nineteenth Century.
6. What were the main social and economic problems of Italy towards the end of Nineteenth Century?
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:-
 - (i) Reign of Terror
 - (ii) Robespierre
 - (iii) Concert of Europe.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the answer book. Don't reproduce the questions.
 - (A) Identify the following in short statements:
 - (i) Napoleonic Codes
 - (ii) TODLEBEN
 - (iii) DANTON
 - (iv) Verdune
 - (v) ZOLLVERIEN
 - (iv) KULTURKAMPF
 - (B) Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Napoleon was born in ---- at ----.
 - (ii) Alexander II of Russia was killed in ----.
 - (iii) Bismarck signed the treaty of DREIKAISERBUND with ----- on ----.
 - (iv) Farosha incident took place in ----.
 - (C) Who made the following statements:
 - (i) We must remain in these lands and then come forth great like ancient.
 - (ii) I have called the New World to redress the balance of the old.
 - (iii) I advise other countries to discontinue their menaces. We fear god and nothing else in the world.
 - (iv) Every nation for itself and god for us all.
 - (D) Who wrote the following books:
 - (i) A history of modern world.
 - (ii) Europe since 1815.
 - (iii) Europe in the Nineteenth Century.
 - (iv) International relations between the two world wars.

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EUROPEAN 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. "The Treaty of Versailles contained the germs of World War II". Elaborate.
2. "The Russian Revolution of 1917 was an economic explosion hastened by the stupidities of an autocratic government". In the light of the above statement, discuss the out break and the various stages of the Revolution up till 1920.
3. Critically comment upon the Foreign Policy followed by Great Britain between the Two Wars.
4. 'The lesson of History, is that we do not learn lesson from it'. How far do you agree with this observation with regard to the policies of the Two World Organizations, the League of Nations and the U.N.O.
5. Bring out the circumstances which led to the establishment of the N.A.T.O. Also critically examine its role and achievements in the field for which it has been formed.
6. Account carefully for the decline of the British as World Power after the World War II.
7. Write notes on any THREE of the following:-
 - (i) The Treaties of Serveres and Lausanne.
 - (ii) The Depression of 1929 and England.
 - (iii) The Warsaw Pact.
 - (iv) The motives and the work of the European Common Market in a nutshell.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write what is correct according to your knowledge. Only one option to be exercised in each case.
 - (1) Wilson's Fourteen Points were announced in:-
 - (a) 1917
 - (b) 1918
 - (c) 1919
 - (d) None of these.
 - (2) The treaty of Neuilly was made by the victorious powers with:-
 - (a) Austria
 - (b) Hungary
 - (c) Bulgaria
 - (d) None of these.
 - (3) Locarno Pact was signed in:-
 - (a) 1925
 - (b) 1927
 - (c) 1930
 - (d) None of these.
 - (4) The other name of the Kellogg Pact was:-
 - (a) Pact of Berlin
 - (b) Pact of Paris
 - (c) Pact of Vienna
 - (d) None of these.
 - (5) The Headquarters of the League of Nations stationed at:
 - (a) Paris
 - (b) Geneva
 - (c) Hague
 - (d) None of these.
 - (6) "The Cadets" emerged as a strong political group in:
 - (a) Russia
 - (b) Germany
 - (c) Italy
 - (d) None of these.

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EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

- (7) On death, Lenin was replaced by:
(a) Trotsky (b) Kerensky
(c) Stalin (d) None of these.
- (8) Albania was annexed by Italy in:
(a) 1930 (b) 1935
(c) 1939 (d) None of these.
- (9) About whom Mussoline once boasted "mare Nostrum":
(a) The Mediterranean Sea (b) The Italian Army
(c) The Fascist Party (d) None of these.
- (10) Germany annexed Austria in:
(a) 1932 (b) 1934
(c) 1937 (d) None of these.
- (11) The formation of the Berlin - Rome - Tokyo Axis was called " a great political triangle". By whom?
(a) Hitler (b) Mussolini
(c) Someone else.
- (12) The French Foreign Policy between the two World Wars mainly circled round the:
(a) German phobia (b) Russian fear
(c) Italian danger (d) None of these.
- (13) In 1940, the battle of Oran was fought between:
(a) England and France (b) England and Italy
(c) England and Germany (d) None of these.
- (14) The hero of the battle of El Alamein was:
(a) Gen. Eisenhower (b) Gen. Montgomery
(c) Gen. Alexandar (d) None of these.
- (15) The author(s) of the Book "Europe Since Napoleon " is /are:
(a) E. H. Carr (b) A. J. P. Taylor
(c) D. Thompson (d) Derry and Jarman
(e) None of these.
- (16) The aircraft carrier "Courageous", sunk by the Germans, belonged to:
(a) France (b) England
(c) Russia (d) None of these.
- (17) The Atlantic Charter was issued on:
(a) August: 14, 1940 (b) August: 14, 1941
(c) August: 14, 1942 (d) None of these.
- (18) The Headquarters of the U.N.O. are placed at:
(a) Hague (b) Washington
(c) New York (d) None of these.
- (19) The Marshall Plan was adopted in:
(a) 1945 (b) 1946
(c) 1947 (d) None of these.
- (20) Burma got independence from England in:
(a) September 1947 (b) January 1948
(c) March 1949 (d) None of these.
