

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS  
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.

EUROPEAN HISTORY  
PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

Note: Attempt any FIVE questions in all, including Question No.8 which is  
COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. Discuss the developments in France from 1791 to 1793 with particular regard to the Legislative Assembly, foreign War and the National Convention.
2. Discuss the Continental system in theory and practice, including its effects on Great Britain, the Continent and neutral nations. Was it a success or failure and why?
3. Analyze the Congress of Vienna, its purposes territorial settlements and major participants. Assess the Congress in terms of its success and failures.
4. Why were the liberal revolutionaries of 1848 defeated? What effect did these revolutions have on European Conservatives, liberals and nationalist?
5. Assess the potential strengths and weaknesses of Marx' Socialist Philosophy.
6. Trace the growth and development of the alliance system in Europe from 1871 to 1914.
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:-
  - (a) The pattern of British expansion in South Asia
  - (b) Marx's dialectical materialism
  - (c) The Franco-Prussian War
  - (d) The Crimean War

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the answer in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the question.
- (A) Identify the following in short statements:
- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Industrial Revolution  | (2) The American Revolution |
| (3) The French Revolution  | (4) The Russian Revolution  |
| (5) The Revolution of 1830 | (6) The Revolution of 1848  |
- (B) Fill in the blanks:
- (2) Napoleon was born in.....at.....
  - (3) The Bourbon regime restored in.....in.....
  - (4) Bismarck came to power in Prussia in.....and Resigned in.....
- (C) Who made the following statements?
- (5) "Mr. Livingstone I presume".
  - (6) "Workers of the World Unite. You will loose nothing except your chain".
  - (7) "I do not agree with what you say but till my death I would defend your right to say it".
  - (8) "O' Liberty ! What Crimes are committed in thy name".
- (D) Name the authors of the following books:
- (9) A History of Modern World
  - (10) A History of Modern France
  - (11) Europe since Napoleon
  - (12) 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. Evaluate the underlying causes of the First World War, assessing the significance of imperialism, militarism, the alliance system, industrial and technological advances and the relationship between these factors.
2. Assess Wilson's Fourteen Points, their provisions and purposes and discuss how they might relate to the problems faced by the Allies in late 1918.
3. Describe the trouble between Japan and China (1931-1939).
4. Compare Bolshevism and Fascism in Origin, principles and achievements.
5. Discuss the principles and rise of Nazism in Germany.
6. Discuss in detail the Soviet policy of expansion in Eastern Europe till 1960.
7. Discuss England's Colonial Policy after the Second World War and its decline as World Power till 1960.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the questions.
  - (1) What was the duration of the First World War:
    - (a) 1914-1917
    - (b) 1914-1918
    - (c) 1914-1919
    - (d) None of these
  - (2) At the Paris Peace Conference of 1919:
    - (a) Clemenceau was the representative of France
    - (b) Wilson was the representative of U.K.
    - (c) Lloyd George was the representative of U.S.A.
  - (3) The Treaty between the Allies and Turkey after the 1st World War was called:
    - (a) The Treaty of Versailles;
    - (b) The Treaty of Lausanne;
    - (c) The Treaty of St. Germain
  - (4) Great Britain declared war against Germany in 1939 because Germany had attacked:
    - (a) France
    - (b) Poland
    - (c) Austria
    - (d) None of these
  - (5) The Marshall Plan was announced in:
    - (a) June, 1947
    - (b) April, 1947
    - (c) September, 1945
    - (d) None of these
  - (6) The Social Democratic Party in Russia came to be divided into following two Sections. Which of these was headed by Lenin:
    - (a) Bolsheviks
    - (b) Mensheviks
    - (c) None of these

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

- (7) Under Lenin, who raised the Red Army in Russia and was appointed as Commander of War:  
(a) Stalin (b) Trotsky  
(c) Kerensky (d) None of these
- (8) Which British Prime Minister confronted problems after the Suez Crisis of 1956:  
(a) Anthony Eden (b) Harold Macanillan  
(c) Clement Attlee. (d) None of these
- (9) Mustafa Kamal Ataturk was President of Turkey for:  
(a) Eight years (b) Twelve years  
(c) Sixteen years (d) None of these
- (10) Fascism rose in Italy:  
(a) Before World War I (b) During World War I  
(c) After World War I
- (11) What is the name of the book written by Hitler while he was in prison giving an account of his life and political ideas?
- (12) What was the year when Germany withdrew from the League of Nations?  
(a) 1933 (b) 1935  
(c) 1936 (d) None of these
- (13) In which of the following year the Second World War started?  
(a) 1938 (b) 1939  
(c) 1940 (d) None of these
- (14) In which of the following year the Second World War came to an end?  
(a) 1944 (b) 1945  
(c) 1946 (d) None of these
- (15) The Atlantic Charter of 1941 was drawn up between the leaders of which of the following countries:  
(a) UK-France (b) USA-USSR  
(c) UK-USA (d) None of these
- (16) The United States of America entered the Second World War in:  
(a) 1941 (b) 1942  
(c) 1939 (d) None of these
- (17) Name the first Three Secretary Generals of the United Nations.
- (18) Black Hand was:  
(a) another name for Gestapo (b) a Serbian Secret Society  
(c) an off-shoot of KU-Klux-Klan (d) None of these
- (19) "Tiger of France" was the epithet given to:  
(a) Clemenceau (b) Marshal Joffre  
(c) de-Gaulle (d) None of these
- (20) Name the "Big Four" leaders who attended the Munich Conference held in 1938.

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