

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS **MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTIONS NO. 8 which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks. Write clearly.

1. Elaborate the causes of the French Revolution and the circumstances leading to overthrow of the king.
2. Give an estimate of Napoleon as Emperor, statesman and warrior.
3. "The Concert of Europe was a league to bind Europe in chains". Comment.
4. Crimean War reopened the Eastern Question and disturbed the state system established by the Congress of Vienna. Trace the events from 1853-56.
5. Summarize the condition of Europe at the start of the World War-I and explain the causes of the war.
6. Trace the history of the Unification of Italy and role played by Cavour and Garibaldi.
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Unification of Germany (b) Anglo-French Control in Egypt
 - (c) Revolution in France in 1848 (d) Bismarck

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) In -----Napoleon was made emperor by the French:
 - (a) 1804 (b) 1806
 - (c) 1815 (d) 1789
 - (e) None of these
 - (2) Napoleon fled from-----:
 - (a) St. Helina (b) Conscica
 - (c) Elba (d) None of these
 - (3) The Congress of Verona was summoned in -----:
 - (a) 1842 (b) 1832
 - (c) 1822 (d) None of these
 - (4) Talleyrand was -----diplomat:
 - (a) British (b) French
 - (c) Austrian (d) Russian
 - (e) None of these
 - (5) The concordat and the codes remind of-----:
 - (a) Napoleon (b) Bismark
 - (c) Garibaldi (d) None of these
 - (6) In the plebiscite of 1802 Napoleon was made first council for -----:
 - (a) Ten years (b) Five years
 - (c) Life (d) None of these

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

- (7) Metternich become Chief Minister of-----1809:
 (a) Prussia (b) France
 (c) Austria (d) None of these
- (8) Carlsbad decrees of 1819 related mainly to the activities of-----:
 (a) Factory owners and Labourers (b) Teachers and students
 (c) Landlords and Peasants (d) None of these.
- (9) Zollverein was a-----:
 (a) Labour Union (b) Customs Union
 (c) Students Union (d) None of these.
- (10) Victor Emmanuel was a freedom fighter and leader of-----:
 (a) Germany (b) Austria
 (c) Italy (d) None of these
- (11) Bulgaria was reduced in size by the -----:
 (a) Treaty of Berlin (b) Treaty of San Stefano
 (c) Treaty of Versona (d) None of these.
- (12) Duma is the name of the parliament of-----:
 (a) France (b) Denmark
 (c) Russia (d) None of these
- (13) Austro-German Alliance was primarily against-----:
 (a) France (b) Prussia
 (c) Russia (d) None of these
- (14) Triple Alliance 1882 comprised Germany Italy and -----:
 (a) Austria (b) France
 (c) Turkey (d) None of these
- (15) Triple Entente comprised Great Britain, Russia and -----:
 (a) France (b) Germany
 (c) Turkey (d) None of these
- (16) In the Battle of Trafalga-----was the admiral of British fleet:
 (a) Duke of Wellington (b) Nelson
 (c) Edward (d) None of these.
- (17) Piedmont played pivotal role in the unification of-----:
 (a) Germany (b) Serbia
 (c) Russia (d) None of these
- (18) The acquisition of Lombardy was the first step in the unification of-----:
 (a) Italy (b) Germany
 (c) Russia (d) None of these
- (19) In the Congress of Vienna all European States except the following-----were represented:
 (a) Austria (b) Russia
 (c) Turkey (d) None of these
- (20) -----was known as the sickman of Europe:
 (a) Italy (b) Turkey
 (c) Russia (d) Greece
 (e) None of these

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
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EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS **MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTIONS NO. 8. Which is COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks. Write clearly.

1. The Peace of Versailles paved the path to the Second World War. Discuss.
2. Highlight the ideals for which League of Nations stood for and explain the causes of its failure.
3. Discuss the factors which helped the rise of Hitler to power. Highlight his foreign policy.
4. Give an estimate of Mussolini's services to Italy and the principles the fascist party stood for.
5. Highlight the achievements of UNO upto 1960 and describe its major organs.
6. Discuss DE Gaule's domestic and foreign policy.
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
(a) Marshall Plan (b) Warsaw Pact
(c) European Common Market (d) Atlantic Charter

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Mein Kamph was written by -----:
(a) Tito (b) Hitlor
(c) Mussolini (d) None of these
 - (2) Prague was occupied in -----:
(a) 1921 (b) 1911
(c) 1931 (d) None of these
 - (3) Italy though bound to Germany by Triple Alliance joined the Allies in---:
(a) 1915 (b) 1918
(c) 1919 (d) 1917
(e) None of these
 - (4) The Battle of Jutland was fought in 1916 in -----:
(a) North Sea (b) Dead Sea
(c) Red Sea (d) Agcan Sea
(e) None of these
 - (5) USA entered the First World War in-----:
(a) 1914 (b) 1915
(c) 1917 (d) None of these
 - (6) ILO stands for -----:
 - (7) NATO stands for-----:
 - (8) Germany joined the League of Nations in-----:
(a) 1921 (b) 1926
(a) 1929 (d) None of these.

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

- (9) Famous Fourteen Points were given by President Wilson in-----:
(a) 1914 (b) 1918
(c) 1919 (d) None of these.
- (10) The treaty of Versailles limited German Army to-----men:
(a) 110000 (b) 1100000
(c) 11000 (d) None of these
- (11) The treaty between the Allies and Austria after the Ist World War was called-----:
(a) Treaty of Trianow (b) Treaty of Lousanne
(c) Treaty of St.Germain (d) None of these.
- (12) The League of Nations failed to stop -----aggress against Abyssinia:
(a) French (b) German
(c) Itallian (d) None of these
- (13) What was the duration of Second World War?
(a) 1939-1942 (b) 1939-1946
(c) 1941-1945 (d) None of these
- (14) The project of Baghdad Railway was conceived by-----:
(a) France (b) Russia
(c) Germany (d) None of these
- (15) The Bolsheviks shot dead -----in July 1901:
(a) Czar Alexander I (b) Czar Nicolas I
(c) Tsar Alexander II (d) None of these
- (16) The most spectacular achievement of Mussolini was the conquest of-----:
(a) Tunisia (b) Abyssinia
(c) Mesopotamia (d) None of these.
- (17) In 1945, Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill attended -----:
(a) Malta Conference (b) Yalta Conference
(c) Both of the above (d) None of these
- (18) A British Army under-----surrendered to Turks at Kut-el-Amara in 1915:
(a) General Townshed (b) General Maude
(c) General Slim (d) None of these
- (19) In 1918, by the Treaty of Brestlitovsk-----surrendered Poland and Baltic provinces to Germany:
(a) Austria (b) Russia
(c) Belgium (d) None of these
- (20) The Atlantic Charter was drawn in-----:
(a) 1939 (b) 1941
(c) 1945 (d) None of these

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