

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009
EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II**

S.No.	
R.No.	

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) The treaty of Bucharest was imposed by Germany on _____.
(a) Algeria (b) Bulgaria
(c) Rumania (d) None of these
- (ii) Atlantic Charter was issued in _____.
(a) 1941 (b) 1943
(c) 1945 (d) None of these
- (iii) The project of Baghdad Railways was conceived by _____.
(a) Russia (b) Germany
(c) USA (d) England
- (iv) Germany withdrew from the League of Nations in _____.
(a) 1930 (b) 1932
(c) 1934 (d) None of these
- (v) USA entered the First World War in _____.
(a) 1914 (b) 1915
(c) 1917 (d) None of these
- (vi) Bulgaria entered the First World War in _____.
(a) 1914 (b) 1915
(c) 1916 (d) None of these
- (vii) In the Battle of Passchendaele 1917 British losses were _____.
(a) Six hundred thousand (b) Five thousand
(c) Three hundred thousand (d) None of these
- (viii) The _____ plan came into existence in 1929.
(a) Marshall (b) Berlin
(c) Young (d) None of these
- (ix) By the Treaty of Versailles German Army was limited to _____.
(a) Six hundred thousand (b) Three hundred thousand
(c) One hundred thousand (d) None of these
- (x) The Kellogg Pact was signed in _____.
(a) 1917 (b) 1926
(c) 1927 (d) None of these
- (xi) In _____ the Reparation Committee fixed Germany's reparation debt at 6,6000 million Marks.
(a) 1921 (b) 1927
(c) 1937 (d) None of these
- (xii) Mustafa Kamal was born in _____.
(a) Angora (b) Salonika
(c) Sakaria (d) None of these
- (xiii) The Treaty of Brestlitovsk was dictated to _____ by Germany.
(a) France (b) Austria
(c) England (d) None of these

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- (xiv) The Dawes Settlement was signed in _____.
 (a) 1915 (b) 1924
 (c) 1925 (d) None of these
- (xv) Battle of Jutland was fought in _____.
 (a) 1916 (b) 1915
 (c) 1914 (d) None of these
- (xvi) The Treaty of _____ was signed with Bulgaria.
 (a) Trianon (b) St. Germain
 (c) Neuilly (d) None of these
- (xvii) Germany faced _____ during invasion of Norway.
 (a) Little resistance (b) Some resistance
 (c) Much opposition (d) None of these
- (xviii) By the Treaty of Lousanne, Turkey was allowed to retain _____.
 (a) Smyrna and Constantinople (b) Constantinople and Armenia
 (c) Smyrna and Armenia (d) None of these
- (xix) Hitler became President of Germany in _____.
 (a) 1932 (b) 1933
 (c) 1934 (d) None of these
- (xx) Japan withdrew from the League of Nations in _____.
 (a) 1932 (b) 1931
 (c) 1930 (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** Critically examine the Treaty of Versailles. (20)
- Q.3.** What is the significance of Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 in the world history? (20)
- Q.4.** Explain the policy and methods of Hitler and describe his rise to power. (20)
- Q.5.** What do you know of Fascism? How did it benefit the Italians? (20)
- Q.6.** Evaluate the achievements of European Common Market. (20)
- Q.7.** Evaluate the role of the League of Nations between the two wars. (20)
- Q.8.** Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following: (20)
 - (i) Stalin
 - (ii) Depression of 1929 and England
 - (iv) Kamal Attaturk
 - (v) UNO.
