

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

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

- (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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# 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

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

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.

- |      |  |                        |            |
|------|--|------------------------|------------|
| (9)  | Famous Fourteen Points were given by President Wilson in-----:                                 |                        | CI         |
|      | (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      | <u>TIM</u> |
| (11) | The treaty between the Allies and Austria after the Ist World War was called-----:             |                        | NOTI       |
|      | (a) Treaty of Trianow  | (b) Treaty of Lousanne |            |
|      | (c) Treaty of St.Germain   | (d) None of these.     | 1.         |
| (12) | The League of Nations failed to stop -----aggress against Abyssinia:                           |                        |            |
|      | (a) French   | (b) German             |            |
|      | (c) Itallian   | (d) None of these      | 2.         |
| (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      | 3.         |
| (15) | The Bolsheviks shot dead -----in July 1901:  |                        |            |
|      | (a) Czar Alexander I   | (b) Czar Nicolas I     |            |
|      | (c) Tsar Alexander II  | (d) None of these      | 4.         |
| (16) | The most spectacular achievement of Mussolini was the conquest of-----:                        |                        |            |
|      | (a) Tunisia  | (b) Abyssinia          |            |
|      | (c) Mesopotamia  | (d) None of these.     | 5.         |
| (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      | 6.         |
| (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      | 7.         |
| (20) | The Atlantic Charter was drawn in-----:  |                        |            |
|      | (a) 1939   | (b) 1941               |            |
|      | (c) 1945   | (d) None of these      |            |

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**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS**  
**IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004**

**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. Write clearly.

1. Highlight the influence of French philosophers to bring about French Revolution of 1789.
2. Trace the course of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1791.
3. What was the Continental System? Elaborate its effects.
4. "Out of the mud of Crimea a new Italy was made and less obviously a new Germany". Elaborate.
5. Estimate the importance of July Revolution of 1830 to redefine history of Europe.
6. Bismark dominated European politics from 1871 to 1890. Elucidate.
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:  
(a) Triple Alliance 1882                      (b) Garibaldi  
(c) Suez Canal                                      (d) Treaty of Vienna 1815

**COMPULSORY QUESTION**

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
  - (1) Estate General assembled at Versailles after a lapse of \_\_\_\_\_:  
(a) 75 years                      (b) 175 years                      (c) 275 years  
(d) 375 years                      (e) None of these
  - (2) 'Social Contract' was written by:  
(a) Napoleon                      (b) Voltaire                      (c) Lafayette                      (d) None of these
  - (3) Estate General had a total of \_\_\_\_\_ deputies:  
(a) 1155                      (b) 1255                      (c) 1365                      (d) None of these
  - (4) The French Constitution of October 1795 had Directory of \_\_\_\_\_ members:  
(a) Three                      (b) Four                      (c) Five                      (d) Fifteen  
(e) None of these
  - (5) Napoleon became \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 30:  
(a) First Council                      (b) President                      (c) Emperor                      (d) None of these

- (6) Holy Roman Empire was formally dissolved by Napoleon in:  
 (a) 1801 (b) 1799 (c) 1806 (d) 1810 (e) None of these
- (7) By first Treaty of Paris, the boundaries of France were fixed at those of \_\_\_\_:  
 (a) 1810 (b) 1812 (c) 1789  
 (d) 1792 (e) None of these
- (8) Primary concern of the Congress of Aix-La-Chapelle 1818 was to:  
 (a) Mark the boundaries of Europe (b) Reinststate France  
 (c) Recognize Russia (d) None of these
- (9) In 1826 Congress of \_\_\_\_ was held:  
 (a) Verona (b) Laibach (c) Troppau (d) None of these
- (10) In 1813 at Leipzig \_\_\_\_ was victorious:  
 (a) France (b) Russia (c) Prussia (d) None of these
- (11) In 1870 France declared war against \_\_\_\_:  
 (a) Russia (b) Belgium (c) Great Britain (d) None of these
- (12) Napolcon III was taken prisoner in the battle of \_\_\_\_:  
 (a) Graveloth (b) Worth (c) Sedan (d) None of these
- (13) The Spanish people overthrew their ruler Isabella in \_\_\_\_:  
 (a) 1870 (b) 1868 (c) 1858 (d) None of these
- (14) Alsace and Lorraine was given by France to Germany by the Treaty of \_\_\_\_:  
 (a) Berlin (b) Frankfort (c) Paris (d) None of these
- (15) On 18 January 1871 \_\_\_\_ was proclaimed German Emperor:  
 (a) Bismark (b) William (c) Charles (d) None of these
- (16) First Hague Peace conference was held in \_\_\_\_:  
 (a) 1903 (b) 1879 (c) 1899 (d) None of these
- (17) The Communist Manifesto written by Karl Marx was published in \_\_\_\_:  
 (a) 1848 (b) 1858 (c) 1900 (d) None of these
- (18) Thiers was a \_\_\_\_ Stateman:  
 (a) French (b) Russian (c) Prussian (d) None of these
- (19) Mr. Dreyfus was convicted on documents forged by \_\_\_\_:  
 (a) Colonel Piquart (b) Colonel Henry (c) Both of these (d) None of these
- (20) Morocco was incorporated in French Empire in \_\_\_\_:  
 (a) 1912 (b) 1902 (c) 1878 (d) None of these

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**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

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**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS  
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004**

**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. Write clearly.

1. Highlight contributions of President Woodrow Wilson to the cause of World Peace and Stability.
2. 'The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 had roots in economic exploitation facilitated by autocratic and irresponsible governments'. Discuss.
3. Examine the policy and methods of Hitler in conducting foreign and domestic policies and describe his rise to power.
4. Highlight the causes and the effects of Second World War.
5. Give an estimate of UNO as a peace keeping force.
6. Highlight origin and evolution of European common market.
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
  - (a) Cold War
  - (b) Yalta Conference
  - (c) De Gaulle
  - (d) Warsaw Pact

**COMPULSORY QUESTION**

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.

- (1) Italy entered the First World War in \_\_\_\_\_ :
  - (a) 1914
  - (b) 1915
  - (c) 1916
  - (d) None of these
- (2) Russia withdrew from the first World War in \_\_\_\_\_ :
  - (a) 1915
  - (b) 1916
  - (c) 1917
  - (d) None of these
- (3) The Treaty between Rumania and Central Powers is called \_\_\_\_\_ :
  - (a) Treaty of Trianow
  - (b) Treaty of Bucharest
  - (c) Treaty of St. Germain
  - (d) None of these
- (4) Treaty of Brestlitovsk was signed by Russia in \_\_\_\_\_ :
  - (a) 1917
  - (b) 1916
  - (c) 1915
  - (d) None of these
- (5) Syria was given to \_\_\_\_\_ as a mandate country:
  - (a) Great Britain
  - (b) France
  - (c) USA
  - (d) None of these
- (6) The greater aim of the League of Nation was to \_\_\_\_\_ :
  - (a) Stop terror
  - (b) Promote Uni polar World
  - (c) Prevent War
  - (d) None of these

- (7) Island of Corfu was seized by Italy in \_\_\_\_\_:  
(a) 1913 (b) 1923 (c) 1933 (d) 1943 (e) None of these
- (8) Kellogg Pact was signed in \_\_\_\_\_:  
(a) 1918 (b) 1928 (c) 1938 (d) 1948 (e) None of these
- (9) Quebec Conference was held in \_\_\_\_\_:  
(a) 1924 (b) 1934 (c) 1944 (d) None of these
- (10) What does UNRRA stand for?
- (11) GATT stand for:
- (12) Four Power pact was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_:  
(a) Germany (b) Great Britain (c) Belgium (d) Italy  
(e) None of these
- (13) Dumbarton Oaks conference was attended by \_\_\_\_\_:  
(a) Britain, USA, Japan and China (b) Britain, USA, Russia and China  
(c) Britain, Russia, USA and Japan (d) None of these
- (14) At the \_\_\_\_\_ conference predominant influence of Soviet Russia on Poland was recognized:  
(a) Atlanta (b) Yalta (c) Tehran (d) Potsdam  
(e) None of these
- (15) European Coal and Steel community had \_\_\_\_\_ member states in 1952:  
(a) Three (b) Six (c) Nine (d) Eleven (e) None of these
- (16) The Pact of Steel was signed between \_\_\_\_\_:  
(a) Germany and Italy (b) Germany and Russia  
(c) Russia and Italy (d) None of these
- (17) Tehran conference was held in \_\_\_\_\_:  
(a) 1943 (b) 1944 (c) 1945 (d) None of these
- (18) In 1942 the eastern neighbours of France were:  
(a) Germany, Italy, Luxemburg (b) Germany, Italy, Belgium  
(c) Germany, Italy, Switzerland (d) Germany, Italy, Poland  
(e) None of these
- (19) Hitler repudiated the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles in \_\_\_\_\_:  
(a) 1935 (b) 1939 (c) 1941 (d) None of these
- (20) In 1936 Hitler fortified \_\_\_\_\_:  
(a) Alsace and Lorraine (b) Rhineland  
(c) Both of these (d) None of these

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# FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

### 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. How far England was effective in the containment of Napoleon's ambitions of European Supremacy (1793-1815)? Discuss.
2. In all the territorial readjustments during the Vienna Settlement, there was little that was permanent and much that was temporary. Explain.
3. How far do you agree with the view that "Nationalism became the common form of political life all over the Earth" Give Examples.
4. Define "Eastern Question". Describe its main phases from 1820 to 1878.
5. Highlight role of Bismark as an architect of German Unity.
6. Alliances and Counter-Alliances when exposed, created such an combustible atmosphere that made World War I inevitable. Elucidate.
7. Write short notes on any Two of the following:
  - (a) Code Napoleon
  - (b) Treaty of Chaumont
  - (c) Constitutional Development in England (1814 to 1833)
  - (d) The French in North Africa

### COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
  - (1) The privileged in France consisted of:
    - (a) nobility
    - (b) Clergy
    - (c) both
    - (d) None of these
  - (2) Taille was:
    - (a) land tax
    - (b) toll tax
    - (c) poll tax
    - (d) None of these
  - (3) Necker was a:
    - (a) philosopher
    - (b) controller of finances
    - (c) banker
    - (d) None of these
  - (4) National Assembly in France was dissolved on:
    - (a) 30<sup>th</sup> August, 1791
    - (b) 30<sup>th</sup> September, 1791
    - (c) 30<sup>th</sup> December, 1791
    - (d) None of these
  - (5) Cordelier Club was led by:
    - (a) Lafayette
    - (b) Danton
    - (c) Mirabeau
    - (d) None of these
  - (6) Girondists were:
    - (a) moderates
    - (b) extremists
    - (c) royalists
    - (d) None of these

- (7) The Bank of France was established by Napoleon in:  
(a) 1801 (b) 1803  
(c) 1807 (d) None of these
- (8) Madam Walewska was the wife of:  
(a) Napoleon I (b) Napoleon II  
(c) Napoleon III (d) None of these
- (9) "Young Italy" was launched by:  
(a) cavour (b) Garibaldi  
(c) Mazzini (d) None of these
- (10) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed between Russia and:  
(a) Austria (b) France  
(c) Italy (d) None of these
- (11) Metternich ran away from Vienna in:  
(a) 1830 (b) 1848  
(c) 1853 (d) None of these
- (12) Treaty of Portsmouth was signed in:  
(a) 1905 (b) 1906  
(c) 1907 (d) None of these
- (13) Kulturkampf was:  
(a) trade union (b) Hitler's Biography  
(c) The three Emperors League (d) None of these
- (14) Chamberlain was:  
(a) Colonial Secretary of Great Britain (b) Defence Minister of France  
(c) Hero of Polish Republic (d) None of these
- (15) The Kruger Telegram Incident happened in:  
(a) 1890 (b) 1894  
(c) 1895 (d) None of these
- (16) Morocco Crisis took place in:  
(a) 1904 (b) 1905  
(c) 1907 (d) None of these
- (17) Kossuth became President of Hungarian Republic in:  
(a) April, 1848 (b) May, 1848  
(c) June, 1848 (d) None of these
- (18) Lenin died in:  
(a) 1922 (b) 1924  
(c) 1925 (d) None of these
- (19) Count Michael Bakunin was a:  
(a) Russian anarchist (b) British diplomat  
(c) Spanish dictator (d) None of these
- (20) Who wrote "An Intellectual History of Modern Europe"?  
(a) Taylor, A.J.P. (b) Palmer, R.  
(c) Thompson, D. (d) None of these

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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. Why Young Turks refused to accept the Treaty of Sevres? What were main provisions of the new Treaty (Lausanne)?
2. The predominant objectives of Russian foreign policy between the Wars were preservation of the Soviet System in Russia and the spread of communist ideology abroad. Discuss.
3. Give an estimate of Mussolini's rise to power. What led to his fall?
4. How the Third Republic in France was formed? Why it collapsed?
5. Do you agree with the view that politics of Europe between 1945 and 1950 was confronted with the issues of new Balance of Power and Cold War? How far these were settled?
6. How far European Common Market had been the basis of Political integration of Europe? Discuss.
7. Write short notes on any Two of the following:-
  - (a) Balfour Declaration
  - (b) Trotsky
  - (c) Mcin Kamph
  - (d) Rise of Labour Party in England

**COMPULSORY QUESTION**

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
  - (1) League of Nations had its Headquarters in:
    - (a) Berlin
    - (b) Geneva
    - (c) New York
    - (d) None of these
  - (2) Locarno Treaties were initiated in:
    - (a) October, 1925
    - (b) November, 1925
    - (c) December, 1925
    - (d) None of these
  - (3) Marshall Plan was launched in:
    - (a) 1945
    - (b) 1946
    - (c) 1947
    - (d) None of these
  - (4) Germany was admitted to the League of Nations in:
    - (a) September, 1926
    - (b) October, 1926
    - (c) September, 1927
    - (d) None of these
  - (5) The Spanish Civil War broke out on:
    - (a) July 10, 1935
    - (b) July 11, 1935
    - (c) July 18, 1935
    - (d) None of these
  - (6) Stalin died in:
    - (a) March, 1951
    - (b) March, 1952
    - (c) March, 1953
    - (d) None of these

- (7) Treaty of Trianon was made between the Allies and \_\_\_\_\_:  
 (a) Italy (b) Hungary  
 (c) Poland (d) None of these
- (8) SEATO was formed in:  
 (a) 1954 (b) 1955  
 (c) 1960 (d) None of these
- (9) NATO was formed on:  
 (a) 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 1949 (b) 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 1949  
 (c) 4<sup>th</sup> April, 1949 (d) None of these
- (10) In 1923, French Troops occupied:  
 (a) the Ruhr Valley (b) Danzig  
 (c) Nice and Savoy (d) None of these
- (11) Russia Joined League of Nations in:  
 (a) 1933 (b) 1934  
 (c) 1935 (d) None of these
- (12) During World War II, Turkey:  
 (a) Joined the Axis Power (b) Joined the Allies  
 (c) remained neutral (d) None of these
- (13) Four Power Pact was signed in:  
 (a) 1930 (b) 1931  
 (c) 1932 (d) None of these
- (14) Anti-Comintern Pact was signed between Germany and:  
 (a) Austria (b) France  
 (c) Japan (d) None of these
- (15) Atom Bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on:  
 (a) August 6, 1945 (b) August 4, 1945  
 (c) August 9, 1945 (d) None of these
- (16) Who said, "The struggle between two Worlds (Axis and Non-Axis) can permit no compromise. Either we or they"?  
 (a) Hitler (b) Mussolini  
 (c) Chamberlain (d) None of these
- (17) Germany became a member of NATO on:  
 (a) 1954 (b) 1955  
 (c) 1956 (d) None of these
- (18) UNESCO was established on:  
 (a) November 24, 1946 (b) November 30, 1946  
 (c) February 11, 1947 (d) None of these
- (19) ANZUS Pact was signed in:  
 (a) 1948 (b) 1850  
 (c) 1952 (d) None of these
- (20) Who wrote "The Age of Progress"?  
 (a) Colins, Irene (b) Taylor, A.J.P  
 (c) Gilbirt, Felix (d) None of these

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