



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2024 FOR RECRUITMENT
TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

(PART-I MCQs) MAXIMUM MARKS: 20

PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

(PART-II) MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.

(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.

PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box on the OMR Answer Sheet.(20x1=20)
(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.

1. **What event marked the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789?**
(A) The Storming of the Bastille (B) The Battle of Waterloo (C) The Reign of Terror (D) None of these
2. **The Napoleonic Code, a comprehensive legal system, was introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte in:**
(A) 1789 (B) 1799 (C) 1804 (D) None of these
3. **Which battle marked Napoleon's final defeat, leading to his exile to the island of Elba in 1814?**
(A) Battle of Austerlitz (B) Battle of Leipzig (C) Battle of Waterloo (D) None of these
4. **Which major European powers were the key participants in the Concert of Europe?**
(A) France, Russia, and Spain (B) Britain, Austria, and Prussia
(C) Italy, Sweden, and Ottoman Empire (D) None of these
5. **Which political ideology was endorsed by the Concert of Europe as a means of preserving the existing order in Europe?** (A) Liberalism (B) Conservatism (C) Socialism (D) None of these
6. **The Industrial Revolution, characterized by technological advancements and the shift to mechanized production, primarily began in which country during the early 19th century?**
(A) France (B) Germany (C) United Kingdom (D) None of these
7. **What political ideology, emphasizing individual rights, representative government, and rule of law, gained prominence in the wake of the Napoleonic era?**
(A) Conservatism (B) Liberalism (C) Nationalism (D) None of these
8. **What was the "Eastern Question" in 19th-century European politics?**
(A) The status of the Ottoman Empire and its territorial integrity (B) The balance of power in Central Europe
(C) The influence of Austria in the Balkans (D) None of these
9. **The Treaty of Paris (1856), which ended the Crimean War (1853-1856), aimed to:**
(A) Strengthen the Ottoman Empire (B) Weaken Russia's influence in the Black Sea
(C) Establish a balance of power in the Balkans (D) None of these
10. **The Expedition of the Thousand, a crucial event in Italian unification, was led by:**
(A) Giuseppe Mazzini (B) Camillo Cavour (C) Giuseppe Garibaldi (D) None of these
11. **The North German Confederation, a precursor to the German Empire, was led by the dominance of which German state?** (A) Bavaria (B) Prussia (C) Saxony (D) None of these
12. **The Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871 played a crucial role in the final stages of German unification. What significant event occurred during this war?**
(A) The Siege of Paris (B) The Battle of Leipzig (C) The Treaty of Tilsit (D) None of these
13. **The alliance system that contributed to the escalation of the first world war included which major alliances?**
(A) Triple Entente (Allies) and Central Powers (B) Triple Alliance and Entente Cordiale
(C) Axis Powers and Allies (D) None of these
14. **The ultimatum delivered by Austria-Hungary to Serbia after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914 contained what controversial demand?**
(A) Serbian recognition of Austrian sovereignty (B) Serbian military occupation of Bosnia
(C) Serbian involvement in the assassination plot (D) None of these
15. **What treaty led to Russia's withdrawal from the First World War?**
(A) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (B) Treaty of Versailles (C) Treaty of Trianon (D) None of these
16. **Which Eastern European country was led by Marshal Józef Piłsudski, who established an authoritarian regime in the interwar period characterized by his "Sanation" policies?**
(A) Hungary (B) Poland (C) Romania (D) None of these
17. **Operation Barbarossa, launched by Nazi Germany in 1941, was a military campaign directed against which country?** (A) France (B) Soviet Union (C) United Kingdom (D) None of these
18. **Who was known as the "Desert Fox" during World War II?**
(A) Erwin Rommel (B) Paul von Hindenburg (C) Manfred von Richthofen (D) None of these
19. **The Marshall Plan, initiated in 1948, aimed to provide economic assistance to war-torn European countries. Which country proposed and led this plan?**
(A) United States (B) Soviet Union (C) United Kingdom (D) None of these
20. **The division of Germany into East and West, symbolized by the Berlin Wall, was a direct consequence of:**
(A) The Yalta Conference (B) The Potsdam Conference (C) The Tehran Conference (D) None of these

EUROPEAN HISTORY

PART-II

- NOTE:** (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II** by selecting **TWO** questions from **EACH SECTION**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

SECTION-A

- Q. No. 2.** According to the Austrian chancellor Klemens von Metternich, “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold.” Discuss this statement in the context of the French Revolution. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Examine Napoleon's Continental System as a strategic and economic policy during the early 19th century, discussing the motivations behind its implementation and its impact on European trade and economies. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Discuss the significance and outcomes of the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) in shaping the post-Napoleonic order in Europe. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Explore the causes of the 1848 European revolutions, assessing internal divisions, foreign intervention, and the lasting impact on political and social landscapes. **(20)**

SECTION-B

- Q. No. 6.** Examine Bismarck's role in 19th-century German unification, assessing his strategies, key events, and impact on the socio-political landscape within the newly formed German Empire. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Analyze the complexities of the inter-war period, with a focus on the geopolitical landscape and the impact of treaties such as the Warsaw Pact. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Evaluate the Cold War's impact on Europe, considering geopolitical, economic, and socio-cultural consequences. **(20)**



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EUROPEAN HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.		
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II by selecting TWO questions from EACH SECTION. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.		
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.		
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.		
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.		

PART – II
SECTION-I

- Q. No. 2.** What was the continental system and why did Napoleon try to enforce it after 1806? Why did he fail? Explain. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Discuss the attempts made by Metternich to control the German confederation between 1815 to 1848. Why did revolutionary outbreak fail? Explain with details. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** “Thirty lost years” Is this a fair assessment of the reign of Nicholas I of Russia (1825-1855)? Give reasons. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** “Italy was unified by improvisation rather than calculation”. Analyze comprehensively. **(20)**

SECTION-II

- Q. No. 6.** Why did the European war of 1939 become the World War of 1941? Give reasons to support your answer. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** The soviet invasion on Ukraine in 2022 is the beginning of another era of cold war. Analyze the statement with reasons. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write comprehensive notes on any **TWO** of the following: **(10 each) (20)**
- (a)** Foreign policy of Bismarck between 1871 to 1890.
 - (b)** Problems of Habsburg Monarchy 1815-1848.
 - (c)** United Nations succeeded in peace keeping but not quite. Analyze.



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2022
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II by selecting TWO questions from EACH SECTION. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.		

PART – II
SECTION-I

- Q. No. 2.** Critically evaluate the Phenomenon of the Napoleonic Regime. Whether it was “military dictatorship” or “the victory of a state”? Do comment. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** “The Congress of Vienna does not walk, but it dances”. Elucidate the Quote. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** What is the credit side and debit side of Eastern Questions? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Who, why, and what kept liberalism and nationalism suppressed in the German states? **(20)**

SECTION-II

- Q. No. 6.** “It is stated by the historians that France’s hunt for security and England’s desire for peace were responsible for the rise of Hitler.” Do you agree or not? Come up with watertight arguments to prove your point. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Give a balanced critique on the role of Europe in War on Terror. How do you foresee its implications on the whole globe? **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write notes on any **TWO** of the following: **(10 each) (20)**
- (a)** Balkan War, 1912- 1913
 - (b)** Re-unification of Germany
 - (c)** Concert of Europe



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2020
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.		
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II by selecting TWO questions from EACH SECTION. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.		
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.		
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.		
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.		

PART – II
SECTION-I

- Q. No. 2.** “Prince Metternich is regarded as the incarnation of the restoration and reaction”. (20)
Why?
- Q. No. 3.** ‘Italy is a geographical expression Politically speaking there was no Italy’ Comment. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Write down the results of Franco-Prussian war (1870-71). (20)
- Q. No. 5.** ‘The Eastern Question entered upon a new and startling phase from 1908-1914’. (20)
Discuss.

SECTION-II

- Q. No. 6.** Winston Churchill criticised the appeasement “a total and un-mitigated defeat”. (20)
Discuss.
- Q. No. 7.** British entry in European Economic community was delayed until 1973. Why? Give (20)
reasons.
- Q. No. 8.** Write notes on any TWO of the following: (10 marks each) (20)
- (a) Gorbachev
(b) NATO
(c) Socialism



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2019
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UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (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) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.		

PART – II

- Q. No. 2.** Why did the post French Revolution phase has been marked by the rational and effective governments in Europe? (20)
- Q. No. 3.** How did the peace settlement of 1814-15 restored effective balance of power and paved the way to a European peace. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** What social movements led to the political consolidation of various states of the Italian peninsula that unified a single nation of Italy? (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Write an account of Bismarck's diplomacy for Germany that made her a leading European State. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Why did Europe become a continent of dictatorships after the First World War? (20)
- Q. No. 7.** What was the impact of German reunification on Eastern Europe and the USSR? (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Why did the concept of supranational European institutions emerged in the aftermath of WW II? (20)



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.		
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II by selecting TWO questions from EACH SECTION. Answer must be written in respective language except where specified in the question paper. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.		
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.		
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.		
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART – II
SECTION-A

- Q. No. 2.** Rational ideas and ‘fear’ determined the course of French Revolution in the eighteenth century. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** What were the effects of Napoleon Bonaparte-I’s home policy on French society? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** How would you argue that lessons cannot be drawn from the European Revolutions in 1830s and 40s as historical process is specific to a particular context? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** What kinds of symbols were used by the movements for uniting Germany and Italy in the nineteenth century? **(20)**

SECTION – B

- Q. No. 6.** How did the Great Depression in the 1930s effect societies and cultures in Europe? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Capitalistic trends promoted the ideologies of secularism and liberalism in twentieth-century Western Europe. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** How did violence and Communist ideas shape the events culminating in the outbreak of the Russian Revolution of 1917? **(20)**



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2017
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.		
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II by selecting TWO Questions from EACH SECTION. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.		
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.		
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.		
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

SECTION-I

- Q. No. 2.** How did the French Revolution and the era of Napoleonic conquests stimulate liberalism, nationalism and conservatism in Europe? **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** What was the German Confederation and how did it attempt to resolve the classical problem of Central Europe? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Between Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi, who do you think made the most significant contribution to Italian unification? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Would it be a fair assessment of Bismarck's legacy that in creating a united Germany he laid the foundations of the First World War? **(20)**

SECTION-II

- Q. No. 6.** How did the First World War generate conditions conducive to the emergence of radical left-wing and radical right-wing movements in Europe? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** What was, in your view, the most important factor that led the United States to abandon its historic policy of isolationism and adopted internationalism after 1945? **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write short notes on any FOUR of the following: **(5 each) (20)**
- (a)** Georges Clemenceau **(b)** The Berlin Wall
- (c)** The Cuban Missile Crisis **(d)** Winston Churchill
- (e)** Stalin **(f)** Charles de Gaulle



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2016
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.		
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II by selecting TWO Questions from EACH SECTION. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.		
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.		
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.		
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

SECTION-I

- Q. No. 2.** The connection between the ideas of French Philosophers and the revolution was indirect and remote. The philosophers did not preach revolution rather they undermined the faith of people in the old order. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** What aims and objectives did Congress of Vienna try to achieve? How far was it proved to be successful in the light of future course of events in European History? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Compare and contrast the revolution of 1830 and 1848. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Unification of Italy and Unification of Germany occurred simultaneously. Their histories touch and overlap at points and at times helped each other. Discuss. **(20)**

SECTION-II

- Q. No. 6.** Critically evaluate the causes of allied victory in World War 1. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Discuss the general causes of the rise of dictatorship in Europe after the First World War. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write short notes on any TWO of the following: **(10 each) (20)**
- (a)** Bolshevik Revolution
 - (b)** Cold War
 - (c)** European Union



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2015

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (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) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.		
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.		
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Explain how the conquest and policy of Napoleon-I influenced the Course of European history during the Nineteenth century. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** “The Congress of Vienna was congress of aristocrats, to whom the ideas of nationality and democracy as proclaimed by the French Revolution were in-comprehensible or loathsome. The rulers re-arranged Europe according to their own desires, disposing of it as if it were their own property” (C.D. Hazen). Critically examine the work of Congress of Vienna. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** “The Eastern Question entered upon a new and startling phase in 1908”. Discuss this phase from 1908 to 1914. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** What is Nihilism? Trace the rise and course of development of Nihilism in Russia. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Bismark dominated European Politics from 1870-1890. Explain. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Give some account of the new political theories which became prominent in Europe during the later half of the Nineteenth century. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write notes on any **TWO** of the following: **(10 each) (20)**
- (a) The reign of terror
- (b) Kossuth
- (c) Hetaireia philike



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (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) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Discuss and analyse the reasons for the defeat of Germany and her allies in the First World War. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Describe the organization of the League of Nations. Why did it fail to maintain international peace? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Elaborate the achievements of communism in Russia between the two World Wars. How far did it fulfill the aims and hopes of those who made the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Analyze the circumstances in which Mussolini came to power and what did Italy achieve between 1922 to 1935? **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Outline the life and career of Hitler. Why was Hitler appointed German Chancellor in January 1933? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Why did the European War of 1939 become the World War of 1941? Explain comprehensively. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Account for the rapid spread of communism in Eastern Europe after the Second World War. What were its political and economic implications on Eastern Europe? **(20)**



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
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UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2014

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (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) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper . (iv) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (v) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.			

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Examine critically the social and political changes brought about by the French Revolution in France from 1789-1795. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Analyze the factors responsible for the rise and fall of Napoleon Bonaparte. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Estimate the potential strengths and weaknesses of the orleanist monarchy under Loius Phillipe. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** The Treaty of Berlin 1878 marked the end of one epoch and the beginning of a new one in the history of Europe. Discuss (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Explain why and how events in the Balkans contributed to the growth of international tension from 1908-1914. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically assess the factors leading to the unification of Italy. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Write short NOTES on any **TWO** of the following: (10 each) (20)
(a) Continental System
(b) Holy Alliance
(c) Concert of Europe



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
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UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2014
EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (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) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper . (iv) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (v) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.			

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** The League of Nations suffered a series of reverses which culminated eventually in its complete collapse. Discuss **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Critically evaluate the causes and effects of Bolshevik Revolution (1917). **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** What factors were mainly responsible for the rise of Hitler? What mainly contributed to his downfall? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Give a comparative analysis of NATO and Warsaw Pact. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Critically assess the achievements and failures of Great Britain foreign policy between two world wars. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** What were the salient features of Soviet policy of expansion in Eastern Europe till 1960? **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write short NOTES on any **TWO** of the following: **(10 each) (20)**
- (a) Italy's Foreign Policy between two wars
 - (b) Collapse of Third French Republic
 - (c) European Common Market

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2013

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.			
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.			

PART-I ((MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Circle ● on the OMR Answer Sheet. (20x1=20)
(ii) Answers given anywhere, other than OMR Answer Sheet, shall not be considered.

- Luftwaffe was the name of:
(a) German Air Force (b) Russian Air Force (c) French Air Force (d) Italian Air Force
- Fabian Society was formed in:
(a) America (b) England (c) France (d) Spain
- Einstein's research experiments deal with:
(a) Atomic theory (b) Quantum Theory (c) Relativity Theory (d) Computer Theory
- George Jacques Danton was:
(a) Austrian Terrorist (b) Russian philosopher (c) British Economist (d) French Moderatist
- What in the meaning/understanding of the term "Weltpolitik"?
(a) World politics (b) National politics (c) Regional politics (d) Local politics
- Who was 'Adophe Thiers'?
(a) German statesman & historian (b) French statesman & historian
(c) British statesman & historian (d) Russian statesman & historian
- When 'Fashoda Incident' happened?
(a) 1896 (b) 1897 (c) 1898 (d) 1899
- In 1807 the Battle of Friedland was fought between:
(a) France & Germany (b) France & Britain (c) France & Italy (d) France & Russia
- Who was the great revolutionary leader who led Vietnam to independence?
(a) Chew Kai Sheck (b) Sun Yat Sen (c) Nelson Mandela (d) Ho Chi Minh
- _____ the STATES GENERAL was the:
(a) National Assembly of France (b) Federal Assembly of Germany
(c) Representative Assembly of Spain (d) Regional Assembly of Italy
- The Treaty of Basle was signed in 1795 between:
(a) France & England (b) France & Prussia (c) France & Austria (d) France & Germany
- Napoleon-I was defeated by Nelson in the Battle of Nile in:
(a) 1797 (b) 1798 (c) 1799 (d) 1800
- The renowned book 'MEIN KMPF' was written by:
(a) Mussolini (b) Hindenburg (c) Churchill (d) Hitler

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

14. In 1804 the Serbs raised the standard of revolt against the Turkish rule under the leadership of:
(a) Alexander (b) Metternich (c) Franco (d) Karageorge
15. From 1812 to 1822 Castlereagh served as the foreign minister of:
(a) England (b) France (c) Germany (d) Russia
16. Who was GARIBALDI:
(a) German soldier & patriot (b) Russian soldier & patriot
(c) Italian soldier & patriot (d) Spanish soldier & patriot
17. In 1904 the Entente Cordiale was signed between:
(a) England & France (b) England & Germany (c) England & Russia (d) England & Italy
18. Alexander-II ascended the throne of Russia in:
(a) 1880 (b) 1885 (c) 1890 (d) 1895
19. The first written Constitution of France was enforced in:
(a) 1791 (b) 1792 (c) 1793 (d) 1794
20. Name the treaty which ended the Crimean war:
(a) Treaty of London (b) Treaty of Berlin (c) Treaty of Paris (d) Treaty of Rome

PART-II

NOTE: (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Candidate must write **Q. No.** in the **Answer Book** in accordance with **Q. No.** in the **Q. Paper**.
(iii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL questions carry EQUAL marks**.
(iv) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

- Q.2.** What was the 'Continental System' and why did Napoleon try to enforce it after 1806? (20)
Why did he fail?
- Q.3.** 'The Vienna settlement of 1815 was dictated throughout by consideration of power politics'. Examine this view comprehensively. (20)
- Q.4.** 'Eighteen years of neglect at home and obedience to Britain abroad'. Explain this comment on the reign of Louis Philippe. (20)
- Q.5.** What were the greatest obstacles in the way of German Unification from 1815 to 1848? (20)
Give your analysis.
- Q.6.** 'The Tsar believed that God had given them the duty to rule Russia without challenge or opposition.' How was this belief put into effect by Nicholas-I and Alexander-II? (20)
- Q.7.** Explain the principal causes and results of the Crimean War. (20)
- Q.8.** Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following:- (10 each) (20)
- (a) Foreign policy of Bismarck
 - (b) Causes of First World War
 - (c) New Imperialism
 - (d) Metternich and problems of Habsburg Monarchy (1815-1848)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2013

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes. (ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.			

PART-I (MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Circle ● on the **OMR Answer Sheet. (20x1=20)**
(ii) Answers given anywhere, other than OMR Answer Sheet, shall not be considered.

- Great Britain declared war against Germany in 1939 because Germany had attacked:
(a) Poland (b) Austria (c) Spain (d) France
- What was the duration of First World War?
(a) 1914-1917 (b) 1914-1918 (c) 1914-1919 (d) 1914-1920
- Mustafa Kamal Atatürk was President of Turkey for:
(a) 12 years (b) 14 years (c) 16 years (d) 18 years
- After the overthrow of Tsar in 1917 the Russian provisional government was headed by:
(a) Lenin (b) Stalin (c) Kerensky (d) Trotsky
- The structure and principles of the League of Nations were contained in its:
(a) Preamble (b) Charter (c) Manifesto (d) Covenant
- Black Hand was:
(a) German Elite Force (b) Serbian Secret Society
(c) Italian Fascist Squad (d) British Spy Agency
- The Siege of Leningrad lasted for:
(a) 600 days (b) 700 days (c) 800 days (d) 900 days
- Who said this, "I have no further territorial claims to make in Europe"?
(a) Stalin (b) Hitler (c) Mussolini (d) Franklin Roosevelt
- Which British Prime Minister confronted problems soon after the Suez crisis of 1956?
(a) Harold Macmillan (b) Clement Attlee (c) Anthony Eden (d) Winston Churchill
- The number of the founder members of UNO was:
(a) 45 (b) 55 (c) 65 (d) 75
- Which was the German ballistic missile powered by a rocket engine used during World War-II?
(a) U-2 (b) V-2 (c) W-2 (d) X-2
- Marshall Plan (1947) aimed at:
(a) Providing economic aid to European nations (b) Defeating Communist guerillas
(c) Establishing European Common Market (d) Developing a Military Academy in Europe
- The purpose of Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928) was:
(a) Help USSR against Germany (b) Give economic help to France
(c) Outlaw war as an instrument of policy (d) Help England against Germany

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

14. The Dunkirk Evacuation took place during:
(a) The Crimean war (b) The Balkan Wars (c) The First World War (d) The Second World War
15. Mussolini used the term “MARE NOSRUM” (our sea) for:
(a) Adriatic Sea (b) Black Sea (c) Dead Sea (d) Mediterranean Sea
16. What was the name of British Prime Minister who resigned on May 10, 1940?
(a) Baldwin (b) Churchill (c) Chamberlain (d) George Lloyd
17. During the Second World War Mussolini was imprisoned on the orders of King Victor Emmanuel in:
(a) 1941 (b) 1942 (c) 1943 (d) 1944
18. The city of Yalta where the big three met in February 1945 is located in:
(a) Russia (b) USA (c) France (d) Norway
19. After the Second World War the term ‘Reparations’ meant:
(a) Payments to allies by USA (b) Payments to allies by Germany
(c) Payments to allies by Prussia (d) Payments to allies by Italy
20. From the term German Diet is meant:
(a) German Food (b) German Army (c) German Assembly (d) German national dress

PART-II

NOTE: (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Candidate must write **Q. No.** in the **Answer Book** in accordance with **Q. No.** in the **Q. Paper**.
(iii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL questions carry EQUAL marks**.
(iv) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

- Q.2.** Describe the part played by Italy, Turkey and the USA during the First World War. (20)
Why did each of these countries become involved in the war?
- Q.3.** How successful was the League of Nations as an instrument of collective security? (20)
What major contributions were made by the League at the World level?
- Q.4.** Describe the achievements of Mussolini at home and abroad between 1922 and 1936. (20)
Why did Italy become the ally of Germany in 1936?
- Q.5.** ‘The problems of the Weimar Republic stemmed from the Treaty of Versailles.’ (20)
Comment on this view of the failures of the Weimar Republic.
- Q.6.** Why did the European War of 1939 become the World War of 1941? Give your (20)
comprehensive comments.
- Q.7.** Explain the aims of Soviet policy in Eastern Europe between 1945 and 1955? How far (20)
were they achieved?
- Q.8.** Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following:- (10 each) (20)
(a) Charles de Gaulle’s contribution to France (b) Warsaw Pact
(c) Development of cold war (d) European Common Market

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2012

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.			
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.			
(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.			

PART-II

- Q. 2.** What were the similarities and differences in the views of Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau? Enumerate their achievements. (20)
- Q. 3.** “If the conquests of Napoleon were ephemeral, his civilian work in France was built upon granite”. Explain. (20)
- Q. 4.** “I have come to the world either too early or too late.” (Metternich). Explain this and make an estimate of his work as a Statesman and as a Prime Minister. (20)
- Q. 5.** Explain the causes of the establishment of the Bourgeoise monarchy of Louis Philippes. Do you hold it responsible for the Revolution of 1848 in France? (20)
- Q. 6.** Compare the ideals of Cavour and Bismarck in achieving the unification of their respective countries. (20)
- Q. 7.** “The Eastern Question had long perplexed the powers of Europe, and had, at the same time, lured them on to seek their own advantage in its labyrinthine mazes”. Discuss. (20)
- Q. 8.** Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following: (2x10=20)
- Treaty of Chaumont
 - The French in North Africa
 - The Bolsheviks and Mensheviks
 - The Triple Entente 1907

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2012

Roll Number

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions. Selecting TWO questions from EACH SECTION. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.			

PART-II

SECTION-I

- Q. 2.** Throughout the play, Hamlet claims to be feigning madness, but his portrayal of madness is so intense and so convincing that many readers are led to believe that Hamlet actually slips into insanity at certain moments in the play. Do you think this is true, or is Hamlet merely play-acting insanity? Substantiate your view point through evidence from the play. (20)
- Q. 3.** Could 'Pygmalion' be set in the modern day at a time when there are, generally, more opportunities for women? (20)
- Q. 4.** Complex, satiric, full of symbolism and illusions to famous works of literature, The Waste Land is a landmark of the 20th Century. Discuss in detail. (20)
- Q. 5.** Swift's irony reaches its crescendo in the fourth voyage of Gulliver. Elaborate. (20)

SECTION-II

- Q. 6.** 'A man can be destroyed but not defeated' is well depicted by Hemingway in "Old Man and the Sea". Discuss in detail. (20)
- Q. 7.** Is "The Second Coming" definitely a 'visionary poem'? If yes describe what Yeats vision is? (20)
- Q. 8.** Jane Austen's writing is a vivid account of her understanding of the human behaviour. Illustrate the truth from her novel "Pride and Prejudice". (20)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) 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 MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the **appropriate box** on the **Answer Sheet**. (1 x 20=20)

- (i) The Industrial Revolution was:
- (a) A broad political movement that swept away the old regime in France.
 - (b) A social revolution that destabilized the Eastern European states.
 - (c) An economic transformation of the agricultural sector in the United Kingdom.
 - (d) A socio-economic process that gradually created technology and capital intensive systems of production.
 - (e) None of these.
- (ii) The categorization of Left, Center and Right, emerged from which major political change?
- (a) The French Revolution of 1789
 - (b) The Reform Act of 1832
 - (c) The Revolution of 1848
 - (d) The Unification of Germany
 - (e) None of these
- (iii) The French Monarch, Louis XVI, failed to mobilize the army and crush the rebellion because:
- (a) He got conflicting advice from his financial managers and was worried about the economic impact of a crackdown.
 - (b) He wanted a political solution to the conflict.
 - (c) He was a pious Catholic who did not want to shed the blood of his co-religionists.
 - (d) He was indecisive and doubted the reliability of the army.
 - (e) None of these.
- (iv) The Congress System that emerged from the Vienna settlement was:
- (a) An early exercise in global government.
 - (b) A diplomatic exercise designed to maintain the domestic and territorial stability of the Habsburg dynastic state.
 - (c) A failed attempt to entangle France in the affairs of the Continent.
 - (d) A successful attempt to prevent the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.
 - (e) None of these.

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

- (v) The British gradually adopted a policy of splendid isolation after the Napoleonic Wars because:
- (a) Their government was under intense domestic pressure to abandon overseas adventurism after nearly 25 years of military conflict.
 - (b) They were facing acute religious and sectarian difficulties.
 - (c) They did not feel threatened by domestic instability.
 - (d) They felt they had been deceived by the Austrians.
 - (e) None of these
- (vi) The Metternich System was:
- (a) A reactionary system designed to halt communism.
 - (b) A reactionary system designed to suppress the Catholic Church.
 - (c) A reactionary system designed to save the Hohenzollern dynasty.
 - (d) A reactionary system designed to prevent the spread of anti-monarchical thought.
 - (e) None of these.
- (vii) The greatest milestone in the constitutional development of Britain was:
- (a) The industrial revolution of 1825.
 - (b) The suppression of the Indian rebels in 1857-8.
 - (c) The Reform Act of 1834.
 - (d) The Reform Act of 1836.
 - (e) None of these.
- (viii) Otto von Bismarck was ably assisted by:
- (a) Roon & Moltke
 - (b) Schulenberg & Roon
 - (c) Fredrick & Moltke
 - (d) Wilhelm & Roon
 - (e) None of these
- (ix) Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi were:
- (a) Italian leaders who wanted a Constitutional Monarchy in Italy.
 - (b) Italian Nationalists who wanted to oust the Austrians.
 - (c) Italian revolutionaries who wanted to crush the Catholic Church.
 - (d) Italian romantics who wanted to establish a Communist Republic.
 - (e) None of these.
- (x) Napoleon I is known as a great reformer primarily because of:
- (a) The Code Nationale.
 - (b) The Concordat.
 - (c) The Code Penal.
 - (d) The Education Reforms.
 - (e) None of these.

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

- (xi) In Europe, the unification of Germany is regarded as more important than the unification of Italy because:
- (a) Germany was culturally a more important country.
 - (b) Germany's unification altered the balance of power in Europe.
 - (c) Germany's leaders were far more competent.
 - (d) Germany had already industrialized before unification while Italy was still backward.
 - (e) None of these.
- (xii) The Communist Manifesto is:
- (a) Responsible for the French Revolution and inspired the Jacobins.
 - (b) An articulation of the Marxist philosophy of history.
 - (c) An excellent example of the Romantic Movement in European thought.
 - (d) An unimportant pamphlet that was easily suppressed and soon forgotten.
 - (e) None of these.
- (xiii) The three major European Imperial powers of the 1800s were:
- (a) France, Russia and England.
 - (b) Germany, Russia and England.
 - (c) France, England and the Netherlands.
 - (d) England, France, and Germany.
 - (e) None of these
- (xiv) A stable balance of power is achieved when:
- (a) Maximum offensive power is equal to maximum defensive power.
 - (b) Minimum offensive power is equal to minimum defensive power.
 - (c) Maximum offensive power is less than minimum defensive power.
 - (d) Minimum offensive power is less than minimum defensive power.
 - (e) None of these.
- (xv) Bismarck's policy post 1871 was:
- (a) Isolate Russia, ally with Austria, reconcile with France, challenge England.
 - (b) Isolate France, ally with Austria, befriend Russia, keep England neutral.
 - (c) Aggressive expansion overseas.
 - (d) Spread nationalism in Europe to other oppressed nationalities.
 - (e) None of these.
- (xvi) Napoleon III was:
- (a) The son of Napoleon II.
 - (b) The grandson of Napoleon I.
 - (c) The cousin of Napoleon II.
 - (d) The younger brother of Napoleon I.
 - (e) None of these.

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

- (xvii) The term “Entente Cordiale” means:
- (a) A friendly understanding. (b) A military alliance.
(c) A defense pact. (d) A comprehensive Treaty of Friendship. (e) None of these.
- (xviii) Pan-Slavism is:
- (a) The notion that all Russians should live under one state.
(b) The idea that all Slavic Peoples are essentially one national community.
(c) A version of Greek Orthodox Christianity popular in Serbia.
(d) An exclusive anti-Austrian ideology.
(e) None of these.
- (xix) Zollverein and Weltpolitik are:
- (a) German political institutions. (b) German policy initiatives.
(c) German imperial concepts. (d) Examples of German ambitiousness. (e) None of these.
- (xx) On the eve of the First World War the leaderships of all the major powers believed that:
- (a) The war was inevitable and was going to be a long and bloody affair.
(b) They would be quickly and completely victorious over their enemies.
(c) The war was a terrible mistake and totally unnecessary.
(d) They were under a legal obligation to go to war even if it did not suit their national interests.
(e) None of these.

PART-II

NOTE: (i) PART-II is to be attempted on 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.

- Q.2.** Why did Britain experience an economic revolution without seriously political upheaval in the 1800s? Discuss. (20)
- Q.3.** Do you think the French revolution was inevitable? Defend your opinion. (20)
- Q.4.** What were the roles of the major European powers in the Eastern Question? Did any one of them have an effective answer to the Eastern Question? Discuss. (20)
- Q.5.** How did the rise of nationalism in Europe threaten the Russian and Austrian empires? Discuss. (20)
- Q.6.** How did the socio-economic transformation of Europe post-1815 contribute to expansionism abroad? Are there any broader lessons to be learnt from the phenomenon of European imperialism? (20)
- Q.7.** Define progress. Do you think that the nineteenth century was an age of progress? Defend your opinion with reference to the history of the period. (20)
- Q.8.** Compare the foreign policy of Bismarck from 1871 and 1890 to the foreign policy of the Kaiser between 1890 and 1914. Critically evaluate the similarities and differences. (20)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) 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 MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the **appropriate box** on the **Answer Sheet**. (1 x 20=20)

- (i) George Kennan articulated the Containment policy in:
- (a) The X article and the Long Telegram. (b) The Long Telegram.
(c) The X article. (d) The X Telegram. (e) None of these.
- (ii) Phil-Hellenism refers to:
- (a) A pro-Turkish Policy. (b) A pro-Greek Policy.
(c) A Neutral Policy towards Greece and Turkey. (d) A Hostile policy towards Greece and Turkey.
(e) None of these.
- (iii) The Marshall Plan was:
- (a) An emergency plan to aid all non-communist countries.
(b) An American plan designed to help all European countries rebuild after the First World War.
(c) An Anglo-American plan to rapidly develop Japan as a bulwark against Soviet expansionism.
(d) The official US policy towards the Middle East. (e) None of these.
- (iv) Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from:
- (a) September 1939-July 1945. (b) May 1940-July 1945.
(c) January 1940-July 1945. (d) August 1920-June 1924. (e) None of these.
- (v) The SS were Adolf Hitler's:
- (a) Elite body guards reporting to Hitler himself. (b) Crack troops reporting to General Manstein.
(c) Elite party guard reporting to Himmler. (d) Secret Police reporting to Goering. (e) None of these
- (vi) Trotsky believed in permanent revolution while Stalin believed in:
- (a) Marxist Gradualism. (b) Leninist Revolutionist Doctrine.
(c) Socialism in One Country. (d) The People First Approach. (e) None of these.
- (vii) The decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan was taken in order to:
- (a) Test a new weapon. (b) Intimidate the Soviet Union.
(c) Save additional US casualties. (d) All of these. (e) None of these.
- (viii) The Sudetenland was:
- (a) A part of Austria that Mussolini coveted. (b) A part of Poland that Stalin coveted.
(c) A part of Czechoslovakia that Hitler coveted.
(d) A part of France claimed by both Germany and France. (e) None of these.

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

- (ix) Blitzkrieg was:
- (a) The German Operational Strategy that emphasized firepower, movement, and inter-services battlefield integration.
 - (b) The German Operational Strategy that focused on static defense of German territory.
 - (c) The German Operational Strategy that relied solely on airpower to win wars.
 - (d) The German Operational Strategy that emphasized total resources.
 - (e) None of these.
- (x) Lloyd George was:
- (a) The British Prime Minister responsible for the appeasement of Germany.
 - (b) The British Prime Minister who advocated a pro-Turkish policy.
 - (c) The British Prime Minister who led his country to victory in the First World War.
 - (d) The British Prime Minister who was a lifelong enemy of Winston Churchill.
 - (e) None of these.
- (xi) Ideologically, Mussolini was:
- (a) A conservative Catholic who turned to Fascism.
 - (b) A radical socialist who became an ultra-nationalist.
 - (c) Always a fascist. (d) A socialist at heart. (e) None of these.
- (xii) The Soviet Union's casualties in World War II are estimated as:
- (a) Between 1 and 5 million dead, 10 million wounded.
 - (b) Between 5 and 7 million dead, 20 million wounded.
 - (c) Between 20 and 25 million dead, indeterminate number wounded.
 - (d) Between 30 and 40 million dead, 50 million wounded.
 - (e) None of these.
- (xiii) Hitler's decision to invade the Soviet Union was delayed by which combination of factors?
- (a) The need to help Mussolini in the Balkans and North Africa as well as immense logistical problems.
 - (b) Hitler's desire to win a winter campaign in Russia and break the curse of Napoleon.
 - (c) The incompetence of the German General Staff and their lack of resources.
 - (d) The British aerial bombardment of Germany and the French resistance to Nazi rule.
 - (e) None of these.
- (xiv) Konrad Adenauer was:
- (a) The last Chancellor of United Germany. (b) Hitler's greatest political rival.
 - (c) The first Chancellor of West Germany. (d) The second Chancellor of West Germany.
 - (e) None of these.
- (xv) The four powers responsible for Berlin after WWII were:
- (a) USA, USSR, UK, Netherlands. (b) USSR, UK, France, Netherlands.
 - (c) France, UK, USSR, USA. (d) USA, Italy, France, UK. (e) None of these.
- (xvi) The Five-Year Plans were:
- (a) An initiative taken by Nazi Germany to rapidly recover after WWI.
 - (b) The Soviet economic development plans designed to industrialize the country.
 - (c) The American plan to counter the Great Depression.
 - (d) The Anglo-French plan to develop the global economy.
 - (e) None of these.

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

- (xvii) The United Nations Security Council is:
- (a) A council of Great Powers that operates on the basis of Great Power consensus.
 - (b) A council of Great Powers that operates on the majority principle.
 - (c) A council of Great Powers that operates on the consultative principle.
 - (d) A council of Great Powers that operates on the majority and consultative principles.
 - (e) None of these.
- (xviii) The League of Nations and UN had their Headquarters in:
- (a) Geneva. (b) London. (c) New York City. (d) Paris. (e) None of these.
- (xix) Collective security is:
- (a) The idea that all nations must support each other militarily.
 - (b) The concept that any act of aggression against one state is a threat to all states.
 - (c) The same thing as the Balance of Power but just under a new name.
 - (d) The philosophy of mutual interdependence.
 - (e) None of these.
- (xx) In the view of the Soviet Union and the USA the core theater of the Cold War was:
- (a) Africa because of its resources. (b) Latin America because of its location.
 - (c) East Asia because of its population. (d) Europe because of its industrial development.
 - (e) None of these.

PART-II

<p>NOTE:(i) PART-II is to be attempted on 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>

- Q.2.** Why did the Versailles settlement prove to be “a ceasefire for twenty years”? Analyze. (20)
- Q.3.** How would history have unfolded differently if Nazi Germany and its allies had emerged victorious in the Second World War? Discuss. (20)
- Q.4.** Was the rapid industrialization of the USSR worth the human cost of Stalinism? Develop and defend your opinion. (20)
- Q.5.** How did US and Soviet misperceptions of each other lead to the Cold War? Discuss. (20)
- Q.6.** Does the history of the period 1914-1960 offer any basis for optimism with regard to the prospects of world peace? Discuss. (20)
- Q.7.** What are the major differences between Mussolini’s Fascism and Hitler’s Nazism? Discuss. (20)
- Q.8.** How did the rise of the United States of America affect the outcome of major conflicts between 1914 and 1945? Discuss. (20)
