



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

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) By the Treaty of Paris (March 1856) warships were forbidden on the _____.
- (a) Danube (b) Dead Sea
(c) Black Sea (d) None of these
- (ii) The Peace of Amiens was signed in _____.
- (a) 1802 (b) 1803
(c) 1804 (d) None of these
- (iii) Truce at Villafranca was signed between France and _____.
- (a) Germany (b) Russia
(c) Austria (d) Turkey
- (iv) In 1908, Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed by _____.
- (a) Austria (b) Turkey
(c) Russia (d) None of these
- (v) The Treaty of Campo Formino was signed in October _____.
- (a) 1789 (b) 1795
(c) 1799 (d) None of these
- (vi) The Convention of Gastein (1865) was highly disadvantageous to _____.
- (a) Austria (b) Prussia
(c) France (d) None of these
- (vii) Von Moltke was a Prussian _____.
- (a) Statesman (b) Foreign Minister
(c) General (d) None of these
- (viii) Panslavist ambitions were checked by congress of Berlin in _____.
- (a) 1856 (b) 1868
(c) 1876 (d) None of these
- (ix) Wallachia and Moldavia were _____ principalities.
- (a) Syrian (b) Russian
(c) Danubian (d) None of these
- (x) Cavour was to _____ what Bismark was to Germany.
- (a) Austria (b) France
(c) Belgium (d) None of these
- (xi) Nichlos I was born in 1825 and died in _____.
- (a) 1855 (b) 1885
(c) 1915 (d) None of these
- (xii) Congress of Laibach was held in _____.
- (a) 1807 (b) 1819
(c) 1820 (d) None of these
- (xiii) The capital of _____ was Prague.
- (a) Hungary (b) Bohemia
(c) Hanover (d) None of these
- (xiv) Talleyrand was a diplomat from _____.
- (a) Germany (b) France
(c) Austria (d) None of these

- (xv) The Treaty of Fontainebleau was signed in 1807 by Spain to join in an attack on _____.
 (a) Portugal (b) Morocco
 (c) England (d) None of these
- (xvi) The Declaration of the Rights of Man was prefixed to the French constitution of _____.
 (a) 1791 (b) 1792
 (c) 1793 (d) None of these
- (xvii) Foundations of the _____ Republic were laid in 1870.
 (a) First (b) Second
 (c) Third (d) Fourth
- (xviii) Napoleon was born in _____.
 (a) Elba (b) Corsica
 (c) St. Helena (d) None of these
- (xix) Social contract was written by _____.
 (a) Napoleon (b) Voltaire
 (c) Rousseau (d) None of these
- (xx) Tithe was a tax related to _____.
 (a) Education (b) Land
 (c) Business (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</p> <p>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.</p> <p>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** “The French Revolution was precipitated by economic factors and the train which had been laid by finances”. (Guedalla). Comment. (20)
- Q.3.** “O Liberty! What crimes are committed in thy name”. (Madam Roland). Comment in the light of Reign of Terror. (20)
- Q.4.** The Treaty of Tilsit marked the zenith of power of Napoleon in Europe. Discuss. (20)
- Q.5.** What part did Mazzani, Cavour, Gaxibaldi and Victor Emmenual play in the history of Italian unification. (20)
- Q.6.** The Crimean War in a sense was watershed of European history. (20)
- Q.7.** Discuss the principles underlying the colonial expansion of European Powers in later half of the 19th century. (20)
- Q.8.** Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following: (20)
- (i) French Revolution of 1830.
 (ii) Bismark
 (iv) Metternich
 (v) Triple Alliance 1882



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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

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

- (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 Lusanne, 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(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.
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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.
