

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010**

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

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) 'Taille' was:
 (a) Land tax (b) Church tax
 (c) Rent (d) None of these
- (ii) The French Revolution gave an impetus to the movements of Reforms in England:
 (a) Parliamentary Reforms (b) Social Reforms
 (c) Financial Reforms (d) None of these
- (iii) 'Reflections of the Revolution in France' is composed by:
 (a) PITT the Younger (b) E. Burke
 (c) William Godwin (d) None of these
- (iv) 'The Social Contract' became a gospel to a renounced revolutionary of France. He was _____.
 (a) Danton (b) Mirabeau
 (c) Robespierre (d) None of these
- (v) Tom Paine wrote a book in 1791 which created an alarm in England. The name of the book was:
 (a) Rights of Man (b) Political justice
 (c) England and French Revolution (d) None of these
- (vi) Admiral Nelson lost his life in the battle of:
 (a) Nile (b) Trafalgar
 (c) England (d) None of these
- (vii) Louis phillipe was placed on the French throne by:
 (a) Congress of Vienna (b) July Revolution 1830
 (c) Revolution of 1848 (d) None of these
- (viii) Peace of villafranea was concluded on:
 (a) August 1860 (b) July 1859
 (c) September 1859 (d) None of these
- (ix) Alexander-I, the Czar of Russia was succeeded by his _____.
 (a) Cousin (b) Brother
 (c) Uncle (d) None of these
- (x) Napoleon III was completely defeated and taken prisoner at _____.
 (a) Sadowa (b) Modena
 (c) Sedan (d) None of these
- (xi) Scheleswing was a fief of Denmark while Holestine was a Member of the _____.
 (a) German confederation (b) Austrian
 (c) Hungary (d) None of these
- (xii) Von Moltke was a general of _____.
 (a) Austria (b) Prussian
 (c) Russian (d) None of these
- (xiii) Bucharest is the capital of _____.
 (a) Hungary (b) Bulgaria
 (c) Romania (d) None of these
- (xiv) Who propounded the 'Principle of Legitimacy' in the Congress of Vienna _____.
 (a) Czar Alexander (b) Castlereagh
 (c) Talleyrand (d) None of these

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- (xv) Pan-Slavic Nationalism was championed in Balkan by _____.
(a) Montenegro (b) Serbia
(c) Croatia (d) None of these
- (xvi) 'Palacky' was the _____.
(a) Bohemian Historian (b) Hungarian writer
(c) Austrian playwright (d) None of these
- (xvii) 'The Drangnach osten' means to Germany _____.
(a) The advance to Eastwards (b) The advance to Northwards
(c) The advance to the far-east (d) None of these
- (xviii) Who dispatched 'the panther' to Agadir on July 1911 _____.
(a) The Porte (b) Germany
(c) Franch (d) None of these
- (xix) The League of Balkan States consists of _____.
(a) Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro (b) Serbia, Greece, Albania, Macedonia
(c) Serbia, Romania, Croatia, Greece (d) None of these
- (xx) 'Stolypin' was _____.
(a) The Russian Bismark (b) The Prussian Minister
(c) The King of Poland (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** 'A little part of the middle of the 18th Century, the mental Revolution-necessary fore-runner of the actual Revolution had already taken possession of the major section of the French Society. (F. Scheville) Discuss it. **(20)**
- Q.3.** Why is the period between 1815 – 1848 in Europe is called 'the age of Mettervich'? Describe the main features of the political and diplomatic system which prevailed at that time? **(20)**
- Q.4.** Discuss the motives of different European powers who participated in the Crimean war? **(20)**
- Q.5.** Napoleon III was the 'great sphinx'. Give an estimate of him. **(20)**
- Q.6.** What is the Eastern Question? Write down its developments from the Treaty of Adrianople (1829) to Treaty of Berlin (1878). **(20)**
- Q.7.** What was the 'Triple Alliance'? How did it come into existence and how did it affect the diplomacy of the European Powers? **(20)**
- Q.8.** Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following: **(20)**
(i) The Holy Alliance. **(10+10)**
(ii) Cavour
(iv) The Young Turk Movement
(v) Convention of Gastein (1865)
