



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2007

Roll No.

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: (i) Attempt **ONLY FIVE** questions in all, including **QUESTION NO.8**, which is **COMPULSORY**.
All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

(ii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

(iii) Candidate must draw two straight lines (————) at the end to separate each question attempted in Answer Books.

- Q.1.** Explore the symbolism of the French revolution.
- Q.2.** Debate whether the Napoleonic regime was a military dictatorship or was it the triumph of the state.
- Q.3.** Critically examine the terms of political arrangements reached at the Congress of Vienna.
- Q.4.** Elucidate on the Turkish dilemma in the face of Greek and European ambition for independence.
- Q.5.** Research the nationalist ideology of the Pan Slav movement which began to emerge following the end of the wars in 1815.
- Q.6.** Give details of how did the defiance of the reappearing Balkan nations draw the rest of Europe into war.
- Q.7.** Write on any TWO of the following:
(a) The representation of Liberty as a counterpart to the French revolution.
(b) Lalla Fadhma (or Fatma) n' Soumer Werja, Kabylie 1830 – B'eni Slimane 1863.
(c) Ismail Gaspirale (Gasprinsky) March 8, 1851 – September 11, 1914.
(d) The transformation of the world through fast and intense change at the turn of the twentieth century.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

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

- (1) The remains of Voltaire were transferred to the Pantheon in Paris on ———:
(a) 8 July 1792 (b) 8 July 1790
(c) 8 July 1793 (d) None of these
- (2) Villeneuve was attacked on October 21, ——— by Nelson off Cape Trafalgar:
(a) 1803 (b) 1805
(c) 1807 (d) None of these
- (3) Ireland was incorporated into United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in ———:
(a) 1802 (b) 1803
(c) 1798 (d) None of these
- (4) In November 1830 Lord ——— and Whigs came to power after election victory in England:
(a) White (b) Grey
(c) Brown (d) None of these
- (5) Inspired by the revolution in ——— the Enlightened thinkers argued that same kind of systematic thinking could apply to all forms of human activity:
(a) physics (b) economics
(c) liberal arts (d) None of these
- (6) Liberalism has its roots in the Western Age of ———:
(a) Enlightenment (b) Science
(c) Romanticism (d) None of these
- (7) The Treaty of Berlin was the final Act of the Congress of Berlin which took place from June 13 to ———:
(a) July 13, 1876 (b) July 15, 1878
(c) July 13, 1878 (d) None of these

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I

- (8) In "The Duties of Man" ——— argues that your country is like your family and it is a necessity that you love and care for it:
(a) Cavour (b) Mazzini
(c) Voltaire (d) None of these
- (9) European unification was a logical continuation of ———:
(a) Italian unification (b) the Rise of Prussia
(c) German unity (d) None of these
- (10) By the end of ——— Poland had been divided among Prussia, Austria and Russia:
(a) 1770 (b) 1790
(c) 1794 (d) None of these
- (11) Otto Edward Leopold, Prince von Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg died on July 20, ———:
(a) 1896 (b) 1898
(c) 1899 (d) None of these
- (12) In ———, a secret deal was made between the United Kingdom and France that decided the fate of the African countries:
(a) 1878 (b) 1877
(c) 1876 (d) None of these
- (13) On the pretext of a slight to their consul, the French invaded Algiers in ———:
(a) 1832 (b) 1831
(c) 1830 (d) None of these
- (14) The border between Africa and Asia is considered to go along the Isthmus of ———:
(a) Sirai (b) Suez
(c) the Dead Sea (d) None of these
- (15) In wars with Turkey and Persia Alexander I of Russia gained Bessaralia by the Treaty of Bucharast (1812) and Caucasian territories by the Treaty of ———:
(a) Bostan (b) Gulistan
(c) Gulzar (d) None of these
- (16) Tolstoy was able to use his Crimean War experiences in his book ———:
(a) War and Peace (b) Anna Karenina
(c) The Kingdom of God is Within You (d) None of these
- (17) Armenia is geographically located in the continent of ———:
(a) Asia (b) Europe
(c) Africa (d) None of these
- (18) Following the Napoleonic Wars, the ——— Empire became the world's leading power, controlling one-quarter of the worlds population and one-third of the land area:
(a) French (b) American
(c) British (d) None of these
- (19) Electricity, steel and petroleum fueled a Second Industrial Revolution which enabled Germany, Japan and ——— to become Great powers that raced to create empires of their own:
(a) the United States (b) France
(c) Italy (d) None of these
- (20) At the center of the Young Turk Revolution stood the ———:
(a) Committee of Ref orm and Unity
(b) Committee of Development
(c) Committee of Union and Progress
(d) None of these



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EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

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NOTE: (i) Attempt **ONLY FIVE** questions in all, including **QUESTION NO.8**, which is **COMPULSORY**.
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(ii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

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- Q.1.** Discuss Joseph Stalin's First Five Year Plan and the enforcement of his massive program of rapid industrialization.
- Q.2.** Clearly explain the significance of Hitler's operation to overrun Czechoslovakia.
- Q.3.** Write on the Scientists at World War II.
- Q.4.** Give an exposition of "The Challenge of Sputnik" and "The Systems Approach."
- Q.5.** Why is The Cuban Revolution of 1959 and its aftermath controversial?
- Q.6.** Give an economic and political account of the origins of the European Community.
- Q.7.** Write on any TWO of the following:
(a) Developments which caused President Wilson to abandon his neutral stance.
(b) Petrograd: Host to a Revolution
(c) Gabriele D'Annunzio
(d) The Berlin Airlift

COMPULSORY QUESTION

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

- (1) The representatives of Germany and the Allied Powers concluded an armistice in a _____ in the Forest of Compiègne, France, north of Paris:
(a) wooden hut or cabin (b) railway carriage
(c) clearing (d) None of these
- (2) Under the Treaty of St. Germain, Austria lost about 73 percent of her former territory and _____ percent of her population, including millions of Germans:
(a) 75 (b) 74
(c) 77 (d) None of these
- (3) The treaty of Sevres with Turkey was signed in Paris in _____:
(a) August 1920 (b) July 1920
(c) August 1919 (d) None of these
- (4) Wilson returned home from Paris in July 1919 and faced strong Republican opposition, led by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, threatened to defeat his proposed _____:
(a) Constitution (b) League of Nations
(c) diluted version of the covenant (d) None of these
- (5) _____ was the wife of Lenin:
(a) Krupskaya (b) Krupskiva
(c) Krupskava (d) None of these
- (6) On _____, Benito Mussolini began to mobilize his Fascist legions for a march on the Italian capital:
(a) October 22, 1922 (b) October 21, 1922
(c) October 23, 1923 (d) None of these
- (7) An act of _____ at the German Reichstag provided Adolf Hitler with a golden opportunity to gain absolute power:
(a) arson (b) theft
(c) armed burglary (d) None of these

EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-II

- (8) The French Third Republic survived until the invasion of France by the German Third Reich in _____:
- (a) 1940 (b) 1942
(c) 1941 (d) None of these
- (9) In Britain the _____ of July 1931 urged public-sector wage cuts and large cuts in public spending (notably in payments to the unemployed) to avoid incurring a budget deficit:
- (a) May Report (b) June Report
(c) July Report (d) None of these
- (10) French civilians joined with soldiers in a last-ditch battle against the Germans and on August _____, Paris was liberated by the Allies:
- (a) 25, 1944 (b) 26, 1944
(c) 27, 1944 (d) None of these
- (11) The United Nations took its name from the _____ formalized in its Declaration:
- (a) the Charter of the United Nations (b) League of Nations
(c) military alliance (d) None of these
- (12) The launching of Sputnik opened the skies and Planets to human inquiry changing culture and consciousness and in the United States one immediate effect was a great rebuilding and expansion of the _____:
- (a) educational establishment (b) financial establishment
(c) military establishment (d) None of these
- (13) The instability and ineffectiveness of the Fourth French Republic came to a head in the Algerian Crises of _____, when the current government suggested that it would negotiate with the Algerian nationalists:
- (a) 1957 (b) 1958
(c) 1956 (d) None of these
- (14) Nowhere is the overriding importance of de Gaulle's distinctive ideas said to be demonstrated more clearly than in the striking set of French policies towards the _____ developed under his presidency:
- (a) European countries (b) European Union (EU)
(c) European Economic Community (EEC) (d) None of these
- (15) De Gaulle is consistently cited as the modern archetype of the visionary statesman; a nationalist for whom idiosyncratic understandings of grandeur, "sovereignty", and _____ were the primary ends of policy:
- (a) prestige (b) equality
(c) liberty (d) None of these
- (16) The _____ British Nationality Act gave British citizenship to all people, living in Commonwealth countries and full rights of entry and settlement in Britain to fill the shortage of labour in Britain:
- (a) 1948 (b) 1949
(c) 1947 (d) None of these
- (17) In _____ the Labour Party won an overwhelming electoral victory in Britain:
- (a) 1946 (b) 1947
(c) 1945 (d) None of these
- (18) The Iranian government requested the withdrawal of U.S., British, and Soviet troops from the country on _____:
- (a) May 10, 1945 (b) May 5, 1945
(c) May 10, 1946 (d) None of these
- (19) Prime Minister Mossadegh and the Majlis nationalized the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company on _____:
- (a) March 29, 1952 (b) March 30, 1952
(c) March 3, 1952 (d) None of these
- (20) The European Atomic Energy Community, or EURATOM, was established on _____, by a second treaty of Rome:
- (a) March 2, 1957 (b) March 25, 1958
(c) March 25, 1957 (d) None of these
