

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.

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- (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.

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- (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.

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- (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

<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 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)
