

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.

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- (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.

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- (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)
