FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I

Roll Number

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 bank of England was founded in:
(a) 1690 (b) 1695
(c) 1694 (d) None of these

(ii) Great Britain captured Gibralter in:
(a) 1704 (b) 1700
(c) 1703 (d) None of these

(iii) Queen Ann ascended on the throne of England in:
(a) 1700 (b) 1702
(c) 1701 (d) None of these

(iv) The Septennial Act was passed in:
(a) 1702 (b) 1715
(c) 1716 (d) None of these

(v) Walpole became Prime Minister in:
(a) 1720 (b) 1721
(c) 1722 (d) None of these

(vi) Riot Act was passed in:
(a) 1712 (b) 1715
(c) 1718 (d) None of these

(vii) 'Social contract' was written by:
(a) Hobbes (b) Lock
(c) Rousseau (d) None of these

(viii) The Estates General met for the last time in:
(a) 1650 (b) 1670
(c) 1614 (d) None of these

(ix) Congress of Troppau held in:
(a) 1819 (b) 1820
(c) 1821 (d) None of these

(x) David Ricardo was:
(a) Philosopher (b) Statesman
(c) Economist (d) None of these

(xi) The organizer of victory was:
(a) Prieur (b) Lindet
(c) Carnot (d) None of these

(xii) 'Hogarth (d. 1764) a painter belonged to the country and is a:
(a) British (b) Dutch
(c) German (d) None of these

(xiii) Catholic Emancipation Act was passed on:
(a) 1815 (b) 1829
(c) 1826 (d) None of these

(xiv) Battle of Wandewash won by:
(a) Clive (b) Duplex
(c) Eyre Coot (d) None of these

(xv) American Declaration of Independence issued from:
(a) York town (b) Massachauset
(c) Philadelphia (d) None of these

(xvi) England began the peninsular war in Spain in:
(a) 1800 (b) 1801
(c) 1808 (d) None of these

(xvii) Canning became Foreign Secretary in:
(a) 1820 (b) 1825
(c) 1822 (d) None of these

(xviii) In the battle of Navarino, who was defeated?
(a) Germany (b) Austria
(c) Turkey (d) None of these

(xix) Which British Prime Minister established a Civilian police force for London?
(a) Lord North (b) PITT The Younger
(c) Peel (d) None of these

(xx) Slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire in:
(a) 1830 (b) 1833
(c) 1835 (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	**(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.

Q.2. 'For many generations to come, the Revolution of 1688-89 was spoken of by our ancestors as the Glorious Revolution (Prof. Trevelyon). Comment on its results. **(20)**

Q.3. How the First Coalition (1793-97) was formed against France; write the causes of its failure? **(20)**

Q.4. Write a critical essay on George III Personal Rule. **(20)**

Q.5. What do you mean by the Chartist Movement; what were its demands? **(20)**

Q.6. How the Industrial Revolution affected the life of common man? Comment. **(20)**

Q.7. Write down the Union of England and Scotland. Narrate its results. **(20)**

Q.8. Write notes on **ANY TWO** of the following: **(10+10)**
(i) Pitt the Younger
(ii) Treaty of Paris (1763)
(iii) Social Results of Industrial Revolution
(iv) The Bed – Chamber Question

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

Roll Number

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) Gladstone was born in _____:
(a) London (b) Lancashire
(c) Liverpool (d) None of these

(ii) The University Test Act was passed in:
(a) 1870 (b) 1871
(c) 1872 (d) None of these

(iii) Queen Victoria was the daughter of:
(a) William IV (b) George III
(c) Edward Duke of Kent (d) None of these

(iv) 'The History of Mr. Polly' is written by:
(a) Oscarwild (b) Stevenson
(c) H.G. Wells (d) None of these

(v) The Suez Canal was opened for traffic in:
(a) 1863 (b) 1867
(c) 1869 (d) None of these

(vi) The book on Liberty is written by:
(a) James Mill (b) Jermy Benthem
(c) J.S. Mill (d) None of these

(vii) The founder of Modern Communist Theory is:
(a) Hegel (b) Karl Marx
(c) Kropatkin (d) None of these

(viii) Guild Socialists advocated the use of:
(a) Revolutionary methods (b) Anarchical methods
(c) Constitutional and peaceful methods (d) None of these

(ix) According to Travelyon, _____ was the father of factory legislation:
(a) Peel (b) Lord Shaftsbury
(c) Robert Own (d) None of these

(x) Milosh Obrenovitch was recognized by the Sultan in 1820 as 'Prince of Serbia' but in 1868, the Crown fell on a member of this family, he was _____:
(a) Milan Obrenovitch-II (b) Michael Obrenovitch-III
(c) Milan Obrenovitch-IV (d) None of these

(xi) Benjamin Disraeli became the Prime Minister 2nd time in:
(a) 1870 (b) 1873
(c) 1874 (d) None of these

(xii) Which ruler of Russia described Turkey as 'Sick man of Europe' _____:
(a) Alexander-II (b) Alexander-I
(c) Nicholas-I (d) None of these

(xiii) Who was Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanor _____?
(a) Stalin (b) Gorky
(c) Lenin (d) None of these

(xiv) Tolstoy wrote:
(a) Crime and punishment (b) Mother
(c) War and peace (d) None of these

(xv) Treaty of Versailles (1919) ratified by U.S.A in:
(a) 1920 (b) June 1919
(c) August 1920 (d) None of these

(xvi) In 1933, who was the president of Germany?
(a) Hindenburg (b) Ebert
(c) Stressman (d) None of these

(xvii) General Montgomery defeated the Rommel's army at _____:
(a) Tunis (b) Libya
(c) El-Alamin (d) None of these

(xviii) The Inter Allied Military Tribunal set up at:
(a) Rome (b) Serajevo
(c) Nuremberg (d) None of these

(xix) The charter of UNO was drawn up by the delegates of 50 states who met at:
(a) Philadelphia (b) New York
(c) San Francisco (d) None of these

(xx) The European Economic Community known in Britain as the Common Market was established by the Treaty of:
(a) London (b) Paris
(c) Rome (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	**(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.

Q.2. Gladstone's tenure of office has been called 'The Second Era of Reforms'. Discuss his reforms. **(20)**

Q.3. What do you mean by the Eastern Question? Discuss the aspect of the Eastern Question from 1878-1913. **(20)**

Q.4. What is meant by 'Splendid Isolation'? give reasons for its abandonment. **(20)**

Q.5. Critically examine the Parliamentary Act of 1911. **(20)**

Q.6. What is cold war? What were the main causes and course of the cold war? **(20)**

Q.7. Explain the Anglo-American Relations from 1914 – 1945 A.D. **(20)**

Q.8. Write notes on **ANY TWO** of the following: **(10+10)**
(i) The Boer War
(ii) Suez Canal Crisis
(iii) The First Labour Government.
(iv) Sir Winston Churchill

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