FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011

Roll Number

BRITISH 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) Robert Walpole played a prominent role in defusing which major crisis?

(a) The Potato Famine (b) The Free Trade Debate

(c) The South Sea Bubble (d) The 7 years War (e) None of these

(ii) The First Lord of the Treasury was responsible for which portfolio?

(a) Naval/Fleet Affairs (b) Foreign Affairs

(c) Colonial Affairs (d) The Bank of England (e) None of these

(iii) The British Upper House of Parliament comprised which group of people?

(a) The Lords Temporal and Ecclesiastical (b) The Lords Imperial

(c) The Businessmen and Industrialists (d) The Landlords (e) None of these

(iv) Which of the following wars led to the collapse of the French military threat to Britain?

(a) The War of the Roses (b) The 30 Years War

(c) The Napoleonic Wars (d) The War of Austrian Succession (e) None of these

(v) A dominion of settlement refers to:

(a) A territory conquered by the British (b) A territory colonized by the British

(c) A protectorate of the British (d) An ally of the British (e) None of these

(vi) The Glorious Revolution of 1688 is called “Glorious” because:

(a) It led to the violent deaths of thousands of enemies of the constitutional monarchy

(b) It achieved British independence (c) It destroyed Catholic power in Britain

(d) It placed Britain on the path to world power status (e) None of these

(vii) The rise of France under Louis XIV threatened Britain primarily because:

(a) France wanted to conquer England (b) Louis XIV was a diehard Catholic

(c) Louis XIV wanted to dominate continental Europe

(d) The French were Pursuing a Great Game (e) None of these

(viii) Britain is home to Adam Smith, the author of which one of the following works?

(a) The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire (b) Force and Statecraft

(c) The Poverty of Nations. (d) Das Kapital (e) None of these

(ix) By joining anti-French alliances between 1688 and 1815 the British wanted to:

(a) Ensure Prussian domination of Europe

(b) Conquer France and turn it into a colony of the British Empire

(c) Punish Austria (d) Maintain a balance of power in Europe (e) None of these

(x) The British Empire was formally founded on:

(a) June 15, 1215 (b) Christmas Day, 1688

(c) New Years Day, 1815 (d) Empire Day, 1800 (e) None of these

(xi) Colonial Policy refers to:

(a) Policy towards European countries (b) Policy toward the balance of power

(c) Policy towards overseas conquest, settlement and trade

(d) Policy toward communism (e) None of these

(xii) Free Trade is:

(a) A system of commercial exchange that is strictly regulated by governments

(b) An economic policy that is based on minimal interference in the working of internal and external markets

(c) A system of government in which only the wealthy are allowed to vote

(d) A global system for mobilizing resources to achieve humane goals. (e) None of these

(xiii) Industrialization began in Britain around what time period?

(a) 1750 – 1800 (b) 1800 – 1815

(c) 1800 – 1850 (d) 1825 – 1850 (e) None of these

(xiv) Catholic Emancipation occurred in which year?

(a) 1776 (b) 1825 (c) 1829 (d) 1810 (e) 1815

(xv) The Reform Act of 1832 turned Britain into:

(a) A constitutional monarchy (b) An egalitarian republic

(c) A communist dictatorship (d) A more open parliamentary oligarchy (e) None of these

(xvi) William Lovett authored "The People's Charter" in:

(a) 1832 (b) 1838 (c) 1836 (d) 1840 (e) 1830

(xvii) The Tories and Whigs were:

(a) Rival churches (b) Rival pressure groups

(c) Rival political parties (d) Comrades (e) None of these

(xviii) Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary of Britain from:

(a) 1830 – 1841 (b) 1835 – 1842

(c) 1800 – 1810 (d) 1815 – 1820 (e) None of these

(xix) Queen Victoria ascended the throne in:

(a) 1836 (b) 1837 (c) 1838 (d) 1839 (e) None of these

(xx) The French Commander of the Expeditionary Force in the American Revolution was:

(a) Burgoyne (b) De Tocqueville

(c) Marquis de Custine (d) Marquis de Lafayette (e) None of these

PART-II

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.**

Q.2. Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in England? What were the implications of this development for England's role in the world? Discuss. **(20)**

Q.3. Robert Walpole is regarded as the first Prime Minister of Britain. Why is this so? What factors facilitated and encouraged his emergence as the first Prime Minister? Did this have any constitutional implications? **(20)**

Q.4. How did the social structure of Britain change between 1750 and 1832? Discuss at least three distinct social structural changes that occurred during this period. **(20)**

Q.5. How did Britain financial strength and capital resources help it to prevail against France during their struggles in the 18th century? Demonstrate precisely how financial strength enabled Britain win with reference to the conflicts of this period. **(20)**

Q.6. What was the impact of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars on British? **(5 x 4 = 20)**

(a) Politics **(b)** Military power

(c) Economic strength **(d)** Diplomatic role.

Q.7. What were the different opinions regarding policy towards Continental Europe after 1815? Which opinion eventually became the official policy? Why? **(20)**

Q.8. How did the Reform Act of 1832 move Britain closer towards popular government? Discuss with reference to the provisions of the Act and the subsequent popular demands. **(20)**

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BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

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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.

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(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 Crimean War involved which combination of countries?

(a) Russia, France, UK **(b)** Russia, France, UK, Piedmont-Sardinia

(c) Russia, France, Austria, Prussia, UK **(d)** Russia, UK, Prussia, Italy **(e)** None of these

(ii) In 1851, the United Kingdom was described, on account of its industrialization, as:

(a) "The Emporium of the World" **(b)** "The Shopkeeper of the World"

(c) "The Workshop of the World" **(d)** "The Tyrant of the World" **(e)** None of these

(iii) Disraeli and Gladstone were both:

(a) Leaders of rival parties and prime ministers of Britain **(b)** Leaders of rival parties

(c) Failed generals **(d)** Prime ministers of Britain **(e)** None of these

(iv) British global imperial supremacy before 1914 was based on:

(a) Innate racial superiority and the Grace of God

(b) Financial and industrial strength, overseas colonies, and a disciplined dictatorial government at home

(c) Naval, industrial and commercial strength, plus political and social stability at home

(d) Superiority of leadership **(e)** None of these

(v) The Reform Act of 1867 extended voting rights to:

(a) Jews and Catholics **(b)** Women and Jews

(c) All adult men **(d)** All male householders and rent-paying tenants **(e)** None of these

(vi) The 1870 Education Act made:

(a) Schooling up to grade 12 free and compulsory for all

(b) Schooling for children aged 5 – 12 free for all Poor Law Union ratepayers in countries and boroughs

(c) Schooling for children aged 5 – 12 free and compulsory for all

(d) Schooling for females was made compulsory at all levels. **(e)** None of these

(vii) The rise of Imperial Germany threatened Britain because:

(a) Germany naval armaments build-up post-1898

(b) Germany's cultural dominance over Europe

(c) Germany's alliance with Russia and France

(d) Germany's alliance with Italy and Japan **(e)** None of these

(viii) The British policy towards Russia in Middle East and Balkans was designed to:

(a) Play the great game **(b)** Prevent Russia from reaching the Mediterranean

(c) Punish Russia for its aggression against China

(d) Prevent Austria-Hungary from imploding **(e)** None of these

(ix) The British gained Egypt's share of ownership of the Suez Canal in:

(a) 1875 **(b)** 1888 **(c)** 1900 **(d)** 1935 **(e)** None of these

(x) Britain and France entered into what kind of alliance before World War I?

(a) Non-aggression pact **(b)** Mutual defence pact

(c) Permanent military alliance **(d)** Strategic understanding and naval agreement

(e) None of these

(xi) During the 1910s and 1920s which third party emerged on the British political scene?

(a) The Ultra-conservatives **(b)** The Labour Party **(c)** The Liberal Party

(d) The Imperial Party **(e)** None of these

(xii) In 1928 voting rights were extended to:

(a) Jews and Blacks **(b)** Gypsies **(c)** Adult women

(d) Everybody over the age of 16 **(e)** None of these

(xiii) Lloyd George's was the British Prime Minister who:

(a) Began creating a welfare state in the UK **(b)** Tried to turn the UK into a confederation

(c) Lost the First World War **(d)** Defeated Winston Churchill **(e)** None of these

(xiv) The policy of the 1930s governments towards which countries was dubbed as "appeasement"?

(a) USSR, USA, and Spain **(b)** Germany, Italy and Turkey

(c) Japan, Italy and Russia **(d)** Germany, France and Japan **(e)** None of these

(xv) Winston Churchill served for how many terms as Prime Minister?

(a) 0 **(b)** 2 **(c)** 3 **(d)** 1 **(e)** None of these

(xvi) Post-1945, the Labour Party formed the government having pledged to:

(a) Create a One Party State on the Soviet model **(b)** Legislate a comprehensive system of welfare

(c) Win the Cold War **(d)** Develop nuclear weapons **(e)** None of these

(xvii) In 1952, London suffered an environmental disaster due to:

(a) Radiation **(b)** Toxic smog build-up.

(c) Explosion in a major chemicals processing plant **(d)** Bad weather **(e)** None of these

(xviii) Euro-Skeptics are those who:

(a) Refuse to cooperate with European integration

(b) Want to dismantle the European Union

(c) Want to preserve British freedom of action on certain key issues

(d) Refuse to accept Dutch domination of key European Union Committees **(e)** None of these

(xix) The "special relationship" refers to the relationship between:

(a) The UK and its former "Jewel in the Crown", India. **(b)** The UK and Canada

(c) The UK and Australia **(d)** The UK and the USA **(e)** None of these

(xx) Thatcherism is:

(a) A critique of the welfare state that argues it is unsustainable and needs to be made more responsive to market forces

(b) A strategic doctrine that call for the UK to restore its empire

(c) A gender reform movement that calls for equal rights for women

(d) A kind of market socialism **(e)** None of these

PART-II

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.**

Q.2. How did the British political leadership balance the need for stability with the need for reform between 1860 and 1894? Discuss with reference to major legislation enacted during this period. **(20)**

Q.3. How did the emergence of the British middle class and working class as politically charged groups affect British politics between 1867 and 1914? Discuss. **(20)**

Q.4. What was the British policy towards Europe between 1856 and 1888? How did it change between 1888 and 1914? Discuss. **(20)**

Q.5. Would you agree with the assessment that Winston Churchill is the greatest of Britain Prime Ministers from the period (1850 – present)? Defend your opinion with examples from British history. **(20)**

Q.6. What is a welfare state? Elaborate upon some of the major reforms introduced in the UK post 1945. **(20)**

Q.7. What were the factors that facilitated the rise of Margaret Thatcher in the politics of Britain? Comment on her major policies. **(20)**

Q.8. What were the major objectives of British foreign policy after the Second World War? To what extent has Britain remained relevant to the global scenario? Do you think Britain still deserves a seat on the UN Security Council? Discuss. **(20)**

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