FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2013

Roll Number

BRITISH HISTORY-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 **OMR 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.(i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Circle on the **OMR Answer Sheet. (20x1=20)**

(ii) Answers given anywhere, other than OMR Answer Sheet, shall not be considered.

1. Menmouth was reputed son of:
(a) James-II **(b)** Charles-II **(c)** William-I **(d)** James-I **(e)** None of these

2. The Glorious Revolution of England took place in:
(a) 1685 **(b)** 1688 **(c)** 1698 **(d)** 1680 **(e)** None of these

3. George-III occupied the throne for more than:
(a) 40 years **(b)** 45 years **(c)** 51 years **(d)** 48 years **(e)** None of these

4. The battle of Waterloo drew to an end on:
(a) 1810 **(b)** 1815 **(c)** 1820 **(d)** 1822 **(e)** None of these

5. As Prime Minister of Great Britain Walpole is known for his:
(a) Conquests **(b)** Economic reforms **(c)** Foreign policy (with the Motto – Let the Sleeping Dogs lie)
(d) Parliamentary Acts **(e)** None of these

6. Peel became member of the Parliament in 1809 at the age of:
(a) 18 years **(b)** 23 years **(c)** 25 years **(d)** 27 years **(e)** None of these

7. Queen's Affairs (1821) was the result of extra vagancy and Mistresses of George-IV. Which of the following sided with the king?
(a) Liverpool **(b)** General Public **(c)** Radicals **(d)** Whigs **(e)** None of these

8. Treaty of London (1827) resulted in the self government of:
(a) Austrians **(b)** Prussians **(c)** Turks **(d)** Greeks **(e)** None of these

9. The campaign to get the Combination Laws of 1824 repealed was mounted by:
(a) Joseph Home **(b)** Francis Place **(c)** Benthamites **(d)** Francis Burdett **(e)** None of these

10. "Quadruple Alliance" turned into "Quintuple Alliance" with the joining of:
(a) Britain **(b)** Austria **(c)** France **(d)** Prussia **(e)** None of these

11. The Repeal Bill to phase out the Corn Laws was passed by the House of Lords with the help of:
(a) Benjamin **(b)** Bentinck **(c)** Willington **(d)** Whigs **(e)** None of these

12. Parliamentary Reforms Act was passed in:
(a) 1822 **(b)** 1732 **(c)** 1832 **(d)** 1825 **(e)** None of these

13. The names of 'Whigs' and 'Torys' originated in England during the reign of:
(a) James-I **(b)** Charles-II **(c)** William-II **(d)** George-III **(e)** None of these

14. The after-effects of the wars (1793 to 1815) created many problems for Britain. Which of these was most aggravating?
(a) Price hike **(b)** Industrial slump **(c)** Unemployment
(d) Over production by farmers **(e)** None of these

15. Humanitarian Movement was started to ensure:
(a) Basic Rights **(b)** To improve working conditions **(c)** Short working hours
(d) Reduced output **(e)** None of these

16. The abolition of Slavery Act was passed in:
(a) 1834 **(b)** 1833 **(c)** 1733 **(d)** 1734 **(e)** None of these

17. Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary of Britain from:
(a) 1800-1810 **(b)** 1830-1841 **(c)** 1815-1820 **(d)** 1836-1844 **(e)** None of these

18. Which of the following books is authored by SOUTHGATE?
(a) A text book of Modern English History **(b)** England in the Eighteenth century
(c) History of Britain **(d)** Modern Britain **(e)** None of these

19. The main cause of disintegration of Tory Party in 1830 was:
(a) Death of Liverpool **(b)** Emergence of old squabbles **(c)** Government sympathy with Catholics
(d) Foreign policy of Peel **(e)** None of these

20. George-III created a new group which was called:
(a) King's loyalists **(b)** King's supporters **(c)** King's friends
(d) King's servants **(e)** None of these

PART-II

NOTE: **(i)** **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book.**
(ii) Candidate must write **Q. No.** in the **Answer Book** in accordance with **Q. No.** in the **Q. Paper.**
(iii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**, **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL marks.**
(iv) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

Q. No.2. State briefly and succinctly the causes and the results of the Glorious Revolution of 1688. **(20)**

Q. No.3. Describe the overseas possessions of England during Queen Anne period. **(20)**

Q. No.4. Discuss briefly the constitutional and political importance of Hanoverians succession to the throne of England. **(20)**

Q. No.5. What methods George-III adopted in carrying out his determination to be the real ruler of the country? **(20)**

Q. No.6. Why were there so much disputes and distresses among the people after 1815? **(20)**

Q. No.7. What were the main achievements of Lord Castlereagh in the foreign affairs after the Congress of Vienna? **(20)**

Q. No.8. Write notes on any **TWO** of the following: **(10 each)**
(a) Reforms of the Whigs Government between 1833-41.
(b) Causes and results of the Seven year war.
(c) William-IV – "The Sailor King".
(d) Chartist Movement.

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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2013

Roll Number

BRITISH 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 **OMR 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.(i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Circle ● on the **OMR Answer Sheet. (20x1=20)**
(ii) Answers given anywhere, other than OMR Answer Sheet, shall not be considered.

1. Who are the Boers?
(a) British settlers in Australia **(b)** French settlers in Cameroon
(c) Dutch settlers in South Africa **(d)** German settlers in Namibia **(e)** None of these

2. When was the first Home Rule Bill passed?
(a) 1872 **(b)** 1801 **(c)** 1912 **(d)** 1914 **(e)** None of these

3. Who was the Earl of Shaftesbury?
(a) British PM **(b)** Leader of the Whigs **(c)** Philantropist and reformer
(d) Natural scientist **(e)** None of these

4. Who was called a "Little Englander"?
(a) An anti-imperialist politician **(b)** An English patriot **(c)** A young soldier
(d) Nick name for a gun **(e)** None of these

5. Who is a "bluestocking"?
(a) A British soldier **(b)** An educated woman **(c)** The title of a novel
(d) Judge of the High Court **(e)** None of these

6. When was universal franchise introduced in UK?
(a) 1893 **(b)** 1914 **(c)** 1918 **(d)** 1927 **(e)** None of these

7. On what issue did UK join WW-I?
(a) The Irish question **(b)** German invasion of Belgium **(c)** German invasion of France
(d) South Africa crisis **(e)** None of these

8. Who was siding with Britain in WW-I?
(a) Germany **(b)** France **(c)** Switzerland **(d)** Spain **(e)** None of these

9. Where was the peace treaty singed after WW I?
(a) Versaille **(b)** Paris **(c)** Berlin **(d)** London **(e)** None of these

10 Which war was called "the war ending all wars"?
(a) Crimean war **(b)** Boer war **(c)** WW-I **(d)** WW-II **(e)** None of these

11 What is the meaning of dominion status?
(a) Independence **(b)** Responsible government **(c)** Limited self governance
(d) Free state **(e)** None of these

12. What was the statute of Westminsk?

(a) British constitution **(b)** A decision giving full autonomy to dominions
(c) Limited autonomy to dominions **(d)** A regulation of parliamentary proceedings
(e) None of these

13. Which Countries/territories came under the Mandak system?

(a) Iraq **(b)** Palestine **(c)** Iran **(d)** South Africa **(e)** None of these

14. When did UK invade Iraq?

(a) 1941 **(b)** 1929 **(c)** 1932 **(d)** 1936 **(e)** None of these

15. Where was the Headquarter of League of Nations?

(a) Paris **(b)** New York **(c)** Geneva **(d)** London **(e)** None of these

16. Which British politician declared war on Germany in 1939?

(a) Chamberlain **(b)** Churchill **(c)** Eden **(d)** Baldwin **(e)** None of these

17. Where was the division of Germany after the end of WW-II decided?

(a) Potsdam **(b)** Berlin **(c)** Yalta **(d)** Paris **(e)** None of these

18. When did Queen Elizabeth access the throne?

(a) 1949 **(b)** 1952 **(c)** 1955 **(d)** 1960 **(e)** None of these

19. How many members does the EU have currently?

(a) 22 **(b)** 25 **(c)** 27 **(d)** 30 **(e)** None of these

20. What was decided in the treaty of Maastricht?

(a) Creation of European Union **(b)** Creation of Euro as common currency
(c) Common economic policy **(d)** Common Foreign policy **(e)** None of these

PART-II

NOTE: **(i)** **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book.**
(ii) Candidate must write **Q. No.** in the **Answer Book** in accordance with **Q. No.** in the **Q. Paper.**
(iii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.**
(iv) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

Q. No.2. How and why did GB implement the Durham Report of 1839? Discuss the results of the implementation. **(20)**

Q. No.3. Explain the development of the British Labour Movement and its organizations. How did it influence British politics? **(20)**

Q. No.4. Explain the origin, development and aims of the British movement for women emancipation. **(20)**

Q. No.5. Why did Germany become the main enemy of Britain before and during WW-I. How did the British Royal House react to this new situation? Discuss. **(20)**

Q. No.6. What was the consequence of WW-II for Britain's role in the World? Discuss. **(20)**

Q. No.7. Explain the reasons for Britain's reluctance to join the EU and to identify with the idea of a United Europe. **(20)**

Q.No.8. Write comprehensive notes on any **TWO** of the following: **(10 each)**

(i) Lord Kitchener **(ii)** Ramsay Mac Donald
(iii) John Stuart Mill **(iv)** Utilitarianism

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