

**BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I**

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

<u>Roll Number</u>
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**BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I**

<b>TIME ALLOWED:</b>	<b>(PART-I) 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS:20</b>
	<b>(PART-II) 2 HOURS &amp; 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS:80</b>

- 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 Gibraltar 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

**BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I**

- (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**

<b>NOTE:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) <b>PART-II</b> is to be attempted on the separate <b>Answer Book</b>.</li><li>(ii) Attempt <b>ONLY FOUR</b> questions from <b>PART-II</b>. All questions carry <b>EQUAL</b> marks.</li><li>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</li></ul>
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- Q.2.** ‘For many generations to come, the Revolution of 1688-89 was spoken of by our ancestors as the Glorious Revolution (Prof. Trevelyan). 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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**BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II**

<b>TIME ALLOWED:</b>	<b>(PART-I) 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS:20</b>
	<b>(PART-II) 2 HOURS &amp; 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS:80</b>

- 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 Traveylon, \_\_\_\_\_ 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

## **BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II**

- (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**

<b>NOTE:</b>	<p>(i) <b>PART-II</b> is to be attempted on the separate <b>Answer Book</b>. (ii) Attempt <b>ONLY FOUR</b> questions from <b>PART-II</b>. All questions carry <b>EQUAL</b> marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- 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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