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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including question No.8 which is
COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. "The Revolution of 1688 -- 89 was spoken by our ancestors as the Glorious Revolution". Give your views on this statement and enumerate the results of this Revolution.
2. Briefly discuss the main events of the reign of Queen Victoria from 1837 to 1850.
3. "The Settlement of Berlin did not solve the Eastern Question. There were so many conflicting interests in the Balkans that it was out of question to find a satisfactory solution to all of them". Discuss.
4. Critically review the Parliamentary Union between England and Ireland. How would you compare it with Scottish Union?
5. Describe the political and constitutional significance of the Hanoverian succession on the course of British history.
6. "The people of England got so much frightened by the developments in France that there prevailed a sort of panic in the country". Give your views on the effects of French Revolution on England.
7. "Canning differed from Castlereagh, not in his object, but in methods. Their objective was the same, although their methods differed". Explain the foreign policy of Canning in comparison to Castlereagh.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the questions.
 - (1) George Canning was Foreign Secretary of England from --- to ---.
 - (2) The defeat of Stuart Kings doomed the case of ---.
 - (3) The throne of England was offered jointly to --- and ---.
 - (4) William III died in ---.
 - (5) The Union Jack came into existence as a result of the Act of ---.
 - (6) The Hanoverian succession put an end to the principles of hereditary succession and the ---- of kings.
 - (7) The Riot Act was passed in ----.

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I

- (8) George III made his mind to destroy the ---- System and establish personal rule in the country.
- (9) The Quebec Act gave religious freedom to the Canadian ----.
- (10) The Third Coalition was formed by ----.
- (11) George III was known as the ---- king.
- (12) Irish rebellion failed as the expected help from ---- did not come in time.
- (13) Methodism encouraged a violent hatred of ----.
- (14) George IV came to the throne in ----.
- (15) Castlereagh is known as the best European ---- Minister in Britain's history.
- (16) The object of the treaty of London with Russia and France was to secure the independence of ----.
- (17) The famous Emancipation Act was passed in ----.
- (18) Queen Victoria was the daughter of ----.
- (19) The Navigation Laws were partly responsible for the war of ---- independence.
- (20) The Union of Ireland with England was first discussed in the Irish parliament in January.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including question No.8 which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks. Special credit will be given for good analysis.

1. The domestic policy of Gladstone was the climax of liberalism during the 19th century. Discuss and analyse.
2. How the British Commonwealth of Nations developed and in what ways it significantly differs from the term British Empire.
3. England adopted a policy of Splendid Isolation in Foreign Affairs but Britain was forced to abandon the policy at the end of 19th century. Explain the reason for this change.
4. What were causes which led to World War First? Also explain the effects of war on Britain.
5. Explain the major efforts made by the League of Nations to resolve International issues and why it failed?
6. Explain and analyse the British Foreign Policy from 1919 to 1939.
7. Write notes on any TWO of the followings:
 - (i) Methodist Movement.
 - (ii) Education development in England during the 19th century.
 - (iii) Eastern Question.
 - (iv) Various stages that led to the formation of United Nations.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Identify the events in British History:

(1) 1854	(2) 1856	(3) 1872	(4) 1875
(5) 1877	(6) 1878	(7) 1888	(8) 1897
(9) 1910	(10) 1913	(11) 1919	(12) 1920
(13) 1936	(14) 1937	(15) 1940	(16) 1942
(17) 1951	(18) 1955	(19) 1957	(20) 1982

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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.

BRITISH HISTORY
PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

Note: Attempt any FIVE questions in all, including Question No.8 which is
COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. Analyze the foreign policy of England under William III (1689-1702).
2. The most important event of the reign of queen Anne (1702-1714) was the war of Spanish Succession. Analyze the causes, events and results of the war.
3. What were the reasons for the supremacy of Whig oligarchy from 1714-1760? What were the merits and demerits of Whig ascendancy?
4. Critically analyze the character and achievements of Robert Walpole.
5. Comprehensively discuss and analyze the statement that "The 18th Century Wars in English History were Trade Wars".
6. Critically analyze the causes and results of American war of independence. How did the war affect British colonial policy?
7. Write notes on two of the followings:
 - (a) Events of glorious revolution
 - (b) Jacobite Revolt of 1745
 - (c) Causes and Results of Seven years war

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Bill of Rights was passed in:
 - (a) 1689
 - (b) 1693
 - (c) 1667
 - (d) None of these
 - (2) Queen Mary died in:
 - (a) 1692
 - (b) 1694
 - (c) 1696
 - (d) None of these
 - (3) Queen Anne had:
 - (a) Three children
 - (b) Nine children
 - (c) Eighteen children
 - (d) None of these
 - (4) George III reigned England for:
 - (a) 40 years
 - (b) 50 years
 - (c) 60 years
 - (d) None of these
 - (5) Who developed the Cabinet System in government in England?
 - (a) Walpole
 - (b) Gladston
 - (c) Palmerston
 - (d) None of these

- (6) "The State of Prison" was written by:
(a) John Lock (b) John Howard
(c) John Chancellor (d) None of these
- (7) George IV ruled England for:
(a) 10 years (b) 20 years
(c) 30 years (d) None of these
- (8) During the reign of George IV Death Penalty was done with:
(a) 60 offences (b) 80 offences
(c) 100 offences (d) None of these
- (9) The Test Act and Corporation Act were repealed in:
(a) 1826 (b) 1828
(c) 1830 (d) None of these
- (10) Who was refused a seat in the parliament after winning elections in 1828?
(a) Daniel O'Connell (b) John Hawkins
(c) Robert Smith (d) None of these
- (11) Who was called the "Whig of the Revolution"?
(a) George II (b) George III
(c) George IV (d) None of these
- (12) Pitt the elder resigned from the office in:
(a) 1761 (b) 1771
(c) 1781 (d) None of these
- (13) Who was the Prime Minister of England from 1770 - 1782?
(a) Lord Asquith (b) Lord North
(c) Lord Townshend (d) None of these
- (14) "George be a King". Who said this to George III?
(a) His Mother (b) His Father
(c) His Wife (d) None of these
- (15) England granted Independent parliament to Ireland in:
(a) 1762 (b) 1772
(c) 1782 (d) None of these
- (16) Population of England in 1815 was:
(a) 21 Million (b) 31 Million
(c) 41 Million (d) None of these
- (17) Sir Humphry Davy invented the safety lamp in:
(a) 1810 (b) 1815
(c) 1820 (d) None of these
- (18) Pitt the younger died at the age of:
(a) 27 (b) 37
(c) 47 (d) None of these
- (19) Who wrote the book "Reflections on the French Revolution"?
(a) Edmond Burk (b) Tom Paine
(c) Napoleon (d) None of these
- (20) After the Napoleonic war the National Debt of England had risen to:
(a) 800 Million Pounds (b) 1000 Million Pounds
(c) 1200 Million Pounds (d) None of these

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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.

BRITISH HISTORY
PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

Note: Attempt any FIVE questions in all, including Question No.8 which is
* COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. Queen Victoria once asked Melbourne for a definition of "Bureaucracy" a strange word. She had just heard for the first time. "That Madam" he replied, "is something they have in France". In light of this statement discuss the Civil Service reforms in England in 2nd half of the 19th Century.
2. Elaborate and analyze the influence of French revolution on English Society and political thought.
3. Give a comprehensive account of the Chartist Movement. Why did it fail?
4. Briefly trace the growth of free trade movement in England and why did England abandon later on?
5. Explain the term Eastern Question and the attitude of England towards this question.
6. Analyze the British foreign policy from 1870 to 1914.
7. What were the causes of World War II and its effect on England?

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) When Chartist movement came to an end?
(a) 1858 (b) 1860
(c) 1862 (d) None of these
 - (2) Palmerston died in:
(a) 1863 (b) 1865
(c) 1867 (d) None of these
 - (3) When Disraeli introduced the 2nd reform Bill:
(a) 1866 (b) 1867
(c) 1868 (d) None of these
 - (4) The Secret Ballot Act was passed during the premiership of:
(a) Gladston (b) Disraeli
(c) Palmerston (d) None of these
 - (5) The Parliament Act of 1911 was passed during the premiership of:
(a) Palmerston (b) Asquith
(c) Lloyd George (d) None of these
 - (6) When men above 21 years and women above 30 years were given the right to vote?
(a) 1916 (b) 1918
(c) 1920 (d) None of these

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BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

- (7) Queen Victoria ascended the throne at the age of:
(a) 18 years (b) 22 years
(c) 26 years (d) None of these
- (8) General Strikes were declared illegal in:
(a) 1923 (b) 1927
(c) 1931 (d) None of these
- (9) Who became the Prime Minister of England in 1923?
(a) Chamberlain (b) Baldwin
(c) Palmerston (d) None of these
- (10) Treaty of Versailles was signed on:
(a) April 28, 1919 (b) May 28, 1919
(c) June 28, 1919 (d) None of these
- (11) The Book "Modern England" was written in 1975 by:
(a) Southgate (b) R. K. Webb
(c) T. S. Ashton (d) None of these
- (12) What was the age of Palmerston when he became the Prime Minister in 1855?
(a) 50 years (b) 60 years
(c) 70 years (d) None of these
- (13) Protection of Property Act was passed in:
(a) 1865 (b) 1875
(c) 1885 (d) None of these
- (14) How many factory Laws were passed from 1802 to 1937?
(a) 15 (b) 17
(c) 19 (d) None of these.
- (15) School leaving age was raised to 15 years in:
(a) 1916 (b) 1926
(c) 1936 (d) None of these
- (16) Sir Winston Churchill died at the age of:
(a) 90 years (b) 95 years
(c) 100 years (d) None of these
- (17) The Bank of England was Nationalized in:
(a) 1936 (b) 1946
(c) 1956 (d) None of these
- (18) British Pound was devalued in:
(a) 1948 (b) 1949
(c) 1950 (d) None of these
- (19) Macmillan resigned as Prime Minister in:
(a) 1953 (b) 1963
(c) 1973 (d) None of these
- (20) In 1988 which new party was born in England?
(a) Social Democrats (b) Liberal Democrats
(c) Social and Liberal Democrats (d) None of these

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTIONS NO. 8 which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks. Write clearly.

1. When and why and how did England became "Great Britain"? Explain the principal advantages to the countries directly affected by this change.
2. "A glorious success until 1761, and then failure". Do you agree with this estimate of the career of Chatham?
3. Give the causes of the struggle between George III and the Whigs till the triumph of the king over the Whigs.
4. Give an account of the French Revolution from the Treaty of AMIENS to the Battle of Waterloo.
5. Explain, "If England reached in 1815 the zenith of political and military prestige she reached the nadir of industrial dislocation and social discontent".
6. Write an account of the achievements of Sir Robert Peel to his country. What are his the so-called THREE betrayals of his party?
7. Write notes on TWO of the followings:
 - (a) "Chartist Movement was the barometer of people's poverty". Comment upon this.
 - (b) In what way can the Treaty of UTRECHT be regarded as one of the great land marks in British and European History?
 - (c) Give an account of WAR OF JENKINS EAR (1739).

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) William III ascended the throne of England in:

(a) 1689	(b) 1691
(c) 1693	(d) None of these
 - (2) Queen Anne ruled England for:

(a) 10 years	(b) 12 years
(c) 14 years	(d) None of these
 - (3) The Parliamentary Union between England and Scotland took place in:

(a) 1703	(b) 1705
(c) 1707	(d) None of these
 - (4) George II personally led his forces against France in 1743 at the battle of:

(a) SILESIA	(b) DETIGEN
(c) FONTENEY	(d) None of these
 - (5) Maria Theresa was confirmed as the ruler of Austria by the Treaty of:

(a) Treaty of London	(b) Treaty of AIX-LA-CHARELLE
(c) Treaty of Paris	(d) None of these

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I

- (6) GREGORIAN Calendar was adopted in England in:
 (a) 1741 (b) 1745
 (c) 1751 (d) None of these
- (7) Who was Prime Minister of England from 1744-1754?
 (a) Newcastle (b) CARTERET
 (c) PELHAM (d) None of these
- (8) Who followed the policy of "Let sleeping dogs lie"?
 (a) STANHOPE (b) PIT
 (c) WALPOLE (d) None of these.
- (9) The BOSTON MASSACRE occurred in:
 (a) 1760 (b) 1765
 (c) 1770 (d) None of these.
- (10) The Congress of PHILADELPHIA was held in:
 (a) 1754 (b) 1764
 (c) 1774 (d) None of these
- (11) Lord CORNWALLIS surrendered in 1781 at:
 (a) LEXINGTON (b) BROOKLYN
 (c) YORK TOWN (d) None of these.
- (12) Who asked the English Parliament to remove many of the restrictions on Irish Trade?
 (a) Lord FITZ WILLIAM (b) Lord NORTH
 (c) Lord CASTLEREAGH (d) None of these
- (13) NAPOLEON was defeated by WELLINGTON at the battle of WATERLOO in:
 (a) 1810 (b) 1815
 (c) 1820 (d) None of these
- (14) PITT the Younger became member of the Parliament at the age of:
 (a) 25 years (b) 23 years
 (c) 21 years (d) None of these
- (15) The famous Poem, "The Deserted Village", was written by the Poet:
 (a) JOHNSON (b) GOLDSMITH
 (c) WORDSWORTH (d) None of these
- (16) In 1765, JAMES HARGREAVES (An English weaver) invented:
 (a) Flying Shuttle (b) Spinning Frame
 (c) Spinning JENNY (d) None of these.
- (17) The FIRST daily news paper "THE DAILY COURANT" appeared in England in:
 (a) 1702 (b) 1710
 (c) 1726 (d) None of these
- (18) Slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire in:
 (a) 1823 (b) 1833
 (c) 1843 (d) None of these
- (19) CASTLEREAGH was so unpopular that the London mob scoffed at his funeral in:
 (a) 1920 (b) 1822
 (c) 1825 (d) None of these
- (20) Who was known as the GREAT COMMONER ?
 (a) New Castle (b) Pitt the ELDER
 (c) PELHAM (d) None of these

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS **MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Questions No. 8 which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks. Write clearly.

1. Do you agree with the view that "the Crimean War was the only perfectly useless modern war that has been ever waged". (Sir Robert Marier)
2. "He (Mr. Palmerstan) was a conservative at home and a revolutionary abroad". Elucidate these remarks.
3. Discuss the rise of Labour Party in Britain and point out the achievements of this party.
4. Explain carefully Gladstone's policy "Killing Home Rule by Kindness". Did he succeed in this policy?
5. How did, Britain gain by "Salisbury's policy of prudent bargain and Constant Concessions"?
6. Give the causes of the Great War (1914-1918). Was the War inevitable?
7. Write notes on any TWO of the followings:
 - (a) Write what you know of the SINN FEIN Movement.
 - (b) Give an account of the Shrinkage of Turkey.
 - (c) Why is Edward VII spoken of as the Peacemaker?

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Prince Consort's real name was:
 - (a) Prince Albert
 - (b) Prince William
 - (c) Prince Charles
 - (d) None of these
 - (2) Sir Robert Peel died in:
 - (a) 1850
 - (b) 1860
 - (c) 1855
 - (d) None of these
 - (3) Dis-establishment of the Irish Church by Gladstone took place in:
 - (a) 1859
 - (b) 1869
 - (c) 1879
 - (d) None of these
 - (4) ZULUS defeated the English in 1879 at:
 - (a) ULUNDI
 - (b) ISANDHLWANA
 - (c) TRASVAAL
 - (d) None of these
 - (5) The Reform Bill of 1867 was called "a Conservative Surrender" by:
 - (a) Randolph Churchill
 - (b) Salisbury
 - (c) ASHBOURNE
 - (d) None of these
 - (6) Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated in:
 - (a) 1877
 - (b) 1885
 - (c) 1897
 - (d) None of these

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BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

- (7) Disraeli's maiden speech in the House of Commons was:
(a) Failure (b) Successful
(c) Normal (d) None of these
- (8) The Secret Ballot Act was introduced in England in:
(a) 1862 (b) 1867
(c) 1872 (d) None of these.
- (9) Who was Prime Minister of England from 1880-1885:
(a) Disraeli (b) Gladstone
(c) Lord Derby (d) None of these.
- (10) ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND was murdered at:
(a) Bulgaria (b) Serbia
(c) Sarajiva (d) None of these
- (11) FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, a French Engineer, completed the SUEZ CANAL in:
(a) 1865 (b) 1867
(c) 1869 (d) None of these.
- (12) MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE worked as a Nurse at the Army Hospital of:
(a) VARNA (b) SLISTRIA
(c) SCUTRI (d) None of these
- (13) MAHDISUDNI defeated the forces of General GORDON and KHADEV Of Egypt at:
(a) DINGOLA (b) KHARTUM
(c) OMDURMAN (d) None of these
- (14) Partition of Palestine and emergence of Israeli State took place in:
(a) 1945 (b) 1947
(c) 1948 (d) None of these
- (15) KING EDWARD VIII abdicated in 1936 over the question of his marriage with:
(a) Lady Margaret (b) Lady Simpson
(c) Lady Macdonald (d) None of these
- (16) DE VALERA came into power in Ireland in:
(a) 1929 (b) 1930
(c) 1932 (d) None of these.
- (17) Communal Award for India was announced by the British Government in:
(a) 1930 (b) 1932
(c) 1934 (d) None of these
- (18) Who succeeded Gladstone when he resigned in 1894:
(a) SIR WILLIAM HARTCOURT (b) BALFOUR
(c) Lord ROSEBERY (d) None of these
- (19) The Charge of the Light Brigade was immortalized by the Poet:
(a) Shelley (b) Tennyson
(c) Wordsworth (d) None of these
- (20) Neutrality of Belgium (guaranteed by the European Powers) was violated by:
(a) England (b) Germany
(c) U.S.A. (d) None of these

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004

BRITISH HISTORY. PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Question No. 8 which is **COMPULSORY**.
All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

1. "The year 1688 was a great landmark in the history of England. The struggle between the King and the Parliament ended in the victory of the latter". Comment to analyze the results of the glorious Revolution.
2. Describe the Political and Constitutional significance of the Hanoverian succession on the course of British history.
3. What were the main provisions of the Vienna Settlement? Point out its major drawbacks.
4. "Robert Peel has rightly been called the most liberal of the Conservatives and the most Conservative of the liberals". Comment to elaborate his achievements as the Prime Minister of Queen Victoria.
5. What troubles did the British have in India and America during the period 1748-1756?
6. Critically review the Parliamentary Union between England and Ireland. How would you compare it with Scottish Union.
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Napoleon Bonaparte
 - (b) The Whig Oligarchy
 - (c) The Methodist Movement
 - (d) Poor Law Reform Act of 1834

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Glorious Revolution took place in:
(a) 1665 (b) 1688 (c) 1699 (d) None of these
 - (2) Cromwell and his son ruled the country for:
(a) 20 years (b) 11 years
(c) 25 years (d) None of these
 - (3) William and Marry came to England after the flight of:
(a) Queen Victoria (b) James II
(c) William III (d) None of these
 - (4) The book "History of England" was written by:
(a) Derry (b) Serlley
(c) Wood (d) None of these
 - (5) Act of Settlement was passed in:
(a) 1688 (b) 1697
(c) 1701 (d) None of these
 - (6) Union of England and Scotland took place in:
(a) 1702 (b) 1707
(c) 1710 (d) None of these

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I:

- (7) George II came to the throne in:
(a) 1720 (b) 1725
(c) 1727 (d) None of these
- (8) The book "England under the Hanoverians" was authored by:
(a) Corbett (b) Robertson
(c) Hervey (d) None of these
- (9) The Riot Act was passed in:
(a) 1705 (b) 1715
(c) 1719 (d) None of these
- (10) Queen Marry lived upto:
(a) 1690 (b) 1701
(c) 1694 (d) None of these
- (11) George III became King in:
(a) 1750 (b) 1760
(c) 1768 (d) None of these
- (12) Lord Russell was given the Nick-name of:
(a) Educator (b) Reformer
(c) Scientist (d) None of these
- (13) "England in the Eighteenth Century" was written by:
(a) Wood (b) Serlley
(c) Carter (d) None of these
- (14) French Empire in India and Canada was liquidated by:
(a) George III (b) Pitt
(c) Fox (d) None of these
- (15) Navigation Acts were repealed in:
(a) 1830 (b) 1842
(c) 1849 (d) None of these
- (16) The First coalition against France was organized by Britain in:
(a) 1770 (b) 1782
(c) 1793 (d) None of these
- (17) George IV came to the throne in:
(a) 1810 (b) 1815
(c) 1820 (d) None of these
- (18) Queen Victoria was daughter of:
(a) Pitt (b) Edward
(c) William (d) None of these
- (19) Factory Act was passed in:
(a) 1823 (b) 1830
(c) 1835 (d) None of these
- (20) The Catholic Emancipation Act was passed in:
(a) 1815 (b) 1829
(c) 1837 (d) None of these

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BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including **QUESTION NO. 8** which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

1. Discuss critically the major social and political institutions that developed in England during the later half of the 19th Century.
2. "The whole course of the British foreign policy in the period before the outbreak of the First World War was determined during the two long administrations of Salisbury between 1880 and 1909". Discuss this statement in detail.
3. Explain the chief characteristics of Liberalism and Conservatism, as revealed in the policies of Gladstone and Disraeli.
4. "Although Great Britain lost her former glory and prestige, but Mrs. Margaret Thatcher made it possible for her to be counted in the world politics". Discuss Thatcher's achievements in light of above statement.
5. Describe in detail the political settlement affected by the Congress of Vienna. How far was it permanent?
6. "Even without the military disaster of 1870, the collapse of **SECOND EMPIRE** could not have been delayed". Account for the downfall of Napoleon III in the light of this statement.
7. Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following:
 - (a) Holy Alliance
 - (b) Irish Question
 - (c) Second Boer War
 - (d) Shrinkage of Turkey

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) The First Reform Act was passed in:
 - (a) 1822
 - (b) 1828
 - (c) 1832
 - (d) None of these
 - (2) "A Text Book of Modern English History" was written by:
 - (a) Wood
 - (b) Serlley
 - (c) Southgate
 - (d) None of these
 - (3) The Treaty of Versailles was signed in:
 - (a) 1929
 - (b) 1921
 - (c) 1919
 - (d) None of these
 - (4) Lord Salisbury was born in:
 - (a) 1820
 - (b) 1825
 - (c) 1830
 - (d) None of these
 - (5) Disraeli became the Prime Minister of England for Second Term in:
 - (a) 1874
 - (b) 1880
 - (c) 1884
 - (d) None of these
 - (6) The real stake in the Crimean war was:
 - (a) Central Europe
 - (b) Turkey
 - (c) Germany
 - (d) None of these

BRITISH HISTORY PAPER-II:

- (7) Gladstone was Prime Minister of England for:
(a) Two times (b) Three times
(c) Four times (d) None of these
- (8) In July 1945 the Allied Powers called upon Japan to:
(a) Return the Prisoners (b) Stop bombing the civil population
(c) Surrender of all Japanese armed forces (d) None of these
- (9) Armistice of 1918 was signed by Germany in:
(a) March (b) June
(c) November (d) None of these
- (10) In the Assembly of the League of Nations, each member state was to be represented by a maximum of :
(a) Five delegates (b) Three delegates
(c) Seven delegates (d) None of these
- (11) The Treaty of Sevres (1920) was made between:
(a) Allies and Turkey (b) Germany and France
(c) America and Japan (d) None of these
- (12) Queen Victoria died in:
(a) 1904 (b) 1907
(c) 1901 (d) None of these
- (13) Edward II was son of:
(a) William (b) James
(c) Queen Victoria (d) None of these
- (14) The Berlin Settlement was signed in:
(a) 1868 (b) 1878
(c) 1872 (d) None of these
- (15) Edward VII was succeeded by:
(a) George V (b) James
(c) Edward VIII (d) None of these
- (16) The Treaty of NEVILLY (1919) was made between:
(a) Germany and Japan (b) Ireland and Britain
(c) Bulgaria and the Allies (d) None of these
- (17) Sir Robert Peel became the Home Secretary in:
(a) 1815 (b) 1822
(c) 1828 (d) None of these
- (18) The book 'Britain Between the Wars' was written by:
(a) Carter (b) Movat Charles
(c) Wood (d) None of these
- (19) Edward VIII abdicated the throne in:
(a) 1930 (b) 1936
(c) 1938 (d) None of these
- (20) George V succeeded Edward VII in:
(a) 1907 (b) 1910
(c) 1913 (d) None of these

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: -THREE HOURS **MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO.8, which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

1. "The true glory of the British Revolution lay in the fact that it was bloodless, that there was no civil war, no massacre and no proscription." Discuss and enumerate the results of Glorious Revolution.
2. Describe the political and constitutional significance of the Hanoverian succession on the course of British History.
3. Give an account of the Methodist Church. How did it influence the Social and Political life in England?
4. Why did Napoleon attempt to invade England and what were the causes of his failure?
5. Critically review the Parliamentary Union between England and Ireland. How would you compare it with Scottish Union?
6. Describe the character of Canning his qualities of head and heart and his achievements in various fields.
7. Write short notes on any Two of the following:-
 - (a) The Whig oligarchy
 - (b) Chartist Movement
 - (c) Vienna Congress
 - (d) The Treaty of Utrecht.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) George Canning became foreign Secretary of England in:

(a) 1804	(b) 1888
(c) 1807	(d) None of these
 - (2) Glorious revolution took place in:

(a) 1665	(b) 1688
(c) 1699	(d) None of these
 - (3) Cromwell and his son ruled the country for:

(a) 20 years	(b) 11 years
(c) 25 years	(d) None of these
 - (4) The book "Constitutional History of England" was written by:

(a) Adams	(b) Ramsay
(c) Muir	(d) None of these
 - (5) Union of England and Scotland took place in:

(a) 1702	(b) 1707
(c) 1710	(d) None of these

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
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BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS **MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO.8, which is
COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. "The struggle between the opposing forces of Conservatism and Liberalism forms the outstanding features of the history of Great Britain in the 19th Century." Comment.
2. Explain Gladstone's policy of "killing Home Rule by Kindness". Did he succeed in this policy?
3. Give the main characteristics of the New Colonial Policy of Great Britain as it developed since the end of Second World War.
4. "Even without the military disaster of 1870, the collapse of SECOND EMPIRE could not have been delayed." Account for the downfall of Napoleon III in the light of this statement.
5. Enumerate in detail the causes of the World War (1914-1918). Was the war inevitable?
6. Discuss Winston Churchill as a statesman, warrior and a man of letters.
7. Write short notes on any Two of the following:
 - (a) Holy Alliance
 - (b) League of Nations
 - (c) Shrinkage of Turkey
 - (d) Policy of Splendid Isolation

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Sir Robert Peel was born in:
 - (a) 1770
 - (b) 1778
 - (c) 1788
 - (d) None of these
 - (2) The Treaty of Versailles was signed in:
 - (a) 1929
 - (b) 1921
 - (c) 1919
 - (d) None of these
 - (3) The real stake in Crimean war was:
 - (a) Turkey
 - (b) Central Europe
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) None of these
 - (4) Gladstone was Prime Minister of England for:
 - (a) Two times
 - (b) Four times
 - (c) Three times
 - (d) None of these
 - (5) King Edward VIII abdicated the throne in:
 - (a) 1926
 - (b) 1936
 - (c) 1938
 - (d) None of these

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
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BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

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BRITISH HISTORY, PAPER-II

- (6) Disraeli became the Prime Minister of England for the second term in
(a) 1880 (b) 1874
(c) 1884 (d) None of these
- (7) The book 'Queen Victoria' was written by:
(a) Strachey (b) Marriott
(c) Woodward (d) None of these
- (8) Russell was given the nickname of:
(a) Warrior (b) Reformer
(c) Sailor (d) None of these
- (9) Gladstone accomplished more in the field of:
(a) Foreign Policy (b) Home Policy
(c) Colonial Policy (d) None of these
- (10) The famous Judicature Act was passed in:
(a) 1860 (b) 1873
(c) 1883 (d) None of these
- (11) The Boers were masters of:
(a) Fortified war (b) Irregular war
(c) Naval war (d) None of these
- (12) According to Bentham, the chief object of punishment was:
(a) Prevent Crimes (b) Vindictiveness
(c) Welfare of the Society (d) None of these
- (13) The Trade Unions are a great power in England. Their number exceeds:
(a) 700 (b) 900
(c) 1100 (d) None of these
- (14) The Union of Roumelia and Bulgaria was opposed by:
(a) Germany (b) Russia
(c) Italy (d) None of these
- (15) The first breach of Policy of Splendid Isolation took place when Great Britain entered into an alliance with:
(a) France (b) Japan
(c) Germany (d) None of these
- (16) The immediate cause of First World War was the murder of:
(a) Bismarck (b) Ferdinand
(c) William (d) None of these
- (17) The Treaty of Berlin was signed in:
(a) 1878 (b) 1878
(c) 1888 (d) None of these
- (18) The League of Nations was formed in:
(a) 1918 (b) 1919
(c) 1920 (d) None of these
- (19) The book "World Crises" was written by:
(a) Davis (b) Churchill
(c) Hayes (d) None of these
- (20) Edward VIII was succeeded by:
(a) Queen Mary (b) George VI
(c) Elizabeth (d) None of these
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