Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

(i) By the Treaty of Paris (March 1856) warships were forbidden on the _________.
   (a) Danube  (b) Dead Sea  
   (c) Black Sea  (d) None of these

(ii) The Peace of Amiens was signed in _________.
   (a) 1802  (b) 1803  
   (c) 1804  (d) None of these

(iii) Truce at Villafranca was signed between France and _________.
   (a) Germany  (b) Russia  
   (c) Austria  (d) Turkey

(iv) In 1908, Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed by _________.
   (a) Austria  (b) Turkey  
   (c) Russia  (d) None of these

(v) The Treaty of Campo Formino was signed in October _________.
   (a) 1789  (b) 1795  
   (c) 1799  (d) None of these

(vi) The Convention of Gastein (1865) was highly disadvantageous to _________.
   (a) Austria  (b) Prussia  
   (c) France  (d) None of these

(vii) Von Moltke was a Prussian _________.
   (a) Statesman  (b) Foreign Minister  
   (c) General  (d) None of these

(viii) Panslavist ambitions were checked by congress of Berlin in _________.
   (a) 1856  (b) 1868  
   (c) 1876  (d) None of these

(ix) Wallachia and Moldavia were __________ principalities.
   (a) Syrian  (b) Russian  
   (c) Danubian  (d) None of these

(x) Cavour was to ________ what Bismark was to Germany.
   (a) Austria  (b) France  
   (c) Belgium  (d) None of these

(xi) Nichlos I was born in 1825 and died in _________.
   (a) 1855  (b) 1885  
   (c) 1915  (d) None of these

(xii) Congress of Laibach was held in _________.
   (a) 1807  (b) 1819  
   (c) 1820  (d) None of these

(xiii) The capital of ________ was Prague.
   (a) Hungary  (b) Bohemia  
   (c) Hanover  (d) None of these

(xiv) Talleyrand was a diplomat from _________.
   (a) Germany  (b) France  
   (c) Austria  (d) None of these
(xv) The Treaty of Fontainebleau was signed in 1807 by Spain to join in an attack on ________.
   (a) Portugal  (b) Morocco
   (c) England  (d) None of these

(xvi) The Declaration of the Rights of Man was prefixed to the French constitution of ________.
   (a) 1791  (b) 1792
   (c) 1793  (d) None of these

(xvii) Foundations of the ________ Republic were laid in 1870.
   (a) First  (b) Second
   (c) Third  (d) Fourth

(xviii) Napoleon was born in ____________.
   (a) Elba  (b) Corsica
   (c) St. Helena  (d) None of these

(xix) Social contract was written by ____________.
   (a) Napoleon  (b) Voltaire
   (c) Rousseau  (d) None of these

(xx) Tithe was a tax related to ____________.
   (a) Education  (b) Land
   (c) Business  (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. “The French Revolution was precipitated by economic factors and the train which had been laid by finances”. (Guedalla). Comment. (20)


Q.4. The Treaty of Tilsit marked the zenith of power of Napoleon in Europe. Discuss. (20)

Q.5. What part did Mazzani, Cavour, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel play in the history of Italian unification. (20)

Q.6. The Crimean War in a sense was watershed of European history. (20)

Q.7. Discuss the principles underlying the colonial expansion of European Powers in later half of the 19th century. (20)

Q.8. Write short notes on ANY TWO of the following: (20)
   (i) French Revolution of 1830.
   (ii) Bismarck
   (iv) Metternich
   (v) Triple Alliance 1882

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Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

(i) The treaty of Bucharest was imposed by Germany on _________.
(a) Algeria (b) Bulgaria (c) Rumania (d) None of these

(ii) Atlantic Charter was issued in _________.
(a) 1941 (b) 1943 (c) 1945 (d) None of these

(iii) The project of Baghdad Railways was conceived by _________.
(a) Russia (b) Germany (c) USA (d) England

(iv) Germany withdrew from the League of Nations in _________.
(a) 1930 (b) 1932 (c) 1934 (d) None of these

(v) USA entered the First World War in _________.
(a) 1914 (b) 1915 (c) 1917 (d) None of these

(vi) Bulgaria entered the First World War in _________.
(a) 1914 (b) 1915 (c) 1916 (d) None of these

(vii) In the Battle of Passchendaele 1917 British losses were _________.
(a) Six hundred thousand (b) Five thousand (c) Three hundred thousand (d) None of these

(viii) The ________ plan came into existence in 1929.
(a) Marshall (b) Berlin (c) Young (d) None of these

(ix) By the Treaty of Versailles German Army was limited to _________.
(a) Six hundred thousand (b) Three hundred thousand (c) One hundred thousand (d) None of these

(x) The Kellogg Pact was signed in _________.
(a) 1917 (b) 1926 (c) 1927 (d) None of these

(xi) In ________ the Reparation Committee fixed Germany’s reparation debt at 6,600 million Marks.
(a) 1921 (b) 1927 (c) 1937 (d) None of these

(xii) Mustafa Kamal was born in _________.
(a) Angora (b) Salonika (c) Sakaria (d) None of these

(xiii) The Treaty of Brestlitovsk was dictated to ________ by Germany.
(a) France (b) Austria (c) England (d) None of these
The Dawes Settlement was signed in ___________.
(a) 1915 (b) 1924 (c) 1925 (d) None of these

Battle of Jutland was fought in ________.
(a) 1916 (b) 1915 (c) 1914 (d) None of these

The Treaty of _______ was signed with Bulgaria.
(a) Trianon (b) St. Germain (c) Neuilly (d) None of these

Germany faced __________ during invasion of Norway.
(a) Little resistance (b) Some resistance (c) Much opposition (d) None of these

By the Treaty of Lousanne, Turkey was allowed to retain ____________.
(a) Smyrna and Constantinople (b) Constantinople and Armenia (c) Smyrna and Armenia (d) None of these

Hitler became President of Germany in ____________.
(a) 1932 (b) 1933 (c) 1934 (d) None of these

Japan withdrew from the League of Nations in ____________.
(a) 1932 (b) 1931 (c) 1930 (d) None of these

Q.2. Critically examine the Treaty of Versailles. (20)

Q.3. What is the significance of Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 in the world history? (20)

Q.4. Explain the policy and methods of Hitler and describe his rise to power. (20)

Q.5. What do you know of Fascism? How did it benefit the Italians? (20)

Q.6. Evaluate the achievements of European Common Market. (20)

Q.7. Evaluate the role of the League of Nations between the two wars. (20)

Q.8. Write short notes on ANY TWO of the following: (20)
   (i) Stalin
   (ii) Depression of 1929 and England
   (iv) Kamal Attaturk
   (v) UNO.

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