



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2017
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

EUROPEAN HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
<p>NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</p> <p>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II by selecting TWO Questions from EACH SECTION. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.</p> <p>(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.</p> <p>(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.</p> <p>(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.</p> <p>(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>		

PART-II

SECTION-I

- Q. No. 2.** How did the French Revolution and the era of Napoleonic conquests stimulate liberalism, nationalism and conservatism in Europe? **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** What was the German Confederation and how did it attempt to resolve the classical problem of Central Europe? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Between Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi, who do you think made the most significant contribution to Italian unification? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Would it be a fair assessment of Bismarck's legacy that in creating a united Germany he laid the foundations of the First World War? **(20)**

SECTION-II

- Q. No. 6.** How did the First World War generate conditions conducive to the emergence of radical left-wing and radical right-wing movements in Europe? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** What was, in your view, the most important factor that led the United States to abandon its historic policy of isolationism and adopted internationalism after 1945? **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write short notes on any FOUR of the following: **(5 each) (20)**
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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Georges Clemenceau | (b) The Berlin Wall |
| (c) The Cuban Missile Crisis | (d) Winston Churchill |
| (e) Stalin | (f) Charles de Gaulle |
