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 Travelyon, _______ 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 2nd 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

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. 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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