PART – I (MCQ)  
(COMPELLARY)  

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

(20)  

(i) ‘Taille’ was:  
(a) Land tax  
(b) Church tax  
(c) Rent  
(d) None of these  

(ii) The French Revolution gave an impetus to the movements of Reforms in England:  
(a) Parliamentary Reforms  
(b) Social Reforms  
(c) Financial Reforms  
(d) None of these  

(iii) ‘Reflections of the Revolution in France’ is composed by:  
(a) PITT the Younger  
(b) E. Burke  
(c) William Godwin  
(d) None of these  

(iv) ‘The Social Contract’ became a gospel to a renounced revolutionary of France. He was ______.  
(a) Danton  
(b) Mirabeau  
(c) Robespierre  
(d) None of these  

(v) Tom Paine wrote a book in 1791 which created an alarm in England. The name of the book was:  
(a) Rights of Man  
(b) Political justice  
(c) England and French Revolution  
(d) None of these  

(vi) Admiral Nelson lost his life in the battle of:  
(a) Nile  
(b) Trafalgar  
(c) England  
(d) None of these  

(vii) Lovis phillipe was placed on the French throne by:  
(a) Congress of Vienna  
(b) July Revolution 1830  
(c) Revolution of 1848  
(d) None of these  

(viii) Peace of villafranea was concluded on:  
(a) August 1860  
(b) July 1859  
(c) September 1859  
(d) None of these  

(ix) Alexander-I, the Czar of Russia was succeeded by his ______.  
(a) Cousin  
(b) Brother  
(c) Uncle  
(d) None of these  

(x) Napoleon III was completely defeated and taken prisoner at ______.  
(a) Sadowa  
(b) Modena  
(c) Sedan  
(d) None of these  

(xi) Schleswing was a fief of Denmark while Holestine was a Member of the ______.  
(a) German confederation  
(b) Austrian  
(c) Hungary  
(d) None of these  

(xii) Von Moltke was a general of ______.  
(a) Austria  
(b) Prussian  
(c) Russian  
(d) None of these  

(xiii) Bucharest is the capital of ______.  
(a) Hungary  
(b) Bulgaria  
(c) Romania  
(d) None of these  

(xiv) Who propounded the ‘Principle of Legitimacy’ in the Congress of Vienna ______.  
(a) Czar Alexander  
(b) Castlereagh  
(c) Talleyrand  
(d) None of these
**EUROPEAN HISTORY, PAPER-I**

(xv) Pan-Slavic Nationalism was championed in Balkan by ________.
   (a) Montenegro  (b) Serbia
   (c) Croatia  (d) None of these

(xvi) ‘Palacky’ was the ________.
   (a) Bohemian Historian  (b) Hungarian writer
   (c) Austrian playwright  (d) None of these

(xvii) ‘The Drang nach osten’ means to Germany ________.
   (a) The advance to Eastwards  (b) The advance to Northwards
   (c) The advance to the far-east  (d) None of these

(xviii) Who dispatched ‘the panther’ to Agadir on July 1911 ________
   (a) The Porte  (b) Germany
   (c) Franch  (d) None of these

(xix) The League of Balkan States consists of ________
   (a) Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro  (b) Serbia, Greece, Albania, Macedonia
   (c) Serbia, Romania, Croatia, Greece  (d) None of these

(xx) ‘Stolypin’ was ________.
   (a) The Russian Bismark  (b) The Prussian Minister
   (c) The King of Poland  (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. ‘A little part of the middle of the 18th Century, the mental Revolution-necessary fore-runner of the actual Revolution had already taken possession of the major section of the French Society. (F. Scheville) Discuss it.
   (20)

Q.3. Why is the period between 1815 – 1848 in Europe is called ‘the age of Mettervich’? Describe the main features of the political and diplomatic system which prevailed at that time?
   (20)

Q.4. Discuss the motives of different European powers who participated in the Crimean war?
   (20)

Q.5. Napoleon III was the ‘great sphinx’. Give an estimate of him.
   (20)

   (20)

Q.7. What was the ‘Triple Alliance? How did it come into existence and how did it affect the diplomacy of the European Powers?
   (20)

Q.8. Write short notes on ANY TWO of the following:
   (20)
   (i) The Holy Alliance.
   (ii) Cavour
   (iv) The Young Turk Movement
   (v) Convention of Gastein (1865)

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