

PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES (15:00-15:30)
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.
(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.

PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

- Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box ■ on the OMR Answer Sheet.(20x1=20)**
(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.
- What event marked the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789?**
(A) The Storming of the Bastille (B) The Battle of Waterloo (C) The Reign of Terror (D) None of these
 - The Napoleonic Code, a comprehensive legal system, was introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte in:**
(A) 1789 (B) 1799 (C) 1804 (D) None of these
 - Which battle marked Napoleon's final defeat, leading to his exile to the island of Elba in 1814?**
(A) Battle of Austerlitz (B) Battle of Leipzig (C) Battle of Waterloo (D) None of these
 - Which major European powers were the key participants in the Concert of Europe?**
(A) France, Russia, and Spain (B) Britain, Austria, and Prussia
(C) Italy, Sweden, and Ottoman Empire (D) None of these
 - Which political ideology was endorsed by the Concert of Europe as a means of preserving the existing order in Europe?** (A) Liberalism (B) Conservatism (C) Socialism (D) None of these
 - The Industrial Revolution, characterized by technological advancements and the shift to mechanized production, primarily began in which country during the early 19th century?**
(A) France (B) Germany (C) United Kingdom (D) None of these
 - What political ideology, emphasizing individual rights, representative government, and rule of law, gained prominence in the wake of the Napoleonic era?**
(A) Conservatism (B) Liberalism (C) Nationalism (D) None of these
 - What was the "Eastern Question" in 19th-century European politics?**
(A) The status of the Ottoman Empire and its territorial integrity (B) The balance of power in Central Europe
(C) The influence of Austria in the Balkans (D) None of these
 - The Treaty of Paris (1856), which ended the Crimean War (1853-1856), aimed to:**
(A) Strengthen the Ottoman Empire (B) Weaken Russia's influence in the Black Sea
(C) Establish a balance of power in the Balkans (D) None of these
 - The Expedition of the Thousand, a crucial event in Italian unification, was led by:**
(A) Giuseppe Mazzini (B) Camillo Cavour (C) Giuseppe Garibaldi (D) None of these
 - The North German Confederation, a precursor to the German Empire, was led by the dominance of which German state?** (A) Bavaria (B) Prussia (C) Saxony (D) None of these
 - The Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871 played a crucial role in the final stages of German unification. What significant event occurred during this war?**
(A) The Siege of Paris (B) The Battle of Leipzig (C) The Treaty of Tilsit (D) None of these
 - The alliance system that contributed to the escalation of the first world war included which major alliances?**
(A) Triple Entente (Allies) and Central Powers (B) Triple Alliance and Entente Cordiale
(C) Axis Powers and Allies (D) None of these
 - The ultimatum delivered by Austria-Hungary to Serbia after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914 contained what controversial demand?**
(A) Serbian recognition of Austrian sovereignty (B) Serbian military occupation of Bosnia
(C) Serbian involvement in the assassination plot (D) None of these
 - What treaty led to Russia's withdrawal from the First World War?**
(A) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (B) Treaty of Versailles (C) Treaty of Trianon (D) None of these
 - Which Eastern European country was led by Marshal Józef Piłsudski, who established an authoritarian regime in the interwar period characterized by his "Sanation" policies?**
(A) Hungary (B) Poland (C) Romania (D) None of these
 - Operation Barbarossa, launched by Nazi Germany in 1941, was a military campaign directed against which country?** (A) France (B) Soviet Union (C) United Kingdom (D) None of these
 - Who was known as the "Desert Fox" during World War II?**
(A) Erwin Rommel (B) Paul von Hindenburg (C) Manfred von Richthofen (D) None of these
 - The Marshall Plan, initiated in 1948, aimed to provide economic assistance to war-torn European countries. Which country proposed and led this plan?**
(A) United States (B) United Kingdom (C) United Kingdom (D) None of these