



National Officers Academy
Final Mock for CSS-2026
January 2026
EUROPEAN HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.ii. Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II by selecting TWO questions from EACH SECTION. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.iii. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.iv. Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.		

PART-II
Section A

Question 1: “The greatest tyrannies are always perpetuated in the name of the noblest causes.” (Thomas Paine). This idea critiques oppressive regimes disguised as just, aligning with the Revolution’s rejection of monarchical, feudalistic, and religious authorities.

Question 2: The period 1815-1848 in Europe is characterized as a struggle between the “Forces of Continuity” (conservatism) and the “Forces of Change” (liberalism and nationalism). Analyze the significant events and movements that ultimately led to the triumph of change in the Revolutions of 1848.

Question 3: “The Crimean War was the opening of a door into a new room in European history, and the key to that door was held in Berlin.” Critically analyze this statement in the context of the Eastern Question and the subsequent wars of German and Italian unification from 1859 to 1871.

Question 4: “The great alliances have always been the most fertile cause of war.” (Benjamin Disraeli). Discuss how the formation of pre-war alliances, such as the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance, created a framework of mistrust and inevitability that triggered World War I.

Section B

Question 5: “The security dilemma of France, poignantly captured in Clemenceau’s statement, ‘America is far away, protected by the ocean. Not even Napoleon himself could touch England. You are both sheltered; we are not,’ directly shaped the Treaty of Versailles. Critically analyze how this pursuit of absolute security through harsh punitive measures against Germany, while understandable, ultimately sowed the seeds for the collapse of the interwar order and a second global conflict.”

Question 6: “The ‘peace dividend’ expected after the fall of the Berlin Wall was quickly overshadowed by the monumental task of reintegrating a continent divided for half a century.” Critically evaluate the successes and failures of this reintegration project, focusing on the tensions between the eastward expansion of Western institutions (EU/NATO) and the simultaneous rise of internal fissures and resurgent geopolitical rivalries.

Question 7: Attempt Any Two of the Following Short Questions. (Each Question Carry Ten Marks)

I: The Great Depression: The Catalyst for the Second World War

II: “Nazism and Liberalism represent fundamentally antithetical ideologies.” Discuss with reference to their core tenets regarding the individual, the state, and the international order.

III: The Vienna Settlement (1815): A Blueprint for Peace or a Reactionary Triumph?

Best of Luck for CSS-2026