

Q1. Answer (c)

Solution -

The correct sequence of European Powers to arrive in India is as follows:

Portuguese – Dutch – English – Danes - French

It can be memorised using this mnemonic:

Pizza disturbs my **D**iet, so I prefer **E**nglish **D**ish and **F**ries.

Pizza = Portuguese

Diet = Dutch

English = English

Dish = Danes

Fries = French

- With the arrival of Vasco-da-Gama to India in **1498**, **Portuguese were the first ones** to come to India.
- Portuguese were followed by Dutch. **Cornelius de Houtman was the first Dutch** traveller to reach India in **1596**.
- **After Dutch came English. Captain William Hawkins** was the first English to set foot on Indian soil.
- Hawkins arrives at **Surat in 1608** in his ship named '**Hector**'.
- **After English came the Danes** – who were a minor colonial power.

Q2. Answer (b)

Solution -

Discovery of new trade routes to India and East Indies was prompted by an interplay of several factors such as:

1. Rise of nation-states under strong monarchs:

- Strong Monarchs in Europe patronized the adventures of sea farers who tried to discover new sea routes to India and East Indies.
- Example, the **adventure of Vasco-da-Gama** in 1498 was **patronized by King Emanuel I of Portugal**.

2. Capture of Constantinople by Ottoman Turks:

- With **decline of Roman Empire in seventh century**, and **capture of Constantinople by Ottoman Turks**, the Arabs began to dominate the trade routes with India. Such a situation began to take a toll on commercial interests of European nations.
- Hence, Europeans felt it necessary to discover new trade routes to India and East Indies via the sea. Capture of Constantinople became a contributing factor for the same.

3. Zeal to spread Christianity:

- Spread of religion was seen as an effective means of establishing cultural ties that would have advantage for the commercial relations too.
- This encouraged some of the European powers to undertake journeys to discover new routes to India and East Indies.
- Example: Portuguese wished **to spread Christianity in Asia and Africa** to restrict the increasing influence of Arabs and Turks who were seen as commercial rivals.

- Hence zeal for spreading Christianity can also be regarded as a contributing factor for discovery of new routes to India.

4. Renaissance in Europe:

- The scientific breakthroughs in the backdrop of **Renaissance in Europe made it possible for Europeans to develop required technology** (example – ship building) that **aided the process of discovering new trading routes** to India and East Indies.

Internal dynastic feuds of succession were not the reason that prompted European powers to discover new trade routes to India.

Rather they provided opportunity to them for establishing a political control over India, in later years. **Statement 5 is therefore incorrect.**

Q3. Answer (d)

Solution –

Portuguese were the **first Europeans to arrive** in India in **1498** and the last to leave. Their **exit in 1961** was an outcome of a military action by the Government of India in **Goa**.

Q4. Answer (b)

Solution –

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- **Bartholomew Diaz** was the first European to Indian Ocean from Atlantic.

Statement 2 is correct:

- In 1498, **Vasco da Gama** reached India via “Cape of Good Hope” in his ship called as Gabriel.
- With this, he **became the first European to reach India by sea.**

Q5. Answer (c)

Solution –

Explanation:

Even before Vasco-da-Gama, there were a number of Europeans (particularly Portuguese) who had made attempts to discover a direct sea route to India.

The correct chronological order of these people who made such attempts is as below:

Adventurer	Year
1. Prince Henry	Mid-15 th century
2. Bartholomew Diaz	1487
3. Vasco da Gama	1498
4. Pedro Alvarez Cabral	1500

Q6. Answer (c)

Solution –

- Portuguese established an administrative system to safeguard their interests in India. It was known as '**Portuguese State of India**' or '**Estado da India**'.
- It reflected the real intentions of Portuguese presence in India, which went beyond mere spice trade.

Salient Features of Estado da India

- It was meant to be a **governing or an administrative body** of the various **Portuguese** fortresses and colonies overseas.
- It was required to function under a **Viceroy**.
- It aimed at setting up a Christian Portuguese state in the East and launch a holy war against Islam.

Q7. Answer (b)

Solution –

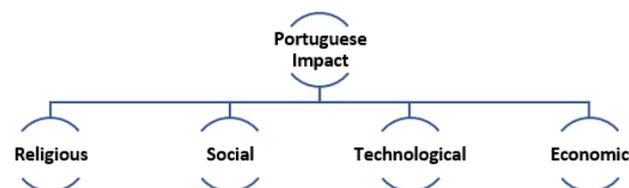
- There were **many Portuguese governors** who were responsible for the administration of Portuguese territories in India.
- However, **three of them** were the **most important**. The correct chronological order of their tenure is as mentioned below:

Portuguese Governors	Years in Office
1. Francisco De Almeida	1505-1509
2. Alfonso-De-Albuquerque	1509-1515
3. Nino da Cunha	1529-1538

Q8. Answer (a)

Solution –

Portuguese presence in India had significant impact on different aspects of Indian society.



Statement 1 & 2 are correct:

- Propagation of Christianity and introduction of Printing press is associated with the Portuguese presence in India.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- Portuguese **introduced several types of crops, fruits and vegetables** to India, but pepper was not one of them.

- **Potato**, **sweet potato**, corn, lady finger, chilly, **pineapple**, **papaya**, **sapota**, **leechi**, orange, **ground nut**, **cashew**, **almonds**, etc. are some prominent crops introduced by Portuguese.

Q9. Answer (b)

Solution -

Statement 1 is incorrect:

Battle of Bedara took place in 1759 in **Bengal region**.

- It was fought between **Dutch & English**.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The Dutch power in India met its end at this battle as the Dutch **were decisively defeated by the English**.

Q10. Answer (d)

Solution -

First British factory set up at **Masulipatnam** (Machilipatnam) in **1611**.

Q11. Answer (c)

Solution -

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- **Battle of Swallyhole** (1611-1612) was fought between the **English & the Portuguese**.

Statement 2 is correct:

- The Portuguese had established a strong foothold on India and had begun to dominate the sea routes.
- The pilgrim sea route to Mecca was also controlled by them which was resented by the Mughals.
- **When English defeated Portuguese** in Battle of Swallyhole, the **sea route to Mecca was freed**.
- **Impressed with this the Mughal Emperor allowed the English to set up a factory at Surat in 1613.**

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- Danes were not a party to this Battle.

Q12. Answer (b)

Solution -

- In **1615, Thomas Roe** was sent by **King James I** as an ambassador to the court of Jahangir. Roe was successful in **obtaining rights to trade and establish factories in all parts of the Mughal Empire.**

Q13. Answer (a)

Solution –

Out of the given pairs, **pair 3 is incorrectly matched.**

- **King James I** was the king who sent Thomas Roe as an ambassador to the court of Jahangir in 1615 to obtain rights to trade & establish factories in all parts of Mughal Empire.
- It was **King Charles-II** who received **Bombay in dowry when he married a Portuguese princess.**

Q14. Answer (b)

Solution –

- French Governor General Dupleix was the first European to initiate the policy of Subsidiary alliance in India.
- Although this policy was later made popular and prominent under Lord Wellesley of British.
- First Carnatic War demonstrated **superiority of European troops** and **exposed military weaknesses of Indian rulers.**
- Dupleix – French Governor General in India learnt that amidst the disputes among the Indian rulers, his disciplined army would be very useful.
- Doors of European intervention in internal disputes of Indian rulers was opened.

Q15. Answer (b)

Solution –

- In the given question assertion is correct. The Battle of Plassey was a **mere skirmish** where **conspiracies by British and disaffected nobles of Nawab Siraj had larger role to play.**
- It was hardly significant from military point of view as the **English Army showed no military superiority.** And therefore, the quoted reason in the question is incorrect.

Q16. Answer (b)

Solution -

Statement 1 is correct - After Battle of Plassey 1757, Mir Jafar became Nawab of Bengal with help from British and in return British Company was granted undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect** - There was **no major change in the provisions of Dastak for the private trade of English Company's official**, but with strong influence of British after Battle of Plassey, British officials could now mis-use *Dastaks* and evade taxes on their private trade.
- **Statement 3 is correct** - Victory in Bengal after Plassey, placed **huge resources at disposal of the British**. It played a **decisive role in Anglo-French struggle (in south)**. With the revenues of Bengal, the English were able to meet the cost of conquest for the rest of the country starting from Carnatic.

Q17. Answer (c)

Solution -

Battle of Vandvasi or Battle of Wandiwash:

- It was fought in 1760 during third Carnatic between armies of **French led by Count-de-Lally and British led by General Eyre Coot**.
- **French faced a decisive defeat in this battle.**

Battle of Ambur:

- It took place in **1749** in **Ambur near Vellore** and was an outcome of **succession dispute in Carnatic**.
- It was fought between **Anwaruddin** on one side and **Chanda Sahib and French** on the other.
- **Chanda Sahib was installed as Nawab** of Carnatic with the help of French after this battle.

Battle of Bedra:

- It took place in **November 1749** between English army and the Dutch in Bengal.
- In this battle, **Dutch forces were decisively defeated by British forces**, which allowed English East India Company to establish supremacy in India.

Battle of St. Thomas:

- It took place **during first Carnatic War**, when Nawab Anwaruddin got enraged with the chaos being created by French in his kingdom.
- It was fought **between French and Nawab Anwaruddin in 1746** on banks of **River Adyar**.
- A handful of trained and **disciplined French Army defeated Nawab's Army** which was led by **Mahfuz Khan**.

Q18. Answer (b)

Solution -

Statement 1 is incorrect

- Second Treaty of Allahabad was concluded in the aftermath of **Battle of Buxar (not Battle of Plassey)**.
- It was settled between British (Robert Clive) and Mughal Emperor – Shah Alam II.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- It was the **first treaty of Allahabad (not second)** after Battle of Buxar, that **converted Awadh into friendly buffer state**.

Statement 3 is correct:

- Under '**First treaty of Allahabad**', Nawab had to **enter into Subsidiary Alliance which converted Awadh into a friendly buffer state** between British territories of Bengal and the Maratha possessions.

Q19. Answer (b)

Solution -

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- **In theory**, under Dual System of Governance, **Company exercised Diwani functions** (revenue collection) while **Nawab of Bengal exercised Nizamat functions**.
- **In reality** (practically), it **was a sham** as **British Company exercised all political power**.

Statement 2 is correct:

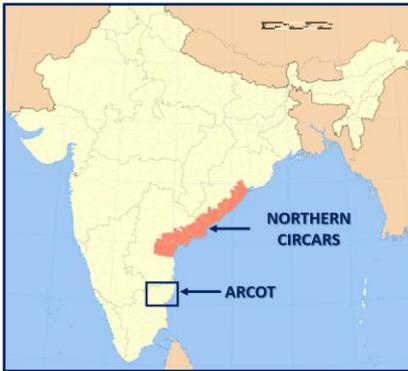
- In practice, dual system referred to the system of government whereby the **Company acquired all real power, while responsibility of administration rested on shoulders of the Nawab**.
- Therefore, divorce of power from responsibility was inherent in this system.

Q20. Answer (d)

Solution -

Except D all other places comprised of Northern Circars.

- Northern Circars are a group of **four rich districts on Coromandel Coast**, comprising of:
 1. Mustafanagar (now Kondapalli)
 2. Ellore
 3. Rajamundry
 4. Chicacole



Arcot – capital of Carnatic in 18th century was not a part of Northern Circars.

Q21. Answer (d)

Solution –

The Battle of Porto Novo was an important incident that took place during the 2nd Anglo-Mysore War.

- The skirmishes during 2nd Anglo-Mysore War began with **English allying with Nizam of Hyderabad and Marathas.**
- English launched an offensive against Hyder and in July **1781** English army under **Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder at ' Battle of Port Novo'.**

Q22. Answer (c)

Solution –

1. Treaty of Madras – 1769
2. Treaty of Mangalore – 1784
3. Treaty of Seringapatam – 1792
4. Death of Tipu Sultan – 1799

Hence the correct chronological order is represented by option C.

Q23. Answer (c)

Solution –

Correct Answer is C.

- Fourth Anglo-Mysore war was **consequence by conquest of Napoleon** - who had conquered Egypt and Syria and now **turned towards India.**
- Being an arch enemy of British, **Tipu Sultan** saw an opportunity and entered into **negotiations with Napoleon to oust British** from India.

Q24. Answer (d)

Solution –

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- Nizam of Hyderabad & Marathas sided with British in all Mysore wars except the first one.
- In first Anglo-Mysore War, Nizam and Marathas had initially joined hands with British and had formed a tripartite against Hyder Ali of Mysore.
- But Hyder Ali **successfully persuaded Nizam and Marathas to join hands with him against English** and then attacked English and reached the gates of Madras

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- **British lost in first** Anglo-Maratha War.
- **Second Anglo-Mysore war was a draw**, ending with *Treaty of Mangalore* which led to mutual restitution of territories.
- **Third Anglo-Mysore war was won by British** which ended with *Treaty of Seringapatam* – a humiliating treaty on Tipu Sultan.
- In **Fourth Anglo-Mysore war was Mysore was decisively defeated by British.**

Statement 3 is incorrect:

Treaty of Seringapatam was signed after third Anglo-Mysore War and not fourth.

Q25. Answer (c)

Solution –

Origin of Subsidiary Alliance:

- Amidst **Napoleon threat**, **Lord Wellesley** wanted to bring Indian states under English sphere of influence and tame not only the actual allies but also the potential allies of France.
- For this he **introduced Subsidiary Alliance** and **persuaded many Indian states into this system.**

Provisions under Subsidiary Alliance:

- Indian state had to **surrender its foreign relations** into the hands of the Company. It **could not negotiate with any other Indian state without consulting the Governor General.**
- Company assured an Indian state **complete protection against foreign & internal threat.**
- An **English force was stationed within the territory** of Indian state for its **protection in return for an annual subsidy in cash to Company.** Larger states had to cede a part of their territory for this purpose.
- A **British resident was posted in the capital.**
- Indian state **could not employ any European** in its service **without British approval.**

Through elimination of the correct provisions, we can identify that option C is the one that does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance.