

## **British Expansion in India**

**Instructions:** Each question carries one mark. Choose the most appropriate answer.

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### **Section: Advent of Europeans in India**

**1.** The first European to reach India via sea route was:

- a) Vasco da Gama
- b) **Portuguese explorer**
- c) Christopher Columbus
- d) Marco Polo

**2.** Vasco da Gama reached Calicut (Kozhikode) in:

- a) 1487
- b) **1498**
- c) 1502
- d) 1510

**3.** The Portuguese established their first factory in India at:

- a) Goa
- b) **Calicut**
- c) Cochin
- d) Cannanore

**4.** The Portuguese were granted the right to build a fort at Cochin by:

- a) Zamorin of Calicut
- b) **Raja of Cochin**
- c) Vijayanagara Emperor
- d) Mughal Emperor

**5.** Albuquerque captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in:

- a) 1498
- b) **1510**
- c) 1530
- d) 1565

**6.** The "Cartaz" system was introduced by:

- a) British
- b) **Portuguese**
- c) Dutch
- d) French

**7.** The first Englishman to reach India was:

- a) **John Mildenhall**
- b) William Hawkins
- c) Thomas Roe
- d) James Lancaster

**8.** The Dutch East India Company was formed in:

- a) 1599
- b) **1602**
- c) 1616
- d) 1639

**9.** The Dutch established their first factory in India at:

- a) Surat
- b) **Masulipatnam**
- c) Pulicat
- d) Chinsura

**10.** The French East India Company was formed in:

- a) 1599

b) 1600

c) **1664**

d) 1688

**11.** The first French factory in India was established at:

- a) Pondicherry
- b) **Surat**
- c) Chandernagore
- d) Masulipatnam

**12.** The Danish East India Company established its settlement at:

- a) Goa
- b) **Tranquebar**
- c) Calcutta
- d) Bombay

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### **Section: British East India Company - Early Phase**

**13.** The English East India Company was formed by a charter from Queen Elizabeth I in:

- a) **1600**
- b) 1605
- c) 1615
- d) 1664

**14.** The first English factory in India was established at:

- a) Bombay
- b) Calcutta
- c) **Surat**
- d) Madras

**15.** The factory at Surat was established by:

- a) John Mildenhall
- b) **Thomas Roe**
- c) William Hawkins
- d) Gerald Aungier

**16.** Sir Thomas Roe was sent as ambassador to the court of:

- a) **Jahangir**
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) Aurangzeb
- d) Akbar

**17.** Fort St. George at Madras was founded in:

- a) 1612
- b) **1639**
- c) 1668
- d) 1690

**18.** Bombay was given to the British as dowry by:

- a) Portuguese King
- b) **Portuguese Princess (Catherine of Braganza)**
- c) French King
- d) Mughal Emperor

**19.** Bombay was transferred to the East India Company in:

- a) 1661
- b) **1668**
- c) 1687
- d) 1700

**20.** Fort William in Calcutta was founded in:

- a) 1639
- b) 1668
- c) **1690**
- d) 1757

**21.** Calcutta was founded by:

- a) William Hawkins
- b) **Job Charnock**
- c) Robert Clive
- d) Warren Hastings

**22.** Which British settlement became the Presidency first?

- a) Bombay
- b) **Madras**
- c) Calcutta
- d) Surat

**23.** The three Presidencies of British India were:

- a) **Bombay, Madras, Calcutta**
- b) Delhi, Madras, Calcutta
- c) Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta
- d) Madras, Calcutta, Surat

**24.** The East India Company got the right to trade duty-free in Bengal through a *farman* from:

- a) Jahangir
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) **Farrukhsiyar**
- d) Muhammad Shah

**25.** The *farman* of 1717 was obtained by:

- a) Thomas Roe
- b) **John Surman**
- c) Job Charnock
- d) Gerald Aungier

#### **Section: British Expansion in Bengal**

**26.** The Battle of Plassey was fought in:

- a) **1757**
- b) 1761
- c) 1764
- d) 1765

**27.** The Battle of Plassey was fought between:

- a) British and French
- b) **British and Siraj-ud-Daulah**
- c) British and Mir Qasim
- d) British and Shuja-ud-Daulah

**28.** The main reason for the Battle of Plassey was:

- a) Political interference
- b) **Misuse of dastak (trade permits)**
- c) Religious differences
- d) Personal enmity

**29.** Who betrayed Siraj-ud-Daulah at Plassey?

- a) **Mir Jafar**
- b) Mir Qasim
- c) Shuja-ud-Daulah
- d) Alivardi Khan

**30.** After Plassey, Mir Jafar became:

- a) Emperor of Delhi
- b) **Nawab of Bengal**
- c) Governor of Bihar
- d) Commander-in-Chief

**31.** The Battle of Buxar was fought in:

- a) 1757
- b) **1764**
- c) 1765
- d) 1772

**32.** The Battle of Buxar was fought between:

- a) British and Siraj-ud-Daulah
- b) **British and Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah, Shah Alam II**
- c) British and Tipu Sultan
- d) British and Marathas

**33.** The Treaty of Allahabad was signed in:

- a) 1757
- b) 1764
- c) **1765**
- d) 1772

**34.** After the Treaty of Allahabad, the *diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was granted to:

- a) Mughal Emperor
- b) **East India Company**
- c) Nawab of Bengal
- d) British Crown

**35.** The Dual Government in Bengal was introduced by:

- a) Robert Clive
- b) **Robert Clive**
- c) Warren Hastings
- d) Lord Cornwallis

**36.** Under the Dual Government, the Company had:

- a) *Nizamat* rights
- b) **Diwani rights**
- c) Both *Nizamat* and *Diwani*
- d) Neither

**37.** The Dual Government was abolished by:

- a) Robert Clive
- b) **Warren Hastings**
- c) Lord Cornwallis
- d) Lord Wellesley

**38.** The Regulating Act was passed in:

- a) 1757
- b) 1765
- c) **1773**
- d) 1784

**39.** The first Governor-General of Bengal was:

- a) Robert Clive
- b) **Warren Hastings**
- c) Lord Cornwallis
- d) Lord Wellesley

**40.** The Pitt's India Act was passed in:

- a) 1773

- b) 1784
- c) 1793
- d) 1813

#### Section: Expansion in South India

41. The First Carnatic War (1746-48) was part of:

- a) Seven Years' War
- b) **War of Austrian Succession**
- c) American War of Independence
- d) Napoleonic Wars

42. The French Governor who captured Madras in 1746 was:

- a) **La Bourdonnais**
- b) Dupleix
- c) Bussy
- d) Lally

43. The Second Carnatic War (1749-54) saw the French supporting:

- a) Anwaruddin
- b) **Chanda Sahib**
- c) Muhammad Ali
- d) Nasir Jang

44. The Battle of Wandiwash (1760) was fought between:

- a) British and Mysore
- b) **British and French**
- c) British and Marathas
- d) French and Dutch

45. The British commander at Wandiwash was:

- a) Robert Clive
- b) **Sir Eyre Coote**
- c) Warren Hastings
- d) Lord Cornwallis

46. The Treaty of Paris (1763) ended:

- a) **Seven Years' War**
- b) War of Austrian Succession
- c) American Revolution
- d) Napoleonic Wars

47. After the Treaty of Paris, the French were allowed to keep:

- a) Madras
- b) Calcutta
- c) **Pondicherry, Karaikal, etc.**
- d) Bombay

#### Section: Expansion in Western India

48. Bombay became the headquarters of the West Presidency in:

- a) 1668
- b) 1687
- c) **1708**
- d) 1757

49. The British obtained Bassein (Vasai) from the Portuguese in:

- a) 1661

- b) **1739**

- c) 1757
- d) 1761

50. The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82) ended with:

- a) Treaty of Bassein
- b) Treaty of Salbai
- c) **Treaty of Salbai**
- d) Treaty of Purandar

51. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) was signed between the British and:

- a) Holkar
- b) Scindia
- c) **Peshwa Baji Rao II**
- d) Gaekwad

52. The Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05) resulted in:

- a) Complete Maratha defeat
- b) **British gaining control of Delhi and Agra**
- c) Maratha victory
- d) Status quo

53. The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18) ended with:

- a) **Abolition of Peshwa's office**
- b) Treaty of Salbai
- c) Treaty of Bassein
- d) Maratha victory

#### Section: Expansion in North India

54. The Treaty of Allahabad gave the British *diwani* rights over:

- a) Bengal only
- b) **Bengal, Bihar and Orissa**
- c) Entire Mughal Empire
- d) Awadh only

55. The Battle of Delhi (1803) was fought between:

- a) British and Marathas
- b) **British and Marathas (Scindia)**
- c) British and Sikhs
- d) British and Rohillas

56. The Treaty of Amritsar (1809) was signed between the British and:

- a) Holkar
- b) **Ranjit Singh**
- c) Scindia
- d) Peshwa

57. The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by:

- a) Warren Hastings
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) **Lord Dalhousie**
- d) Lord Wellesley

58. Which state was NOT annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse?

- a) Satara
- b) **Punjab**

- c) Jhansi
- d) Nagpur

#### Section: Expansion Policies

59. The Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced by:

- a) Warren Hastings
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) **Lord Wellesley**
- d) Lord Dalhousie

60. The first state to accept Subsidiary Alliance was:

- a) Bengal
- b) Mysore
- c) **Hyderabad**
- d) Awadh

61. Under Subsidiary Alliance, the protected state had to:

- a) Pay tribute
- b) **Accept British resident**
- c) Surrender foreign relations
- d) All of the above

62. The Ring Fence policy was associated with:

- a) **Warren Hastings**
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) Lord Wellesley
- d) Lord Dalhousie

63. The Masterly Inactivity policy was associated with:

- a) Warren Hastings
- b) **Lord John Lawrence**
- c) Lord Wellesley
- d) Lord Dalhousie

64. The Forward Policy was associated with:

- a) Lord Auckland
- b) **Lord Auckland**
- c) Lord Ellenborough
- d) Lord Hardinge

65. The Policy of Paramountcy was declared during:

- a) Warren Hastings
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) **Lord Hastings**
- d) Lord Dalhousie

#### Section: Previous Years' Questions

66. (Previous Year NDA) The Battle of Plassey was fought in:

- a) 1756
- b) **1757**
- c) 1761
- d) 1764

67. (Previous Year NDA) The *diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was granted to the East India Company in:

- a) 1757
- b) 1764
- c) **1765**
- d) 1772

68. (Previous Year NDA) The Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by:

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) **Lord Wellesley**
- c) Lord Hastings
- d) Lord Dalhousie

69. (Previous Year NDA) The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by:

- a) Lord Wellesley
- b) Lord Hastings
- c) **Lord Dalhousie**
- d) Lord Canning

70. (Previous Year NDA) The first Portuguese factory in India was established at:

- a) Goa
- b) **Calicut**
- c) Cochin
- d) Bombay

#### Answer Key

1. b) Portuguese explorer
2. b) 1498
3. b) Calicut
4. b) Raja of Cochin
5. b) 1510
6. b) Portuguese
7. a) John Mildenhall
8. b) 1602
9. b) Masulipatnam
10. c) 1664
11. b) Surat
12. b) Tranquebar
13. a) 1600
14. c) Surat
15. b) Thomas Roe
16. a) Jahangir
17. b) 1639
18. b) Portuguese Princess (Catherine of Braganza)
19. b) 1668
20. c) 1690
21. b) Job Charnock
22. b) Madras
23. a) Bombay, Madras, Calcutta
24. c) Farrukhsiyar
25. b) John Surman
26. a) 1757
27. b) British and Siraj-ud-Daulah
28. b) Misuse of *dastak* (trade permits)
29. a) Mir Jafar
30. b) Nawab of Bengal
31. b) 1764
32. b) British and Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah, Shah Alam II
33. c) 1765

- 34. b) East India Company
- 35. b) Robert Clive
- 36. b) *Diwani* rights
- 37. b) Warren Hastings
- 38. c) 1773
- 39. b) Warren Hastings
- 40. b) 1784
- 41. b) War of Austrian Succession
- 42. a) La Bourdonnais
- 43. b) Chanda Sahib
- 44. b) British and French
- 45. b) Sir Eyre Coote
- 46. a) Seven Years' War
- 47. c) Pondicherry, Karaikal, etc.
- 48. c) 1708
- 49. b) 1739
- 50. c) Treaty of Salbai
- 51. c) Peshwa Baji Rao II
- 52. b) British gaining control of Delhi and Agra
- 53. a) Abolition of Peshwa's office
- 54. b) Bengal, Bihar and Orissa
- 55. b) British and Marathas (Scindia)
- 56. b) Ranjit Singh
- 57. c) Lord Dalhousie
- 58. b) Punjab
- 59. c) Lord Wellesley
- 60. c) Hyderabad
- 61. d) All of the above
- 62. a) Warren Hastings
- 63. b) Lord John Lawrence
- 64. b) Lord Auckland
- 65. c) Lord Hastings
- 66. b) 1757
- 67. c) 1765
- 68. b) Lord Wellesley
- 69. c) Lord Dalhousie
- 70. b) Calicut