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Be Knowledgeable and Sensitive

To lead a full life one has to be knowledgeable and sensitive. Ignorance is the quality of the beast and the brute, while knowledge is the prime ingredient of a human being. In order to be knowledgeable one has to be alert, aware and inquisitive. It is one's inquisitiveness that prompts one to explore fresh fields and pastures new. It takes him to greater and greater heights of knowledge and the lofty status of a human being. Remember, knowledge without humanity is a trap that keeps one tied down only to the doorsteps. Humanity and sensitivity are almost synonymous. It is therefore clear that in order to develop as a full human being one has to be knowledgeable and sensitive. Intercommunication with persons of knowledge with an open and sensitive mind is the royal road to human greatness.

One of the significant characteristics of great persons is that they put their point of view with sincerity and humility. The other great quality, such people possess, is that they listen with equal sincerity and equanimity, the points of view of other persons. That is why they are always full of knowledge and the concerns they voice, and the issues they raise, create great impact.

To reach the truth lying behind things, one has to try to know all the facts of that thing. This is possible only by exchange of ideas and views with a number of persons. By doing so, these persons expand the horizons of their knowledge, and at the same time they awaken and inspire the good and noble qualities in others, and help them in their transformation. Let us not forget that in this process of expanding the horizons of knowledge, they, also, develop their understanding and transform themselves both outwardly and inwardly.

In short, to make progress and be able to influence others, one has to keep one's mind open. A person with closed mind cannot have communication with others, and that prevents him from establishing relationship with others.

There are several instances which show that such persons courageously faced all opposition and carried the society with them against the heaviest odds. Mahatma Gandhi is a glaring example of this class of persons. Though he made people come his way, yet he never seemed to be doing so. He was very receptive when he talked to people. At the same time, he lost no time to make amends as soon as he realised that he had made a mistake or he had been indiscrete while expressing his ideas. On occasions, more than one, he accepted to have made Himalayan blunders.

Persons like Mahatma Gandhi are firm in their views, but not rigid. That is why they reduce personal aggrandisement and awaken conscience.

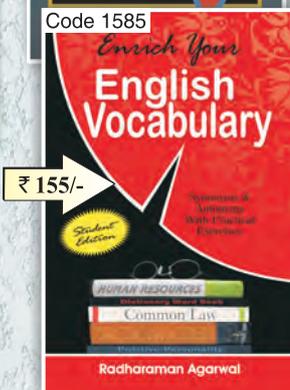
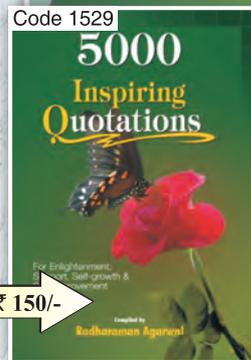
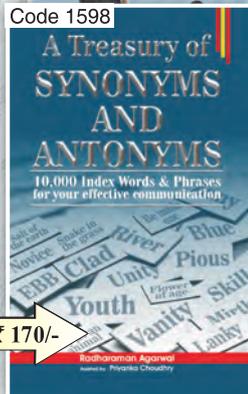
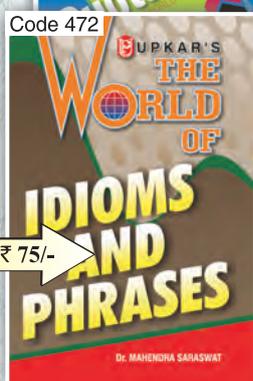
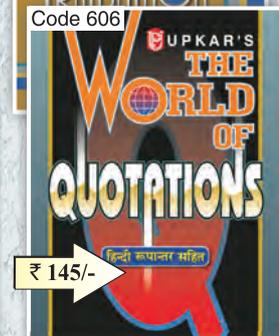
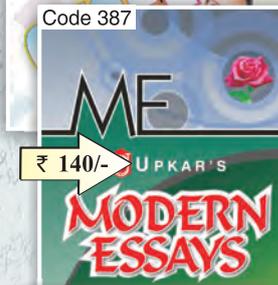
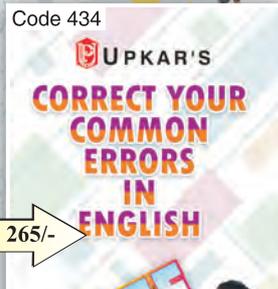
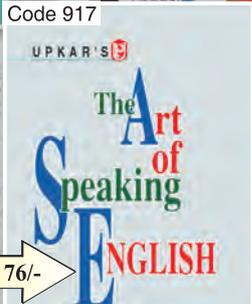
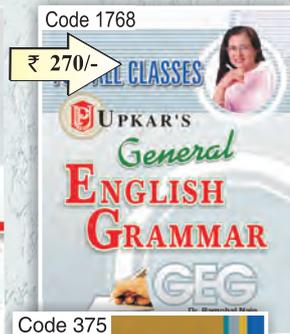
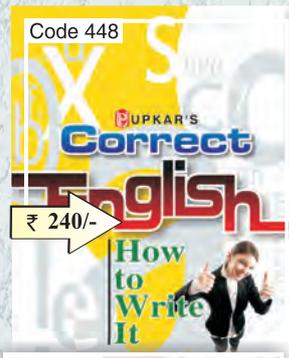
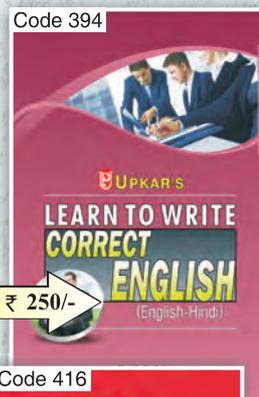
A person who is always ready to hear the other man's point of view is always alert, awakened and sensitive to the situation and the surroundings and that is why he does not react but responds. He accepts new thoughts and ideas understandingly. A note of warning may be struck here. The desire for comfort, security and cut-throat competition prevents the persons from doing so, because the change of situation or place instills in man a sense of fear and uneasiness. Learning new things brings out new situations and opens new vistas of activity. Change in views must bring a change in understanding, which is bound to change the mode of thinking and acting. Such persons as do not want to change are like stagnant water and must remain stranded. The students, who adhere to one book and one author, and are not prepared to read other authors and take part in free discussions, are bound to have limited knowledge and look up at the ceiling of the examination hall, when a question has been asked in a language or style, with which they are not familiar. It is not without reason and purpose that seminars are made a necessary part of the syllabus, in which the students may learn new things from different participants. Here they learn not only new things, but also new and different ways of expressing the same one thing. Those, who have taken part in seminars and debates know it fully well how useful it is to be alert and awakened while listening to other persons. Remember, every one has to

give something useful. One who misses to pick it up, misses the bus. In the examination he may have to repent—if I had not noted down what Mr. so and so was saying !

In this regard, the more the receptivity, the greater the depth in understanding. In such a mind, there is greater scope for self-cleaning and self-purification. It is in such man's mind that sense of freedom, initiative, creativity and responsibility can develop and flower. When the mind is purified, the person ceases to be conditioned, and the baser and lower, and less useful ideas leave him. Meaningful thoughts and ideas completely change the person's way of thinking as well as his conduct. If Albert Einstein had not read and completely understood his predecessors like William Crooks and Dalton, he could have hardly arrived at his conclusions, which gave to the world the Theory of Relativity and consequently made atomic energy available to the world. Medical science also has progressed by developing new theories and discarding the lesser ones. Instances are too many to cite.

It is difficult to distinguish between awareness, alertness and sensitivity. They are not only interdependent and complementary to one another, but are also entirely inseparable and interpenetrating. The maturing of mind begins with awareness, so in order to remove ignorance or darkness from our mind, we have to make efforts to be responsive to the sources of knowledge. About an aware man it has been said that he sees his way and goes it. He draws a line and toes it, he has chance and takes it; if there is no time, he makes it. Do remember that real life is created at the confluence of alertness, awareness and sensitiveness. ●●●

Best Books for English Improvement



The Advent of European Commerce

By about 1500 AD. Portuguese competition with Moors for the control of trade in the Indian ocean became irresistible. On account of the geographical position of their Kingdom, the Portuguese had become the natural gardens of Christendom against the Moors of Africa. Impelled by religious fervour and by crusading zeal, the Portuguese brought all their latent energies to serve the cause of commerce and colonisation. Prince Henry the Navigator, promoted maritime exploration and visualised the founding of a maritime empire. He fitted out several expeditions. Within twenty years of his death, the Portuguese had proceeded beyond the delta of Niger. Bartholomew Dias, who followed him, prepared the way for **Vasco da Gama**. His voyage is one of the main landmarks of geographical exploration and removed all doubts as to the possibility of reaching India by sea.

(A) The Portuguese

- The first efforts were made by Portuguese.
- Prince **Henry** of Portugal encouraged voyages for the discovery of the sea route to India.
- **Bartholomew Diaz** reached Cape of Good Hope in 1487.
- **Vasco da Gama** succeeded in reaching India in 1498.
- **Vasco da Gama** landed at Calicut on 21 May, 1498 which is a landmark in the history of India's Maritime trade.
- **Vasco da Gama** reached the Malabar coast.

Important Portuguese to visit India

1. Vasco da Gama—1498
2. Alvarez Cabral—1500
3. Lopo Soares—1503
4. Francisco de Almeida—Sept. 1505
5. Albuquerque—1509
6. Nuno da Cunha—1529
7. Joa de Castro—1545

Important ports of Malabar Coast by the close of the fifteenth century

1. Cochin—Best of all the ports.
2. Quilon—Carried trade with China and Arabs.
3. Cranganore—Virtually independent.
4. Cannanore—Virtually independent

Alvarez Cabral

- Seized an Arab vessel and presented it to Zamorin.
- The Arabs stormed Portuguese factory during his period.
- He secured the friendship of Cannanore and Cochin.
- Vasco da Gama during second voyage demanded the banishment of every muslim resident from Calicut.
- **Loposoares** destroyed all the parts which were under Arab influence.

Francisco de Almeida

- The first Portuguese governor in India appointed on a three year term.
- He built fortresses at **Cochin, Cannanore, Kilwa and Anjadiva**.
- Almeida was defeated in the **battle of Chaul** by a **confederation** of the rulers of Egypt, Turkey and Gujarat (January 1508).
- Almeida defeated the Trio in the battle of Diu (Feb. 1509).

Albuquerque (1509-1529) :

- Conquered Goa from Adil Shahi Sultan of Bijapur in Feb. 1510.
- He encouraged settlers to marry Indian women.
- During his reign Malacca, Ormuz and Aden served as Strategic points for Portuguese shipping.

- During his tenure he maintained friendly relations with Vijay Nagar.

Albuquerque's aims in India

1. To control Red Sea, Persian Gulf.
2. Establishment of a Portuguese Head quarter on the west coast.
3. Destroy Arab merchandise in the Fort east and Malaya Peninsula.

Nuno Da Cunha (1529-38) :

- Captured Diu from the Sultan of Gujarat.
- Captured Mombasa on the African coast.
- Established factories at San thome (Madras) and Hughli (Bengal).

Joa De Castro (1545-48) :

- The last important governor.
- His successors made no further conquest.

The Asiatic empire of Portugal was divided into three independent presidencies

1. Viceroy at Goa.
2. Governor of Mozambique
3. Governor of Malacca

- The Portuguese monopoly of the Indian ocean continued till 1595.
- Sri Lanka were the first to revolt against Portugal.
- An English naval fleet under **Middelton** defeated Portuguese in 1611.
- By a treaty the Portuguese recognised the right of the English to reside and trade in all their eastern possessions 1654.
- In 1560 the Portuguese established the inquisition which burnt or punished cruelly the unbelievers and all those who were dangerous to the faith in the eyes of the priests.
- The Portuguese church was organised by St. Francis Xavier who came to Goa in 1542.

- Portuguese started ‘**Cartaze system**’ by which Indian ship sailing to a destination had to buy pass from Portugal authorities.
- The Portuguese settlements in Bengal was 1. Satgaon 2. Chittagong 3. Hughli.

St. Francis Xavier

Known as **Apostle of the Indies** converted—

1. **Paravars**—The Fisherman tribe living on coromandel coast
2. **Mukkuvas**—Fisherman living on Malabar coast.

Important Portuguese Writers

1. Duarte Barbosa
2. Gaspar Correa
3. Diago do Couto
4. Bros de Albuquerque
5. Dom Joao de Castro
6. Garcia de Orta

Reasons for the decline of Portugal power in India

1. Portugal was won over by Spain in 1580 A.D. Phillip II of Spain neglected Portuguese dominions in India.
2. The religious policy proved disastrous for them

Fact File

Vasco da Gama had, even during his first voyage, excited the jealousy of the Arab merchants of the East African ports. It quickly spread to the Arab and Moplah traders of the Malabar Coast. At Calicut, he encountered violent and open opposition from the muslim merchants and only the armed guards of the zamorin protected the Portuguese from their fury.

3. No efficient person to carry the unfinished work of Albuquerque.
4. The Portuguese administration had become corrupt.
5. They suffered a major setback at the hands of the Mughals.
6. Rise of other European trading powers viz. the English, French, Dutch.
7. They discovered Brazil and so they concentrated their attention towards it, neglecting India.

Portuguese Gifts to India

1. The cultivation of Tobacco
2. The first printing press in India (1556)
3. The cultivation of potato
4. The first scientific work on Indian medicinal plants

(B) The Dutch

The Dutch established a business company and started trade with Eastern countries in 1602 A.D., the company was named, **the United East India Company of the Netherlands**. The company was granted the right of : (a) to carry the trade, (b) wage wars, (c) acquire territories, (d) conclude treaties and (e) fortify places.

Dutch Seats of Government

1. Pulicat (1617-1689)
2. Negapatam (1689-)

Settlements in India

- The first permanent factory was set up at **Masulipatam** (1605).
- They found a factory at **Pulicat** (1610) after seeking permission from the king of Chandragiri.
- From 1617, the Chief of the Pulicat came to be known as the Dutch Governor in India.
- The Dutch factory at **Nagal Wanche** was destroyed by the Mughals.
- Van den Broecke organised Dutch factories at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Agar, Burhanpur and **Broach** (1620).
- In Bengal the first Dutch factory was established at **Pipli**.

Dutch Factories at Coromandel Coast

1. Masulipatam
2. Pettapoli
3. Devanampatam
4. Tirupapulyar
5. Pulicat
6. Negapatam
7. Porto Novo
8. Sadraspatam
9. Golconda
10. Nagal Wanche
11. Palakollu
12. Drakshram
13. Bimlipatam

- The Dutch has a credit to dislodge the Portuguese from India’s maritime trade.
- The credit for making Indian textiles the premier export from India goes to Dutch.
- Commodities other than cloths, exported by the Dutch were Indigo, Salt peter and Bengal raw silk.

Dutch Factories in Bengal

1. Pipli : Abandoned it
2. Chinsura (1663)
3. Qasim Bazar
4. Patna

- They built **Fort Gustavus** at Chinsura.
- The first Dutch expedition which reached the East Indies was led by **Cornelius Houtman** (1596).
- Linschoten was pioneer in the matter of the discovery of commercial possibilities in East (Particularly India).
- The Dutch settlement at Devanampatnam later came to be known as the famous Fort St. David in English occupation.
- The factory at Pulicat was fortified and came to be known as **Fort Geldria**.

Reasons for the Decline

1. Rise of English naval power against the Dutch.
2. The authority was highly centralised.
3. There was no headquarter in India. Every matter was controlled from Batavia (Presently part of Indonesia).
4. The officers of the company became corrupt.
- The Dutch company first of all conquered JAVA in 1619 and then effectively controlled the English competition in the Malaya Archipelago (1623) by the infamous massacre of Englishmen at **Amboyna**.

(C) The English

Towards the close of Queen Elizabeth I region, the merchants of England became interested in voyages to the east because of its wealth and being of the prospects of their Dutch rival.

- A group of merchants organised an East India Company under the title of “**The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies.**” The company was granted a Charter by the Queen to trade in the East for the period of 15 years.
- The Charter was granted on 31 December, 1600.
- Initially the company was active in the spice and pepper trade only.
- The third expedition of the company was directed towards India.
- **William Hawkins** presented Jahangir with a letter from James I and stayed at his Court from 1608 to 1611.
- Captain Middleton got the permission for the first time to trade at Surat (1611).
- **Sir James Thomas Roe** managed to obtain rights to trade in Gujarat from emperor Jahangir.
- The factory at Surat attained high degree of reputation through the efforts of **Downton, Best, Aldworth, Thomas Roe.**
- Madras was founded by the English in 1639.

British Settlement in Bengal Four Stages

1. 1633-1663—Peaceful trade under Mughal Protection.
2. 1663-1685—Trade hampered by quarrels
3. 1685-1690—Position in a state of flux
4. 1690 onwards—English settlement took a definite shape.

Madras Presidency grew strong because of able English Governors

1. Thomas Pitt (1698-1709)
2. Edward Harrison (1711-1717)
3. Joseph Collet (1717-1725)
4. James Macrae (1725-1730)
5. Morton Pitt (1730-1735)
6. Richard Beyon (1753-1744)

English Mughal relations

- William Hawkins, Thomas Roe and captain Middleton secured concessions from emperor Jahangir to trade.

- In 1688 two pirateships captured few Mughal ships in the red sea. The Mughal Governor of Surat reacted against **Sir John Child**. Aurangzeb ordered that the English should be treated as enemies. Many Englishmen were made prisoners and illtreated. Lastly John Child sue for peace on very humiliating terms.
 - (a) All money due to the Mughal subjects from the company should be paid immediately.
 - (b) Compensation in lieu of Mughal suffering.
 - (c) John Child should leave India within nine months.
- In 1633, the Mughal Governor of Orissa gave the English permission to establish factories at Hariharpur, Balasore, Pipli.
- In 1667, the English received a ‘*farman*’ to trade in Bengal from emperor Aurangzeb.
- In 1701, Emperor Aurangzeb ordered the general arrest of all the Europeans in India.
- The most important event was the English diplomatic mission led by John Surman to the Court of Forrukhsiyar in 1715, which obtained a great of three famous ‘*farmans*’ to the officers in **Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad.**

Mughals Concession to English in 1717

1. Bengal—(a) Exempted custom duties in lieu of Rs. 3000 per annum
(b) Allowed to rent additional rent near Calcutta.
2. Hyderabad—Comapny’s old privilege of freedom from dues in trade was retained.
3. Gujarat—At Surat the company exempted from custom duties in lieu of an annual payment of Rs. 10000.
4. Bombay—The Coins of Company minted here were illegible through out the Mughal empire.

In 1708 all the rival English companies were amalgamated into one organisation named ‘**The United Company of Merchants of England Trading with the East Indies**’ It was this company which was to establish the British empire in India.

(D) The French

The ‘Compagnie des Indes Orientales’ was formed in France in 1664 at the instance of the minister Colbert in the reign of **Louis XIV.** While the English company was a **private** commercial venture, the French company was created, financed and controlled by the state.

- In 1667 the first French factory was established at Surat by **Francois Caron.**

The important French Governors in India

1. Francois Martin (died in 1706)
2. Chevaliar Hebert (1708-1713, 1715-1718)
3. Lenoir (1721-1723, 1726-1735)
4. Benoit
5. Dumas
6. Dupleix
7. Godeheu
8. De Leyrit
9. Count de Lally

- The site of Pondicherry was obtained from Sher Khan Lodi (Governor of Valikondapuram) by Francois Martin (director of Masulipatam factory).
- The famous site of Chandranagar in Bengal was obtained by the Mughal Governor Shayista Khan in 1690.
- Francois Martin was the first French Director General in India.
- A famous fortress named Fort Louis was erected at Pondicherry.
- In 1719 the ‘United Compagnie des Indes’ was formed in order to save the French factories from gradual decline.

French Settlements in India

1. Surat—1667
2. Masulipatam—1669
3. Pondicherry—1673
4. Chandranagar—1690
5. Balasore
6. Qosim Bazar

- The battle of ‘Condore’ is one of the most important, fought by the English in India. It struck the first blow to the ascendancy of the French in the Deccan.

(E) The Danes

A Danish factory was founded in 1616. The other factories established by them included Tranquebar (1620) and Serampore (1755). The Danes sold their settlements to the English in 1845.

Portuguese Factories in India

Calicut, Cochin, Cannanore, Kilva, Arjadiva, Goa, Malacca, Aden, Ormuz, Quilon, Daman and Diu, Chittogang, Satgong, Hughli.

Gerald Aungier, the English Governor of Bomay

1. Regarded as true founder of Bombay's Greatness
2. Fortified the citadel and constructed a dock
3. Made Bombay a safe asylum for all merchants and manufacturers.
4. Freedom of religion was given to the citizens.
5. He revived old panchyat system.
6. Made Bombay the best naval station on the Indian coast.
7. Saved English lives and properties during Shivaji's second sack of Surat.

Governors of Dutch East India Company

1. Van Reede—Transferred the H.Q. from Nagalwanche to Negapatam
2. Van Ravesteyn—Sent to Surat to obtain *farman* from Emperor Jahangir
3. Van Coen—Governor General of Batavia
4. Pieler Van den Broecke—Got the permission to start a provisional factory at Surat.
5. Van Goens—Captured Cranganore, Completed the Dutch conquest of Malabar

Important Dutch Ports and Commodities Imported from other Places

1. Bantam—Textiles woven in special patterns
2. Batavia—Textiles, rice, diamonds, slaves
3. Masulipatam—Indigo
4. East Archipelago—Sandalwood, pepper
5. Japan—Copper
6. China—Tatenag and textiles

A Swedish East India Company was organised in 1731 but it did not rise to prominence.

The later Seventeenth and early eighteenth century was the golden period of Indian trade with Europe. The prosperity proved to be short lived and soon led to the colonial supremacy of India.

Important Battles of Portuguese

1. Battle of Calicut—Cabal was defeated by Arabs (1500)
2. Battle of Cranganore (1503)—Loposoares destroyed all forts of Arab influence
3. Battle of Chaul (1508)—The combined army of Egypt, Turkey and Gujarat defeated Portuguese.
4. Battle of Diu (1509)—Almeida defeated the triple Alliance.
5. Battle of Goa (1510)—Portuguese captured Goa.
6. Rebellion of Shri Lanka—1580
7. Battle of Bombay—English commander (1611) Middleton defeated Portuguese army
8. Battle of Swally—English defeated portuguese (1616)
9. Emeror Jahangir destroyed their settlement at Hugli (1632)

Points to Remember

- Vasco da Gama started his voyage from **Lisbon** in 1497.
- The Portuguese allied themselves with the rulers of **Honnavar, Bankipur and Bhatkal** against Bijapur.
- Cochin was the best of all ports on the Malabar coast.
- The trade was carried on to with China, Arabia and other countries from the port of **Quilon**.
- Portugal's initial objective was to capture the spice trade of the east.
- The Dutch expelled the Portuguese from **Sri Lanka** (1638 to 1658).
- The Dutch occupied **Cape of Good Hope** in 1652.
- Goa was made the seat of Bishop in 1538.
- The fanatic religious policy of the Portuguese was responsible for their rapid downfall.
- The Portuguese were responsible of crippling the Indian Navy for their benefits.
- **Bartholomio Diaz** accompanied Cabral to India.
- Christopher Columbus started his voyage in 1494 to explore the route to India.
- Dutch occupied Malacca in 1641.
- The chief of the factory at Golconda was also the company's agent in the Court of Qutub Shahi ruler.
- The chief articles of import to the Coromandel coast were spices, sandal wood and pepper.
- Alfonso de Albuquerque can be called the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India.
- The Dutch conquered Java Island in 1619 A.D.
- The Englishmen were brutally massacred by the Dutch in the **Battle of Amboyna** (1623).
- Thomas Roe obtained the right to trade in Gujarat for East India Company.

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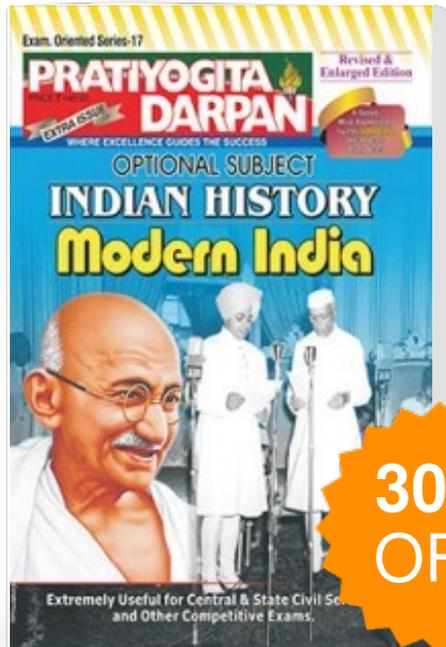
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OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is regarded as the real founder of Portuguese power in India ?
(A) Pedro Cabral
(B) Almeida
(C) Vasco da Gama
(D) Alfonso de Albuquerque
2. Of the various Europeans who came to India, whose missionary activities were more important than commerce ?
(A) Dutch (B) Portuguese
(C) Danes (D) English
3. The battle of 'Swali Hole' was fought between which of the following countries ?
I. Portugal II. Netherland
III. France IV. Britain
(A) I and II (B) II and III
(C) I and IV (D) III and IV
4. Who was the founder of the French East India Company ?
(A) Colbert (B) De La Haye
(C) Duplex (D) Dumas
5. The Danes sold all their settlements in India to—
(A) The Portuguese
(B) The Dutch
(C) The English
(D) The French
6. 'Calicoes' stood for Indian—
(A) Indigo (B) Textiles
(C) Cotton (D) Spices
7. The Portuguese established a number of factories in India. Which of the following was not one of them ?
(A) Bombay (B) Masulipatam
(C) Bassein (D) Salsette
8. On which occasion did the Portuguese handed over Bombay to English ?
(A) Marriage of Charles II with the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza
(B) By the treaty of Ax la Chapelle
(C) As a result of Portugal's independence from the control of Spain
(D) The defeat of Spanish Armada by the British
(U.P.P.C.S. 2001, I.A.S. 98)
9. Match the following—
(a) Pondicherry
(b) Goa
(c) Tranquebar
(d) Nagapattinam
1. French
2. Portuguese
3. Danish
4. Dutch
Code :
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) 4 3 2 1
(B) 2 4 1 3
(C) 3 2 1 4
(D) 1 2 3 4
10. The term 'Interpolers' was used by the—
(A) Danish (B) French
(C) English (D) Dutch
11. From whom was Goa acquired by Albuquerque ?
(A) Bijapur (B) Golkunda
(C) Berar (D) Bidar
12. Arrange the following in proper chronological order—
I. Formation of Dutch East India Company
II. Formation of French East India Company
III. Formation of the Swedish East India Company
IV. Formation of the English East India Company
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) IV, I, II, III
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) III, II, I, IV
13. The Dutch who discovered commercial possibilities in India and whose book caused sensation in the western world is—
(A) Jan Pietyoovan Coen
(B) Huyghen van Linschoten
(C) William Barents
(D) Houtman
14. Where did the English open their first factory in the South in 1611 ?
(A) Madras
(B) Trichonapally
(C) Masulipatam
(D) Pulicat
15. Who said about the English company in Bengal that it is "A company of base, quarelling people and foul dealers ?"
(A) Mir Jumla
(B) Shaista Khan
(C) Murshi Quli Khan
(D) Aliwardi Khan
16. The nickname of English East India Company was—
(A) Bob Company
(B) Sam Company
(C) Tom Company
(D) John Company
17. Which of the following statement is false with regard to the Dutch interest and activities in India ?
I. They treated the local inhabitants cruelly and exploited them
II. They did not get involved in the politics
III. They became the carrier of trade between India and the Islands of the Far East
IV. Many attempts were made by them to monopolise the channels of trade between India and the west.
(A) I, II, III (B) II, III, IV
(C) I, III, IV (D) I, II, IV
18. Which of the following statement is false ?
(A) The lease of Madras in 1639 was obtained by the English from the ruler of Chandragiri
(B) Colbert founded the French East India Company

- (C) The 'Blue Water Policy' associated with Albuquerque
 (D) The Portuguese power was not organised on commercial lines
19. Who founded Calcutta in 1690 ?
 (A) Almeida
 (B) Albuquerque
 (C) Job Charnock
 (D) Lins Choten
20. The Dutch fort called Geldria was to be built at—
 (A) Golkunda (B) Goa
 (C) Pune (D) Pulicat
21. What was the reason of Mughal wrath towards the English company ?
 (A) Unreasonable demands of the Mughal official
 (B) The French pirates
 (C) Interlopers
 (D) Arrogant attitude of the company's officials
22. Tick the greatest failure of Aurangzeb in contributing the rise of the European powers in India—
 I. He failed to understand the political and military implications of the fortified factories
 II. He could not stop the exercise of administrative authority by the Europeans in their settlements
 III. He permitted the Dutch and English to use their military power against Portuguese
 IV. He thought that the European companies were only commercial in nature
 (A) I, II (B) II, III, IV
 (C) I, III, IV (D) I, IV
23. Which European power called the port of Chittagong as the 'Porto Grande' or the grand port ?
 (A) French (B) Portuguese
 (C) English (D) Danes
24. The English Governor who was expelled by Aurangzeb was—
 (A) De la Haye
 (B) Sir John Child
 (C) Dumas
 (D) Aungier
25. Name of state which granted the 'Golden Farman' to the Dutch to trade freely on payment of only 500 'Pagodas' per annum as duty was—
 (A) Gingee
 (B) Ikkeri
 (C) Chandragiri
 (D) Golconda
26. Bombay emerged as a leading port on the western coast on account of its—
 (A) Immunity from Maratha invasions
 (B) Natural harbour
 (C) Improved administration
 (D) All of the above
27. Name the state which granted the 'Golden Farman' to Holland to trade freely on payment of 500 'PAGODAS' a year as duty was—
 (A) Golkunda
 (B) Bijapur
 (C) Berar
 (D) Ahmadnagar
28. Which of the following was not the Dutch factory on the Coromandel coast ?
 (A) Porto Novo
 (B) Sadraspatam
 (C) Ngalwanche
 (D) Masulipatam
29. Which Portuguese Governor decisively defeated the Bijapur forces which advanced against Goa ?
 (A) Albuquerque
 (B) Almeida
 (C) Cabral
 (D) Joa de Castro
30. Name the son of the great Portuguese Governor, who supplemented the letters of his father—
 (A) Bras de Albuquerque
 (B) Bras de Almeida
 (C) Bras de Cabral
 (D) Bras de Lapo Soares
31. Which Mughal emperor conquered Golkunda to mark the decline of the Dutch Coromandel Government ?
 (A) Jahangir
 (B) Shahjahan
 (C) Aurangzeb
 (D) Farrukhsiyar
32. The Dutch Christened the factory at Pulicat as St. Geldria, in honour of—
 (A) Van Berchem, the director general of the Coromandel factories
 (B) Daniel Havart, the author of the account of Dutch factories on the Coromandel coast
 (C) Van Reede, the incharge of the Coromandel Government
 (D) Van Coen, the Governor General of Batavia
33. The immediate aim of the English East India Company established in 1600 was—
 (A) To exploit the Indian coasts
 (B) The acquisition of the spices and pepper of the Eastern archipelago
 (C) To trade in Muslin and textiles
 (D) None of them
34. Name of Governor of Bombay who is regarded as the true founder of Bombay's greatness—
 (A) Roop
 (B) Sir John Child
 (C) Gerald Aungier
 (D) Job Charnock
35. The Bengal presidency was constituted in 1700; who became its first President—
 (A) Job Charnock
 (B) Sir Charles Eyre
 (C) Captain William Heath
 (D) Major Hector Munroe
36. Who among the following Englishmen tried to obtain from Akbar a 'Firman' for trade in Gujarat ?
 (A) Ralph Fitch
 (B) John Middenhall
 (C) Sir Thomas Roe
 (D) Thomas Stephens
- (R.C.S. 2000)
37. Which one of the following Mughal emperors gave permission to East India Company to build a factory at Surat ?
 (A) Jahangir
 (B) Shahjahan

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