

# INITIAL MODERN INDIA BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

For All Competitive SSC, Bank, IBPS, UPSC, Railway, IT & Other Govt. Exams

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**Q1.** Who was the Governor General of India at the time of Sindh-annexation?

- a) Lord Ellenborough
  - b) Lord Mayo
  - c) Lord Auckland
  - d) Lord Dalhousie
- 

**Q2.** Which one of the following statements is correct about Mahalwari system?

- a) Land revenue was collected directly from the individual cultivator
  - b) State gave responsibility for collecting land revenue to the Zamindars
  - c) The unit for the revenue settlement was to be a village
  - d) Land revenue was settled for 30 – 40 years
- 

**Q3.** The greatest Portuguese governor who laid the real foundation of Portuguese power in India was

- a) Vascoda Gama
  - b) Francis Drake
  - c) Francisco de Almedia
  - d) Albuquerque
- 

**Q4.** Consider the following statements:

- Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar founded the Bethune school at Calcutta with the main aim of encouraging education for women.
- Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay was the first graduate of the Calcutta University.
- Raja Rammohan Roy's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

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**Q5.** Arrange in the **correct chronological order** the revolt against the British and find the correct answer from the codes given below:

A. Sanyasi revolt	1. 1855 – 56
B. Kol revolt	2. 1760
C. Santhal revolt	3. 1921
D. Mopala revolt	4. 1831 – 32

**Codes:** A B C D

- a) 2 4 1 3
- b) 1 2 3 4
- c) 2 1 3 4
- d) 3 1 4 2

**Q6.** Who among the following formulated and implemented the ‘**Doctrine of Lapse**’?

- a) Lord Dalhousie
- b) Lord Clive
- c) Lord Wellesley
- d) Lord Hastings

**Q7.** State the sectors where highest amount of British capital was invested in India?

- a) Jute Mills
  - b) Railways, banking, insurance and shipping
  - c) Tea, coffee and indigo
  - d) Textiles
- 

**Q8.** Which Governor of Madras presidency made a **Treaty of Mangalore** with Tipu?

- a) Wellesely
  - b) Stephenson
  - c) Eyercote
  - d) Lord Macartany
- 

**Q9.** Match the following treaties with the years of their conclusion:  
Find the correct answer from the codes given below:

A. Treaty of Srirangapatnam	1. 1792
B. Treaty of Sangoli	2. 1806
C. Treaty of Mangalore	3. 1816
D. Treaty of Rajghat	4. 1784

**Codes:** A B C D

- a) 3 2 1 4
  - b) 2 3 1 4
  - c) 4 3 1 2
  - d) 1 3 4 2
- 

**Q10.** Darjeeling was annexed from Sikkim by Lord Dalhousie. He charged the Raja of Sikkim for

- Breaking the treaty of Yandaboo

- For maltreating British merchants
- For maltreating British doctors.
- For making alliance with Pugn

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) 3 only
  - b) 1 and 4 only
  - c) 2 only
  - d) 1 and 2 only
- 

**Q11.** Which of the following statement(s) is / are correct?

- In the Charter act of 1833 Rupees one lakh was sanctioned for educational development in India.
- The wood's Dispatch (1854) perpetuated the downward filtration theory

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) 2 only
  - b) 1 and 2 both
  - c) 1 only
  - d) None
- 

**Q12.** Which one of the following Acts created '**Board of Control**'?

- a) Act of 1833
  - b) Pitt's India Act 1784
  - c) Regulating Act 1773
  - d) Act of 1813
- 

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**Q13.** The kingdom of Ranjeet Singh included

- a) Srinagar

- b) Kabul
  - c) Delhi
  - d) Makran
- 

**Q14.** What was the reason for Kattabhaman's revolt?

- a) Land revenue policy of the British
  - b) Annexation of Panchalakhriei through Doctrine of Lapse.
  - c) British forcefully tried Panchlakuriehi to accept its suzerainty
  - d) Interference in tribal affairs
- 

**Q15.** Which of the following pairs is/are **not correctly** matched?

- Lord Ripon : Introduction of the Ilbert bill
- John Lawrence : Setting up of a Famine Commission
- Lord Mayo : Annexation of upper Burma
- Lord Dufferin : A coronation Durbar at Delhi

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 4 only
  - b) 1 and 2 only
  - c) 3 and 4 only
  - d) 2 and 3 only
- 

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (c)**

Burdwan, Midnapur and Hoogly were the districts of Bengal whose revenue administration was transferred to the East India Company for the acquisition of the Nawabship of Bengal by Mir Qasim in 1760.

**Q2. Answer: (c)**

The government, in this system, collected land revenue from the village community which included all the co-shares. The body of co-shares was jointly responsible for payment of land revenue.

**Q3. Answer: (d)**

The greatest Portuguese Governor who laid the real foundation of Portuguese power in India was Albuquerque.

On 4 November 1509, Albuquerque became the second Governor of the State of India, a position he would hold until his death.

Albuquerque speedily showed the energy and determination of his character. He intended to dominate the Muslim world and control the spice trade.

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## PRE MEDIVAL PERIOD

### **Q4. Answer: (c)**

John Eliot Bethune was the founding father of Bethune College. Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay was one of the first graduate of Calcutta University. Raja Rammohan Roy's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati (1829).

### **Q5. Answer: (a)**

1. Sanyasi revolt begins in 1760.
2. Kol revolt begins in 1831-32.
3. Santhal revolt begins in 1855- 56 in Bihar.
4. The Mopala revolt uprisings in 1921 in Kerala.

### **Q6. Answer: (a)**

Lord Dalhousie formulated and implemented the 'Doctrine of Lapse.'

It was customary for a ruler without a natural heir to ask the British Government whether he could adopt a son to succeed him.

According to Dalhousie, if such permission was refused by the British, the state would "lapse" and thereby become part of British India.

Dalhousie maintained that there was a difference in principle between the right to inherit private property and the right to govern. This principle was called the Doctrine of Lapse.

### **Q7. Answer: (b)**

### **Q8. Answer: (d)**

Lord Macartany the Governor of Madras Presidency made treaty of Mangalore with Tipu. The second Anglo-Mysore war was ended on 11 March 1784 with the signing of the treaty of Mangalore.

The treaty is an important document in the history of India because it was the last occasion when an Indian power dictated terms to the British, who were under orders from London to negotiate peace.

**Q9. Answer: (d)**

1. Treaty of Srirangapatnam held in 1792.
2. Treaty of Sangoli held in 1816.
3. Treaty of Mangalore held in 1784.
4. Treaty of Rajghat held in 1806.

**Q10. Answer: (a)**

The Raja of Sikkim was charged with the offence of maltreating and imprisonment of two British doctors. This situation was used by Lord Dalhousie to annex Darjeeling and some other districts.

**Q11. Answer: (d)**

The Annual Expenditure of one lakh rupees for education was sanctioned in chartered act, 1813. The Government of Lord William Bentinck accepted the Macaulayan system in 1835 and stressed on downward filtration theory.

**Q12. Answer: (b)**

Pitt's India Act (1784) created the Board of Control. Relationship to the British government: the bill differentiated the East India Company's political functions from its commercial activities.

In political matters, the East India Company was subordinated to the British government directly.

To accomplish this, the Act created a Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, usually referred to as the Board of Control.

**Q13. Answer: (a)**

**Q14. Answer: (c)**

The revolt occurred in Tirunavelli from 1792 to 1799 under Veerapandya Kattabomman. The British forced the ruler of Panchalakurichi, Kattabomman to accept their suzerainty which led to the revolt.

**Q15. Answer: (c)**

Annexation of upper Burma was done during the tenure of Lord Dufferin.

A coronation Durbar at Delhi was held at the time of Lord Hardinge II.

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