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Q1. What was the real number of prisoners who died in the 'Black Hole Tragedy' according to the available reports?

- a) 300
 - b) 169
 - c) 146
 - d) 210
-

Q2. The ruler of which one of the following states was removed from power by the British on the pretext of misgovernance?

- a) Satara
 - b) Jhansi
 - c) Awadh
 - d) Nagpur
-

Q3. Who was the Governor General who changed the official language of the courts of Justice from Persian to English?

- a) Lord Dalhousie
 - b) Lord William Bentick
 - c) Lord Cornwallis
 - d) Lord Hardinge
-

Q4. Consider the following statements in regard to **modern education in India**:

- The Christian missionaries played a significant role in the spread of modern education.
- The Christian missionaries supported religious education.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

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Q5. Which English governor of East India Company in India was **expelled** by Aurangzeb?

- a) Sir Nicholas Waite
- b) Sir John Child
- c) Aungier
- d) Sir John William

Q6. Which of the following statement(s) regarding Charter Act, 1833 is / are correct?

- The company became a political agent of the crown
- Company's trade monopoly was ended except in tea trade

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Q7. When was the treaty of Alinagar signed?

- a) April 1757
- b) September 1756

c) February 1756

d) February 1757

Q8. Which Governor General had abolished slavery in India?

a) Lord Ellenborough

b) Lord Wellesley

c) Lord Cornwallis

d) Lord William Bentinck

Q9. Who among the following was the British residence in Awadh at the time of its annexation into British dominion?

a) Bishop R. Hebar

b) W.H. Sleeman

c) James Outram

d) General Low

Q10. Which of the following were the reasons behind the **annexation of Sind** by the British?

- British fear of expansion of Russia to the east
- Commercial possibilities of the Indus River.

Select the **correct** option from the codes given below:

a) 2 only

b) 1 and 2 both

c) 1 only

d) None

Q11. After his defeat in the battle of Plassey, Siraj-udDaulah fled from the battlefield, which one of the following carriers he used?

a) Palanquin

- b) Elephant
 - c) Camel
 - d) Horse
-

Q12. Who was the first President of Fort William?

- a) Sir Charls Ayar
- b) Sir John Clive
- c) Job Charnoka
- d) Sir Lord Clive

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Q13. Who granted the permission to establish the first British factory of Hoogly in Bengal?

- a) Alivardi Khan
 - b) Murshid Quli Khan
 - c) Shah Shuja
 - d) Shujauddin
-

Q14. Who said, "Bantinck infused into oriented despotism the spirit of British freedom"?

- a) Grenville
 - b) J.S. Mill
 - c) Jeremy Bentham
 - d) Lord Macaulay
-

Q15. Which one of the following was the first English ship that came to India?

- a) Mayflower
- b) Titanic
- c) Elizabeth
- d) Red Dragon

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

The real number of prisoners who died in the 'Black Hole Tragedy', according to the available reports, was 146. The Black Hole of Calcutta was a dungeon in colonial India in which a large number of British prisoners of war allegedly died on the night of 20 June 1756.

Q2. Answer: (c)

Q3. Answer: (b)

Lord William Bentinck was the Governor General who changed the official language of the courts of justice from Persian to English. Printing of English books were made free and these were available at a relatively low price.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

The Christian Missionaries supported for the secular westernized education in India.

Q5. Answer: (b)

Sir John Child, the English Governor of East India Company in India, was expelled by Aurangzeb.

The child became involved in a war with the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, whose troops captured Surat and forced Child to make peace.

One of the peace terms required Child to leave India, but he died while the matter was still pending.

Q6. Answer: (c)

This act marked the beginning of Indian legislature. It provided for a single central legislative council instead of three. The policy of free trade was introduced by completely ending the monopoly of company in trade in India.

Q7. Answer: (d)

In February 1757, the treaty of Alinagar was signed. The treaty of Alinagar was concluded between Sirajuddaula and Lord Clive.

The Nawab was forced to sign the Treaty of Alinagar on 9th February 1757, wherein all the demands of the English were conceded.

The Nawab was asked to restore the rights and immunities of the Company and to compensate them for the losses they had suffered in the war.

Q8. Answer: (c)

James Outram was the British residence in Awadh at the time of its annexation into British Dominion. In 1854, he was appointed resident at Lucknow, in which capacity two years later he carried out the annexation of Oudh and became the first chief commissioner of that province.

Q9. Answer: (b)

The subsidiary alliance was implemented during the reign of Lord Wellesley. Wellesley's Subsidiary System is regarded as one of the masterstrokes of British imperialism.

It increased the military strength of the Company in India at the expense of the protected states. The territories of the Company were free from the ravages of war thereby establishing the stability of the British power in India.

Q10. Answer: (b)

Indus river was important for navigational to commercial purposes. This commercial motive attracted the attention of the Companies Authority.

The British tried to counter Russian plans on Afghanistan. So it consolidated its position on Sind which was too weak.

Q11. Answer: (c)

Q12. Answer: (a)

Q13. Answer: (c)

Q14. Answer: (d)

Q15. Answer: (d)

Red Dragon was the first English ship that came to India. The Red Dragon fought the Portuguese at the Battle of Swally in 1612, and made several voyages to the East Indies.

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