

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

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Q1. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A):

The European traders introduced the Hundi system in India.

Reason (R):

The Hundis were prevalent in Mughal India.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true, but R is false.
 - d) A is false, but R is true.
-

Q2. Consider the following **princely states** of the British rule in India:

- Jhansi
- Sambhalpur
- Satara
- Nagpur

The **correct chronological order** in which they were annexed by the British is

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

Q3. Consider the following statements:

- Robert Clive was the first Governor General of Bengal.
- William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India.

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
-

Q4. Which one of the following revolts was made famous by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel Anand Math?

- a) Sanyasi Rebellion
- b) Pagal Panthis Revolt
- c) Bhil Uprising
- d) Munda Revolt

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Q5. Assertion (A):

The revolt of 1857 was reflective of the general dissatisfaction of the people of the affected states with various policies of the British.

Reason (R):

Talukdars were thus the main instigators of the revolt.

- a) Both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation.
 - b) Both A and B are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true but R is false.
 - d) A is false but R is true.
-

Q6. Which among the following statements are correct with regard to the **Portuguese in India**?

- They had a monopoly over the Eastern trade in the 16th century.
- They possessed Mumbai in the beginning
- They had trading settlements at Cochin, Diu, and Daman

- The Mughals denied them any trading concessions

Select the **correct** answer using her codes given below:

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

Q7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Lord Bentinck	1. The Partition of Bengal
B. Lord Dalhousie	2. Local self-government
C. Lord Rippon	3. Abolition of Sati Pratha
D. Lord Curzon	4. Doctrine of Lapse

Codes: A B C D

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

Q8. What was the reason for first Anglo-Afghan war?

- a) British wanted to place a puppet ruler
 - b) British resident was killed in Kabul
 - c) Result against Afghan ruler
 - d) British interest in Indo-Persian trade
-

Q9. Consider the following statements:

- Indian social reformers during 19th century prepared primer books of Indian languages.

- Modern and reformist ideas were spread among the mass of people in India, primarily through English literature.

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
-

Q10. Who among the following had said, “**God intended me to look upon all religions with one eye, that is why he took away the light from the other**”?

- a) None of the above
 - b) Maharaja Sher Singh
 - c) Maharaja Dalip Singh
 - d) Maharaja Ranjeet Singh
-

Q11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. 1775	1. First Anglo-Burmese war
B. 1780	2. First Anglo-Afghan war
C. 1824	3. First Anglo-Maratha war
D. 1838	4. Second Anglo-Mysore war

Codes: A B C D

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

Q12. Dharma Sabha was founded in Calcutta in opposition to the Brahma Samaj of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Who was its founder?

- a) Man Mohan Ghosh
- b) Ram Narayan Tarkaratana
- c) Madhusudan Dutt
- d) Radha Kant Dev

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Q13. The 'Filtration Theory' in educational policy of India was propagated by

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Macaulay
- c) W.C. Wood
- d) J. Mill

Q14. Who among the following was the first European to initiate the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian Princes with a view to acquire territories?

- a) Warren Hastings
- b) Dupleix
- c) Lord Clive
- d) Albuquerque

Q15. What did the India Act V of 1843 made illegal?

- a) Sati
- b) Infanticide
- c) Child marriage
- d) Slavery

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

The Hundis were prevalent in Mughal India. So only R is the correct statement.

Q2. Answer: (d)

These states were annexed by Dalhousie in the sequence of:

1. Satara – 1848,
2. Sambhalpur – 1849,
3. Jhansi – 1853,
4. Nagpur – 1854

Q3. Answer: (b)

Warren Hastings was the first GovernorGeneral of Bengal as per the Regulating Act of 1773.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

Q5. Answer: (c)

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (a)

- Abolition of Sati Pratha took place during the period of Lord Bentinck in 1828.
- Doctrine of Lapse regulated by Lord Dalhousie.
- Local Self Government took place during the period of Lord Rippon.
- The partition of Bengal announced in 1905 in the period of Lord Curzon.

Q8. Answer: (a)

Lord Auckland wanted to replace Dost Muhammad, the ruler of Afghanistan With a puppet ruler, Shah Alam. He had overestimated the danger of Russian plans on British territories.

Q9. Answer: (a)

Modern and reformist ideas spread among the mass of people, in India, primarily through Indian languages.

Q10. Answer: (c)

In 1787, Warren Hastings was impeached in the Parliament by Edmund Burke and the Whigs for his administrative excess. Burke brought forward 22 charges against him.

The most important of them were related to the Rohilla War, the Case of Nanda Kumar, the treatment of Raja Chait Singh of Banaras, and the pressures on the Begums of Oudh.

After a long trial that lasted till 1795, Warren Hastings was completely acquitted. He received a pension from the Company and lived till 1818.

Q11. Answer: (c)

- First Anglo-Burmese war was fought in 1824.
- First Anglo-Afghan war was fought in 1838–42.
- First Anglo-Maratha war was fought in 1775–82.
- Second Anglo-Mysore war was fought in 1780–84.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Dharma Sabha was founded in Calcutta in 1830, in opposition to the Brahma Samaj of Raja Ram Mohan Roy by Radha Kant Dev. An orthodox society, it stood for the preservation of the status quo in socio-religious matters opposing even the abolition of Sati.

However, it favored the promotion of western education, even for girls.

Q13. Answer: (b)

The 'Filtration Theory', in the educational policy of India, was propagated by Lord Macaulay. The British planned to educate a small section of upper and middle classes, thus creating a class who would act as interpreters between the government and masses and would enrich the vernaculars by which knowledge of western sciences and literature would reach the masses.

This was called the 'Downward Filtration Theory'.

Q14. Answer: (a)

When empires in Europe were crumbling before the might of Napoleon. On the other hand, Lord Hastings the Governor General kept the British flag flying high in India.

Q15. Answer: (b)

Lord Cornwallis introduced the revenue system called permanent settlement. Lord Cornwallis' most conspicuous administrative measure was the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement of Bengal, which was extended to the provinces of Bihar and Orissa.

The Zamindars of Bengal were recognized as the owners of the land as long as they paid the revenue to the East India Company regularly.

The amount of revenue that the Zamindars had to pay to the Company was firmly fixed and would not be raised under any circumstances. In other words, the government of the East India Company got 89% leaving the rest to the Zamindars.

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