EAST INDIA COMPANY AND NAWAB OF BENGAL BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Created By Careericons Team

Q1. Who among the following has been called as a 'Heaven Born General'?

- a) Albuquerque
- b) Robert Clive
- c) Francois Dupleix
- d) Lord Cornwallis

Q2.

List I (Wars)	List-II (Treaties)
A. Second Carnatic War	1. Salbai
B. Second Anglo-Mysore	2. Bassein
C. Third Anglo-Mysore	3. Pondicherry
D. First Anglo-Maratha War	4. Srirangapatnam
	5. Mangalore

Codes: ABCD

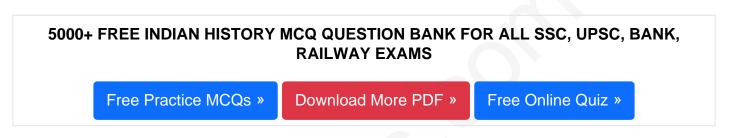
- a) 4 1 2 5
- b) 3541
- c) 4521
- d) 3 1 4 5

Q3. Which of the following statements above Ryotwari settlement is/are correct?

- It recognised the cultivators as the owner of land.
- It was a temporary settlement.
- It was introduced later than the permanent settlement.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 and 2b) 2 and 3c) Only 1d) All of these
 - **Q4.** Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 - a) Battle of Buxar Mir Jafar vs. Clive
 - b) Battle of Wandiwash French vs. East India Company
 - c) Battle of Chilianwala Dalhousie vs. Marathas
 - d) Battle of Khurda Nizam vs. East India Company



- Q5. Bring out the correct statement about British expansion in Madras
 - In 1658, all the English settlement on the Coromandal and in Eastern India were placed under the control of Fort St. George.
 - In 1801, Lord Wellesley created the Madras presidency as it existed till Indian Independence.
 - In 1640, the British obtained the site of Madras from the Raja of Valikondapuram.
 - The British built a fortified factory, viz. Fort St George, at Madras.
- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 1 & 3
- c) 1, 2, 4
- d) 2, 3, 4
- **Q6.** During whose Peshwaship was the second and third Anglo-Maratha fought resulting in the abolition of the Peshawaship by the English?
- a) Narayan Rao
- b) Raghunath Rao

- c) Madhav Rao I
- d) Baji Rao II

Q7. Statement I:

The annexation of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie in 1856 adversely affected the financial conditions of the sepoys.

Statement II:

The sepoys had to pay higher taxes on the land where their family members stayed in Awadh.

- a) Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- b) Both the statements are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement
- c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

Q8. Who was the ruler of Delhi at the time of the battle of Buxar?

- a) Aurangzeb
- b) Shah Alam I
- c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- d) Shah Alam II

Q9. Which one among the following was the immediate cause of attack by Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula on Calcutta in 1756?

- a) Refusal of the English Company to pay the overdue trade tax
- b) The English conspired against the Nawab with a view to depose him from the Throne
- c) Siraj-ud-Daula wanted to drive out the English from Bengal
- d) Refusal of the English to demolish the fortification of Calcutta

Q10. Lord Cornwallis has been criticized for not destroying Tipu Sultan when he had the chance to do so after the third Anglo-Mysore war.

Which one of the following considerations was not a factor taken into account by Cornwallis in taking his decision?

- a) Sickness spread among the English troops
- b) War with France, and the consequent alliance between Tipu and the French, were apprehended
- c) The territory was too large to be administered with any
- d) Cornwallis was ill-disposed towards the court of Directors who were advising full annexation

Q11. Consider the following statements

- The battle of Buxar provided the key to the English to establish their rule in India.
- The Treaty of Allahabad concluded in 1765, enabled the British to establish their rule in Bengal.

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

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

Q12. Who led the Maratha forces in the 3rd Battle of Panipat in 1761?

- a) Vishwanath Rao
- b) Sadashiva Rao
- c) Madhava Rao
- d) Dattaji Scindia

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Q13. Consider the following statements about Shivaji's military acumen

- He was a master in guerrilla tactics and swift cavalry warfare. • He had built a series of fortified strongholds on the table mountains of the Western Deccan. Which of the statement(s) given above is/are **correct**?
- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q14. Which Nawab of Bengal shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr?

- a) Mir Qasim
- b) Mir Jafar
- c) Siraj-ud-daulah
- d) Shuja-ud-din

Q15. Consider the following statements

- Battle of Buxar provided the key to the English to establish their rule in India.
- The Treaty of Allahabad, concluded in 1765, enabled the British to establish their rule in Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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Answers to the above questions:

Q1. Answer: (b)

Q2. Answer: (b)

Q3. Answer: (d)

The Ryotwari system, instituted in some parts of British India, was one of the two main systems used to collect revenues from the cultivators of agricultural land. Features of Ryotwari System

- Government claimed the property rights to all the land, but allotted it to the cultivators on the condition that they pay taxes. In other words, it established a direct relation between the landholder and the government.
- Farmers could use, sell, mortgage, bequeath, and lease the land as long as they paid their taxes. In other words Ryotwari system gave a proprietary right upon the landholders.
- IF they did not pay taxes, they were evicted
- Taxes were only fixed in a temporary settlement for a period of thirty years and then revised.
- Government had retained the right to enhance land revenue whenever it wanted
- Provided measures for revenue relief during famines but they were seldom applied in real life situation.

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Q4. Answer: (b)
Q5. Answer: (d)
Q6. Answer: (d)
Q7. Answer: (a) The annexation of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie on the pretext of maladministration left thousands of nobles, officials, retainers and soldiers jobless. Moreover, the annexation of Awadh adversely affected the sepoy's purse.
Q8. Answer: (d)
Q9. Answer: (d)
Q10. Answer: (d)
Q11. Answer: (c)

The Battle of Buxar was fought between the British East India Company and the combined forces of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Shuja-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Awadh, and Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor on 23rd October 1764.

Shah Alam II signed the Treaty of Allahabad that secured Diwani Rights for the Company to collect and manage the revenues of almost 100,000,000 acres (400,000 km2) of real estate, which helped establish the English rule.

Q12. Answer: (b)

Q13. Answer: (c)

Shiva Ji innovated military tactics, pioneering the guerrilla warfare methods (Shiva sutra or ganimi kava), which leveraged strategic factors like geography, speed, and surprise and focused pinpoint attacks to defeat his larger and more powerful enemies.

Shivaji himself constructed about 15-20 new forts (including key sea forts like Sindhudurg), but he also rebuilt or repaired many strategically placed forts to create a chain of 300 or more, stretched over a thousand kilometers across the rugged crest of the Western Ghats.

Q14. Answer: (a)

Q15. Answer: (c)

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