

# Modern India

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## One Mark Questions

**I. Answer the following Questions in one Word or a sentence each.**

**Question 1.** Who was The first Portuguese Viceroy in India?

**Answer:** Francisco-de-Almeida.

**Question 2.** In which year was the 'Dutch East India Company' established?

**Answer:** The Dutch East India company was established in 1602.

**Question 3.** Name the capital of the Dutch in India.

**Answer:** Pulicat was made the capital of the Dutch in India in 1610 C.E.

**Question 4.** When was the 'French East India Company' established?

**Answer:** In 1664C.E.

**Question 5.** Which was the capital of the French in India?

**Answer:** Pondicherry in 1674 C.E.

**Question 6.** When was the 'British East India Company' established?

**Answer:** The British East India Company was established in 1600.

**Question 7.** Which was the first capital of the British in India?

**Answer:** Calcutta was made the first capital of the British, in India, in 1696 C.E.

**Question 8.** Which treaty ended the first Carnatic war?

**Answer:** The treaty of Aix-la-Chapel in 1748.

**Question 9.** In which year was the battle of Plassey fought?

**Answer:** 1757 C.E.

**Question 10.** When did the battle of Buxar take place?

**Answer:** The battle of Buxar took place in 1764 C.E.

**Question 11.** Name the treaty which ended the first Anglo-Mysore war.

**Answer:** Treaty of Madras in 1769 C.E.

**Question 12.** Which treaty ended the second Anglo-Mysore war?

**Answer:** Treaty of Mangalore in 1784.

**Question 13.** Which treaty ended the third Anglo-Mysore war?

**Answer:** Treaty of Srirangapattana in 1792.

**Question 14.** Who was called 'The Tiger of Mysore'? (or) Who assumed the title "the Tiger of Mysore"?

**Answer:** Tippu Sultan assumed the title 'The Tiger of Mysore'. \*

**Question 15.** Name the Governor General who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?

**Answer:** Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance in India in 1798.

**Question 16.** Who was the first Indian ruler to accept the Subsidiary Alliance?

**Answer:** The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first ruler to accept the Subsidiary Alliance 1798.

**Question 17.** Who introduced the 'Doctrine of Lapse' in India?

**Answer:** Lord Dalhousie in 1848 C.E.

**Question 18.** Who were the first Europeans to come to India by sea-route?

**Answer:** Portuguese were the first among the Europeans to come to India by sea route.

**Question 19.** Who discovered the sea-route to India?

**Answer:** Portuguese sailor Vasco-da-Gama.

**Question 20.** Which was the capital of Portuguese in India?

**Answer:** Goa was the capital of Portuguese in India. „

**Question 21.** Who conquered Goa from the Adil Shahis of Bijapur in 1510 C.E.?

**Answer:** Alfanso-de-Albuquerque.

**Question 22.** Who was Sir Thomas Roe?

**Ans.** Sir Thomas Roe was the British Ambassador sent by King James -1 of England to the court of Jahangir in 1615 C.E.

**Question 23.** Who were the rivals in the Carnatic wars?

**Answer:** British and French were the rivals in the Carnatic wars.

**Question 24.** What was the main cause for the first Carnatic war?

**Answer:** War between England and France over the **Question** of Austrian succession.

**Question 25.** When did the first Carnatic war take place?

**Answer:** Between 1746-1748 C.E.

**Question 26.** When did the second Carnatic war take place?

**Answer:** Between 1748-1754.

**Question 27.** What was the main cause for the second Carnatic war?

**Answer:** Two succession disputes at Hyderabad and at Arcot, and the British and French taking sides.

**Question 28.** Which treaty ended the second Carnatic war.

**Answer:** Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754.

**Question 29.** When did the Third Carnatic war take place?

**Answer:** Between 1758-1763 C.E.

**Question 30.** What was the main cause for the Third Carnatic war?

**Answer:** The seven years (1756-1763) war fought between the French and the British in Europe, was the cause for the war.

**Question 31.** In which battle were the French completely defeated by the British?

**Answer:** Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.

**Question 32.** Which treaty ended the Third Carnatic war?

**Answer:** Treaty of Paris in 1763 C.E.

**Question 33.** Which battle laid the foundation for the British supremacy in India?

**Answer:** Battle of Plassey in 1757 C.E.

**Question 34.** Who was the commander of the Bengal army in the battle of Plassey?

**Answer:** Mir Jafar was the commander of the Bengal army.

**Question 35.** When did the first Anglo-Mysore war occur?

**Ans.** During 1767 to 1769 C.E.

**Question 36.** When was the second Anglo-Mysore war fought?

**Answer:** Between 1780-1784 C.E.

**Question 37.** Name the British Governor General who defeated Tipu in the third Anglo-Mysore war?

**Answer:** Lord Cornwallis defeated Tipu in the third Anglo-Mysore war.

**Question 38.** Who led the British army during the fourth Anglo-Mysore war?

**Answer:** Lord Wellesley led the British army during the fourth Anglo-Mysore war.

**Question 39.** What was the aim of the Subsidiary Alliance?

**Answer:** The expansion of the British Empire in India.

**Question 40.** Which treaty ended the first Anglo-Maratha war?

**Answer:** The first Anglo-Maratha war took place between 1775 and 1782. It ended with the treaty of Salbai in 1782 C.E.

**Question 41.** When did the third Anglo-Maratha war take place?

**Answer:** During 1817-1818 C.E.

### **Two Marks Questions**

#### **II. Answer the following Questions in two words or two sentences each.**

**Question 1.** Who conquered Goa from the Sultan of Bijapura? When?

**Answer:** Portuguese Governor Alfonso-dc-Albuquerque-in 1510 d).E.

**Question 2.** Name the important trading centers of the Portuguese in India.

**Answer:** Goa (Capital), Diu, Daman, Salsette, Bassern, Bombay, Calicut, Cochin, Machalipattanam, Santhome etc., were the trading centers of the Portuguese in India.

**Question 3.** Mention any two causes for the decline of the Portuguese power in India?

**Answer:** Causes for the decline of Portuguese:

The Portuguese officers did not follow the policy of moderation and did not conduct their affairs in a diplomatic manner.

Their officers were corrupt and arrogant. They looked to their personal interests rather than the interests of their country.

Portuguese religious intolerance provoked hostility of the Indian public, which became too strong for them to overcome.

Encouragement was given to the Portuguese men to marry Indian ladies and settle down in India. The offsprings of the mixed marriages were inferior and could not take up the responsibilities.

European powers like the Dutch, the French and the British on the Indian scene, also gave a serious setback to the Portuguese authority.

The expansion of the Mughal Empire in the Deccan and other regions also gave a serious setback to the Portuguese ambitions.

**Question 4.** Name the important trading centers of the Dutch in India.

**Answer:** Machalipattanam, Nagapattanam, Cochin, Kasim Bazaar, Mahe, Pulicat (Capital), Karaikkal, Patna, etc., were the important trading centers of the Dutch in India.

**Question 5.** Name the important trading centers of the French in India.

**Answer:** Pondicherry (Capital), Surat, Chandranagore, Machalipattanam, Karaikkal, Mahe, etc., were the important trading centers of the French in India.

**Question 6.** Between whom was the battle of Plassey fought? When?

**Answer:** Sirajud-Daulah, Nawab of Bengal and Robert Clive in 1757 C.E.

**Question 7.** Mention any two conditions of the treaty of Srirangapattana.

**Answer:** Tipu had to surrender half of his Kingdom to the British.

Tipu agreed to pay a war indemnity of 3.5 crore rupees to the British. As Tipu did not have enough money, he had to send two of his sons to the British as hostages.

**Question 8.** Name any four Indian states, annexed by the British applying the 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

**Answer:** Satara, Jaipur, Sambhalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Nagpur, Coorg, Tanjore, Bhagatpur etc.,

**Question 9.** Name any four Indian states which accepted the Subsidiary Alliance.

**Answer:** Nizam of Hyderabad, Mysore, Oudh, Travancore, Baroda, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bharathpur, Nagpur, Gwalior, Poona, Surat etc., accepted the Subsidiary Alliance of British.

**Question 10.** Name the important trading centers of the British in India.

**Answer:** Surat, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Machalipattanam, Iloogli etc.,

**Question 11.** Between whom was the second Carnatic war fought? When?

**Answer:** Robert Clive (British) and Dupleix (French) during 1748-1754 C.E.

**Question 12.** Who had partaken in the third Carnatic war? When?

**Answer:** Count-De-Lally (French) and Robert Clive (British) in 1758-1763 C.E.

**Question 13.** Between whom was the battle of Buxar fought? When?

**Answer:** Between Mir Kasim the Nawab of Bengal and the British (Vansitart) in 1764 C.E.

**Question 14.** Who fought the first Anglo-Mysore war? Which treaty ended the war?

**Answer:** British and Hyder Ali fought this war. Treaty of Madras ended this.

**Question 15.** Who had fought the second Anglo-Mysore war? When?

**Answer:** Hyder Ali and after his death, his son Tipu Sulthan fought against the British. From 1780 to 1784 C.E.

**Question 16.** Between whom was the third Anglo-Mysore war fought? When?

**Answer:** Tipu Sultan and the British (Lord Cornwallis)-between 1790-1792 C.E.

**Question 17.** Why did Lord Wellesley declare the fourth Anglo-Mysore war?

**Answer:** Lord Wellesley urged Tipu Sultan to join the subsidiary Alliance. Tipu

rejected the demand and began talks with the French, Turkey and others to secure military help, which provoked Wellesley to declare war.

**Question 18.** What is subsidiary Alliance? When was it introduced?

**Answer:** The Indian Princes who had entered into this military alliance with the British had to maintain a British army in their states and bear the cost of its maintenance. It was introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798.

**Question 19.** What is doctrine of Lapse?

**Answer:** As per British laws, when a Lord died without a son or daughter his estate lapsed to the British Government. It should be noted, that the Lord had no right to adopt a son under any circumstances. This policy was introduced in India by Lord Dalhousie. According to this policy, when the Indian Ruler of a protected state died without a natural heir (son or daughter), then that state would pass on to the British Empire.

### **Five Marks Questions**

#### **III. Answer the following Questions in 15 to 20 sentences each.**

**Question 1.** Briefly explain the Carnatic wars.

**Answer:** Introduction: British and French were rivals in India, because the objective of the British which was to establish complete monopoly over trade and commerce in India brought them into conflict with the French. They fought for seventeen years (1746-1763) to establish their 'supremacy in the Deccan. This rivalry with the French led to the Carnatic wars.

First Carnatic war (1746-1748): The first Carnatic war took place between the British and the French during 1746-1748 in the Carnatic area. This war was a part of the European war, between the two countries over the Austrian succession issue (1740-1748) in Europe.

Course of the war: British commander Burnett captured some French ships. At this juncture Dupleix appealed to Anwaruddin, the Nawab of Arcot to prevail upon the British to desist from hostile action. British did not take any action. In 1746, Dupleix (French Governor) besieged and captured Madras.

British sought the help of Anwaruddin who ordered the French to free Madras. Dupleix refused to free it. So, Anwaruddin sent an army against the French. A battle was fought at St. Thome (battle of Adyar), in which the French were defeated. The Austrian succession war came to an end in Europe by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Thus, the first Carnatic war also came to an end.

Result: Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748.

The British and the French agreed to stop their hostilities in India forthwith.

The French agreed to return Madras to the British and prisoners of war were released from both the sides.

Second Carnatic war (1748-1754): The second Carnatic war broke out due to two succession disputes – one at Hyderabad and the other at Arcot, for which the British and the French took sides. There were civil wars of succession between Anwaruddin and Chandasaheb at Arcot and Nasir Jung and Muzaffar Jung at Hyderabad. Dupleix and the French supported Chandasaheb (Arcot)

and Muzaffar Jung (Hyderabad) whereas the British supported Anwaruddin (Arcot) and Nasir Jung (Hyderabad) This struggle led to the second Carnatic war (1748-1754).

Course of the war: The French troupe defeated and killed Anwaruddin in the battle of Amber. His son Mohammad Ali fled to Trichinapalli. Dupleix proclaimed Chandasaheb as the Nawab of Arcot. Dupleix was equally successful in Hyderabad. Nasir Jung was killed and Muzaffar Jung was made the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Dupleix and Chandasaheb besieged Trichinapalli to kill Mohammad Ali. The British were aware that Chandasaheb was an ally of the French and his succession to throne would adversely affect the British trade. Robert Clive (British) laid siege to Arcot. Chandasaheb rushed to protect his capital. He was defeated and killed in the battle of Arcot in 1752.

As a result, British crowned Mohammad Ali as the Nawab of Arcot. Dupleix was defeated in the war and was recalled by the French Government. The war ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754. Both the parties agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indian states. They also agreed to return the territories conquered from each other.

Third Carnatic war (1758-1763): The seven years war (1756-1763) was fought between the French and the British in Europe. The tension between the two in India also increased and ultimately took the shape of the third Carnatic war.

Course of the war: Robert Clive (British) captured Chandranagore, a French settlement. The French were determined to end the British settlements in India and sent Count-de-Lally as Governor to India. He launched an attack on Madras and recalled Bussey from Hyderabad to help him. The British attacked Hyderabad and captured it.

Count-de-Lally was defeated by the British (Sir Eyrecoote) in the battle of Wandiwash in 1760. In 1761, the British captured Pondicherry and other French

settlements in India. The seven years war came to an end by . the treaty of Paris in 1763. The war in India also ended.

Treaty of Paris in 1763: 1)The trading centres of the French were returned with restrictions, that they would not fortify them.

2) The Anglo-French rivalry in India ended with the success of the British and failure of the French.

**Question 2.** What were the cause and results of the battle of Plassey?

**Answer:** Battle of Plassey in 1757: The battle of Plassey was fought between the British (Robert Clive) and Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal in 1757. This battle led to the British supremacy in India.

Causes for the battle of Plassey :

1. Misuse of the concession pass (Dastaks): The British had received tax concessions from the Mughal Emperors. But, servants of the East India Company were misusing the concessions by openly indulging in private trade for profit. They refused to pay any taxes to the Nawab.

This resulted in the loss of income to the state and was opposed by the Nawab of Bengal. This was the main cause for the battle of Plassey.

2. Shelter to the French and demolition of fortifications of factories: The British and the French were rivals. The British captured Chandranagore from the French. Siraj-ud-Daula gave shelter to some Frenchmen, which angered the British. Siraj-ud-Daula tried to develop cordial relations with the British, but soon the relations got strained because the British fearing the French attack began to fortify their factories in Bengal which was counter to the interest of Bengal, when Siraj-ud-Daula protested and demanded for the demolition of all fortifications of factories.

3. Political cause – Encouragement to the opponents of Siraj-ud-Daula: Siraj-ud-Daula had many rivals. Soon after his succession to the throne, it was opposed by Shaukath Jung, Ghasti Begum and Rajavallabha who put forward their claims to the throne. The British fully supported the opponents of Siraj-ud-Daulah and ultimately succeeded in bringing his downfall.

4. The black hole incident or tragedy: During an attack on Kasim Bazar, the forces of Nawab besieged Fort William (Calcutta). The 146 civilians comprising of women and children who surrendered to the Nawab's army were taken prisoners and forced into a small dark cell (15' x 18') within the fort and killed in the most inhuman manner. This incident called 'The Block hole episode or Tragedy' took place on 20th June 1757.

Course of the Battle: Peace was concluded between the British and Siraj-ud-Daula and the treaty of Aligarh was signed in February 1757. Robert Clive hatched a conspiracy with the commander Mir Jafar against Siraj-ud-Daula. When the arrangements were complete, Clive took position at Plassey (Bhagirathi river). However, when the war broke out, the troops under Mir Jafar remained inactive and Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated and he fled, and got killed while trying to escape.

Results of the battle of Plassey :

1. British domination over Bengal: The British established domination over the political life of Bengal. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal. He was called a Sovereign but in actual practice he was nothing more than a puppet of the company. He could be removed from the throne any time, by the Company.
2. Territorial gains for the British: As a result, the British gained both in territorial as well as in finances. The Company received the 24 paraganas and other grants. The trade of the British Company greatly flourished and it made huge profits. Robert Clive was appointed as the Governor of Bengal.
3. Establishing political supremacy: The battle of Plassey left a deep impact on the course of Anglo-French conflict in Deccan. This battle laid the foundation for the British supremacy in India.

**Question 3.** Write about the subsidiary Alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse.

**Answer:** Subsidiary Alliance: The Indian rulers who had entered into this military alliance with the British had to keep a British army in their state and bear the expenses of the maintenance of that army. It was introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798. Expansion of the British Empire in India was its main aim.

Conditions of the subsidiary Alliance:

The Indian state which joins it, must surrender its external relations to the care of the Company. They should not wage wars and their dealings should be conducted only with their prior permission of the Company.

If any ruler was unable to pay the expenses, he had to cede apart of his Kingdom. The protection of that state was the responsibility of the Company.

A British Resident should be kept in the court of the King. The Company was not to interfere in the internal affairs of that state.

The Company should protect the Indian state against their enemies and no other European could be appointed in their administration without the permission of the Company.

Advantages to the Company:

The subsidiary Alliance disarmed the Indian states. They came under the mercy of the British. The grave consequences of the war were much reduced.

Indian states practically lost their independence and became financially weak.

The Kings neglected the welfare of their people. So Kings also lost their credibility. The Kings were protected by the Company. ‘

The Company was able to check the influence of the French over the Indian states. The Company gradually brought the whole country under its control.

The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to sign the Alliance. Later the rulers of Mysore, Oudh, Travancore, Baroda, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Nagpur and Gwalior also signed the Alliance.

The Doctrine of Lapse: According to this policy, when the Ruler of the protected state died without a natural heir, then that state would pass on to the British Empire, which was called the ‘Doctrine of Lapse’. (or) According to this policy, if a King died without a son or daughter, his estate lapsed. It should be noted that the King had no right to adopt a son under any circumstances. The Doctrine of lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. His aim was the expansion of the British Empire in India.

By following this policy, the British annexed Satara, Jaipur, Sambhalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Nagpur, Bhagatpur, Coorg, etc.

Conclusion: The doctrine of lapse was unjustified both on legal and ethical grounds, Whether right or wrong, two third of the Indian territories came under the British rule by 1856. These factors contributed to the outburst of the Indian anger in 1857 in the form of First war of the Indian Independence.

**Question 4.** Discuss the struggle of Tipu Sultan with the British.

**Answer:** Anglo-Mysore wars (1767-1799):

The first Anglo-Mysore war (1767-1769) The British after establishing supremacy in Bengal, waged war against Mysore to expand their Empire. Tipu had participated in his father's campaigns and had gained sufficient military experience. In 1766, he fought against the Paliagars of Balam. In 1767-1769, in the first Anglo-Mysore war, he took his army towards Madras. Later, he helped his father capture the forts of Tirupattur and Vaniyambadi.

The second Anglo-Mysore war (1780-1784): Ilyder Ali died in 1782. His son Tipu Sultan continued the war. Tipu defeated the British at Wandiwash in 1783, and marched against Mangalore and besieged the fort. Negotiations for peace started

between Tipu and ' British through signing the treaty of Mangalore in 1784. and the second Anglo-Mysore war ended with that.

Third Anglo-Mysore war (1790-1792): The third Anglo-Mysore war was again fought between Tipu Sultan and the British. Tipu's rise caused fear and jealousy among the Britishers. Tipu was trying to get the help of the French to expel the British from India. War broke out with Tipu's unprovoked attack on Travancore in 1789, whose ruler was an ally of the British. British Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis was waiting for a pretext to wage a war against Tipu.

He formed a coalition consisting of the British, the Nizam and the Marathas against Tipu, and attacked Srirangapattana. Tipu could not fight this combined army and he began to lose ground. They besieged his capital Srirangapattana in 1792. Forced by circumstances, Tipu signed the most humiliating treaty of Srirangapattana in March 1792.

Treaty of Srirangapattana in 1792: The terms of the treaty were: 1) Tipu had to surrender half of his Kingdom to the British and their allies. 2) Tipu agreed to pay a war indemnity of 3.5 crores (30 lakh pounds) to the British. As he did not have enough money, he had to send two of his sons to the British as hostages.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore war (1798-1799): Tipu could not reconcile to the defeat and humiliation in the third Anglo-Mysore war and was determined to drive out the British from India. He again started negotiations with France, Turkey, Kabul, Afghanistan etc. by sending his delegations but he could not get any help. Lord Wellesley forced him to sign the subsidiary Alliance, which he refused, As a result war became inevitable.

Lord Wellesley sent a powerful army along with the Marathas and Nizam. Tipu was defeated in the battle of Siddeshwara and Malavalli. On fourth May 1799, the British besieged the fort of Srirangapattana. The fort was bombarded and the enemy entered the fort. Tipu died fighting in the battle and the British captured Srirangapattana.

After the death of Tipu, his territories were divided among the British, the Marathas and the Nizam. A portion of his Kingdom was given to the Wodeyars of Mysore. Krishnaraja Wodeyar-III became the King of Mysore.

**Question 5.** Give an account of the Anglo-Maratha wars.

**Answer:** 1. First Anglo-Maratha war (1775-1782): In the civil war between Narayana Rao and his uncle Raghunath Rao, Narayana Rao was killed, and his widow gave birth to a male child. The child, Savai Madhava Rao was supported by the Maratha chiefs. Raghunath Rao sought the help of the British. He signed the

treaty of Surat in 1775, with the Bombay Governor Elphinstone to retain his position.

Raghunatha Rao and the British fought with the Maratha chiefs at Poona. But, Nana Fadnavis, the Prime minister of Peshwa Savai Madhava Rao, got the help of Governor-General Hastings at Calcutta and signed with him the Treaty of Purandhara in 1776. According to that treaty. 1) The British agreed to withdraw their support to Raghunatha Rao, 2) Raghunath Rao was given a monthly pension of 25000/- from the Peshwa Government.

But this was not accepted by Elphinstone (Bombay Governor). He reopened the war and English forces were defeated and signed the Treaty of Wadagaon in 1779. Lord Hastings sent an army from Calcutta and battles were fought. Finally the treaty of Salbai was concluded in 1782.

Treaty of Salbai in 1782:

1. Both the parties agreed to restore the captured territories
2. There was peace for the next 20 years.

2. Second Anglo-Maratha war (1803-1806): MarathachiefsofHolkar and Sindhia tried to control Peshwa Bajirao-II. Peshwa was greatly influenced by Mahadji Sindhia. So, Holkar waged a war and defeated the armies of Sindhia and Peshwa in 1802. Holkar placed Vinayaka Rao on the throne.

Treaty of Bassien: (1) Peshwa signed the subsidiary Alliance and agreed to keep 6000 British soldiers and pay 26 Lakh every year for their upkeep. (2) Peshwa surrendered the northern territories of his Kingdom to the British (3) The Maratha Chieftains who were subordinates to Peshwa had become subordinates to the Company.

Sindhia and Bhonsle challenged the British power, and a series of battles were fought. The British defeated them and both of them accepted subsidiary Alliance. Holkar also fought with the British and concluded the treaty of Rajpurghat and ceded BundelkhancTand Chambal to the British.

3. Third Anglo-Maratha war (1817-1818): Peshwa Baji Rao-II had lost his power and prestige. He decided to reorganise the Maratha confederacy and revive the lost glory of the Marathas. He also enlisted the support of the Pathans and the Pindaries for this cause. They attacked the British military camp at Kirki. This started the third Anglo-Maratha war. In a series of battles, Marathas were defeated by the British.

All Maratha chieftains accepted subsidiary Alliances. The descendant of Chatrapathi Sahu was allowed to rule the region of Satara. Baji Rao – II was pensioned off to

Bithore with an annual pension of 8 Lakh rupees. With this, the British established political Supremacy all over south India.