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| Question | Which one of the followings is connected with 'Blue Water' policy? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | De Almeida |
| Option | Albuquerque |
| Option | Dupleix |
| Option | Robert Clive |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | The 'Blue Water' policy is attributed to Francisco de Almeida, the first Viceroy of Portuguese possessions in India. According to it, "The Portuguese should be the sole trade power in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which European nation was first in bringing printing press to India? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | England |
| Option | France |
| Option | Portugal |
| Option | Holland |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | The Portuguese were the first Europeans, who brought a printing press to India. Portugal was the European nation to bring printing press-to India. The art of printing entered India through Goa in 1556. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which treaty granted the Portuguese the rights to control trade in the Indian Ocean in 1494? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Treaty of Tordesillas |
| Option | Treaty of Versailles |
| Option | Treaty of Alcáçovas |
| Option | Treaty of Bassein |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) was an agreement between Spain and Portugal, mediated by the Pope, which divided the newly discovered lands outside Europe. The treaty essentially gave Portugal control over routes to India and the Indian Ocean while Spain focused on the Americas. This treaty paved the way for Portuguese dominance in the Eastern trade, including India, as it gave Portugal exclusive rights to explore and trade in the East. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | 'With reference to the Dutch, consider the following statements   1. He built his first kothi at Machilipatnam after obtaining a decree from the ruler of Golconda. 2. They established supremacy over the Spice Islands in South-East Asia. 3. He had acquired Pulicat from the local ruler of Coromandel. 4. He built his first factory in Surat.   Which of the above statements are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Option | 1 and 4 only |
| Option | 1,2 and 3 only |
| Option | All of the above. |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | 1600 AD The Dutch, after obtaining a decree from the ruler of Golconda, built their first kothi at Machilipatnam. Hence statement (1) is correct.  The Dutch established their supremacy over the Spice Islands (Java and Sumatra) in Southeast Asia. Hence statement (2) is correct.  The Dutch, while expanding to the Coromandel Coast, acquired Pulicat from the local ruler there. Hence statement (3) is correct. The first factory was built by the British in Surat. Hence statement (4) is wrong. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Who was the first Portuguese Viceroy in India? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Diaz |
| Option | Vasco da Gama |
| Option | Almeida |
| Option | Albuquerque |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | Francisco de Almeida was the first Portuguese Viceroy in India, appointed in 1505. He introduced the "Blue Water Policy" (aimed at securing Portuguese naval dominance) and established Portuguese control over key coastal regions in India. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | 1686 AD The main reason for the expulsion of the British traders from their factories in Bengal by Aurangzeb was |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | The struggle of the British with the Nawabs of Bengal. |
| Option | Involvement of British officers in the conspiracies of the Mughal courts. |
| Option | Declaring war against the Mughal Empire by the British destroying the Hooghly. |
| Option | Friendly relations of the British with the Marathas. |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | The East India Company established political power in India to obtain Indian revenue and this country through its means. tried to win. In the same sequence, when the British conquered Hooghly in 1686. Devastated and declared war against the Mughal Emperor. Granted, then enmity started between the two. British position. misunderstood and muglow Driven them out of their factories in Bengal. And they had to take refuge in an island at the mouth of the river Ganges. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Consider the following statements   1. The British established a trading post at Madaspatnam on the east coast. 2. The British had bought the right to settle in Bhadaspatnam from the local Telugu feudal lords. 3. Due to Dutch rivals, the British had to fortify Madras.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Option | Only 3 |
| Option | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | In 1639, the British established one at Madraspatnam on the east coast. Established a trading post. The local people called this settlement Chennapatnam. Used to say Hence, statement (1) is correct.  The British bought the right to settle in Chennapatnam from the local Telugu feudatories, the Nayaks of Kalahasti. Hence statement (2) is correct.  The rivalry with the French Company forced the British to fortify Madras and delegate more political and administrative responsibilities to their representatives. After the defeat of the French in 1761lt began to develop into an important commercial city. Hence statement (3) is wrong. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Consider the following statements   1. The British got Bombay from the French. 2. The British established their first factory in South India in Cochin.   Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | Neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | When Emperor Charles II of England married a Portuguese princess. When she married, the Portuguese gave her the island of Bombay in dowry. The British in the form of Bombay had a large and easily defensible. Port received. In the year 1668, the East India Company obtained the island of Bombay from the British Government. Hence statement (1) is wrong.  The British established their first factory in the south at Masulipatnam in 1611. Hence statement (2) is wrong. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Who was the first ambassador of East India Company who visited India? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Captain Michelson |
| Option | Captain Hawkins |
| Option | Captain James |
| Option | None of these |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | William Hawkins was a representative of the English East India Company.  He was the commander of Hector, the first company ship to anchor at Surat in India on 24 August 1608. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which British officer was successful in getting Jahangir to issue a royal decree in 1615 giving the right to trade and open factories in all parts of the Mughal Empire? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Captain Hawkins |
| Option | Sir Thomas Roe |
| Option | Josiah Child |
| Option | Sir John Goyer |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | In 1599 some merchants known as Merchant Adventurers formed a company to trade with the East. This is known as the East India Company.  The Company sent Captain Hawkins to the court of Jahangir to take royal orders. As a result, after receiving a royal decree, the British Company got permission to open factories in many places on the west coast. I  The British were not satisfied with this exemption. Sir Thomas Roe reached the Mughal court in 1615. Tomas Roe was successful in getting the royal decree given the right to trade and open factories in all parts of the Mughal Empire. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | . Consider the following statements   1. When the Portuguese occupied Goa, the Viceroy was Alfamo de Albuquerque. 2. In the early 16th century, the Portuguese captured the entire coast of Asia from Hodge in the Gulf of Farum to Malacca in Malaya. 3. The Portuguese had to contend with the Mughals because of their occupation of the coastal areas of South India.   Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 and 2 |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Option | Only 3 |
| Option | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | The Portuguese captured Goa in 1510, then the Viceroy at that time was Alphonse-de- Albuquerque. Hence, statement (1) is correct.  At this time the Portuguese had captured the entire coast of Asia, from Hodge in the Persian Gulf to Malacca in Malaya and the Spice Islands of Indonesia. Hence statement (2) is correct.  Portuguese Since South India was outside the Mughal Empire at this time, they did not have to face the might of the Mughals. Hence statement (3) is wrong. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which of the following cities was called by the British as 'Sartaj of India' (urbs prima in Indis)? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Surat |
| Option | Bombay |
| Option | Madras |
| Option | Bengal |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | The British referred to Bombay as the "Urbs Prima in Indis," meaning the "Premiere City of India" or "Sartaj (Crown) of India." This title reflected Bombay's growing prominence as a major commercial, industrial, and financial hub during British rule. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding the factory established by the East India Company in 16th-17th century?   1. The British established their factory in Orissa in 1651. 2. He built a fort named 'Fort St George' around the Madras Factory.   Select the correct answer from below: |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | Neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | The company established its factory in Orissa in 1633. Hence statement (1) is wrong.  In 1639, the British took the lease from the Raja of Madras. The king allowed the site to be fortified, administered its administration and minted on the condition that half of the octroi received from the Madras port would be given to the king.  Here the British built a small fort around their factory, which was named Fort St. George. Hence statement (2) is correct. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With reference to European traders, consider the following statements   1. In the first phase of the seventeenth century, the Dutch and the British ended the Portuguese trading monopoly. 2. They also started carrying the goods of Indian merchants on their ships. 3. Initially indigo was exported from India to Europe.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1, and 2 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Only 3 |
| Option | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | Competition among European merchants began to develop, and in the first phase of the seventeenth century, the Dutch and the British ended the Portuguese monopoly of Indian trade.  Initially European merchants started carrying the goods of Indian merchants on their ships. Simultaneously, there was a development of shipping in India, which had an effect on the growth of foreign trade and the industry of commodity manufacturing.  With the increasing share of Asian trade, the British and Dutch were looking for things that could be exported to Europe. Initially indigo and chilli were exported. 'Sarkhej' of Neel Gujarat and 'near Agra'.  Hence all statements are correct. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With reference to the British, consider the following statements   1. By obtaining a decree from Jahangir, he strengthened his factory in Surat. 2. Hormuz was captured with the help of the Persian army.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | Neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | The British in 1618 AD I received a decree from Jahangir in Surat. Established factory made permanent. Hence statement (1) is correct.  1622 AD In AD 13, the British, with the help of the Persian army, had captured Hormuz, which was previously under the jurisdiction of the Portuguese. Hence statement (2) is correct. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Match List - I with List - II with reference to European traders   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List-I (exported goods) | List-II (Related Location) | | A. Indigo | 1. Gujarat | | B. Cloth | 2. coromandel | | C. raw silk | 3. Balasore (Orissa) | | D. salt peter | 4. A state in Eastern India |   Select the correct code from below: |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 |
| Option | A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3 |
| Option | A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1 |
| Option | A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2 |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | European traders used to export indigo from Gujarat.  Used to export clothes from Coromandel.  Used to export raw silk and sugar from Hooghly and Balasore.  Used to export 'Salt Peter' from Bihar . |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With reference to the Indian foreign trade of the eighteenth century, consider the following statements   1. India established trade relations with Europe. 2. Indian economy developed rapidly. 3. At this time, the fastest arrival of gold and silver occurred in India.   Which of the above statements are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Option | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Option | None of these |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | In the early eighteenth century, most of the Indian foreign trade was with Europe. Hence statement (1) is correct.  The arrival of European traders to India and the development of markets in Europe showed good results of Europe with India, which led to rapid growth in the Indian economy. Hence statement (2) is correct.  At that time, gold and silver came to India more rapidly than commodities, due to which the price of commodities started increasing towards the end of the seventeenth century. Which affected different sections of the society. Hence statement (3) is correct. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | ' With reference to the British merchants, consider the following statements   1. After Machilipatnam, he made 'Fort St. George' the main center of trade. 2. They maintained trade dominance from Gujarat to the Hooghly and from Machilipatnam to the Indus river.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | The British first exported indigo from Gujarat and cloth. Exports were made from Coromandel, he made a center in Machilipatnam, after some time established Fort St. George in Madras as the main center of trade.  The British established their trading dominance from Gujarat in the west to Hooghly (Pt. Bengal) in the east and from the Indus river in the north to Machilipatnam in the south. Hence statement (2) is correct. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With reference to the Jesuits (Society of Jesus), consider the following statements   1. The Jesuit accounts are the oldest among the European accounts of the Mughal court. 2. The Portuguese king was interested in the propagation of Christianity with the help of Jesuit preachers.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | C |
| Solution | Europe came to know about India from the descriptions of Jesuit missionaries, travelers, merchants and diplomats. The Jesuit accounts are the oldest among the European accounts of the Mughal court. Hence, statement (1) is correct.  The Portuguese king was also interested in the propagation of Christianity with the help of Jesuit preachers. The Jesuit delegations to India during the sixteenth century were part of the process of trade and empire building. Hence the statement 2 is also correct. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Match List-I with List-II:   | List-I (Factory) | List-II (Founders) | | --- | --- | | (A) Panaji | 1. Portuguese | | (B) Machilipatnam | 2. French | | (C) Madras | 3. English | | (D) Pondicherry | 4. Dutch |   Select the correct code from below: |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 |
| Option | A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2 |
| Option | A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3 |
| Option | A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | Following is the matching of the list  Factory Founded by Time  Panaji Portuguese 1510  Machilipatnam Dutch 1605  Madras English 1639  Pondicherry French 1673 |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Consider the following pairs of (fort) (place)   1. Fort St George Calcutta 2. Fort William Bombay   Which of the above pairs is/are matched with? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | The correct matching of the above two pairs is as follows (Fort) (Location) Fort St. George: Fort William Calcutta It is noteworthy that Fort St. George in Madras, Fort William in Calcutta and fort located in Bombay. Indian merchants, artisans and workers dealing with European merchants lived in separate settlements outside these forts. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With reference to the British city of Bombay, consider the following statements   1. It was made up of seven islands. 2. It was the commercial capital of colonial India. 3. The East India Company used to export opium from here to China.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Option | Only 3 |
| Option | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | All the above statements are correct.  The British city of Bombay was made up of seven islands.  It was the commercial capital of colonial India. Being a major port on the west coast, it was the center of international trade. By the end of the nineteenth century, half of India's exports and 'imports' came from Bombay. An important item of this trade was opium, the East India Company used to export opium to China from here. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which statement is false regarding the struggle of the European trading companies of the 16th century? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Trading countries such as England, Holland and France waged a fierce struggle against the Spanish and Portuguese monopoly on world trade. |
| Option | In the latter part of this century, French authority over Indonesia's trade was established. |
| Option | The British took control of the trade of India, Sri Lanka and Malaya. |
| Option | The Dutch were not interested in India but on the spice islands of Indonesia. |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | In the second half of the 16th century, emerging trading powers such as England, Holland and France waged a fierce struggle against the Spanish and Portuguese monopolies of world trade. Spain and Pakistan in this conflict  The second statement is wrong. Indonesia became the possession of Dutch traders. The Dutch were not particularly interested in India but Java in Indonesia. It was in islands like Sumatra and Spice Island. where spices grow  British authority was established over India, Sri Lanka and Malaya. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Madras was the first center of business activities of the English Company in India: |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Panaji |
| Option | Machilipatnam |
| Option | Madras |
| Option | Surat |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | The first center of the English Company's trading activities in India was the city of Surat located on the west coast. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With reference to the Treaty of "Aix-la-Chapelle-1748" which of the following statements is/are correct?   1. The I Carnatic War was ended. 2. The English got back Madras.   Select the correct answer from below |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | Austrian war of succession ended with the Treaty of "Aixla-Chapelle-1748". With the end of Europe's war, 1st War of Carnatic also ended and Britishers got back Madras.  Hence option c is correct. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |