1. **Which European power was the first to arrive in India for trade?**
   a) Dutch
   b) Portuguese
   c) English
   d) French
2. **Who led the first Portuguese expedition to India in 1498?**
   a) Albuquerque
   b) Vasco da Gama
   c) Francisco de Almeida
   d) Cabral
3. **The Portuguese established their first factory in India at which location?**
   a) Surat
   b) Calicut
   c) Goa
   d) Cochin
4. **Which Portuguese governor captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultan in 1510?**
   a) Vasco da Gama
   b) Albuquerque
   c) Cabral
   d) Almeida
5. **The Dutch East India Company was established in which year?**
   a) 1602
   b) 1600
   c) 1664
   d) 1616
6. **The first Dutch factory in India was set up at:**
   a) Pulicat
   b) Masulipatnam
   c) Surat
   d) Nagapattinam
7. **The English East India Company received its charter from Queen Elizabeth I in:**
   a) 1602
   b) 1600
   c) 1616
   d) 1664
8. **The first English factory in India was established at Surat in:**
   a) 1600
   b) 1613
   c) 1608
   d) 1633
9. **Sir Thomas Roe obtained permission for English trade from which Mughal emperor?**
   a) Jahangir
   b) Akbar
   c) Shah Jahan
   d) Aurangzeb

10. **The French East India Company was founded in:**
    a) 1600
    b) 1664
    c) 1602
    d) 1616
11. **The first French factory in India was established at Surat in:**
    a) 1664
    b) 1668
    c) 1674
    d) 1690
12. **Pondicherry became the chief French settlement in India under the governorship of:**
    a) Dupleix
    b) Francois Martin
    c) La Bourdonnais
    d) Colbert
13. **The Danes established their factory at Tranquebar in:**
    a) 1602
    b) 1620
    c) 1616
    d) 1664
14. **The primary cause of Anglo-French rivalry in India was:**
    a) Religious differences
    b) Commercial competition
    c) Territorial disputes
    d) Cultural conflicts
15. **The First Carnatic War (1746–48) was triggered by:**
    a) Battle of Plassey
    b) Anglo-French War in Europe
    c) Succession in Hyderabad
    d) Mysore invasion
16. **Who was the French governor during the Second and Third Carnatic Wars?**
    a) Dupleix
    b) La Bourdonnais
    c) Francois Martin
    d) Comte de Lally
17. **The Third Carnatic War ended with the Treaty of:**
    a) Aix-la-Chapelle
    b) Paris (1763)
    c) Pondicherry
    d) Wandiwash
18. **Robert Clive introduced the Dual System of administration in:**
    a) Madras
    b) Bengal
    c) Bombay
    d) Hyderabad

19. **The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between the English and:**
    a) Mir Qasim
    b) Siraj-ud-Daula
    c) Haidar Ali
    d) Shah Alam II

20. **Mir Jafar was installed as Nawab of Bengal after:**
    a) Battle of Buxar
    b) Battle of Plassey
    c) Treaty of Allahabad
    d) Carnatic War

21. **The Battle of Buxar (1764) involved the English against a coalition of:**
    a) Mysore and Marathas
    b) Mir Qasim, Shah Alam II, and Shuja-ud-Daula
    c) French and Dutch
    d) Portuguese and Danes

22. **The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) granted Diwani rights to the English in:**
    a) Madras and Bombay
    b) Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa
    c) Punjab and Sindh
    d) Mysore and Hyderabad

23. **Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General of India under:**
    a) Pitt's India Act
    b) Regulating Act of 1773
    c) Charter Act of 1793
    d) Act of 1858

24. **The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–69) ended with the Treaty of:**
    a) Salbai
    b) Madras
    c) Seringapatam
    d) Mangalore

25. **Haidar Ali allied with the French against the English in the:**
    a) First Mysore War
    b) Second Mysore War
    c) Third Mysore War
    d) Fourth Mysore War

26. **Tipu Sultan was defeated and killed in the:**
    a) Second Mysore War
    b) Fourth Mysore War
    c) Battle of Plassey
    d) Third Maratha War

27. **The Treaty of Seringapatam (1792) was signed after the:**
    a) First Mysore War
    b) Third Mysore War
    c) Second Maratha War
    d) Battle of Buxar

28. **The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–82) ended with the Treaty of:**
    a) Salbai
    b) Bassin
    c) Deogaon
    d) Surji-Arjungaon

29. **The Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–05) was fought during the governorship of:**
    a) Warren Hastings
    b) Lord Wellesley
    c) Lord Cornwallis
    d) Lord Dalhousie

30. **The Treaty of Bassin (1802) was signed with:**
    a) Mysore
    b) Peshwa Baji Rao II
    c) Sindhia
    d) Holkar

31. **Lord Wellesley introduced the policy of:**
    a) Doctrine of Lapse
    b) Subsidiary Alliance
    c) Dual System
    d) Permanent Settlement

32. **The first state to accept Subsidiary Alliance was:**
    a) Awadh
    b) Hyderabad
    c) Mysore
    d) Maratha

33. **Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal in:**
    a) 1773
    b) 1793
    c) 1802
    d) 1853

34. **The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–18) led to the annexation of:**
    a) Bengal
    b) Peshwa's territories
    c) Mysore
    d) Punjab

35. **Lord Hastings (1813–23) annexed which state through conquest?**
    a) Awadh
    b) Central India (Pindari War)
    c) Mysore
    d) Hyderabad

36. **The Pindari War (1817–18) was fought against:**
    a) Maratha bandits
    b) Pindari freebooters
    c) Mysore rulers
    d) Sikh forces

37. **Lord William Bentinck abolished Sati in:**
    a) 1793
    b) 1829
    c) 1853
    d) 1858
38. **The Charter Act of 1833 made the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of:**
    a) Madras
    b) India
    c) Bombay
    d) Punjab
39. **Lord Dalhousie annexed Punjab in:**
    a) 1849
    b) 1849
    c) 1856
    d) 1818
40. **The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by:**
    a) Lord Wellesley
    b) Lord Dalhousie
    c) Warren Hastings
    d) Lord Cornwallis
41. **Under Doctrine of Lapse, which state was annexed first?**
    a) Awadh
    b) Satara
    c) Jhansi
    d) Nagpur
42. **Awadh was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in:**
    a) 1849
    b) 1856
    c) 1853
    d) 1818
43. **The Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–49) led to the annexation of:**
    a) Sindh
    b) Punjab
    c) Mysore
    d) Maratha territories
44. **Sindh was annexed by the British in:**
    a) 1843
    b) 1843
    c) 1849
    d) 1856
45. **Lord Dalhousie introduced the first railways in India in:**
    a) 1833
    b) 1853
    c) 1849
    d) 1856

46. **The Electric Telegraph was introduced in India by:**
    a) Lord Wellesley
    b) Lord Dalhousie
    c) Warren Hastings
    d) Lord Cornwallis
47. **The British consolidation in India was completed by annexing:**
    a) Bengal
    b) Lower Burma (1852)
    c) Mysore
    d) Hyderabad
48. **The British policy as one of:**
    a) Non-intervention
    b) Ring Fence and Imperialism
    c) Isolationism
    d) Free trade only
49. **The British used which tactic to expand their position in India?**
    a) Direct democracy
    b) Divide and rule
    c) Cultural assimilation
    d) Economic aid
50. **By 1856, the British controlled most of India except:**
    a) Bengal
    b) Some princely states like Hyderabad
    c) Madras
    d) Bombay

Answer Key

1. **b) Portuguese**
2. **b) Vasco da Gama**
3. **b) Calicut**
4. **b) Albuquerque**
5. **a) 1602**
6. **b) Masulipatnam**
7. **b) 1600**
8. **b) 1613**
9. **a) Jahangir**
10. **b) 1664**
11. **b) 1668**
12. **b) Francois Martin**
13. **b) 1620**
14. **b) Commercial competition**
15. **b) Anglo-French War in Europe**

16. **a) Dupleix**
17. **b) Paris (1763)**
18. **b) Bengal**
19. **b) Siraj-ud-Daula**
20. **b) Battle of Plassey**
21. **b) Mir Qasim, Shah Alam II, and Shuja-ud-Daula**
22. **b) Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa**
23. **b) Regulating Act of 1773**
24. **b) Madras**
25. **b) Second Mysore War**
26. **b) Fourth Mysore War**
27. **b) Third Mysore War**
28. **a) Salbai**
29. **b) Lord Wellesley**
30. **b) Peshwa Baji Rao II**
31. **b) Subsidiary Alliance**
32. **b) Hyderabad**
33. **b) 1793**
34. **b) Peshwa's territories**
35. **b) Central India (Pindari War)**
36. **b) Pindari freebooters**
37. **b) 1829**
38. **b) India**
39. **b) 1849**
40. **b) Lord Dalhousie**
41. **b) Satara**
42. **b) 1856**
43. **b) Punjab**
44. **b) 1843**
45. **b) 1853**
46. **b) Lord Dalhousie**
47. **b) Lower Burma (1852)**
48. **b) Ring Fence and Imperialism**
49. **b) Divide and rule**
50. **b) Some princely states like Hyderabad**