



Advent of Europeans Frequently Asked Questions

A. Multiple choice

1. Constantinople was considered as 'The Gate of European Trade' because it was

- (A) the centre for International Trade routes
- (B) the only sea route
- (C) the capital of Roman Empire
- (D) the only source of resources of Europeans

Ans_ (A) the centre for International Trade routes

2. In 1764, the battle fought in Bengal was

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Battle of Panipat | (B) Battle of Buxar |
| (C) Battle of Khanwa | (D) Battle of Plassey |

Ans_ (B) Battle of Buxar



3. The province which was under the imperial rule of Portuguese even after Independence was:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| (A) Pondicherry | (B) Goa |
| (C) Karaikal | (D) Mahe |

Ans_ (B) Goa

4. The merchants who monopolized trade among European nations are:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Italian merchants | (B) Arab merchants |
| (C) French merchants | (D) Indian merchants |

Ans_ (A) Italian merchants

5. The most ancient export of India is:

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| (A) Spices | (B) Tobacco |
| (C) Tea | (D) Manganese Ore |

Ans. (A) Spices



6. In 1453, The city of Constantinople was captured by:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) The Arabs | (B) The Ottoman Turks |
| (C) The Italians | (D) The Portuguese |

Ans. (B) The Ottoman Turks

B. Complete the following blanks with suitable answers:

1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks occupied Constantinople.

2. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by Vasco da Gama.

3. In 1741, the Dutch declared war on Travancore.

4. The capital of the French in India was Pondicherry.

5. In 1757, Robert Clive declared Battle of Plassey over Siraj -ud-Daulah.

6. The Diwani rights over Bengal were handed over to the British by Shah Alam II.

7. The Dual government policy was implemented by Robert Clive in Bengal.



C. Answer the following in one or two sentences.
1 mark each.

1. Name the three British presidencies.



The three British presidencies are:

- 1) **Bombay** (Mumbai)
- 2) **Madras** (Chennai)
- 3) **Calcutta** (Kolkata)

*Images for recollection not to be reproduced in the answer.

2. Name the places where the French established their factories.



The places where the French established their factories are:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Surat | 5) Balasore |
| 2) Mahe | 6) Chandernagore |
| 3) Karaikal | 7) Cassimbazar |
| 4) Machalipatinam | |

*Images for recollection not to be reproduced in the answer.



3. List the Europeans who came to India for trade.

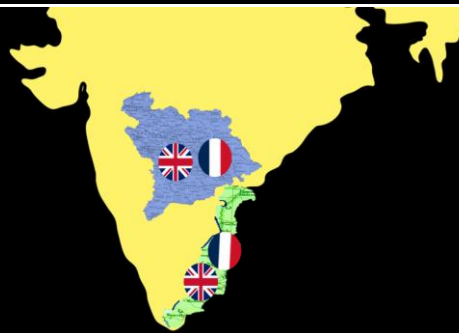


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The Europeans who came to India for trade are:

1. The Portuguese
2. The Dutch
3. The English
4. The French

4. What led to the three Carnatic wars?

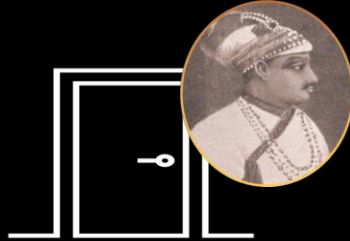


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1. **Political Instability** arose in the regions of Hyderabad and Carnatic (Eastern part of Tamil Nadu)
2. Both the **English and French** tried to exploit the situation in their favour.
3. The French Governor General, **Dupleix's ambition** to establish the **French as a major power in South India**. All these factors led to the three Carnatic Wars.



5. What event is known as the Black Room Tragedy?



* Images for recollection not to be reproduced in the answer.

Siraj ud-Daulah conquered Fort William easily and imprisoned 146 Englishmen in a small room in the fort, of which 123 died. This is called the Black Room Tragedy.

6. Name the spices of India that had a greater demand in Europe:

The spices of India that had a greater demand in Europe are as follows:

- i) Cardamom ii) Cinnamon iii) Cumin
- iv) Pepper v) Ginger



D. Answer the following in two to four sentences:
2 marks each question.

1. What factors made the Europeans to discover a new sea route to India?



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1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople.
2. All the trade routes connecting the city of Constantinople came under the control of Turks.
3. The Turks started taking too many taxes on the goods passing through these routes and trade became unprofitable for Europeans.
4. Spain, Portugal and other European rulers were attempting to break the monopoly of Italian traders. These are the main factors that made Europeans discover a new sea route to India.



2. "Scientific development led to sea voyages." Justify this statement.



*Images for recollection not to be reproduced in the answer.

1. Europeans started encouraging enterprising sailors to find a new sea route to India.
2. The invention of the compass, astrolabes, and gunpowder provided further impetus to this venture.
3. These inventions helped in finding a sea route as soon as possible, as it solved many problems that the sailors would face.
4. Compass solved the problem of direction, the Astrolable of location and Gunpowder of safety and competition at the sea.



3. State the causes that resulted in the discovery of a new sea route to India.



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1. In 1453, the Ottoman **Turks captured** the city of **Constantinople**.
 2. The Turks started taking **too many taxes** on the goods passing through Constantinople
 3. Trade became **unprofitable for Europeans**. They wanted to **break the monopoly** of the **Italian** merchants.
 4. The **invention of the compass, astrolabes, and gunpowder** provided further impetus to this venture.
- Listed above are the causes that resulted in the discovery of a new sea route to India.



4. What are the outcomes of the Battle of Buxar? /
What were the results of the Battle of Buxar?

Diwani Right:
The right to
collect land
taxes



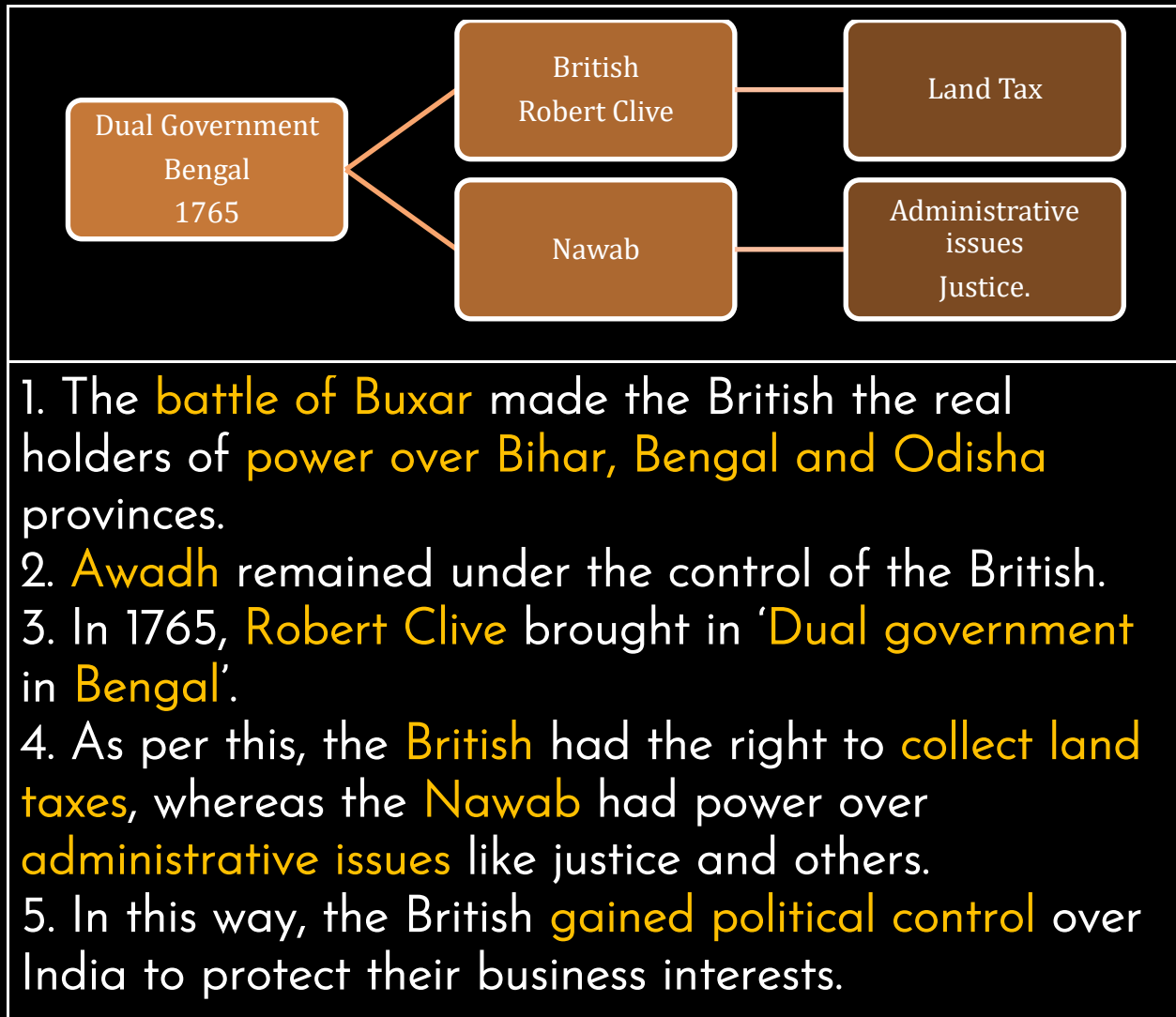
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1. Shah Alam-II gave the **Diwani rights** over Bengal to the British.
2. Shah Alam-II gave away all the rights over Bengal to the British for an **annual fee of Rupees 26 lakhs**.
3. **Shuja-ud-daula** the Nawab of Awadh had to pay war indemnity of Rupees **50 lakhs** for waging a war against the company.
4. With the **death of Mir Jaffar**, the company paid **pension to his son** and took over the entire administration of Bengal.



5. Describe the system of 'Dual Government' by Robert Clive.

*Flowchart for recollection not to be reproduced in the answer.





6. How did trade take place between India and Europe during the Middle Ages?



*Images for recollection not to be reproduced in the answer.

1. The **Arab merchants** carried Asian merchandise to Constantinople of Eastern Roman (Byzantium) Empire.
2. The **Italian merchants** would buy these goods and then sell them in European countries.
3. Constantinople was thus the center of international trade and was considered as the '**Gateway of European Trade**'.
4. While Arab merchants had **gained monopoly** over the trade in **Asian countries**, Italian traders had gained monopoly over trade in **Europe**.



E. Answer the following in three to six sentences:
3 marks each question.

1. Explain how Marthanda Varma checked the Dutch?
3 m / Explain the Kolachchal war. 2 marks

1. Marthanda Varma **controlled** the surrounding areas and made them to oppose the Dutch.
2. He **occupied** the pepper growing areas.
3. Upon an **attack at Travancore**, Raja Marthanda Varma **defeated the Dutch** and their supporting provinces like Kochi, Vadakunkur, Purakkad and Kayamkulam.
4. **Dutch and Kottarakara declared war on Travancore.**
 - Some of the local provinces joined the Dutch.
 - **Marthanda Varma's army strongly sent it back.**
5. Captured **Nedumangala and Kottarakara trading centres.**
 - The **Dutch return** to Kochin
 - With the help of **Sinhalese forces attacked Marthanda Varma.**

Explain the Kolachchal war. 2 marks

6. Four days serious battle took place from 10th August 1741 at Kolachchal.



- Finally, Travancore army had an upper hand in the battle and 24 important officers of the Dutch were taken as prisoners.
- The Dutch suffered huge losses.
- Marthanda Varma established the trade rights of pepper in Kerala and Tamil Nādu.
- He also got back the ports which were in the control of the Dutch. On 15th August 1753, a treaty was signed, and the Dutch forces surrendered its power to the Travancore province.

2. Explain the Second Carnatic War.

3 marks



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2 nd Carnatic War 1749-1754				
Between	Reasons	Events	Outcomes	End
The British: Robert Clive	The French appointed: 1) Nawab of Carnatic 2) Nizam of Hyderabad and Officer De Busy to protect him.	Siege of Arcot	Brought Laurels to the British.	Treaty of Pondicherry
		Captured , imprisoned and Killed Chanda Saheb	Recalled Dupleix	
The French: Dupleix		English made Muhammad Ali the Nawab of Carnatic	The French suffered political setbacks	



The **Second Carnatic War** started in the **year 1749** and lasted till **1754**.

1) This war took place between the **British** led by **Robert Clive** and the **French** led by **Dupleix**.

2) **Reasons** for the 2nd Carnatic war are:

- The **French supported** Chandsaheb became the **Nawab of Carnatic**.
- In **Hyderabad**, Salabath Jung became the **Nizam** protected by the French officer De Bussy.

3) **Robert Clive seiged Arcot**, imprisoned and killed Chanda Saheb.

4) The **British made Muhammad Ali**, Anwaruddin's son as the **Nawab of Carnatic**.

5) This resulted in **laurels to the British**, **Dupleix** being **recalled** and a **major political setback** for the French in India.

6. The 2nd Carnatic war ended with **the treaty of Pondicherry**.



F. Answer the following in four to eight sentences:
4 marks each question.

1. State the causes and results of the battle of Plassey.
4 m / State the results of the battle of Plassey. 2 marks



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Causes:

1. **Misuse of Dastaks:**

Siraj-ud-Daulah was furious that the Dastaks were misused by the officials of the company causing **losses to the government treasury**.

2. **Mending of the fort without permission:**

The British repaired the fort of Calcutta and placed **canons** in them. This further angered Siraj-ud-Daula and he **ordered the removal** of the canons from the fort. The **British refused** to do so, angering the Nawab further.

3. **Black Room Tragedy:**

Siraj ud-Daulah **conquered Fort William** easily and **imprisoned 146 Englishmen** in a small room in the fort, of which **123 died**. This is called the Black



Room Tragedy. This enraged **Robert Clive** and **arrived** in Bengal with a huge **army**.

State the results of battle of Plassey. 2 marks

Results:

1. This war brought out the **immorality, lack of unity** among the Indians and the **greed** of Indian businessmen.
2. **Mir Jaffar** became the **Nawab of Bengal**.
3. The **company** gained **exclusive rights to trade** in Bengal.
4. Mir Jaffar had to pay **Rupees seventeen crores and seventy lakhs (₹ 17,70,000)** to the British as war **indemnity** for the attack of Fort William.



G. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. 1600	a. Dutch East India Company was established.
2. 1602	b. The East India Company was established in England.
3. 1613	c. The Mughal emperor Jahangir issued a royal charter allowing the British (Sir Thomas Roe) to conduct trade in Surat, on the west coast and in Hooghly on the east coast.
4. 1617	d. The British East India Company started trading formally in India.
5. 1639	e. The French East India Company was established.
6. 1664	f. The French East India company started its 1st factory.
7. 1668	g. The English established their first warehouse in Surat.



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