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Daily Subject wise Quiz Day 89 Modern India II (Online Prelims Test)

1) Consider the following statements with respect to First Anglo Mysore War

1. In this war the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Marathas, and the English allied together against Haidar Ali.
2. The war was concluded with Treaty of Madras which provided for the exchange of prisoners and the conquered areas.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

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First Anglo Maratha War

- The British, after their success in the Battle of Buxar with the nawab of Bengal, signed a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad persuading him to give them the Northern Circars for protecting the Nizam from Haidar Ali who already had disputes with the Marathas.
- The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Marathas, and the English allied together against Haidar Ali.
- The war continued for a year-and-a-half without any conclusion.
- Haidar changed his strategy and suddenly appeared before the gates of Madras causing complete chaos and panic at Madras.
- This forced the English to conclude a treaty with Haidar on April 4, 1769 known as the Treaty of Madras.
- The treaty provided for the exchange of prisoners and the conquered areas.
- Haidar Ali was promised the help of the English in case he was attacked by any other power.

2) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Battle of Plassey

1. Nawab of Bengal Siraj-Ud-Daulah’s act of seizing Fort of Calcutta and imprisoning many East Indian Officials was reason behind the battle
2. Lord Dalhousie was commanding-In-Chief from the side of East India Company.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

Battle of Plassey

- The Battle of Plassey was fought on the banks of Bhagirathi river near Calcutta on 23 June 1757 between the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies and the British East India Company.
- Robert Clive was commanding-In-Chief from the side of East India Company and Mir Jafar Ali Khan was the commander from the side of Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Daulah.
- The Battle of Plassey was won by the East India Company and become a Major Turning Point in Modern Indian History that led to the Foundation of the East India Company rule in India.
- The main problem arose for the Battle of Plassey when the collaboration was disrupted under the rule of Nawab of Bengal Siraj-Ud-Daulah. Siraj-Ud-Daulah started seizing the Fort of Calcutta and imprisoning many East Indian Officials in June 1756.
- The 6 Prisoners were kept in a dungeon at Fort William. This incident is known as the Black Hole Tragedy of Calcutta.

3) Consider the following statements with respect to Ring Fence Policy

1. It was introduced by Lord Rippon to defend the neighbor's frontiers in order to safeguard the British territories.
2. The states that were brought under the policy were given assurance of military support, but they had to bear the cost of the army themselves

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

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Answer : b

Ring Fence Policy

- It was introduced by Warren Hastings
- The aim of this policy was to defend the neighbor's frontiers in order to safeguard the British territories.
- Thus, buffer zones were created to defend the Company's frontiers.
- The states that were brought under the policy were given assurance of military support, but they had to bear the cost of the army themselves.

4) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Doctrine of Lapse

1. Under this policy any princely state where the ruler did not have a legal male heir would be annexed by the company.
2. Satara was the first state to be annexed under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Doctrine of Lapse

- It was an annexation policy followed widely by Lord Dalhousie when he was India's Governor-General from 1848 to 1856.
- According to this, any princely state that was under the direct or indirect control of the East India Company where the ruler did not have a legal male heir would be annexed by the company.
- As per this, any adopted son of the Indian ruler could not be proclaimed as heir to the kingdom.
- By applying the doctrine of lapse, Dalhousie annexed the States of:

1. Satara (1848 A.D.),
2. Jaitpur, and Sambalpur (1849 A.D.),
3. Baghat (1850 A.D.),
4. Udaipur (1852 A.D.),
5. Jhansi (1853 A.D.), and
6. Nagpur (1854 A.D.)

5) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Subsidiary Alliance

1. It was “Non-Intervention Policy” introduced by Lord Wellesley to to bring Princely states under the control of the British
2. An Indian ruler entering into a subsidiary alliance had to accept British forces in his territory and also agreed to pay for their maintenance.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

a. 1 only

b. 2 only

c. Both 1 and 2

d. Neither 1 nor 2

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Answer : c

Subsidiary Alliance

- It was “Non-Intervention Policy” used by Lord Wellesley to bring Princely states under the control of the British.
- To counter the intrigues of Napoleon and any further development of French Power in India, Wellesley, introduced Subsidiary Alliance to eliminate the French Power from India and to maintain British Supremacy in India.
- An Indian ruler entering into a subsidiary alliance with the British had to accept British forces in his territory and also agreed to pay for their maintenance.
- The Indian ruler would accept the British people in his state.
- The Indian ruler would not recruit any Europeans other than the British, and if he were already doing so, he would dismiss them.