

**Q 1.B**

**Q 2.A**

**Q 3.A**

**Q 4.C**

**Q 5.B**

**Q 6.A**

**Q 7.B**

**Q 8.D**

**Q 9.D** The Treaty of Salbai was signed in 1782, after the first Anglo-Maratha War. It was signed between Warren Hasting and Mahadaji Scindia. The first Anglo-Maratha War was won by Maratha.

**Q 10.C**

**Q 11.A** Three important treaties were signed between the British and different Maratha chiefs:

Treaty of Poona ( 1817): Between the British and Peshwa

Treaty of Mandeswar( 1818): Between British and Holkar ( Indore)

Gwalior Treaty( 1818) was signed between the British and Scindia

The Treaty of Deogao (1803) was signed between the British and Bhonsle

**Q 12.A**

**Q 13.B**

**Q 14.D**

**Q 15.C** The Surji AnJangaon treaty was signed in 1803 after the second Anglo-Maratha War between Scindia and the British

**Q 16.B**

**Q17.C** Maratha Attacked Mysore: 1771

Battle of Pollilor: 1780: Haider Ali Won against British

Battle of Parangipettai or Porto Nova: 1781: Sir Eyre Coot defeated Haider Ali

Treaty of Seringapatam (1792): was signed after the end of the third Anglo-Mysore war

**Q18.C** Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to accept a Subsidiary Alliance.

Mysore was the second to accept the Subsidiary Alliance.

**Q19.C** It was signed between Lord Wellesley and Tipu Sultan

It was signed between Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the British East India Company, Tipu Sultan, and a representative of Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maratha Empire.

**Q20.B**

**Q21.C**

**Q22.C** The British East India Company took Sikkim, the Kumaon and Garhwal regions, as well as the

majority of the Tarai territory from the Gurkhas. The British East India Company agreed to pay 200,000 rupees per year in exchange as compensation for the loss of Tarai region revenue. A British resident was welcomed in the capital of Nepal. Without the British government's prior approval, Nepal was not allowed to hire any Europeans.

The British Army accepted the recruitment of Gorkhas. As a result, the Gorkhas in India became a devoted ally of the British, who helped them rule India.

The treaty resulted in significant territorial losses for Nepal and a shift in its political relations with the British. Nepal agreed to accept a British resident within its territory. Nepal ceded the districts of Garhwal and Kumaon and relinquished claims over the Terai region.

**Q23.B**

**Q24.B**

**Q25.B**

**Q26.B**

**Q27.C**

**Q28.C** First Anglo-French War (Carnatic War): 1746-48, Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle was signed, Madras was handed back to the English, and the French, in turn, got their territories in North America

Second Anglo-French War (Carnatic War): (1749-54), Treaty of Pondicherry, the French and the British promised not to be involved in the internal affairs of the native rulers.

Third Anglo-French War (Carnatic War): (1756-63), The Third Carnatic War was won by the English on January 22, 1760, at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu. The parish treaty and Wandiwash treaty were signed.

**Q29.D**

**Q30.A**

**Q31.B** The **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle**, signed on October 18, 1748, ended the War of the Austrian Succession and the First Carnatic War, with France and Britain agreeing to a mutual restitution of conquests, including the return of Madras to Britain and Louisbourg to France.

**Q32.B**

**Q33.D**

**Q34.B** Haider Ali established a modern arsenal, or armoury, in Dindigul with the help of French experts in 1755.

**Q35.C**

**Q36.A**

**Q37.B**

**Q38.A** The immediate trigger for the First War of Independence (1857) was the introduction of new Enfield rifles and the rumor that their cartridges were greased with cow and pig fat, which offended both Hindu and Muslim religious sensibilities.

**Q39.D**

British Official	Places
General John Nicholson	Captured Delhi on 20th September, 1857 (Nicholson died soon due to a mortal wound received during the fighting).
Major Hudson	Killed Bahadur Shah's sons and grandsons in Delhi.
Sir Hugh Wheeler	Defence against Nana Sahib's forces till 26th June, 1857. British forces surrendered on 27th on the promised of safe conduct to Allahabad.
General Neil	Recaptured Banaras and Allahabad in June 1857. At Kanpur, he killed Indians as revenge against the killing of English by Nana Sahib's forces. Died at Lucknow while fighting against the rebels.
Sir Colin Campbell	Final recovery of Kanpur on 6th December, 1857. Final reoccupation of Lucknow on 21 <sup>st</sup> March, 1858. Recapture of Bareilly on 5th May, 1858.
Henry Lawrence	Chief Commissioner of Awadh. Who died during the seizure of British residency by rebels at Lucknow on 2nd July, 1857!
Major General Havelock	Defeated the rebels (Nana Sahib's force) on 17th July, 1857. Died at Lucknow in December 1857.
William Taylor and Eye	Suppressed the revolt at Arrah in August 1857.

Hugh Rose	Suppressed the revolt at Jhansi and recaptured Gwalior on 20th June, 1858. The whole of Central India and Bundelkhand was brought under British control by him.
Colonel Oncell	Captured Banaras.

**Q40.D**

**Q41.A**

**Q42.B**

**Q43.A**

**Q44.C** The First War of Indian Independence, also known as the Sepoy Mutiny or the Indian Rebellion of 1857, began in Meerut on May 10, 1857, when sepoys (Indian soldiers in the British East India Company's army) revolted against their British officers.

**Q45.D**

**Q46.C**

**Q47.A**

**Q48.A**

**Q49.B**

**Q50.A**

**Q51.D**

**Q52.B**

**Q53.A**

**Q54.D**

**Q55.C**

**Q56.A**

**Q57.C** Bakht Khan's administrative abilities quickly became evident, and the emperor gave him actual authority and the title of Saheb-e-Alam Bahadur, or Lord Governor General. Khan was the virtual commander of sepoy forces, although Mirza Zahir-ud-din was still the commander-in-chief.

**Q58.D**

**Q59.C**

**Q60.A** In 1850, Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar bestowed upon Mirza Ghalib the title of Dabir-ul-Mulk (Persian: 'secretary of state'). The Emperor also added to it the additional title of Najm-ud-daula (Persian: 'star of the state').

**Q61.D**

**Q62.B**

**Q63.A**

**Q64.B**

**Q65.C**

**Q66.A**

**Q67.A**  
**Q68.B**  
**Q69.A**  
**Q70.C**  
**Q71.B**  
**Q72.C**  
**Q73.A**  
**Q74.D**  
**Q75.B**  
**Q76.D**  
**Q77.A**  
**Q78.D**  
**Q79.B**  
**Q80.C**  
**Q81.C**  
**Q82.C**  
**Q83.A**  
**Q84.B**  
**Q85.D**  
**Q86.A**  
**Q87.C**  
**Q88.A**  
**Q89.A**  
**Q90.C**

**Q91.A** Syed Ahmad Khan, in the aftermath of the 1857 revolt, saw it as a result of British colonial policies and high-handedness, and he advocated for Muslim loyalty to the British Raj while promoting education and modernization within the Muslim community.

**Q92.A**

**Q93.B**

**Q94.D** Nanjaraj and Devraj, the two ministers of King Chikka Krishna Raj seized power from him in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and reduced him to a mere puppet. Hyder Ali was a soldier in the Mysore army who later rose to higher ranks and overthrew Nanjaraj in 1761 and established his authority over the Mysore state.

**Q95.B** The Rajput ruler Sawai Jai Singh became one of the most powerful rulers of his contemporary period with the assistance of the Mughal emperor. In the year 1701, he captured the Vishalgarh fort from the Maratha ruler, and in 1712 the Vishalgarh fort was officially recognized as the Imperial Edict of the Rajput ruler Sawai Jai Singh. The Rajput ruler Sawai Jai Singh was fond of different literary forms like architecture, literature, paintings, and astronomy as well. He had a great affection for Mathematics.

**Q96.D** Military confederations, 12 Misls of Sikhs in the 18th century was a military confederation with

aims to expand the sikh controls in Punjab. Initially, they had an equal voice in political affairs, but later spirit of brotherhood disappeared.

**Q97.B** The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761, at Panipat, about 60 miles (95.5 km) north of Delhi between a northern expeditionary force of the **Maratha Empire** and the **King of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani** with two Indian Muslim allies—the Rohilla Afghans of the Doab, and Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Oudh.

#### **Military Force**

- Militarily, the battle pitted the French-supplied artillery and cavalry of the Marathas against the heavy cavalry and mounted artillery (zamburak and jezail) of the Afghans and Rohillas led by Ahmad Shah Durrani and Najib-ud-Daulah.

Ahmad Shah Durrani was also known as **Ahmad Shah Abdali**.

- The battle is considered one of the largest fought in the 18th century with the largest number of fatalities in a single day reported in a classic formation battle between two armies.

#### **Background**

- The decline of the Mughal Empire following the 27-year Mughal-Maratha war (1680–1707) had led to rapid territorial gains for the Maratha Empire.

Under Peshwa Baji Rao, Gujarat and Malwa came under Maratha control.

Finally, in 1737, Baji Rao defeated the Mughals on the outskirts of Delhi, and brought much of the former Mughal territories south of Delhi under Maratha control.

- This brought the Marathas into direct confrontation with the Durrani empire of Ahmad Shah Abdali.
- In 1759, he raised an army from the Pashtun tribes and made several gains against the smaller Maratha garrisons in Punjab. He then joined with his Indian allies - the Rohilla Afghans of the Gangetic Doab - forming a broad coalition against the Marathas.

**Q98.C**

**Q99.C**

**Q100.D** The **Battle of Colachel** (or The **Battle of Kolachel**) was fought on 10 August 1741 between the Indian kingdom of Travancore and the Dutch East India Company. During the Travancore-Dutch War, King Marthanda Varma's (1729–1758) forces

defeated the Dutch East India Company's forces led by Admiral Eustachius De Lannoy on 10 August 1741. The Dutch never recovered from the defeat and no longer posed a large colonial threat to India. Travancore triumphed in the war thanks to the exceptional military efforts of the Travancore Nair Brigade at sea, along with the leadership of three Nair commanders—Arumukhan Pilla, Nanu Pilla, and Chembaka Raman Pilla—on land.

