

1. Why did Europeans seek sea routes to Asia after 1453?

- a) Discovery of new continents
- b) Capture of Constantinople by the Turks
- c) Decline in European population
- d) Lack of European ships

Answer: b) Capture of Constantinople by the Turks

Explanation: The Turkish capture of Constantinople in 1453 disrupted land trade routes, prompting Europeans to find sea routes.

2. Who was the first European to reach India by sea?

- a) Christopher Columbus
- b) Vasco da Gama
- c) Ferdinand Magellan
- d) Marco Polo

Answer: b) Vasco da Gama

Explanation: Vasco da Gama reached Kappad near Kozhikode in 1498.

3. Where did Vasco da Gama first arrive in India?

- a) Goa
- b) Kochi
- c) Kappad
- d) Kannur

Answer: c) Kappad

Explanation: He arrived at Kappad near Kozhikode in 1498.

4. Which dynasty ruled Kozhikode during Vasco da Gama's arrival?

- a) Kolathiri
- b) Zamorin
- c) Travancore
- d) Mughal

Answer: b) Zamorin

Explanation: The Zamorin dynasty controlled Kozhikode's trade.

5. Why did the Zamorin refuse the Portuguese demand for exclusive trade rights?

- a) Lack of resources
- b) Alliance with the Dutch
- c) Arab control over trade
- d) Fear of British intervention

Answer: c) Arab control over trade

Explanation: The Zamorin did not want to expel Arab traders who dominated Kozhikode's trade.

6. Which naval chiefs resisted the Portuguese in Kozhikode?

- a) Maratha warriors
- b) Kunjali Marakkars
- c) Mughal admirals
- d) Santhal leaders

Answer: b) Kunjali Marakkars

Explanation: The Kunjali Marakkars were the Zamorin's naval chiefs who fought the Portuguese.

7. Which crop was introduced by the Portuguese in India?

- a) Rice
- b) Cashew
- c) Wheat
- d) Sugarcane

Answer: b) Cashew

Explanation: The Portuguese introduced cashew (parangi mavu), guava, and pineapple.

8. What was the name of the first European fort in India?

- a) Fort William
- b) Fort Manuel
- c) Fort St. George
- d) Fort Chaliyam

Answer: b) Fort Manuel

Explanation: Fort Manuel was built by the Portuguese in Kochi.

9. In which battle did an Indian ruler defeat a European power for the first time?

- a) Battle of Plassey
- b) Battle of Colachel
- c) Battle of Buxar
- d) Vellore Mutiny

Answer: b) Battle of Colachel

Explanation: Marthandavarma defeated the Dutch in 1741 at Colachel.

10. Who compiled *Hortus Malabaricus*?

- a) Itti Achuthan
- b) Hendrik van Rheed
- c) Thomas Munro
- d) Lord Cornwallis

Answer: b) Hendrik van Rheed

Explanation: Hendrik van Rheed, a Dutch governor, compiled it with contributions from Itti Achuthan.

11. Which European power controlled Pondicherry after the Carnatic Wars?

- a) Portuguese
- b) Dutch
- c) French

d) British

Answer: c) French

Explanation: The French were reduced to controlling Pondicherry, Yanam, Karaikal, and Mahe.

12. When was the English East India Company established?

a) 1498

b) 1600

c) 1741

d) 1857

Answer: b) 1600

Explanation: It was established in 1600 for trade with Asia.

13. Which city was gifted to British King Charles II in 1662?

a) Madras

b) Calcutta

c) Bombay

d) Surat

Answer: c) Bombay

Explanation: Bombay was gifted upon his marriage to Portuguese princess Catherine.

14. Which battle established British control over Bengal?

a) Battle of Colachel

b) Battle of Plassey

c) Battle of Buxar

d) Anglo-Mysore War

Answer: b) Battle of Plassey

Explanation: The 1757 victory led by Robert Clive secured Bengal.

15. Who introduced the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement in 1793?

a) Lord Wellesley

b) Lord Cornwallis

c) Thomas Munro

d) Lord Dalhousie

Answer: b) Lord Cornwallis

Explanation: It was introduced in Bengal, with zamindars collecting taxes.

16. In the Ryotwari System, who collected taxes directly from farmers?

a) Zamindars

b) Village heads

c) British officials

d) Moneylenders

Answer: c) British officials

Explanation: The British collected taxes directly, treating peasants as landlords.

17. What was a major consequence of British tax policies on farmers?

- a) Increased food production
- b) Debt traps and land loss
- c) Improved irrigation
- d) Lower taxes

Answer: b) Debt traps and land loss

Explanation: High taxes and forced cash crop cultivation led to debt and land seizures.

18. Why did Indian artisans lose their livelihoods under British rule?

- a) Lack of raw materials
- b) Competition from machine-made British goods
- c) Increased demand for handicrafts
- d) Government subsidies

Answer: b) Competition from machine-made British goods

Explanation: Imported goods outcompeted Indian handicrafts like cotton and pottery.

19. Which rebellion was led by Sikhu and Kanhu in 1855?

- a) Sannyasi-Fakir Rebellion
- b) Santhal Rebellion
- c) Munda Rebellion
- d) Neelam Peasant Revolt

Answer: b) Santhal Rebellion

Explanation: It was a tribal uprising in the Rajmahal Hills against British exploitation.

20. What was the first organized rebellion against the British in Kerala?

- a) Vellore Mutiny
- b) Attingal Revolt
- c) Neelam Peasant Revolt
- d) Munda Rebellion

Answer: b) Attingal Revolt

Explanation: The 1721 Attingal Revolt was against British interference in the pepper trade.

21. Who led the Vellore Mutiny in 1806?

- a) Indian soldiers
- b) Kunjali Marakkars
- c) Rani Chennamma
- d) Mangal Pandey

Answer: a) Indian soldiers

Explanation: It was sparked by changes in the dress code of Indian soldiers.

22. What was the main cause of the Revolt of 1857?

- a) High taxes on artisans
- b) British policies like the Doctrine of Lapse
- c) Portuguese trade monopolies
- d) Dutch defeat at Colachel

Answer: b) British policies like the Doctrine of Lapse

Explanation: Policies like the Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse fueled unrest.

23. Who was declared Emperor of India during the 1857 Revolt?

- a) Nana Sahib
- b) Bahadur Shah II
- c) Kunwar Singh
- d) Tipu Sultan

Answer: b) Bahadur Shah II

Explanation: Indian soldiers in Delhi proclaimed him Emperor.

24. Which art form was popularized by the Portuguese in India?

- a) Kathakali
- b) Chavittunatakam
- c) Bharatanatyam
- d) Yakshagana

Answer: b) Chavittunatakam

Explanation: The Portuguese introduced Chavittunatakam and Margamkali.

25. Application: Why did the British defeat in the Carnatic Wars strengthen their dominance in India?

- a) It eliminated Portuguese competition
- b) It reduced French influence to a few territories
- c) It ended Dutch trade monopolies
- d) It led to Mughal alliances

Answer: b) It reduced French influence to a few territories

Explanation: The British victory limited French control to Pondicherry and other small areas, strengthening British dominance.

26. Application: How did the Subsidiary Alliance Policy weaken Indian princely states?

- a) By encouraging trade with Europe
- b) By forcing states to maintain British troops
- c) By promoting local agriculture
- d) By reducing taxes

Answer: b) By forcing states to maintain British troops

Explanation: States had to bear the cost of British troops and lose autonomy, leading to annexation if violated.

27. Application: Why did the forced cultivation of indigo lead to the Neelam Peasant Revolt?

- a) It increased food production
- b) It caused food shortages and exploitation
- c) It improved farmer incomes

d) It reduced British taxes

Answer: b) It caused food shortages and exploitation

Explanation: Farmers were paid low prices for indigo, leading to economic hardship and revolt in 1859.

28. Application: How did the Doctrine of Lapse contribute to the Revolt of 1857?

a) It encouraged princely state alliances

b) It annexed states without male heirs

c) It reduced British military presence

d) It promoted local governance

Answer: b) It annexed states without male heirs

Explanation: Annexations like Awadh angered rulers, fueling the 1857 revolt.

29. Application: Why was the Hindu-Muslim unity significant in the 1857 Revolt?

a) It strengthened British control

b) It united diverse groups against the British

c) It led to new trade routes

d) It reduced tribal rebellions

Answer: b) It united diverse groups against the British

Explanation: The unity of Hindus and Muslims made the revolt a strong, collective resistance.

30. Application: Why did the British suppress the Vellore Mutiny, and what was its long-term impact?

a) It was a trade dispute; no impact

b) It was a military revolt; inspired later uprisings

c) It was a peasant revolt; ended British rule

d) It was a tribal uprising; reduced taxes

Answer: b) It was a military revolt; inspired later uprisings

Explanation: The 1806 mutiny, caused by dress code changes, was suppressed but inspired future anti-British movements.