

# SOCIAL STUDIES

## HISTORY Chapter-1 ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS TO INDIA

### 50) Explain the Battle of Buxar.

**Ans:** (,,,,,,,,,Contd)

As a result, the British trade suffered considerably. This was enough for the British to oppose the Nawab. They brought in Mir Jaffar again and dethroned Mir Qasim. As Mir Qasim knew the cunningness of the British, he went for an organized war against them. He was supported by Indian merchants and artisans. Mir Qasim entered into agreements with the Mughal ruler Shah Alam-II and Nawab of Awadh Shuj-ud-daula. The combined forces of Mir Qasim faced the British army led by Hector Munro at Buxar in 1764. Mir Qasim was defeated and ran away from the battlefield. Shah Alam-II surrendered. The efforts of the combined forces to stop the British failed miserably.

### 51). What were the consequences of the Battler of Buxar?

**Ans:-** 1. Shah Alam-II accorded 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. Shuj-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. The battle of Buxar made the British the real holders of power over Bihar, Bengal and Odisha provinces. Even Awadh remained under their control.

6. In 1765, Robert Clive brought in 'Dual-government in Bengal'. As per this, the British had the right to collect land taxes, whereas the Nawab had power over administrative issues like justice and others. In this way, the British gained political control over India to protect their business interests

### 52) Arrange the following events in chronological order

A)

1) French East India Company started its first factory at Surat

2) Goa became the administrative centre of the Portuguese administration in India.

3) Queen Elizabeth issued a royal charter authorizing the East India Company to trade with Eastern countries for fifteen years

4) The Dutch declared war on Travancore with Kottarakara province in the forefront

5) La Bourdonnais, a French military leader from Mauritius invaded Madras and captured it from the English

**Ans:-** 1) Goa became the administrative centre of the Portuguese administration in India. (1510)

2) On 31st December 1600, Queen Elizabeth issued a royal charter authorizing the East India Company

to trade with Eastern countries for fifteen years

3) French East India Company started its first factory at Surat in the year 1668

4) In 1741 the Dutch declared war on Travancore with Kottarakara province in the forefront

5) La Bourdonnais, a French military leader from Mauritius invaded Madras and captured it from the English 1746

**B)**

1) The combined forces of French, Chandasaheb and Muzaffar Jung defeated Anwaruddin and killed him in the battle of Ambur.

2) The 'Treaty of Paris' signed and Pondicherry was returned to French

3) The Battle of Plassey took place between the young Nawab Siraj ud-Daulah and the British.

4) Battle of Buxar

5) Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese sailor left Lisbon and reached Kappadu near Calicut on the West coast of India

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**Ans:-**

1) In 1749, the combined forces of French, Chandasaheb and Muzaffar Jung defeated Anwaruddin and killed him in the battle of Ambur.

3) The Battle of Plassey took place between the young Nawab Siraj ud-Daulah and the British in 1757.

2) the 'Treaty of Paris' signed in 1763, Pondicherry was returned to French

4) Battle of Buxar (1764)

### 53) One Maprk Questions

1) What were the goods of India that had great demand in Europe?

**Ans:-** The spices of India like pepper, cardamom, ginger etc

2) Which was the first country to establish trade in India?

**Ans:-** Portuguese

3) What was considered as the 'Gateway of European Trade'?

**Ans:-** Constantinople

4) Name the trading centers of the Dutch in India.

**Ans:-** Surat, Broach, Kambe, Kochin, Nagapatnam, Masulipatnam and Chinsore.

5) Who gave permission to the English to establish their wearhouse in India?

**Ans:-** The Mughal Emperor Jahangir.

6) Who considered as the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India?

**Ans:-** Alfonso de Albuquerque.

7) Which city was first capital of English?

**Ans:-** Calcutta

8) Who shifted capital from Padmanabhapura to Thiruvananthapura and made his Kingdom as 'world Travancore province'?

**Ans:-** Raja Marthanda Varma of Wynad.