



East India Company Questions with detailed solutions - Download PDF!

Questions about the East India Company are often asked to answer in competitive exams. These questions can be challenging, but they can also be very rewarding to solve. To solve these questions, it is important to understand the Modern History, as well as its impact on global trade. Once you have a good understanding of these concepts, you can start to tackle these historical questions.

With a little practice, you will be able to solve history questions with ease. So, we have attached 10 questions of East India Company for you to practice with. You should aim to answer these questions in less than half a minute for each.

## Questions on East India Company

You can also download the questions and answers pdf. Just click on the **Download PDF** button. So let's start with the very first question.

**Q:1** Which Act of British India abolished the monopoly of the East India Company in the tea trade with China?

1. Charter Act of 1813
2. Charter Act of 1833
3. Government of India Act 1905
4. Regulating Act 1733

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 15 Seconds) This was a little bit difficult, right?

**Q:2** Who among the following was the leader on the East India Company side in the Battle of Plassey?

1. Robert Clive
2. Adam Smith
3. Robert Gatsby
4. None of these

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 10 Seconds) Did you guess it right? It was easy.

**Q:3** The Infamous Carnatic Wars of the 18th Century were fought between the British East India Company and \_\_\_\_\_.

1. French
2. Dutch
3. Danish

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4. Portuguese

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 10 Seconds) This was easy too.

**Q:4** Satara got annexed to East India Company by applying which policy?

1. Principle of Adjudication
2. Doctrine of Lapse
3. Principle of Paramountcy
4. Doctrine of Land

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 15 Seconds) Now, this one was tricky. Did you get it right?

**Q:5** The Treaty of Allahabad was signed between East India Company and \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Shivaji Bhosale I
2. Aurangzeb
3. Tipu Sultan
4. Shah Alam II

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 10 Seconds) We're halfway through. Have you got all your questions correct so far?

**Q:6** When did East India Company come to India?

1. 1600 AD
2. 1610 AD
3. 1590 AD
4. 1585 AD

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 10 Seconds) It's an easy one. Did you guess it right?

**Q:7** Name the oldest operating port in India built by the British East India Company.

1. Chennai Port
2. Kolkata Port
3. Mumbai Port
4. Vishakapatnam Port



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(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Do you know about the British East India Company? Then, you must have got this right!

**Q:8** By which act the power from the British East India Company was transferred to the British Crown in India?

1. Government of India Act, 1947
2. Government of India Act, 1833
3. Government of India Act, 1835
4. Government of India Act, 1858

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 10 Seconds) This one's easy but a little bit tricky. Got it?

**Q:9** Which of the following cities was obtained by the East India Company at lease from the local king where it built Fort St. George to protect its factory in 1639 AD?

1. Calcutta
2. Bombay
3. Surat
4. Madras

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Hurry up! The clock is ticking!

**Q:10** Which of the following groups of villages of West Bengal were purchased by the East India Company in 1698 AD to establish factories?

1. Sutanati, Govindapur and Kolkata
2. Nilpara, Buxa and Pachkalguri
3. Bhutanghat, Nimati and Mejbil
4. Jashodanga, Raimatang and Alipurduar

(**Difficulty:** 4, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Try to eliminate the wrong ones, you will get the answer. Did you finish all of them correctly?



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## Answer Key

Let's have a look at your score.

1. (2)	2. (1)	3. (1)	4. (2)	5. (4)
6. (1)	7. (2)	8. (4)	9. (4)	10. (1)

Comment below your score, considering each question has 1 mark only. If you scored 8 to 10, congratulations! You are one step closer to selection. If you have scored 5 to 8 marks, then you are doing well, keep it up. If you have scored less than 5 marks then you need to work a little harder on this subject. But don't worry, we are here to help you master the subject.

Let's check the answers and solutions and try to find out what went wrong.

## Answers and Solutions

**Q:1** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **Charter Act of 1833**.

Charter Act 1833 –

Final steps towards centralization in British India.

Features –

1. Made Governor-General of Bengal as Governor-General of India (William Bentick-1st)
2. Power- Civil & Military

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3. Deprived, the Governor of Bombay and Madras & Governor-General (G.G) of India was given exclusive legislative powers for entire British India.
4. Ended- activities of East India Company- as a commercial body became a purely administrative body.
5. Introduced open system competition – for selection of Civil Servants – negated by the Court of Directors.

**Q:2** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Robert Clive**.

<b>Battle of Plassey</b>	1757
<b>Fought between</b>	Siraj ud-Daulah and British East India Company led by Robert Clive
<b>Who won?</b>	British East India Company
<b>Why was it fought?</b>	East India Company wanted to do free trade without any hassles from the ruler of Bengal. Siraj-ud-daula, the ruler at that time, ran interference in the trade of the company. This led to the battle.

**Q:3** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **French**.

The name Carnatic refers to the region occupied by the Kannada-speaking people, which roughly corresponds to the modern Indian state of Karnataka (formerly Mysore). In the 18th century, the coastal Carnatic was a dependency of Hyderabad, within the Mughal empire.

Carnatic Wars, also spelled Carnatic Wars, series of military contests during the 18th century between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore for control of the coastal strip of eastern India

**Q:4** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **Doctrine of Lapse**.

The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy followed by India's Governor-General Lord Dalhousie.

As per this Doctrine, any princely state under the direct or indirect control of the East India Company, should the ruler not produce a legal male heir, would be annexed by the company.



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By applying the doctrine of lapse, Satara got annexed to the East India Company (1848 A.D.).

**Q:5** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Shah Alam II**.

It was signed between East India Company (under the leadership of **Robert Clive**) and Mughal Emperor **Shah Alam II**.

This treaty was important as Britain only had trade relations with the kings before.

**The East India Company defeated Shah Alam II along with Mir Qasim of Bengal** and as a result, was forced to sign this treaty.

East India Company installed a **Dual system of Government** in which Judicial powers were given to Nawab of Bengal but the right to collect revenue was vested in the hands of East India Company.

**Q:6** The correct option is **Option 1** i.e. **1600 AD**.

The arrival of the British and the establishment of the British East India Company resulted from the Portuguese traders who earned enormous profits by selling their merchandise in India.

Motivated by the Portuguese's successful business stories, a group of English merchants - 'Merchant Adventurers' - formed the East India Company in 1599 AD.

The Company received a royal charter from Queen Elizabeth I on December 31, 1600 AD authorizing it to trade in the East.

Queen was a shareholder in the East India Company.

In 1639 AD, the East India Company obtained the lease of the city of Madras from the local king where it built Fort St. George to protect its factory.

**Q:7** The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Kolkata Port**.

Port of Kolkata or Kolkata Port (KoPT) officially known as Syama Prasad Mukherjee Port, is the only riverine major port of India located in the city of Kolkata, West Bengal, around 203 kilometers (126 mi) from the sea.

It is the oldest operating port in India and was constructed by the British East India Company.

**Q:8** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Government of India Act, 1858**.

The Government of India Act 1858 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed on 2 August 1858.





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Its provisions called for the liquidation of the British East India Company (who had up to this point been ruling British India under the auspices of Parliament) and the transference of its functions to the British Crown.

**Q:9** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Madras**.

Madras was made the South Indian headquarters of the Company.

The Company on the West Coast shifted its business headquarters from Surat to Bombay.

After establishing its factories in south and west India, the company started to focus on east India particularly Bengal, a significant province Mughal empire.

**Q:10** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Sutanati, Govindapur and Kolkata**.

The governor of Bengal Shuja-ud-daula in 1651 AD, allowed the English Company to carry out its trade activities in Bengal.

A factory in Hugli was established when these three villages were purchased in 1698 AD.

Subsequently, Fort William was raised in order to provide protection around the factory.

So, this is it for today. Topics related to History are always informative. We will meet again with another topic of General Awareness. Till then, you can practice the questions again by downloading the PDF of East India Company.