

CHAPTER-4 | The Colonial Era in India**QUIZ
PART-03**

1. When did the British East India Company first arrive in India?
A. 1498
B. 1600
C. 1650
D. 1700 (B)

Explanation: The British East India Company was established in 1600 and soon after set up trading posts in India.

2. The first British factory in India was established at:
A. Surat
B. Calcutta
C. Madras
D. Bombay (A)

Explanation: Surat, a wealthy port in Gujarat, was the first British trading factory in India, focusing on textiles and trade.

3. Which Indian ruler allowed the British to trade in his territory?
A. Akbar
B. Mughal emperor Jahangir
C. Shivaji
D. Tipu Sultan (B)

Explanation: Emperor Jahangir granted permission to the British East India Company to establish trading posts in India.

4. The British East India Company primarily traded in:
A. Gold and silver
B. Textiles, spices, and indigo
C. Tea and coffee only
D. Horses only (B)

Explanation: The Company traded in textiles, spices, indigo, and other goods in exchange for European commodities.

5. Which European powers were rivals to the British in India?
A. Portuguese, Dutch, and French
B. Spanish and Germans only
C. Italians and Russians
D. Japanese and Chinese (A)

Explanation: The British competed with the Portuguese, Dutch, and French for trade dominance and colonial influence in India.

6. The British gained military and political influence in India through:
A. Alliances with Indian rulers
B. Religious conversions only
C. Trade monopoly only
D. Cultural exchange (A)

Explanation: Through alliances with Indian kings and strategic military interventions, the British gradually increased their power.

7. Which city became a major British administrative and trading hub in Bengal?
A. Bombay
B. Madras
C. Calcutta
D. Surat (C)

Explanation: Calcutta was developed into a key trading and administrative center for the British East India Company in Bengal.

8. The British established factories (trading posts) primarily for:
A. Religious purposes
B. Trade and commerce
C. Military training only
D. Education of locals (B)

Explanation: Factories were commercial establishments where goods were stored, traded, and exported by European companies.

9. The rivalry between the British and the French in India is known as:
A. Anglo-Portuguese Wars
B. Carnatic Wars
C. Anglo-Dutch Conflicts
D. Battle of Plassey (B)

Explanation: The Carnatic Wars (18th century) were fought between British and French forces in South India to establish dominance.

10. Which strategy helped the British gradually gain control over Indian territories?
A. Building forts only
B. Trade and forming alliances with local rulers
C. Direct rule immediately
D. Cultural assimilation (B)

Explanation: The British combined trade, diplomacy, and military support to expand their influence before eventually taking direct control over territories.