

BPSC

Modern History

DPP: 7

Carnatic War

Q1 Who was the British envoy who met Mughal Emperor Jahangir with a letter from James I of England?

- (A) Captain Hawkins
- (B) Sir Thomas Roe
- (C) Edward Terry
- (D) William Hedges

Q2 Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason(R) :

Assertion (A) : The First Carnatic War marked the beginning of Anglo-French rivalry in India.

Reason (R) : The First Carnatic War was influenced by the War of Austrian Succession, leading to Anglo-French conflicts in the Deccan region.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

Q3 Consider the following statements about the First Carnatic War:

1. The First Carnatic War was a direct result of the Austrian War of Succession in Europe.
2. The war ended with the Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle in 1748, where Madras was handed back to the French.
3. The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle also resulted in the French regaining their territories in North America.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 and 3 only
- (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1, 2, and 3
- (D) 1 only

Q4 Which of the following three villages' zamindari did the English acquire to establish Fort William in Calcutta?

- (A) Sutanuti, Gobindapur, and Kalikata
- (B) Chinsurah, Chandannagar, and Sutanuti
- (C) Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta
- (D) Gobindapur, Chinsurah, and Surat

Q5 What was the significance of the Battle of St. Thome (1746) in the First Carnatic War?

- (A) It established the naval dominance of the British in India
- (B) It marked the first direct battle between the British and the French in India
- (C) It led to the capture of Pondicherry by the British
- (D) It demonstrated that a small, disciplined European army could defeat a larger Indian force



Answer Key

Q1 (A)

Q2 (A)

Q3 (A)

Q4 (A)

Q5 (D)



Hints & Solutions

Q1 Text Solution:

Answer: a) Captain Hawkins

Explanation: Captain Hawkins came to India in 1608 as an envoy of King James I of England. He met Mughal Emperor Jahangir in Ajmer and presented a letter from James I, leading to the establishment of the first temporary British trading house in Surat.

Q2 Text Solution:

Answer : (a)

- Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Key Points :

- **Assertion (A) is correct :** The First Carnatic War did indeed mark the **beginning of Anglo-French** rivalry in India.
- This war was the first of a series of conflicts between the British and the French in India, which were part of the larger global rivalry between these two European powers during the 18th century.
- **Reason (R) is also correct :** The First Carnatic War was influenced by the **War of Austrian Succession (1740–1748) in Europe**, which involved the major European powers, including Britain and France.
- The conflict in India was essentially a part of this broader European struggle.
- As a result, British and French interests clashed in the Deccan region of India, **leading to the Carnatic Wars**.

Q3 Text Solution:

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The First Carnatic War was an extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe,

which itself was caused by the Austrian War of Succession.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Under the Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle, Madras was handed back to the English, not the French.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The treaty also ensured that the French gained control over their territories in North America.

Q4 Text Solution:

Answer : (a)

- Sutanuti, Gobindapur, and Kalikata

Key Points :

- **In 1698**, the English East India Company obtained **permission to buy** the zamindari (land rights) of three villages.
- **Sutanuti, Gobindapur, and Kalikata**, which were **located on** the banks of the **Hooghly River**.
- These villages were **part of** the present-day **Calcutta (Kolkata)**.
- By acquiring these areas, the English set the foundation for the establishment of **Fort William in 1700**.
- This fort became the seat of the Eastern Presidency of the British East India Company, marking the beginning of British colonial power in the region.
- The English strategically used these villages as a base to expand their **control over Bengal** and further solidify their commercial and political influence in India.

Q5 Text Solution:

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

The Battle of St. Thome, fought in 1746 near the River Adyar, saw a small French army under Captain Paradise defeat a much larger Indian army under Mahfuz Khan, showing the effectiveness of European military discipline over traditional Indian warfare.

