### **BPSC**

## **Modern History**

DPP: 8

## Carnatic War - 2

Q1 Which of the following pairs is/are not correctly matched?

(War)	(Treaty)
1. First Carnatic War	Treaty of Paris
2. Second Carnatic War	Treaty of Pondicherry
3. Third Carnatic War	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

#### Codes:

- (A) Only 1 and 2
- (B) Only 1 and 3
- (C) Only 2
- (D) Only 3 and 2
- Q2 Match List-I (Battle) with List-II (year) and select the correct answer using the code given below:

Battle	Year
(A) Battle of Ambur	(1) 1749
(B) Siege of Arcot	(2) 1751
(C) Battle of Wandiwash	(3) 1760
(D) Siege of Pondicherry	(4) 1760-61

#### Code:

(A) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

- (B) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
- (C) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (D) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- Q3 Which European trading company was the first to arrive in Bihar?
  - (A) Dutch
- (B) French
- (C) Danish
- (D) Portuguese
- Q4 Where did the Danish company establish its factory in 1774 AD?
  - (A) Near Nepali Kothi
  - (B) patna secretriat
  - (C) In the northern building of the present Patna College
  - (D) None of the above
- Q5 Which items did the Portuguese get from Bihar for trade
  - (A) Only saltpetre
  - (B) Salt and cotton cloth
  - (C) Saltpetre, cotton cloth and spices
  - (D) Saltpetre, cotton clothes, spices and ceramic utensils

## **Answer Key**

Q1	(B)	Q4	(A)
Q2	(C)	Q5	(D)
Q3	(D)		



## **Hints & Solutions**

#### Q1 Text Solution:

Answer: (b)

Only 1 and 3

#### **Key Points:**

 The British and French came to India for commercial purposes but ultimately became involved in establishing political dominance in India. The Anglo-French rivalry in India reflected the traditional rivalry between England and France in history. Anglo-French rivalry in India in the form of the three Carnatic Wars once again determined that the French were no better suited than the British to rule over the whole of India.

#### First Carnatic War (1740-48)

- The First Carnatic War was an extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe for the Austrian Succession. (War for the Austrian Succession - Between the years 1740-1748, most of the great powers of Europe were in conflict over the issue of Maria Theresa's succession to the Austrian Habsburg dynasty.
- The First Carnatic War, known as the Battle of St. Thomas, was fought between the French forces and the forces of Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Karnataka. Had appealed for help.
- The war ended with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed in October 1748. Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was returned to the British and in return the French regained their territories in North America.

#### Second Carnatic War (1749-54)

 The foundation of the Second Carnatic War was laid due to the Anglo-French rivalry in India. In the year 1748, Nizam-ul-Mulk, the Mughal governor of Deccan and semiindependent Nawab of Hyderabad, died. After the death of Nizam, the struggle for

- succession started. Both the British and the French presented their candidature on this, which became a cause of controversy.
- As a result, the Second Carnatic War lasted from 1749 to 1754, which ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1755 AD.

# Third Carnatic War or Battle of Wandiwash (1757-63)

 The immediate cause of this war was the capture of Chandernagore in Bengal by Clive and Watson. At this time another incident happened-

#### **Battle of Wandiwash:**

- The decisive battle of the Third Carnatic War was won by the British at Wandiwash in Tamil Nadu on January 22, 1760.
- British General Eyre Cote badly defeated the French army led by Count de Lally and captured the Marquis de Bussy.
- This war ended with the Paris Peace Treaty (1763), under which Puducherry and Chandan Nagar were handed over to France. Although the treaty restored French factories in India, French political influence ended after the war. After the conquest of Wandiwash the East India Company had no European rivals in India.

#### Q2 Text Solution:

Ans: (c)

#### **Explanation:**

- The Battle of Ambur happened in 1749. This
  was a key battle in the Second Carnatic War
  where the French defeated the Nawab of
  Carnatic.
- The Siege of Arcot took place in 1751. Robert Clive and the British forces successfully defended the city of Arcot, which was an important victory for the British.

- The Battle of Wandiwash was fought in 1760.
   This battle was a major British victory that ended French military influence in India.
- The Siege of Pondicherry happened from 1760 to 1761. The British laid siege to Pondicherry, which was a key French outpost, leading to a decisive British victory and the end of significant French control in India.

#### Q3 Text Solution:

First of all, Portuguese traders came to Bihar, who used to come to Patna by boat from the trading center established in Hooghly, Bengal. The goods exported by the Portuguese were mainly porcelain and various types of spices, while the imported goods were mainly cotton textiles and other types of textiles.

#### Q4 Text Solution:

Answer: (a) Near Nepali Kothi Explanation:-

- At this time the Mughal emperor was Shah Alam II.
- Denmark established its factory near Nepali Kothi in 1774.

- Order of European companies in Bihar:-Portuguese > Dutch > British > Danish
- The northern building of the present Patna College was a Dutch factory.
- The British Company made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a company in Bihar in 1620 during the reign of Jahangir.
- In 1651, during the reign of Shahjahan, the British factory was established in Gulzarbagh Printing Press.

#### Q5 Text Solution:

Answer - (d) Saltpetre, cotton clothes, spices and ceramic utensils Explanation:-

- Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India in 1498.
- The first European company to come to Bihar was the Portuguese company. They used to trade from Hooghly to Patna by boat and they obtained saltpeter, cotton clothes, ceramic utensils and spices etc. from Patna. Therefore, the correct answer to this question will be option (d).

