

BPSC

Modern History

DPP: 3

Later Mughals and Provincial Kingdom - 03

- Q1** Who among the following Mughal emperors issued the 1717 Farman that granted extensive trade privileges to the British East India Company, often called the “Magna Carta of the Company”?
- (A) Jahandar Shah (B) Farrukhsiyar
(C) Muhammad Shah (D) Shah Alam II
- Q2** The Treaty of Delhi (1719) between the Syed Brothers and the Marathas granted which rights to the Marathas?
- (A) Diwani of Bengal
(B) Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in the Deccan
(C) Jagir in Awadh
(D) Trade monopoly in Surat
- Q3** Which Mughal ruler was defeated by Nadir Shah at the Battle of Karnal (1739 CE), leading to the plunder of Delhi and the loss of the Peacock Throne and Koh-i-Noor diamond?
- (A) Bahadur Shah I
(B) Farrukhsiyar
(C) Muhammad Shah
(D) Ahmad Shah Bahadur
- Q4** The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) signed after the Battle of Buxar granted which rights to the British East India Company?
- (A) Jagir of Awadh
(B) Sardeshmukhi rights in Deccan
(C) Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha
(D) Monopoly over Surat trade
- Q5** Bahadur Shah II (Zafar), the last Mughal emperor, was captured after the Revolt of 1857 and exiled to:
- (A) Andaman Islands
(B) Rangoon (Burma)
(C) Singapore
(D) Mauritius



Answer Key

Q1 (B)

Q2 (B)

Q3 (C)

Q4 (C)

Q5 (B)



Hints & Solutions

Q1 Text Solution:

Answer: (b) Farrukhsiyar

Explanation:

In 1717, Farrukhsiyar issued a royal Farman granting the Company duty-free trade in Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha (except for an annual payment of ₹3,000). Historian Orme called it the “Magna Carta of the East India Company” as it became the foundation of British expansion in India.

Q2 Text Solution:

Answer: (b) Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in the Deccan

Explanation:

In 1719, with Maratha support, the Syed Brothers deposed Farrukhsiyar. In return, the Marathas secured rights of Chauth (¼ of revenue) and Sardeshmukhi (10% levy) in the Deccan. This strengthened Maratha finances and political standing.

Q3 Text Solution:

Answer: (c) Muhammad Shah

Explanation:

Muhammad Shah “Rangeela” (1719–1748) was defeated at Karnal in 1739. Nadir Shah entered Delhi, massacred thousands, and looted

immense wealth, including the Peacock Throne and Koh-i-Noor. This marked the decline of Mughal prestige and exposed their weakness.

Q4 Text Solution:

Answer: (c) Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha

Explanation:

After the Company’s victory at Buxar (1764) against Shah Alam II, Shuja-ud-Daula, and Mir Qasim, the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) was signed. Shah Alam II granted the Company Diwani rights (revenue collection) of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha, establishing British political dominance in India.

Q5 Text Solution:

Answer: (b) Rangoon (Burma)

Explanation:

Bahadur Shah II, proclaimed symbolic leader of the 1857 Revolt, was captured from Humayun’s Tomb. After suppression of the revolt and Queen Victoria’s Proclamation (1858), he was tried and exiled to Rangoon, where he died in 1862. His exile marked the formal end of the Mughal dynasty.

