Advent of the Europeans in India

Beginning of Modern India

The Beginnings of European Trade

First to come to India as traders were the Portuguese, who were followed by the Dutch, the British and the French.

- India’s trade relations with Europe go back to the ancient days of the Greeks.
- The Portuguese were the first to discover a direct sea route to India.
- It was on May 21, 1498, that Portuguese sailor, Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut, which is a landmark in the history of India’s Maritime trade.
- The event was a turning point in the history of India and marked the dawn of the modern era.
- King Zamorin, the local ruler welcomed him and gave him a lot of higher privileges.
- He stayed in India for around three months.
- After that, Vasco da Gama returned with a rich cargo.
- He then sold the same in the European market at an exorbitant price.
- It was more than 60 times the cost of his voyage.
- But soon, Vasco da Gama returned to India for the second time in 1501 AD.
- He set up a trading factory at Cannanore.
- With the establishment of trade links, Calicut, Cannanore and Cochin emerged as the significant Portuguese centers in India.

Rise of Portuguese Power in India

- In 1505 AD, Francisco de Almeida became the first Portuguese governor in India.
- His policy was the Blue Water Policy. It meant to control the territory of India.
- But the Portuguese rise in India had a short life.
- They were threatened by the new rival trading communities from Europe. The Europeans posed a major challenge for them.
- On the main land the rising Marathas stood in the way of the Portuguese expansion.
- The Portuguese failed to win the sympathy of the Indian people due to their over-enthusiasm for the cause of Christianity. As a result, ultimately the Portuguese power declined in India.
- However, it cannot be denied that the Portuguese exercised tremendous social, economic and cultural influence, especially in the western coasts.
- The Portuguese greatly enriched the Indian vocabulary and medical science.
- The first treatise on the medical plants of India was written by a Portuguese scholar Garcia da Orta.
- Similarly, the introduction of printing and the establishment of seminaries for the training of the Indian priests were other valuable contributions of the Portuguese.
- The credit for popularizing the ornate Manuelesque architecture in the western coast also goes to the Portuguese.
- In the economic sphere the Portuguese ensured a good world market for the Indian goods—especially spices and muslin.
- They brought tobacco cultivation in India.
- They established first printing press in India at Goa in AD 1556. ‘The Indian Medicinal Plants’ was the first scientific work which was published at Goa in 1563.
- They were the first who define ‘How to established maritime trade and supremacy over Sea’ through Cartaze System (i.e. under this system anyone who passes through the Portugal territories must buy permits otherwise they suppose to be captured.)
- They were the first Europeans who were responsible to spread Christianity in India and Asia.

Arrival of the British

- Towards the end of Queen Elizabeth I reign, the merchants of England became interested in voyages to the east because of its wealth and being one of the prospects of their Dutch rivals.
- The arrival of the British and the establishment of British East India Company was the outcome of the Portuguese traders.
They earned enormous profits by selling their merchandise in India.
The English merchants were motivated by the awesome business stories of the Portuguese.
They formed the East India Company in 1599 AD to try out their luck in the Indian subcontinent.
The Company received a royal charter from Queen Elizabeth I on December 31, 1600 AD.
This charter authorized it to continue new trade in the East.
The Queen was also a shareholder in the company.
William Hawkins presented Jahangir with a letter from James I and stayed at his court from 1608 to 1611.
The purpose of this visit was to secure royal patronage.
He was successful in receiving the royal permit for the Company.
Now, the company had the permission to establish its factories at various places along the Western coast of India.
Captain Middleton got the permission for the first time to trade at Surat (1611).
Sir James Thomas Roe managed to obtain rights to trade in Gujarat from Emperor Jahangir.
Madras was founded by the English in 1639.

Expansion in the East

After successfully establishing its factories in the south and western part of India, the East India Company focused on eastern India.
It specifically targeted Bengal, which was a significant province in the Mughal Empire.
The governor of Bengal was Sujauddaula.
In 1651 AD, the governor allowed the English Company to carry out its trade activities in Bengal.

Arrival of the Dutch

The people of Holland (present Netherlands) are called the Dutch.
The Dutch were the next in the list to set their feet in India.
Historically the Dutch have been experts in sea trade.
By a charter of the Government of Holland, the Dutch East India Company was established in 1602.
It got the permission from the Dutch government to trade in the East Indies including India.
As the Dutch were very much interested in spice trade, they had their focus on the Far East and made India their trading depot.
In 1606, they established their factories at Petapalli and Masulipatnam.
Realizing that Indian textiles have a large market, they established factories at
  o Pulicat in 1610, Cambay in 1620
  o Surat and Agra in 1621
  o Hariharapur in 1633, Patna in 1638
  o Dacca in 1650, Udaiganj in 1651
  o Chinsura in 1653, Quasim Bazar, Baranagore, Balasure
  o Nagapatanm in 1659-60.
  They also opened faaories in Bengal, at Khanakul in 1669 and at Malda in 1676 but both were closed down soon.
  By 1795, the British expelled the Dutch from India totally.

Serampore Mission Press
It is worth mentioning that Serampore Mission Press – a historical landmark—was established at Serampore by the Danish missionaries in 1799 AD. Between 1801 AD and 1832 AD the Serampore Mission Press printed 212,000 copies of books in 40 different languages.

Arrival of the French and establishment of French East India Company

The French were the last European people to arrive in India.
The French East India Company was formed in 1664 AD during the reign of King Louis XIV to trade with India.
In 1668 the first French factory was established in Surat.
The French established their second factory at Masulipatnam in 1669.
In 1673 AD the Mughal Subedar of Bengal allowed the French to set up a township at Chandernagore.
The French East India Company with the passage of time developed its trade bastians at Mahe, Karaikal, Balasor, and Qasim Bazar.
The French came to India mainly with a purpose of trade and commerce.
In 1667 the first French factory was established at Surat by Francois Caron. The famous site of Chandannagore in Bengal was obtained by the Mughal Governor Shayista Khan in 1690. Francois Martin was the first French Director General in India. A famous fortress named Fort Louis was erected at Pondicherry. In 1719, the ‘United Copagnie des Indes’ was formed in order to save the French factories from gradual decline.

**English- Mughal relations**

- William Hawkins, Thomas Roe and captain Middleton secured concessions from Emperor Jahangir to trade.
- In 1688 two pirateships captured few Mughal ships in the red sea.
- The Mughal Governor of Surat reacted against Sir John Child.
- Aurangzeb ordered that the English should be treated as enemies.
- Many Englishmen were made prisoners and illtreated.
- Lastly John Child Sue for peace on very humiliating terms.
  (a) All money due to the Mughal subjects from the company should be paid immediately.
  (b) Compensation in lieu of Mughal suffering.
  (c) John Child should leave India within nine months.
- In 1633, the Mughal Governor of Orissa gave the English permission to establish factories at Hariharpur, Balasore, Pipli.
- In 1667, the English received a ‘firman’ to trade in Bengal from emperor Aurangzeb.
- In 1701, Emperor Aurangzeb ordered the general arrest of all the Europeans in India.
- The most important event was the English diplomatic mission led by John Surman to the Court of Forrukhsiyar in 1715, which obtained a great of three famous ‘farmans’ to the officers in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad.
- In 1708 all the rival English companies were amalgamated into one organization named ‘The United Company of Merchants of England Trading with the East Indies’.
- It was this company which was to establish the British Empire in India.

**Points to remember**

- Vasco da Gama started his voyage from Lisbon in 1497.
- The Portuguese allied them-selves with the rulers of Honnavar, Bankipur and Bhatkal against Bijapur.
- Cochin was the best of all ports on the Malabar Coast.
- The trade was carried on to with China, Arabia and other countries from the port of Quilon (Kollam, Kerala)
- Portugal's initial objective was to capture the spice trade of the east.
- The Dutch expelled the Portuguese from Sri Lanka (1638 to 1658).
- The Dutch occupied Cape of Good Hope in 1652.
- Goa was made the seat of Bishop in 1538.
- The fanatic religious policy of the Portuguese was responsible for their rapid downfall.
- The Portuguese were responsible of crippling the Indian Navy for their benefits.
- Bartolomeo Diaz accompanied Cabral to India.
- Christopher Columbus started his voyage in 1494 to explore the route to India.
- Dutch occupied Malacca in 1641.
- The chief of the factory at Golconda was also the company’s agent in the Court of Qu tub Shahi ruler.
- The chief articles of import to the Coromandel coast were spices, sandal wood and pepper.
- Alfonso de Albuquerque can be called the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India.
- The Dutch conquered Java Island in 1619 AD.
- The Englishmen were brutally massacred by the Dutch in the Battle of Amboyna (1623)
- Thomas Roe obtained the right to trade in Gujarat for East India Company.
Objective Questions

1. Which of the following is regarded as the real founder of Portuguese power in India?
   (A) Pedro Cabral
   (B) Almeida
   (C) Vasco da Gama
   (D) Alfonso de Albuquerque
   Correct Answer: (D) Alfonso de Albuquerque

2. Of the various Europeans who came to India, whose missionary activities were more important than commerce
   (A) Dutch
   (B) Portuguese
   (C) Danes
   (D) English
   Correct Answer: (C) Danes

3. The battle of 'Swali Hole' was fought between which of the following countries?
   I. Portugal
   II. Netherland
   III. France
   IV. Britain
   Choose the correct option
   (A) I and II
   (B) II and III
   (C) I and IV
   (D) III and IV
   Correct Answer: (D) III and IV

4. Who was the founder of the French East India Company?
   (A) Colbert
   (B) De La Haye
   (C) Duplex
   (D) Dumas
   Correct Answer: (A) Colbert

5. The Danes sold all their settlements in India to —
   (A) The Portuguese
   (B) The Dutch
   (C) The English
   (D) The French
   Correct Answer: (C) The English

6. 'Calicoes' stood for Indian —
   (A) Indigo
   (B) Textiles
   (C) Cotton
   (D) Spices
   Correct Answer: (B) Textiles

7. The Portuguese established a number of factories in India. Which of the following was not one of them?
   (A) Bombay
   (B) Masulipatam
   (C) Bassein
   (D) Salsette
   Correct Answer: (B) Masulipatam

8. On which occasion did the Portuguese handed over Bombay to English?
   (A) Marriage of Charles II with the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza
   (B) By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle
   (C) As a result of Portugal's independence from the control of Spain
   (D) The defeat of Spanish Armada by the British
   Correct Answer: (A) Marriage of Charles II with the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza

9. The term 'Interpolar' was used by the —
   (A) Danish
   (B) French
   (C) English
   (D) Dutch
   Correct Answer: (C) English
   Explanation: The term 'interpolar' was used by East India Company for the Free merchants' who traded independently in Asia in spite of the monopoly of the company.

10. From whom was Goa acquired by Albuquerque?
    (A) Bijapur
    (B) Golkunda
    (C) Berar
    (D) Bidar
    Correct Answer: (A) Bijapur

11. Arrange the following in proper chronological order —
    I. Formation of Dutch East India Company
    II. Formation of French East India Company
    III. Formation of the Swedish East India Company
    IV. Formation of the English East India Company
    Choose the correct chronological order
    (A) I, II, IV, III
    (B) IV, I, II, III
    (C) II, I, IV, III
    (D) III, II, I, IV
    Correct Answer: (B) IV, I, II, III

12. The Dutch who discovered commercial possibilities in India and whose book caused sensation in the western world is —
    (A) Jan Pietyoovan Coen
    (B) Huyghen van Linschoten
    (C) William Barents
    (D) Housman
    Correct Answer: (B) Huyghen van Linschoten

13. Where did the English open their first factory in the South in 1611?
    (A) Madras
    (B) Trichonapally
    (C) Masulipatam
    Correct Answer: (B) Trichonapally
14. Who said about the English company in Bengal that it is “A company of base, quarrelling people and foul dealers?”
(A) Mir Jumla
(B) Shaista Khan
(C) Murshid Quli Khan
(D) Aliwardi Khan
Correct Answer: (B) Shaista Khan

15. The nickname of English East India Company was —
(A) Bob Company
(B) Sam Company
(C) Tom Company
(D) John Company
Correct Answer: (D) John Company

16. Which of the following statement is false with regard to the Dutch interest and activities in India?
I. They treated the local inhabitants cruelly and exploited them
II. They did not get involved in the politics
III. They became the carrier of trade between India and the Islands of the Far East
IV. Many attempts were made by them to monopolise the channels of trade between India and the west.
Choose the correct option
(A) I, II, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) I, III, IV
(D) I, II, IV
Correct Answer: (A) I, II, III

17. Which of the following statement is false?
(A) The lease of Madras in 1639 was obtained by the English from the ruler of Chandragiri
(B) Colbert founded the French East India Company
(C) The ‘Blue Water Policy’ associated with Albuquerque.
(D) The Portuguese power was not organized on commercial lines.
Correct Answer: (C) The ‘Blue Water Policy’ associated with Albuquerque.
Explanation: The policy was followed by Almeida. Under this policy the idea of establishing an empire in India was discarded.

18. Who founded Calcutta in 1690?
(A) Almeida
(B) Albuquerque
(C) Job Chamock
(D) Lins Choten
Correct Answer: (C) Job Chamock

19. The Dutch fort called Geldria was to seated at —
(A) Golkunda
(B) Goa
(C) Pune
(D) Pulicat
Correct Answer: (D) Pulicat

20. Name of state which granted the ‘Golden Farman to the Dutch to trade freely on payment of only 500 ‘Pagodas’ per annum as duty was —
(A) Ginge
(B) Ikkeri
(C) Chandragiri
(D) Golconda
Correct Answer: (D) Golconda

21. Bombay emerged as a leading port on the western coast on account of its—
(A) Immunity from invasions
(B) Natural harbour
(C) Improved administration
(D) All of the above
Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

22. What was the reason of Mughal wrath towards the English company?
(A) Unreasonable demands of the Mughal official
(B) The French pirates
(C) Interlopers
(D) Arrogant attitude of the company’s officials
Correct Answer: (C) Interlopers

23. Tick the greatest failure of Aurangzeb in contributing the rise of the European powers in India —
I. He failed to understand the political and military implications of the fortified factories
II. He could not stop the exercise of administrative authority by the Europeans in their settlements
III. He permitted the Dutch and English to use their military power against Portuguese
IV. He thought that the European companies were only commercial in nature
Choose the correct option
(A) I, II
(B) II, III, IV
(C) I, III, IV
(D) I, IV
Correct Answer: (A) I, II

24. Which European power called the port of Chittagong as the ‘Porto Grande’ or the grand port?
(A) French
(B) Portuguese
(C) English
(D) Danes
Correct Answer: (B) Portuguese

25. The English Governor who was expelled by Aurangzeb was —
(A) De la Haye
(B) Sir John Child
(C) Dumas
(D) Aungier
Correct Answer: (B) Sir John Child

26. Name the state which granted the ‘Golden Farman’ to Holland to trade freely on payment
of 500 'PAGODAS' a year as duty was —  
(A) Golcunda  
(B) Bijapur  
(C) Berar  
(D) Ahmadnagar  
Correct Answer: (B) Bijapur

27. Which of the following was not the Dutch factory on the Coromandel coast?  
(A) Porto Novo  
(B) Sadraspatam  
(C) Nagalwanche  
(D) Masulipatam  
Correct Answer: (D) Masulipatam  
Explanation:  
Porto novo- Centre of Cotton weaving  
Sadraspatam - Centre of Textiles  
Nagalwanche - Indigo  
Palakollu - Dyeing

28. Which Portuguese Governor decisively defeated the Bijapur forces which advanced against Goa?  
(A) Albuquerque  
(B) Almeida  
(C) Cabral  
(D) Joa de Castro  
Correct Answer: (D) Joa de Castro

29. Name the son of the great Portuguese Governor, who supplemented the letters of his father —  
(A) Bras de Albuquerque  
(B) Bras de Almeida  
(C) Bras de Cabral  
(D) Bras de Lapo Soares  
Correct Answer: (A) Bras de Albuquerque

30. Which Mughal emperor conquered Golcunda to mark the decline of the Dutch Coromandel Government?  
(A) Jahangir  
(B) Shahjahan  
(C) Aurangzeb  
(D) Farrukhshiyar  
Correct Answer: (C) Aurangzeb

31. The Dutch Christened the factory at Pulicat as St. Geldria, in honour of —  
(A) Van Berchem, the director general of the Coromandel factories  
(B) Daniel Mayan, the author of the account of Dutch factories on the Coromandel coast  
(C) Van Reede, the in charge of the Coromandel Government  
(D) Van Coen, the Governor General of Batavia  
Correct Answer: (A) Van Berchem, the director general of the Coromandel factories

32. The immediate aim of the English East India Company established in 1600 was —  
(A) To exploit the Indian coasts  
(B) The acquisition of the spices and pepper of the Eastern archipelago  
(C) To trade in textiles  
(D) None of them  
Correct Answer: (B) The acquisition of the spices and pepper of the Eastern archipelago

33. Name of Governor of Bombay who is regarded as the true founder of Bombay's greatness —  
(A) Roop  
(B) Sir John Child  
(C) Gerald Aungier  
(D) Job Charnock  
Correct Answer: (C) Gerald Aungier

34. The Bengal presidency was constituted in 1700; who became its first President —  
(A) Job Charnock  
(B) Sir Charles Eyre  
(C) Captain William Heath  
(D) Major Hector Munroe  
Correct Answer: (B) Sir Charles Eyre

35. Who among the following Englishmen tried to obtain from Akbar a 'Firman' for trade in Gujarat?  
(A) Ralph Fitch  
(B) John Mildenhall  
(C) Captain William Heath  
(D) Thomas Stephens  
Correct Answer: (B) John Mildenhall

36. Which one of the following Mughal emperors gave permission to East India Company to build a factory at Surat?  
(A) Jahangir  
(B) Shahjahan  
(C) Farrukhshiyar  
(D) Bahadur Shah II  
Correct Answer: (A) Jahangir

37. Who among the following issued the founding Charter of the English East India Company? (A)  
(A) Henry VIII  
(B) Elizabeth I  
(C) James I  
(D) Charles I  
Correct Answer: (B) Elizabeth I

38. The first Danish Trade pact was signed at Tranquebar in the year -  
(A) 1620  
(B) 1630  
(C) 1660  
(D) 1616  
Correct Answer: (A) 1620

39. Which of the following statements is not correct about William Hawkins?  
(A) He could not speak Turkish Language  
(B) He reached Agra in the Court of Jahangir with a letter written by king James I to emperor Akbar  
(C) The name of his vessel was Hector  
(D) He had a considerable experience in the Levant  
Correct Answer: (A) He could not speak Turkish Language
40. **Initially the name of British East India Company was-**
   (A) A British company to trade with India
   (B) A company of Merchants of London
   (C) A company of Private Merchants of London
   (D) The Governor and company of merchants of London Trading into the East Indies
   **Correct Answer:** (D) The Governor and company of merchants of London Trading into the East Indies

41. **Who was the first Indian ruler to welcome Vasco da Gama?**
   (A) Daulat Rao Scindia
   (B) Chanda Saheb
   (C) Zamorin
   (D) Muzaffar Jung
   **Correct Answer:** (B) Chanda Saheb

42. **Name the Mughal emperor who issued Firman, permitting East India Company to trade with India?**
   (A) Babar
   (B) Humayun
   (C) Akbar
   (D) Jahangir
   **Correct Answer:** (D) Jahangir

43. **The first English factory was established in India at -**
   (A) Surat
   (B) Hooghly
   (C) Bombay
   (D) Madras
   **Correct Answer:** (A) Surat

44. **Among European traders the Portuguese remained unsuccessful in India because -**
   (A) They had no sea port
   (B) Their Naval power was weak
   (C) Ruler of Cochin strongly resisted them
   (D) Due to their religious fanaticism the Indian rulers became their enemies
   **Correct Answer:** (D) Due to their religious fanaticism the Indian rulers became their enemies

45. **The East India Company secured the ‘Golden Firman’ from which ruler?**
   (A) Jahangir
   (B) Sultan of Golconda
   (C) Ruler of Chandragiri
   (D) Mughal emperor Farukh-siyar
   **Correct Answer:** (B) Sultan of Golconda

46. **Who was the first representative of English Company to reach the court of Jahangir?**
   (A) Sir Thomas Roe
   (B) Sir Henry Middleton
   (C) Captain Hawkins
   (D) Captain Best
   **Correct Answer:** (C) Captain Hawkins

47. **Where was the first ever fort erected by any European power in India?**
   (A) Cochin
   (B) Calicut
   (C) Maosaulipattam
   (D) Goa
   **Correct Answer:** (A) Cochin

48. **The commercial objective of the Portuguese in India was to -**
   (A) Capture territories on the western coast
   (B) Capture trade of textiles and spices
   (C) Oust Arabs and the Persians from India's maritime trade
   (D) Capture trade of pepper and other superior spices
   **Correct Answer:** (D) Capture trade of pepper and other superior spices

49. **Who among the following was the first European to come to India?**
   (A) Portuguese
   (B) British
   (C) French
   (D) Dutch
   **Correct Answer:** (A) Portuguese
   **Explanation:** Portuguese was the first European to come to India. They established trading stations at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore. Hence, A is the correct option.

50. **Who among the following discovered the Cape Route from the Europe to India?**
   (A) Christopher Columbus
   (B) Vasco da Gama
   (C) Ferdinand Magellan
   (D) Amerigo Vespucci
   **Correct Answer:** (B) Vasco da Gama
   **Explanation:** The Cape Route was discovered from the Europe to India by Vasco da Gama. He reached the port of Calicut on 20th May, 1498 AD Hence, B is the correct option.

51. **Who among the following navigator helped Vasco da Gama to find his way from Africa to India?**
   (A) Monte Verde
   (B) Churamal
   (C) Ahmad ibn Majid
   (D) Davis quadrants
   **Correct Answer:** (C) Ahmad ibn Majid
   **Explanation:** Ahmad ibn Majid was an Arabian navigator and cartographer born in 1421 in Oman. He was raised with a family famous for seafaring; at the age of 17 he was able to navigate ships. He was so famous that he was known as the first Arab seaman. The exact date is not known, but ibn Majid probably died in 1500. He became famous in the West as the navigator who helped Vasco da Gama to find his way from Africa to India Hence, C is the correct option.

52. **Which of the following Portuguese Governor in India who introduced the ‘Policy of**
53. Which of the following Portuguese Governor in India who captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur?
(A) Francisco de Almeida
(B) John Mildenhall
(C) Gerald Angier
(D) Alfanso de Albuquerque
Correct Answer: (A) Francisco de Almeida
Explanation: Francisco de Almeida was the first Portuguese Governor in India who captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 AD. Hence, A is the correct option.

54. The English East India Company was formed by a group of merchants known as the _____ in 1600 AD
(A) Merchant Adventures
(B) English Trader
(C) Duke Trading Community
(D) Cox & King
Correct Answer: (A) Merchant Adventures
Explanation: The English East India Company was formed by a group of merchants known as the Merchant Adventures in 1600 AD. Hence, A is the correct option.

55. Who among the following British explorer and adventurer and one of the first to make an overland journey to India?
(A) Francis Day
(B) John Mildenhall
(C) Gerald Angier
(D) Captain Hawkins
Correct Answer: (A) Francis Day
Explanation: In 1639, Francis Day obtained the site of Madras from the Raja of Chandragiri with permission to build a fortified factory, which was named Fort St. George. Hence, A is the correct option.

56. In which place the first factory of East India Company was built?
(A) Masulipatnam
(B) Nagapatnam
(C) Surat
(D) Bombay
Correct Answer: (C) Surat
Explanation: The first factory of East India Company was built at Surat in 1613 AD. Hence, C is the correct option.

57. Who among the following European forced to sell all their settlements in India to the British?
(A) Dutch
(B) Portuguese
(C) Danes
(D) French
Correct Answer: (C) Danes
Explanation: The Danes formed an East India Company and arrived in India in 1616 AD. They established settlements at Tranquerbar (in Tamil Nadu) in 1620 AD and at Serampore (Bengal) in 1676 AD. However, they failed to strengthen themselves in India and were forced to sell all their settlements in India to the British. Hence, C is the correct option.

58. Who among the following obtained the site of Madras from the Raja of Chandragiri?
(A) Francis Day
(B) John Mildenhall
(C) Gerald Angier
(D) Captain Hawkins
Correct Answer: (A) Francis Day
Explanation: In 1639, Francis Day obtained the site of Madras from the Raja of Chandragiri with permission to build a fortified factory, which was named Fort St. George. Hence, A is the correct option.

59. When did Vasco-da-Gama reached Calicut in the Western coast of India?
(A) 1489
(B) 1498
(C) 1398
(D) 1589
Correct Answer: (B) 1498

60. Vasco-Da-Gama was welcomed in Calicut by which Indian ruler?
(A) Zamorin
(B) Chandragupta
(C) Kanishka
(D) Alauddin Khalji
Correct Answer: (A) Zamorin

61. The first Portuguese Governor of India was
(A) Robert Clive
(B) Munro
(C) F.D Alameda
(D) Minto
Correct Answer: (C) F.D Alameda

62. Which Portuguese Governor defeated Arabs and Egyptians at Daman and Due island of India?
(A) F.D Alameda
(B) Clive
(C) Lord Hastings
(D) Sir Adam Francois
Correct Answer: (A) F.D Alameda

63. Name of the person who laid foundation for Portuguese in India?
(A) Albuquerque
64. Portuguese captured Goa in
(A) 1560
(B) 1510
(C) 1540
(D) 1522
Correct Answer: (B) 1510

65. The H.Q of Portuguese in India for trade was
(A) Mumbai
(B) Delhi
(C) Goa
(D) Daman & Due
Correct Answer: (C) Goa

66. In which year the Dutch East India Company established in India?
(A) 1600
(B) 1602
(C) 1603
(D) 1608
Correct Answer: (B) 1602

67. The first trading centre of Dutch East India company in India was established in –
(A) Due
(B) Goo
(C) Machilipatnam
(D) Surat
Correct Answer: (C) Machilipatnam

68. The H.Q of Dutch in India was in –
(A) Pulicat
(B) Andaman
(C) Gandhinagar
(D) Kochin
Correct Answer: (A) Pulicat

69. Dutch shifted their head quarter to Nagapatnam from-
(A) Cochin
(B) Daman
(C) Pulicat
(D) Machilipatnam
Correct Answer: (D) Machilipatnam

70. The trading center of Danes was at –
(A) Surat
(B) Haldia
(C) Barakpur
(D) Srirampur
Correct Answer: (D) Srirampur

71. Danish make head quarter in India in which city?
(A) Due
(B) Lakshadweep
(C) Nagapatnam
(D) Srirampur
Correct Answer: (D) Srirampur

72. When English East India Company was established in India?
(A) 1672
(B) 1600
(C) 1620
(D) 1625
Correct Answer: (B) 1600

73. Captain Hawkins was sent to which court to get permission for trading?
(A) Shanahan
(B) Aurangzeb
(C) Jahangir
(D) Akbar
Correct Answer: (C) Jahangir

74. Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir court in which year?
(A) 1600
(B) 1623
(C) 1602
(D) 1615
Correct Answer: (D) 1615

75. British East India Company established their settlement in which year?
(A) 1613
(B) 1616
(C) 1622
(D) 1632
Correct Answer: (B) 1616

76. Which Indian sultan give the permission to English to build factory?
(A) Bijapur Sultan
(B) Golconda Sultan
(C) Bhagalpur Sultan
(D) Bajirao Sultan
Correct Answer: (B) Golconda Sultan

77. St. George Fort built in which city of India in 1641?
(A) Hugly
(B) Patna
(C) Goa
(D) Madras
Correct Answer: (D) Madras

78. Who was the founder of French East India Company in India (1669)?
(A) Colbert
(B) Robert Hook
(C) Suzy
(D) Smith
Correct Answer: (A) Colbert

79. The French head quarter in India was situated in which city?
(A) Chandigarh
(B) Bombay
(C) Pondicherry
(D) Due
Correct Answer: (C) Pondicherry
80. Which country started first trade with India?
   (A) Portuguese  
   (B) France  
   (C) England  
   (D) Dutch  
   Correct Answer: (A) Portuguese

81. Vasco-Da-Gama died in India. What is the name of this city?
   (A) Due  
   (B) Daman  
   (C) Surat  
   (D) Cochin  
   Correct Answer: (D) Cochin

82. Who was the first ambassador of East India Company visited to India?
   (A) Captain Michelson  
   (B) Captain Hawkins  
   (C) Captain James  
   (D) None of these  
   Correct Answer: (B) Captain Hawkins

83. Which European was last to India for trading purpose?
   (A) French  
   (B) Portuguese  
   (C) Dutch  
   (D) Danish  
   Correct Answer: (A) French

84. Which one of the following was the first English ship that came to India?
   (A) Elizabeth  
   (B) Titanic  
   (C) Red Dragon  
   (D) Mayflower  
   Correct Answer: (C) Red Dragon

85. Which one of the following was the first fort constructed by the British in India?
   (A) Fort St. Angelo  
   (B) Fort St. George  
   (C) Fort St. David  
   (D) Fort William  
   Correct Answer: (B) Fort St. George

Next chapter: India on the eve of British Conquest

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