

Conflicts Between European Powers & Regional Powers

Modern Indian History — Battles & Treaties Series

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BPSC

SSC CGL

SSC CHSL

RRB NTPC

RRB Group D

State PSC

Police SI

Income Tax



Exam Frequency | 3–6 Questions Per Exam

1. Introduction & Exam Relevance

⚡ Why This Topic Matters

This is the **single highest-yielding topic** in Modern Indian History. SSC CGL asked **15+ questions** in 6 years. BPSC, RRB NTPC & State PSCs ask 3–5 questions on Plassey, Anglo-Mysore Wars, Maratha Wars, and treaties.

Focus areas: Exact dates · Treaty names · Governors-General · Causes & outcomes of each war

3

Carnatic Wars

4

Anglo-Mysore Wars

3

Anglo-Maratha Wars

2

Anglo-Sikh Wars

3

Anglo-Afghan Wars

12+

Key Treaties

1757

Plassey → Start

1849

Punjab Annexed

◆ Key Leaders — All Wars at a Glance



Robert Clive
British
Commander



Siraj ud-Daulah
Nawab of
Bengal



Mir Jafar
Traitor of
Plassey



Mir Qasim
Nawab of
Bengal



Shah Alam II
Mughal
Emperor



Warren Hastings
Governor-General



Dupleix
French
Governor



Sir Eyre Coote
British General



Hyder Ali
Sultan of
Mysore



Tipu Sultan
Tiger of Mysore



Lord Cornwallis
Governor-General



Lord Wellesley
Governor-General



Peshwa Bajji Rao II
Last Peshwa



Maharaja Ranjit Singh
Lion of Punjab



Lord Hardinge
Governor-General



Lord Dalhousie
Governor-General



Lord Auckland
Governor-General



Lord Lytton
Viceroy of India



Lord Chelmsford
Viceroy of India



Amanullah Khan
Afghan Ruler

2. Carnatic Wars (कर्नाटक युद्ध)



Dupleix
French Governor



Sir Eyre Coote
British General

Background: Three Carnatic Wars (1746–1763) — French vs British in South India, using local Nawabs as proxies. Decided who would dominate Indian trade & politics.

Key Outcome: British supremacy; French confined to 5 trading posts with no military rights (Treaty of Paris, 1763).

First Carnatic War (1746–1748)

- Cause: Extension of **War of Austrian Succession** in Europe
- **Battle of Adyar (1746):** French under **Dupleix** defeated Nawab (**Anwaruddin**)
- Ended by **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)** — status quo; Madras returned to British

Second Carnatic War (1749–1754)

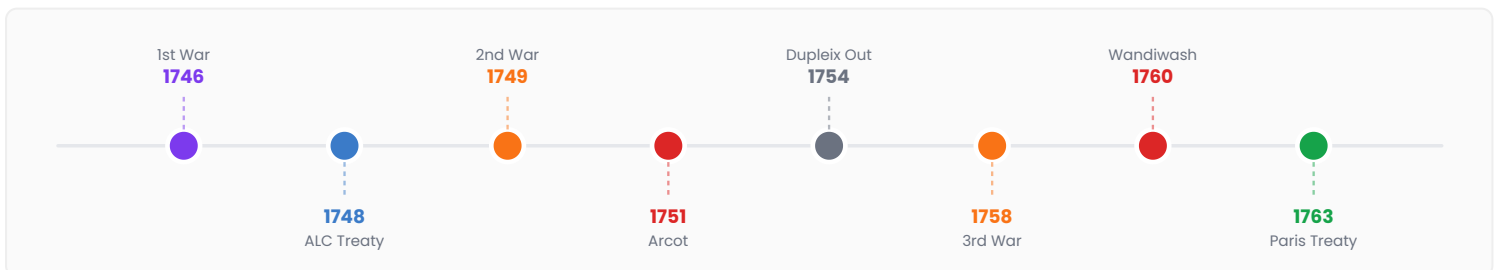
- Succession disputes in **Carnatic** and **Hyderabad**
- French backed **Chanda Sahib + Muzaffar Jung** | British backed **Muhammad Ali**
- **Robert Clive** → **Siege of Arcot (1751)** — captured Chanda Sahib's capital
- Ended with **recall of Dupleix (1754)** → French decline began

Third Carnatic War (1758–1763)

- Extension of **Seven Years' War (1756–63)** in Europe
- ★ **Battle of Wandiwash (1760):** British (**Sir Eyre Coote**) decisively defeated French (**Count de Lally**)
- **Treaty of Paris (1763):** French confined to 5 posts — **Pondicherry, Mahe, Karikal, Chandernagore, Yanam**

🗨️ "DEC": Dupleix (1st) → Eyre Coote (Wandiwash) → Count de Lally (3rd)

War	Period	Key Battle	Result
1st Carnatic	1746–48	Battle of Adyar	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; status quo
2nd Carnatic	1749–54	Siege of Arcot (1751)	British gains; Dupleix recalled
3rd Carnatic	1758–63	Wandiwash (1760)	French confined to 5 posts



“Battle of Wandiwash (1760) – the decisive blow that ended French military power in India forever”

PYQ Alert – यह पूछा गया है!

#	Question	Exam	Year
1	The Battle of Wandiwash (1760) was fought between?	SSC CGL	2019
2	French Governor at Pondicherry during First Carnatic War?	RRB NTPC	2021
3	Which treaty ended the Third Carnatic War?	SSC CHSL	2018
4	Which battle decisively ended French military power in India?	BPSC 66th	2020

Answers: 1-(B) British & French | 2-(A) Dupleix | 3-(C) Treaty of Paris 1763 | 4-(A) Battle of Wandiwash



3. Battle of Plassey & Buxar – Conquest of Bengal



Siraj ud-Daulah
Nawab of Bengal



Robert Clive
British
Commander



Mir Jafar
Traitor of Plassey



Mir Qasim
Nawab of Bengal



Shah Alam II
Mughal Emperor

Nawabs of Bengal: Murshid Quli Khan → Shuja ud Din → **Alivardi Khan** → **Siraj ud Daula (1756, age ~23)**

Battle of Plassey – 23 June 1757

- **British:** Robert Clive | **Opponent:** Siraj ud Daula
- **Black Hole Tragedy (1756):** 146 prisoners; 123 allegedly died – used as pretext
- **Mir Jafar** – **betrayed Siraj** (conspiracy with Clive)
- Result: **Mir Jafar made Nawab** | Not a real battle – a **political conspiracy**
- Clive received **~£234,000** as “gift” from Mir Jafar

Battle of Buxar – 22 October 1764

- **More significant than Plassey** – the real military test
- **British:** **Hector Munro** | Coalition: **Mir Qasim** + **Shuja ud Daula** + **Shah Alam II**
- Result: **Decisive British victory**

⚡ **Treaty of Allahabad (1765) – Lord Clive**

- **Shah Alam II** granted **Diwani Rights** – revenue of **Bengal, Bihar & Orissa** to EIC
- **Shuja ud Daula** returned Awadh after war indemnity + ceded Kara & Allahabad
- Gave British **real financial control** over eastern India

Feature	Plassey (1757)	Buxar (1764)
Commander	Robert Clive	Hector Munro
Opponent	Siraj ud Daula	Mir Qasim + Shuja + Shah Alam II
Nature	Political conspiracy	Genuine military battle
Outcome	Mir Jafar made Nawab	Treaty of Allahabad – Diwani
Significance	“Foundation” of Empire	Consolidated British power

“Plassey was not a battle – it was a transaction. Buxar was the real military test.”

💡 **“Plassey = Political, Buxar = Battle” | 1757 → 1764 = 7 years**

PYQ Alert – यह पूछा गया है!

#	Question	Exam	Year
1	Battle of Plassey was fought in which year?	RRB Group D	2018
2	Who commanded British at Buxar (1764)?	SSC CGL	2017
3	Treaty of Allahabad granted Diwani over?	SSC CHSL	2019
4	Who was NOT at the Battle of Buxar?	BPSC 64th	2018

Answers: 1-(B) 1757 | 2-(C) Hector Munro | 3-(A) Bengal, Bihar & Orissa | 4-(D) Tipu Sultan



4. Anglo-Mysore Wars (आंग्ल-मैसूर युद्ध) — Four Wars



Hyder Ali
Sultan of Mysore



Tipu Sultan
Tiger of Mysore



Warren Hastings
Governor-
General



Lord Cornwallis
Governor-
General



Lord Wellesley
Governor-
General

Key Rulers: Hyder Ali — built Mysore into major power | Tipu Sultan — “Tiger of Mysore” — first **rocket artillery**

1st Anglo-Mysore War (1767–1769)

- British + Nizam + Marathas vs **Hyder Ali** — allies deserted → **Hyder Ali won**
- Ended by **Treaty of Madras (1769)**

2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780–1784) — Warren Hastings

- Hyder Ali died Dec 1782** → **Tipu Sultan** took over
- Treaty of Mangalore (1784)** — ★ **ONLY equal-terms treaty with Indian ruler**

3rd Anglo-Mysore War (1790–1792) — Lord Cornwallis

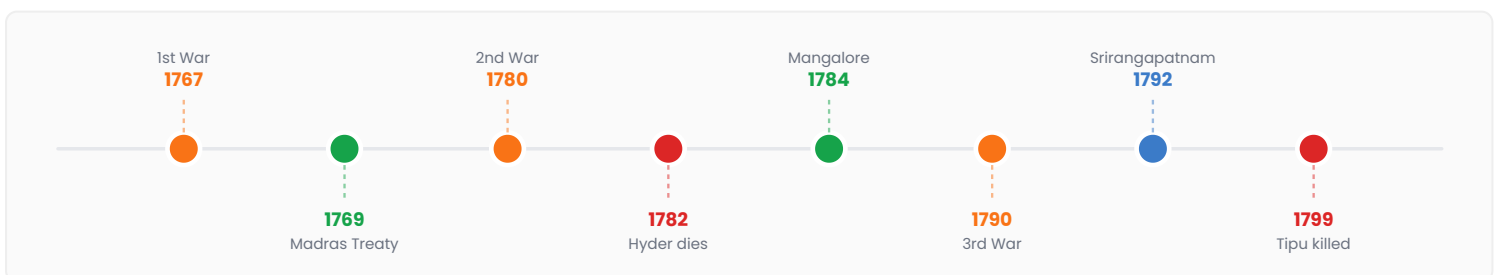
- Treaty of Srirangapatnam (1792):** Tipu lost **half territory**; ₹3.3 crore indemnity; **sons as hostages**

4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799) — Lord Wellesley

- ★ **Tipu Sultan killed: 4 May 1799** at Srirangapatnam — **never surrendered**
- Mysore restored to Wadiyar dynasty; Subsidiary Alliance

🗨️ **"MHCW" (My Horse Can Win): Madras(1st) → Hastings(2nd) → Cornwallis(3rd) → Wellesley(4th)**

War	Period	GG	Treaty / Outcome
1st	1767–69	Madras Council	Treaty of Madras — Hyder won
2nd	1780–84	Warren Hastings	Mangalore — Equal terms
3rd	1790–92	Cornwallis	Srirangapatnam — sons as hostages
4th	1799	Wellesley	Tipu killed 4 May 1799



“Treaty of Mangalore (1784) — the ONLY treaty where British signed on equal terms with an Indian ruler”

PYQ Alert – यह पूछा गया है!

#	Question	Exam	Year
1	Tipu Sultan was killed during which war?	SSC CGL	2020
2	Treaty of Mangalore is unique because?	SSC CHSL	2021
3	Which GG defeated Tipu in 3rd Mysore War?	SSC MTS	2019
4	Tipu's sons given as hostages under which treaty?	BPSC 67th	~2022

Answers: 1-(D) Fourth (1799) | 2-(B) Only equal-terms treaty | 3-(C) Cornwallis | 4-(B) Srirangapatnam (1792)



5. Anglo-Maratha Wars (आंग्ल-मराठा युद्ध) — Three Wars



Warren Hastings
Governor-
General



Lord Wellesley
Governor-
General



Peshwa Baji Rao II
Last Peshwa

Maratha Confederacy: Peshwa (Pune) · Bhonsle (Nagpur) · Scindia (Gwalior) · Holkar (Indore) · Gaekwad (Baroda)

1st Anglo-Maratha War (1775–1782) — Warren Hastings

- **Convention of Wadgaon (1779): biggest British defeat** in Maratha wars
- **Treaty of Salbai (1782):** Status quo; **20 years of peace**

2nd Anglo-Maratha War (1803–1806) — Lord Wellesley

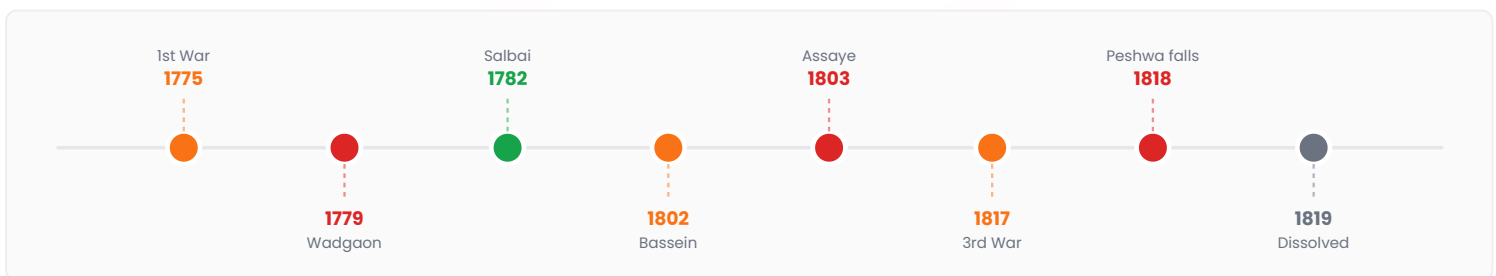
- **Treaty of Bassein (1802)** — Peshwa signed **Subsidiary Alliance**
- ★ **Battle of Assaye (Sep 1803): Arthur Wellesley** defeated Scindia
- Delhi & Agra came under British influence

3rd Anglo-Maratha War (1817–1819) — Lord Hastings

- ★ **Peshwa Baji Rao II surrendered June 1818** → exiled to **Bithur** (Kanpur)
- His adopted son **Nana Sahib** = key leader in 1857 revolt
- **Maratha Confederacy dissolved; Peshwaship abolished**

👉 "HWH": **Hastings Warren (1st) → Wellesley (2nd) → Hastings Marquess (3rd)**

War	Period	GG	Key Event	Result
1st	1775–82	Warren Hastings	Treaty of Salbai	Status quo; 20-yr peace
2nd	1803–06	Wellesley	Battle of Assaye	Scindia/Bhonsle defeated
3rd	1817–19	Lord Hastings	Baji Rao surrenders	Confederacy dissolved



PYQ Alert – यह पूछा गया है!

#	Question	Exam	Year
1	Treaty of Salbai (1782) ended which war?	SSC CGL	2018
2	Which war dissolved the Maratha Confederacy?	BPSC 65th	2019
3	Battle of Assaye (1803) was in which war?	RRB NTPC	2021
4	Peshwa Bajji Rao II surrendered when/where?	SSC CHSL	2020

Answers: 1-(A) 1st Maratha War | 2-(C) Third (1817-19) | 3-(B) 2nd Maratha War | 4-(D) 1818; Bithur



6. Anglo-Sikh Wars (आंग्ल-सिख युद्ध)



Maharaja Ranjit Singh
Lion of Punjab



Lord Hardinge
Governor-
General



Lord Dalhousie
Governor-
General

Background: Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780–1839) built the most powerful post-Mughal empire in Punjab. After death → 5 rulers in 7 years.

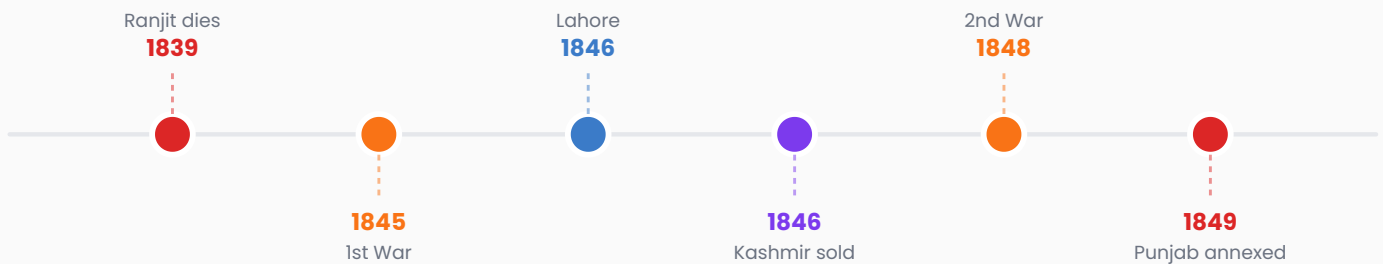
1st Anglo-Sikh War (1845–1846) – Lord Hardinge

- Battles: Mudki, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, **Sobraon**
- **Treaty of Lahore (1846):** Jalandhar Doab ceded
- ★ **Treaty of Amritsar (1846):** Kashmir sold to Gulab Singh for ₹75 lakh

2nd Anglo-Sikh War (1848–1849) – Lord Dalhousie

- **Battle of Gujrat (Feb 1849):** Decisive British victory
- ★ **Punjab annexed: 29 March 1849**
- **Maharaja Duleep Singh** (age 11) exiled | **Koh-i-Noor** → Queen Victoria

💡 "Hardinge = 1st Sikh War | Dalhousie = 2nd Sikh War (Punjab annexed)"



6.1 Subsidiary Alliance & Doctrine of Lapse

Subsidiary Alliance – Lord Wellesley, 1798

- Indian ruler accepts British troops; pays for them → if unable → **cedes territory**

State	Year	Note
Nizam of Hyderabad	1798 (FIRST)	First to accept SA
Nawab of Awadh	1801	—
Peshwa Baji Rao II	1802	Treaty of Bassein
Bhonsle (Nagpur)	1803	After Argaoon
Scindia (Gwalior)	1804	After Assaye

Doctrine of Lapse – Lord Dalhousie, from 1848

State	Year	Reason
Satara	1848	DoL (First annexation)
Jaitpur & Sambhalpur	1849	Doctrine of Lapse
Jhansi	1853	Doctrine of Lapse
Nagpur	1854	Doctrine of Lapse
Awadh	1856	MISGOVERNANCE – NOT DoL

PYQ Alert – यह पूछा गया है!

#	Question	Exam	Year
1	Punjab annexed in which year?	SSC CGL	2016
2	First ruler to accept Subsidiary Alliance?	BPSC 67th	~2022
3	Jhansi annexed under which policy?	RRB NTPC	2019
4	Awadh annexed on what grounds?	SSC CHSL	2018

Answers: 1-(C) 1849 | 2-(A) Nizam of Hyderabad | 3-(C) Doctrine of Lapse | 4-(D) Misgovernance

7. Anglo-Afghan Wars (आंग्ल-अफ़ग़ान युद्ध) — Three Wars



Lord Auckland
Governor-
General



Lord Lytton
Viceroy of India



Lord Chelmsford
Viceroy of India



Amanullah Khan
Afghan Ruler

Background – The Great Game: Anglo-Afghan Wars arose from British fears of Russian expansion toward India. Afghanistan was a strategic buffer zone. Control of the **Khyber Pass** was critical for India's northwest frontier security.

1st Anglo-Afghan War (1839–1842) — Lord Auckland

- Cause: "The Great Game" — British feared Russian influence on **Dost Muhammad Khan**
- Lord Auckland launched "Army of the Indus" to install **Shah Shuja** as puppet ruler
- Initial success: Kabul captured (1839), Shah Shuja installed
- Afghan resistance: Rising by **Akbar Khan** (Dost Muhammad's son)
- ★ **January 1842 retreat disaster:** 16,500 retreated from Kabul
- **Only survivor to reach Jalalabad: Dr. William Brydon**
- "The greatest British military disaster of the 19th century"

2nd Anglo-Afghan War (1878–1880) — Lord Lytton

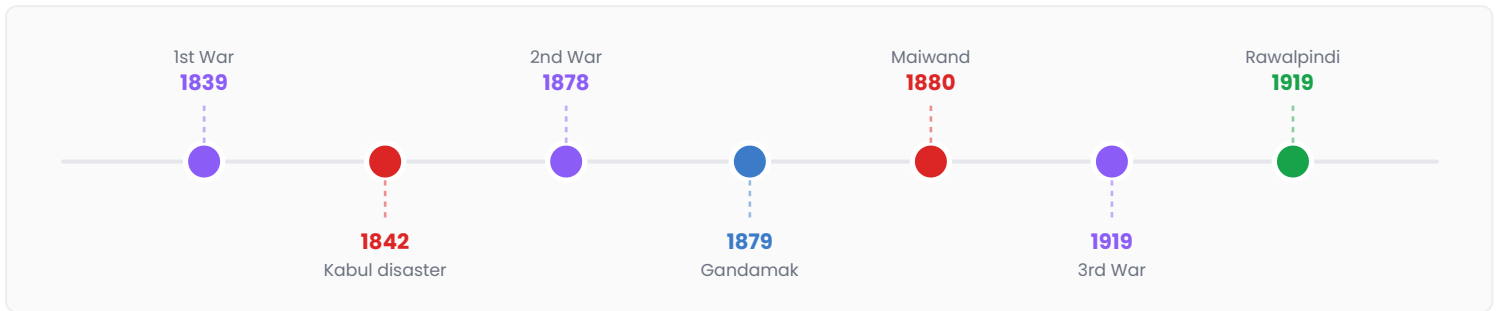
- Cause: **Sher Ali Khan** accepted Russian envoy but refused British mission (Forward Policy)
- **Treaty of Gandamak (May 1879):** Yakub Khan ceded **Khyber Pass**; British Resident in Kabul
- **Murder of British Resident Sir Louis Cavagnari** in Kabul (Sep 1879)
- **Battle of Maiwand (July 1880):** Major British defeat by Ayub Khan
- **General Frederick Roberts'** famous march: **Kabul → Kandahar (320 miles in 23 days)**
- Result: **Abdur Rahman Khan** installed as Amir; British controlled foreign affairs

3rd Anglo-Afghan War (1919) — Lord Chelmsford

- **Amir Amanullah Khan** declared jihad / invaded British India (May 1919)
- Context: Post-WWI; British forces weakened; Jallianwala Bagh influence
- Brief war — inconclusive fighting
- **Treaty of Rawalpindi (8 August 1919):** **Afghanistan gained full independence in foreign affairs**
- Afghanistan celebrates **19 August as Independence Day**

● "ALC" = Auckland (1st) → Lytton (2nd) → Chelmsford (3rd) | Dr. Brydon = sole survivor

War	Period	GG/Viceroy	Key Event	Outcome
1st	1839–42	Lord Auckland	Kabul disaster; Dr. Brydon	Greatest British military disaster
2nd	1878–80	Lord Lytton	Maiwand; Roberts' march	Treaty of Gandamak
3rd	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Brief war	Treaty of Rawalpindi – independence



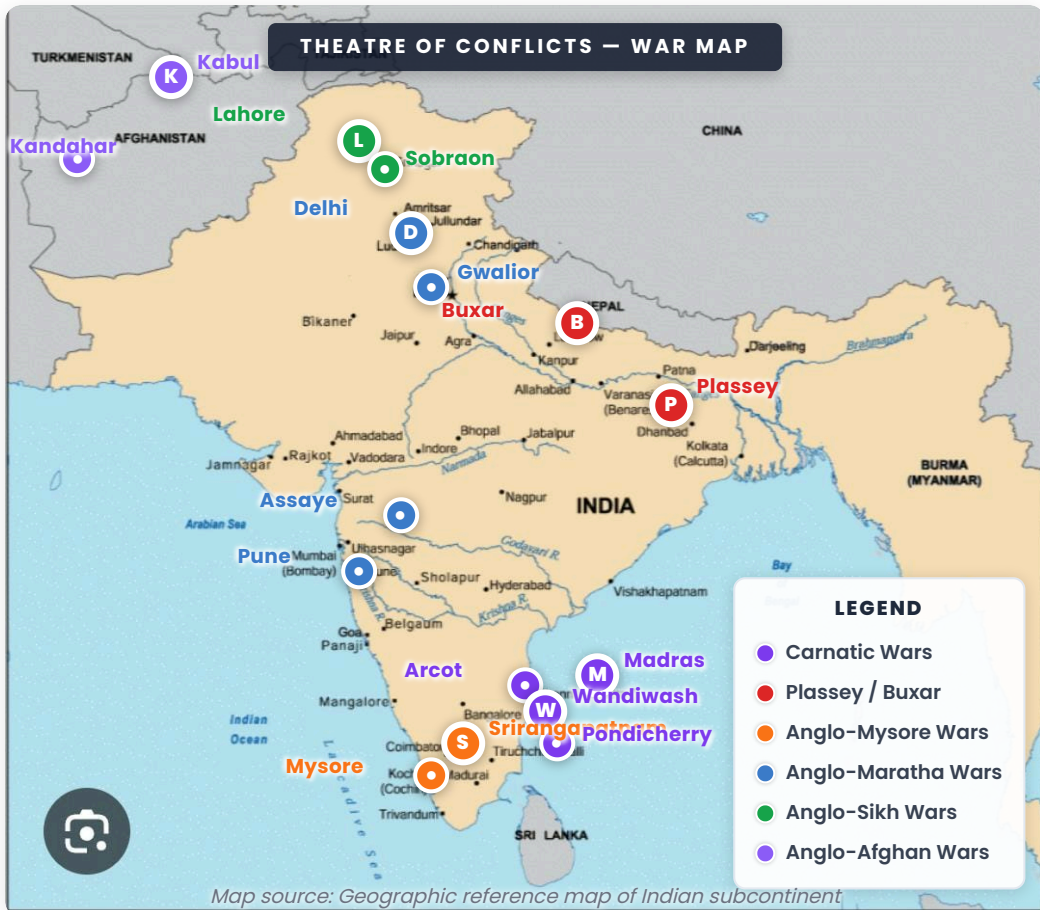
“Of 16,500 who retreated from Kabul, only Dr. William Brydon reached Jalalabad alive”

PYQ Alert — यह पूछा गया है!

#	Question	Exam	Year
1	Treaty of Rawalpindi (1919) significance?	SSC CGL	~2022
2	Who was the sole survivor of the 1842 Kabul retreat?	BPSC	~2021
3	Treaty of Gandamak (1879) ceded what to British?	RRB NTPC	2020
4	Which Anglo-Afghan War was during Lord Auckland's tenure?	SSC CHSL	2019

Answers: 1-(B) Afghanistan gained independence in foreign affairs | 2-(A) Dr. William Brydon | 3-(C) Khyber Pass | 4-(A) First (1839–42)

8. Theatre of Conflicts – War Map of India



Key Insight
 British expansion followed a clear geographic pattern: from coastal trading posts (Madras, Calcutta) inward to control river valleys (Bengal, Mysore), then the heartland (Maratha territory), and finally the frontiers (Punjab, Afghanistan). Each war pushed the boundary of British control further into the subcontinent.

9. Master Comparison Tables

All Major Conflicts — Quick Reference

War / Battle	Year	British Cmdr	Opponent	Treaty / Outcome	GG/Viceroy
Battle of Plassey	1757	Robert Clive	Siraj ud Daula	Mir Jafar made Nawab	Clive
Battle of Buxar	1764	Hector Munro	Mir Qasim + coalition	Treaty of Allahabad	Clive
3rd Carnatic War	1758–63	Eyre Coote	Count de Lally	Treaty of Paris (1763)	—
1st Mysore War	1767–69	—	Hyder Ali	Treaty of Madras	Madras Council
2nd Mysore War	1780–84	—	Hyder/Tipu	Mangalore — EQUAL	Warren Hastings
3rd Mysore War	1790–92	Cornwallis	Tipu	Srirangapatnam	Cornwallis
4th Mysore War	1799	Harris	Tipu	Tipu killed	Wellesley
1st Maratha War	1775–82	—	Marathas	Salbai — status quo	Warren Hastings
2nd Maratha War	1803–06	A. Wellesley	Scindia+Bhonsle	Multiple treaties	Lord Wellesley
3rd Maratha War	1817–19	—	Peshwa+Holkar	Confederacy dissolved	Lord Hastings
1st Sikh War	1845–46	Gough	Khalsa Army	Treaty of Lahore	Lord Hardinge
2nd Sikh War	1848–49	Gough	Sikh Army	Punjab annexed	Lord Dalhousie
1st Afghan War	1839–42	—	Dost Muhammad	Kabul disaster	Lord Auckland
2nd Afghan War	1878–80	F. Roberts	Sher Ali	Treaty of Gandamak	Lord Lytton
3rd Afghan War	1919	—	Amanullah	Treaty of Rawalpindi	Lord Chelmsford

Important Treaties

Treaty	Year	Key Clause
Aix-la-Chapelle	1748	Status quo; Madras returned
Treaty of Paris	1763	French confined to 5 posts
Allahabad	1765	Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa
Madras	1769	Mutual restitution
Salbai	1782	20-year peace
Mangalore	1784	ONLY equal-terms treaty
Srirangapatnam	1792	Half territory; sons as hostages
Bassein	1802	Peshwa accepts SA
Lahore	1846	Jalandhar Doab ceded
Amritsar	1846	Kashmir sold ₹75 lakh
Gandamak	1879	Khyber Pass ceded
Rawalpindi	1919	Afghan independence

Governor-Generals / Viceroys & Their Wars

GG / Viceroy	Wars / Policies
Robert Clive	Plassey (1757) · Treaty of Allahabad (1765)
Warren Hastings	2nd Mysore · 1st Maratha (Salbai 1782)
Lord Cornwallis	3rd Mysore (Srirangapatnam 1792)
Lord Wellesley	4th Mysore · 2nd Maratha · Subsidiary Alliance
Lord Hastings	3rd Maratha – Confederacy dissolved
Lord Hardinge	1st Sikh War (Lahore 1846)
Lord Dalhousie	2nd Sikh · Punjab annexed · Doctrine of Lapse
Lord Auckland	1st Afghan War (Kabul disaster 1842)
Lord Lytton	2nd Afghan War (Gandamak 1879)
Lord Chelmsford	3rd Afghan War (Rawalpindi 1919) · Jallianwala Bagh

10. Important Facts — Last 30-Minute Revision

23 June 1757 = Battle of Plassey

Robert Clive vs Siraj ud Daula

Diwani Rights (1765) = Bengal+Bihar+Orissa

Treaty of Allahabad

Tipu Sultan killed: 4 May 1799

Srirangapatnam; never surrendered

Convention of Wadgaon (1779)

Biggest British defeat in Maratha wars

Punjab annexed: 29 March 1849

Lord Dalhousie; 2nd Sikh War

1st Subsidiary Alliance: Nizam (1798)

Lord Wellesley

Kabul retreat 1842: Dr. Brydon

Only survivor of 16,500

Koh-i-Noor taken 1849

From Duleep Singh; Dalhousie

22 October 1764 = Battle of Buxar

Hector Munro vs coalition

Battle of Wandiwash (1760)

Eyre Coote → end of French power

Treaty of Mangalore (1784)

ONLY equal-terms treaty

Treaty of Salbai (1782)

20 years of peace

Kashmir sold ₹75 lakh

Treaty of Amritsar (1846)

Awadh (1856) = Misgovernance

NOT Doctrine of Lapse

Treaty of Rawalpindi (1919)

Afghan full independence

5 French posts

Pondicherry, Mahe, Karikal, Chandernagore, Yanam

10.1 Common Mistakes & Exam Traps

✗ Wrong: "Plassey = decisive military battle"

✓ Correct: Plassey = conspiracy; Buxar = real military test

💡 Military=Buxar; Political=Plassey

✗ Wrong: "Wellesley defeated Tipu in 3rd Mysore War"

✓ Correct: Cornwallis = 3rd; Wellesley = 4th Mysore War

💡 Most common error

✗ Wrong: "Treaty of Mangalore = British victory"

✓ Correct: Equal terms — Tipu undefeated in 2nd war

💡 Only exception to British wins

✗ Wrong: "Awadh annexed under Doctrine of Lapse"

✓ Correct: MISGOVERNANCE — ruler had living heir

💡 Most-asked BPSC/SSC trap

✗ Wrong: "Kashmir sold under Treaty of Lahore"

✓ Correct: Treaty of AMRITSAR (1846)

💡 Both 1846; test exact treaty name

✗ Wrong: "First SA accepted by Awadh"

✓ Correct: Nizam of Hyderabad (1798) was FIRST

💡 Sequence is exam focus

✗ Wrong: "Kabul disaster in 2nd Afghan War"

✓ Correct: 1st Afghan War (1842) — Lord Auckland

💡 Common confusion between 1st & 2nd

11. PYQ Practice Set — 12 Questions

1 Which battle is the 'foundation of British political power in India'?

(A) Wandiwash

(B) Buxar

(C) Plassey

(D) Panipat III

SSC CGL, 2019 | Easy ●○○

2 Treaty of Allahabad (1765) granted Diwani over?

(A) Bengal, Bihar, Orissa

(B) Madras, Bombay, Bengal

(C) Punjab, Sindh, Awadh

(D) Bengal, Orissa, Hyderabad

RRB NTPC, 2021 | Easy ●○○

3 After 3rd Mysore War, Tipu's sons given as hostages to?

(A) Wellesley

(B) Warren Hastings

(C) Lord Cornwallis

(D) Lord Dalhousie

SSC CHSL, 2019 | Easy ●○○

4 Wandiwash: (1) Eyre Coote vs Lally (2) Ended French power (3) Seven Years' War. Correct?

(A) 1 and 2

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 1 and 3

(D) All three

BPSC 66th, 2020 | Easy ●○○

5 Treaty of Mangalore (1784) is significant because?

(A) Ended 1st Sikh War

(B) Only equal-terms treaty

(C) Gave Diwani to EIC

(D) Ended Marathas

SSC CGL, ~2022 | Medium ●●○

6 First ruler to accept Subsidiary Alliance (1798)?

(A) Peshwa

(B) Nawab of Awadh

(C) Nizam of Hyderabad

(D) Scindia

RRB NTPC, 2019 | Medium ●●○

7 Under Doctrine of Lapse, which was NOT annexed?

(A) Jhansi (1853)

(B) Nagpur (1854)

(C) Satara (1848)

(D) Awadh (1856)

BPSC 65th, ~2019 | Medium ●●○

8 Treaty of Rawalpindi (1919) is significant because?

(A) Ended 2nd Afghan War

(B) Afghan full independence

(C) Khyber Pass ceded

(D) Established Durand Line

SSC CGL, ~2022 | Medium ●●○

9 Koh-i-Noor acquired from which ruler, when?

(A) Tipu, 1799

(B) Duleep Singh, 1849

(C) Bajji Rao II, 1818

(D) Nawab of Awadh, 1856

SSC CGL, 2017 | Hard ●●●

10 Consider: (1) Hyder died in 2nd Mysore War (2) Mangalore after 3rd War (3) Tipu killed in 4th War. Correct?

(A) 1 and 3 only

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 1 and 2

(D) All three

SSC CGL, ~2021 | Hard ●●●

11 Who was the sole survivor of the 1842 Kabul retreat?

(A) Dr. William Brydon

(B) General Elphinstone

(C) Sir Louis Cavagnari

(D) Shah Shuja

BPSC, ~2021 | Hard ●●●

12 Match: (A) Salbai 1782 (B) Srirangapatnam 1792 (C) Lahore 1846 with (1) 3rd Mysore (2) 1st Sikh (3) 1st Maratha

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

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

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

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

SSC MTS, 2020 | Hard ●●●


✔ Answer Key with Explanations

- Q1. (C) Plassey** – 23 June 1757; Buxar was real military test
- Q2. (A) Bengal, Bihar, Orissa** – Treaty of Allahabad (1765)
- Q3. (C) Lord Cornwallis** – 3rd Mysore War; NOT Wellesley (4th)
- Q4. (D) All three correct**
- Q5. (B) Only equal-terms treaty** – 2nd Mysore War
- Q6. (C) Nizam of Hyderabad (1798)**
- Q7. (D) Awadh** – Misgovernance, NOT DoL
- Q8. (B) Afghan full independence** in foreign affairs
- Q9. (B) Duleep Singh, 1849** – Punjab annexed
- Q10. (A) 1 and 3 only** – Mangalore = 2nd war NOT 3rd
- Q11. (A) Dr. William Brydon** – 1st Afghan War
- Q12. (A) A-3, B-1, C-2**




Thank You for Studying with Us!

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