

## BE:5—British India—Q/A

*The primary references for the following questions are Peeps at History: India by Beatrice Home and the Our Empire Story: India by H.E. Marshall*

### **MOGUL EMPIRE AND FIRST BRITISH TRADERS (1600-1750)**

- 1) This was the greatest and most famous of the Moguls, whose reign in India occurred at the same time as Queen Elizabeth's reign in England.
- 2) The Mogul Shah Jehan, grandson of Akbar, is best known for this monument he built in Agra for his beloved wife.
- 3) This Portuguese sailor, after many hardships, mutinies, and dangers, was the first European to sail to India.
- 4) This was the title of the emperor of India, to whom all local kings and chieftains paid tribute and acknowledged as overlord.
- 5) This was the last of the Great Moguls, whose harsh treatment of Hindus caused rebellions and brought about the fall of the Mogul Empire.
- 6) This Hindu empire rose to power in western India during the reign of Aurangzeb and helped to destroy the power of the Moghul Empire.
- 7) During the oppressive reign of Aurangzeb, this Hindu leader of the Mahratta tribe rose to power.
- 8) After King Charles II received this island off Western India as the dowry of his Portuguese wife, it became a major British trading center.
- 9) This was the location of Fort St. George, the first major English trading post in India.
- 10) After the death of Akbar, his son Jehanjir came to power, but the real ruler of India was this woman, his beautiful empress.
- 11) This was the location of Fort William, the important British trading post at the mouth of the Ganges in Bengal.

### **CARNATIC WARS: FALL OF FRANCE AND RISE OF BRITAIN (1750-1765)**

- 12) This company clerk-turned-soldier was promoted to captain after he captured the Indian town of Arcot and defended it from a native army.
- 13) When Clive heard of the attack on Fort William, he gathered forces and made plans to meet Suraj-ud-Daula in this famous battle.
- 14) This was the governor-general of French India, whose statesmanship convinced many Indian nabobs to side with the French over the British.
- 15) The capture and defense of this town, brilliantly accomplished by Robert Clive, was the turning point for British fortunes in India.
- 16) This Indian prince betrayed Suraj-ud-Daula and allied himself with the British, assuring their success at the Battle of Plassey.

### **MYSORE AND MARATHA WARS: GROWTH OF BRITISH INFLUENCE (1770-1820)**

- 17) After the French allies under Dupleix gained control of central India, this Indian prince was the only ally the British had left in the region.
- 18) In 1772 this company officer was made the first British Governor-General of India, ruling over the province of Bengal.
- 19) While Hastings was governor he faced war with the French, the Marathas, and with this troublesome chieftain of the Mysore.
- 20) After Tippoo Sultan was killed at the siege of Seringapatam this kingdom became part of British India.
- 21) When Cornwallis arrived in India he was forced into war with this man, the son of Hyder Ali and "Tiger of Mysore".
- 22) This was the title of the rulers of the Marathas Empire in central India.
- 23) A mutiny at this British fortress was caused when the sepoys were asked to give up their traditional Hindu hairstyle and headdress.

- 24) This region of central India was the territory ruled by the Maratha Empire, from the late 1600's to the early 1800s.
- 25) At this battle the British blew up the strongest native fort in the land with 10,000 lbs. of gunpowder to put down a rebellion.
- 26) When Bentinck became governor of India he outlawed this custom in which a widow threw herself on her husband's funeral pyre.

### **GURKHA, SIKH, AFGHAN, BURMESE WARS AND INDIAN MUTINY (1820-1860)**

- 27) This warlike tribe from the Cashmere mountains conquered all of Nepal before attacking British territories in northern India.
- 28) This ruler of Punjab, the "Lion of Lahore", was friendly to the British but refused allow its army to pass through his country into Afghanistan.
- 29) This region of India, whose name means "Land of Five Rivers", was inhabited by the Sikhs.
- 30) When Afghan natives began rioting and threatening the British camp stationed at Kabul, the elderly commander-in-chief did this.
- 31) Only this many of the 12,000 soldiers who started the forced march from Kabul arrived safely at the British garrison at Jalalabad.
- 32) When the Sepoys revolted these two warrior tribes remained loyal to Britain.
- 33) During the Indian mutiny, a relief force led by Havelock attempted to rescue British citizens held in this town, but ended up joining the hostages.
- 34) Although the Mutiny first broke out at Meeret, the mutineers soon fled to this fortified city and murdered every European there in.
- 35) More British lives were lost in this conflict on the Indian continent, than on any other.