



TNPSC

GROUP II-A MAINS

CLASSES | TEST SERIES

10000

BATCH STARTS

06

QUESTIONS

OCTOBER



UNIT TEST - 46



EXPLANATION SHEET
FOR ALL TEST



REVISION - 5



STRICT SCHEDULE
FOR ACCOUNTABILITY



MODEL - 5



WORKSHEET FOR
ALL TESTS



TOTAL TEST - 56



SPECIAL FOCUS ON
CURRENT AFFAIRS



ONLINE
OFFLINE

CHENNAI | SANKARANKOVIL

9952521550-9840281550

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS IN TAMIL NADU**Key Concepts & Terminology****Define the following terms in one sentence:**

Term	Definition
Factory (in European context)	
Paravas	
San Thome	
Nagapatnam	
Fort St. George	
Pondicherry	
Tarangambadi (Danesborg)	
Nayaks	
Blue Water Policy	
Colbert	

Factual Accuracy Check**Identify True/False for the following statements:**

Statement	True/False
a. The French were the first Europeans to arrive on the coast of Tamil Nadu.	
b. The disintegration of the Vijayanagar Empire created a stable political environment, which complicated European trade efforts.	
c. The Portuguese primarily aimed to acquire large territories and establish a vast land-based empire from the outset.	
d. The Paravas community sought help from the Portuguese due to oppression from local rulers.	
e. The Dutch successfully displaced Portuguese influence, capturing key settlements like Nagapatnam.	
f. The English established their first major settlement, Fort St. George, after receiving a grant from the Sultan of Golkonda.	
g. The Danes established their settlement at Tarangambadi primarily for military purposes, neglecting trade and religious missions.	
h. The French East India Company was a private enterprise with no support from the French monarchy.	
i. In 1687, the English East India Company officially shifted its policy from being a mere trading entity to aiming for political dominion.	
j. The Battle of Malacca (1606) was a significant victory for the Portuguese over the Dutch.	
k. Raghunatha Nayaka of Thanjavur allied with the Portuguese to defeat the Dutch.	

l. The Dutch eventually withdrew from the Tamil coast due to British opposition and more lucrative opportunities in the East Indies.	
m. Queen Mangammal of Madurai successfully persuaded the English to establish a settlement to counter Dutch influence.	
n. The French acquisition of Pondicherry was from a Maratha ruler.	
o. The arrival of multiple European powers transformed the Tamil Country into a cockpit of intrigue and conflict.	

Match the Following

Match the items in Column A with the most appropriate item in Column B:

Column A (Power/Person/Place)	Column B (Associated Location/Policy/Event)
1. Portuguese	a. Fort St. George
2. Dutch	b. Tarangambadi (Danesborg)
3. English	c. Pondicherry
4. French	d. Nagapatnam
5. Danes	e. San Thome & the Fishery Coast
6. Francis Day	f. Minister of King Louis XIV
7. Colbert	g. Grant for the settlement of Madras
8. Sevappa Nayaka	h. Invited the English to counter the Dutch
9. Queen Mangammal	i. Conflict with the Portuguese in Jaffna
10. Raghunatha Nayaka	j. Nayak ruler of Thanjavur

Differentiating Policies and Presence

Differentiate between the following pairs based on their key policies and characteristics:

Pair	Basis of Differentiation 1	Basis of Differentiation 2
1. Portuguese Policy vs. English Policy (post-1687)	Primary Goal	Method of Expansion
2. French Ambitions vs. Dutch Commerce	Main Focus	Consequence of Focus
3. A European 'Factory' vs. a 'Fort'	Primary Function	Level of Fortification
4. Portuguese relations with Paravas vs. with Nayaks	Nature of Relationship	Outcome of Interaction
5. Danish Lutheran Mission vs. Portuguese Jesuits	Denomination	Stated Purpose
6. Dutch presence in East Indies vs. Tamil Coast	Level of Interest	Longevity of Presence
7. English acquisition of Madras vs. French acquisition of Pondicherry	Granting Authority	Initial Settlement Purpose
8. Early European Motives vs. Later European Motives	Scope of Ambition	Role of Military Power

Fill in the Blanks / Choose the Correct Term

- The Portuguese first reached the Indian coast at _____ in 1498. (Goa / Kozhikode / Pulicat)
- The Portuguese made _____ their headquarters in India in 1510.
- The main goods sought by Europeans included spices, silk, and _____. (Iron / Calico / Wheat)

4. The Dutch built their first factory on the East Coast at _____ in 1608.
5. King Christian IV of Denmark sent the Danes to Thanjavur in the year _____.
6. The grant for Madras was given to the English by the Nayak of _____.
7. The English acquired Fort St. David with the help of Raja Ram, the _____ ruler of Senji.
8. The French were obsessed with political ambitions and acquired _____ from the king of Thanjavur in 1739.
9. The decline of the _____ was caused by irregular supply of money and ships from their home country. (Dutch / Danes / French)
10. The Tamil Country's strategic location placed it between major powers like the Marathas, Mysore, and the _____.
11. The primary rivals to the Portuguese on the coast were the Dutch and the _____.
12. The religious enterprise of the Portuguese involved supporting the _____ for converting people to Catholicism. (Lutherans / Jesuits / Anglicans)
13. The Dutch made _____ the capital of their possessions in India in 1689.
14. The policy shift of the English in 1687 aimed to establish a "large, well grounded, sure English _____ in India".
15. The complex rivalries in the Tamil region transformed it into a "_____ of intrigue and conflict."

ANSWER KEY

Key Concepts & Terminology

Term	Definition
Factory (in European context)	A trading post or warehouse where a company's agents (factors) resided and conducted commercial activities.
Paravas	An industrious coastal community in southern Tamil Nadu who, oppressed by local rulers, allied with the Portuguese and converted to Christianity.
San Thome	A settlement on the East Coast near modern-day Chennai, established by the Portuguese initially for religious reasons.
Nagapatnam	A key port town on the Tamil coast, initially a Portuguese settlement, later captured by the Dutch who made it their capital.
Fort St. George	The first major fortified English settlement in India, built in Madras, which became the headquarters on the Coromandel Coast.
Pondicherry	The capital of French possessions in India, acquired from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1674.
Tarangambadi (Danesborg)	A settlement on the Tamil coast founded by the Danes in 1620, serving both commercial and religious (Lutheran Mission) purposes.
Nayaks	Military governors or local chieftains who ruled parts of South India after the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire.
Blue Water Policy	A naval-centric policy, often associated with the early Portuguese, focusing on controlling maritime trade routes and coastal posts rather than acquiring large inland territories.

Colbert	The finance minister of King Louis XIV of France who was instrumental in the establishment of the French East India Company in 1664.
---------	--

Factual Accuracy Check

Statement	True/False
a. The French were the first Europeans to arrive on the coast of Tamil Nadu.	False
b. The disintegration of the Vijayanagar Empire created a stable political environment, which complicated European trade efforts.	False
c. The Portuguese primarily aimed to acquire large territories and establish a vast land-based empire from the outset.	False
d. The Paravas community sought help from the Portuguese due to oppression from local rulers.	True
e. The Dutch successfully displaced Portuguese influence, capturing key settlements like Nagapatnam.	True
f. The English established their first major settlement, Fort St. George, after receiving a grant from the Sultan of Golkonda.	False
g. The Danes established their settlement at Tarangambadi primarily for military purposes, neglecting trade and religious missions.	False
h. The French East India Company was a private enterprise with no support from the French monarchy.	False
i. In 1687, the English East India Company officially shifted its policy from being a mere trading entity to aiming for political dominion.	True
j. The Battle of Malacca (1606) was a significant victory for the Portuguese over the Dutch.	False
k. Raghunatha Nayaka of Thanjavur allied with the Portuguese to defeat the Dutch.	False
l. The Dutch eventually withdrew from the Tamil coast due to British opposition and more lucrative opportunities in the East Indies.	True
m. Queen Mangammal of Madurai successfully persuaded the English to establish a settlement to counter Dutch influence.	False
n. The French acquisition of Pondicherry was from a Maratha ruler.	False
o. The arrival of multiple European powers transformed the Tamil Country into a cockpit of intrigue and conflict.	True

Match the Following

- Portuguese** -> e. San Thome & the Fishery Coast
- Dutch** -> d. Nagapatnam
- English** -> a. Fort St. George
- French** -> c. Pondicherry
- Danes** -> b. Tarangambadi (Danesborg)
- Francis Day** -> g. Grant for the settlement of Madras
- Colbert** -> f. Minister of King Louis XIV
- Sevappa Nayaka** -> j. Nayak ruler of Thanjavur
- Queen Mangammal** -> h. Invited the English to counter the Dutch
- Raghunatha Nayaka** -> i. Conflict with the Portuguese in Jaffna

Differentiating Policies and Presence

Pair	Basis of Differentiation 1	Basis of Differentiation 2
1. Portuguese Policy vs. English Policy (post-1687)	Primary Goal: Maritime trade control	Primary Goal: Territorial dominion and revenue
2. French Ambitions vs. Dutch Commerce	Main Focus: Political power and military glory	Main Focus: Profitable trade and efficient finances
3. A European 'Factory' vs. a 'Fort'	Primary Function: Commercial/Trading post	Primary Function: Military defense and administration
4. Portuguese relations with Paravas vs. with Nayaks	Nature of Relationship: Alliance and protection	Nature of Relationship: Conflict and rivalry
5. Danish Lutheran Mission vs. Portuguese Jesuits	Denomination: Protestant (Lutheran)	Denomination: Catholic (Jesuit)
6. Dutch presence in East Indies vs. Tamil Coast	Level of Interest: Primary and highly lucrative	Level of Interest: Secondary, eventually abandoned
7. English acquisition of Madras vs. French acquisition of Pondicherry	Granting Authority: A local Nayak ruler	Granting Authority: The Sultan of Bijapur
8. Early European Motives vs. Later European Motives	Scope of Ambition: Primarily commercial and religious	Scope of Ambition: Political, territorial, and imperial

Fill in the Blanks / Choose the Correct Term

- The Portuguese first reached the Indian coast at **Kozhikode** in 1498.
- The Portuguese made **Goa** their headquarters in India in 1510.
- The main goods sought by Europeans included spices, silk, and **Calico**.
- The Dutch built their first factory on the East Coast at **Devanampatnam** in 1608.
- King Christian IV of Denmark sent the Danes to Thanjavur in the year **1620**.
- The grant for Madras was given to the English by the Nayak of **Poonamalle**.
- The English acquired Fort St. David with the help of Raja Ram, the **Maratha** ruler of Senji.
- The French were obsessed with political ambitions and acquired **Karaikkal** from the king of Thanjavur in 1739.
- The decline of the **Danes** was caused by irregular supply of money and ships from their home country.
- The Tamil Country's strategic location placed it between major powers like the Marathas, Mysore, and the **Nizam**.
- The primary rivals to the Portuguese on the coast were the Dutch and the **Nayaks**.
- The religious enterprise of the Portuguese involved supporting the **Jesuits** for converting people to Catholicism.
- The Dutch made **Nagapatnam** the capital of their possessions in India in 1689.
- The policy shift of the English in 1687 aimed to establish a "large, well grounded, sure English **dominion** in India".
- The complex rivalries in the Tamil region transformed it into a "**cockpit** of intrigue and conflict."

CIVIL WARS AND EUROPEAN INTERVENTION (CARNATIC WARS)

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. Nawabship	
2. Poligars (Palaiyakkarars)	
3. Carnatic	
4. Wallajah Dynasty	
5. Nevayet (Nawayath)	
6. Siege	
7. Confederacy	
8. Usurper	
9. Nizam of Hyderabad	
10. Firman	

Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. Anwar-ud-din's succession to the nawabship of Arcot marked the beginning of the Wallajah administration in the Tamil Country.	
2. The internal struggle for the throne of Thanjavur was between Sayaji and Pratap Singh.	
3. Dupleix, the French Governor, immediately accepted Sayaji's offer to cede Devakottai in exchange for French aid.	
4. The English decided to support Pratap Singh against Sayaji in the Thanjavur civil war.	
5. Chanda Sahib was released from Maratha captivity at Satara after Raghuji Bhonsle agreed to it.	
6. The Battle of Ambur (1749) resulted in a victory for Nawab Anwar-ud-din.	
7. After the Battle of Ambur, Mohammad Ali escaped and retained control of Tiruchirapalli.	
8. The French and English forces fought directly against each other in the initial Thanjavur conflict.	
9. Nasir Jung was assassinated by his own sardars, which led to Muzaffar Jung being proclaimed as the new Nizam.	
10. Robert Clive's "Expedition to Arcot" in August 1751 was a well-publicized military campaign.	
11. Dupleix and Chanda Sahib both considered the fall of Arcot to be a major strategic blow.	
12. The arrival of Mysore forces under Nanja Rajah in September 1751 turned the scales in favour of Mohammad Ali at Tiruchirapalli.	
13. Chanda Sahib was ultimately captured and executed by the forces of Major Lawrence.	
14. Muzaffar Jung was killed in a plot by the same sardars who had helped him ascend to the throne.	

15. The English withdrew their support for Sayaji after they obtained possession of Devakottai.

Match the Following

Person	Claim / Role
1. Anwar-ud-din	A. Claimant to the Thanjavur throne, supported by the English.
2. Chanda Sahib	B. French Governor of Pondicherry.
3. Sayaji	C. Wallajah Nawab of Arcot, supported by the English.
4. Mohammad Ali	D. Nevayet claimant to the Arcot nawabship, supported by the French.
5. Joseph-François Dupleix	E. Wallajah Nawab of Arcot, killed at the Battle of Ambur.
Event / Place	Significance
6. Battle of Ambur	F. A strategic diversion by Robert Clive that changed the course of the war.
7. Siege of Tiruchirapalli	G. The conflict that decided the succession for the Nizam of Hyderabad.
8. Expedition to Arcot	H. Ended with the execution of Chanda Sahib.
9. Assassination of Nasir Jung	I. The central and prolonged conflict for control of the Carnatic.
10. Fall of Srirangam (1752)	J. Led to the victory of the French-led confederacy and the death of Anwar-ud-din.

Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Wallajah Faction	2. Nevayet Faction
Primary Claimant		
European Supporter		
Basis	3. Nasir Jung	4. Muzaffar Jung
Claim to Nizamate		
European Alignment		
Basis	5. British Intervention	6. French Intervention
Initial Base of Operations		
Primary Objective		
Basis	7. Battle of Ambur	8. Siege of Arcot
Key Protagonists		
Outcome		

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

- The conflict between the Wallajahs and Nevayets was a struggle for supremacy over the _____.
- Anwar-ud-din renamed Tiruchirapalli as _____ in honour of a Sayyid saint.
- Sayaji was replaced as the ruler of Thanjavur in 1742 by _____.
- The English Governor of Fort St. David who decided to support Sayaji was _____.
- After the death of Nizam Asaf Jah, his second son _____ ascended the throne.
- The French, Nevayets, and Muzaffar Jung formed a confederacy to expel the _____ from Arcot.
- During the Battle of Ambur, Anwar-ud-din's son, _____, was taken prisoner.

8. The English were busy garrisoning Fort St. George, which was restored to them by the Treaty of _____.
9. The French general sent by Dupleix with Muzaffar Jung to Hyderabad was _____.
10. After Muzaffar Jung's death, Bussy proclaimed _____, the third son of Asaf Jah, as the next Nizam.
11. Mohammad Ali secured the military services of the Maratha general _____ through his alliance with Mysore.
12. Robert Clive's expeditionary force to Arcot consisted of _____ men.
13. Chanda Sahib's son, _____ Sahib, led a force to try and recapture Arcot from Clive but failed.
14. The final resistance of Chanda Sahib and the French collapsed at _____ in August 1752.
15. Chanda Sahib surrendered to _____, the general from Thanjavur, who later had him executed.

ANSWERS

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. Nawabship	The semi-autonomous office or position of a Nawab, a provincial governor who was nominally a subordinate of the Mughal Emperor.
2. Poligars (Palaiyakkarars)	Feudal chieftains or military administrators who governed territories (palayams) in Southern India, particularly in the Tamil Country.
3. Carnatic	The region in Southern India between the Eastern Ghats and the Coromandel Coast which became the main theatre of conflict between the British and the French.
4. Wallajah Dynasty	The dynasty of the Nawabs of Arcot established by Anwar-ud-din Khan, which was supported by the British.
5. Nevayet (Nawayath)	A community of Muslims in South India, to which Chanda Sahib belonged, who were rivals to the Wallajahs for the control of the Carnatic.
6. Siege	A military operation in which enemy forces surround a town or building, cutting off essential supplies, with the aim of compelling the surrender of those inside.
7. Confederacy	A league or alliance of states or rulers, such as the one formed by the French, Nevayets, and Muzaffar Jung against the Wallajahs.
8. Usurper	A person who takes a position of power or importance illegally or by force.
9. Nizam of Hyderabad	The title for the sovereign ruler of the Kingdom of Hyderabad, the most important subordinate post under the Mughal Emperor.
10. Firman	A royal mandate or decree issued by a sovereign, such as the one Mohammad Ali claimed to have from the Mughal Emperor to legitimize his rule.

Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. Anwar-ud-din's succession to the nawabship of Arcot marked the beginning of the Wallajah administration in the Tamil Country.	True

2. The internal struggle for the throne of Thanjavur was between Sayaji and Pratap Singh.	True
3. Dupleix, the French Governor, immediately accepted Sayaji's offer to cede Devakottai in exchange for French aid.	False (The text states Devakottai was "too small a bait to tempt him" initially.)
4. The English decided to support Pratap Singh against Sayaji in the Thanjavur civil war.	False (They supported Sayaji against Pratap Singh.)
5. Chanda Sahib was released from Maratha captivity at Satara after Raghuji Bhonsle agreed to it.	True
6. The Battle of Ambur (1749) resulted in a victory for Nawab Anwar-ud-din.	False (The confederates defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din.)
7. After the Battle of Ambur, Mohammad Ali escaped and retained control of Tiruchirapalli.	True
8. The French and English forces fought directly against each other in the initial Thanjavur conflict.	False (The text states they "did not come into conflict with each other" in the first round.)
9. Nasir Jung was assassinated by his own sardars, which led to Muzaffar Jung being proclaimed as the new Nizam.	True
10. Robert Clive's "Expedition to Arcot" in August 1751 was a well-publicized military campaign.	False (The scheme was "kept a guarded secret.")
11. Dupleix and Chanda Sahib both considered the fall of Arcot to be a major strategic blow.	False (Dupleix regarded it as serious, but Chanda Sahib considered it an "insignificant raid.")
12. The arrival of Mysore forces under Nanja Rajah in September 1751 turned the scales in favour of Mohammad Ali at Tiruchirapalli.	True
13. Chanda Sahib was ultimately captured and executed by the forces of Major Lawrence.	False (He surrendered to and was executed by Manakji, the Thanjavur general.)
14. Muzaffar Jung was killed in a plot by the same sardars who had helped him ascend to the throne.	True
15. The English withdrew their support for Sayaji after they obtained possession of Devakottai.	True

Match the Following

Person	Claim / Role
1. Anwar-ud-din	E. Wallajah Nawab of Arcot, killed at the Battle of Ambur.
2. Chanda Sahib	D. Nevayet claimant to the Arcot nawabship, supported by the French.
3. Sayaji	A. Claimant to the Thanjavur throne, supported by the English.
4. Mohammad Ali	C. Wallajah Nawab of Arcot, supported by the English.
5. Joseph-François Dupleix	B. French Governor of Pondicherry.
Event / Place	Significance

6. Battle of Ambur	J. Led to the victory of the French-led confederacy and the death of Anwar-ud-din.
7. Siege of Tiruchirapalli	I. The central and prolonged conflict for control of the Carnatic.
8. Expedition to Arcot	F. A strategic diversion by Robert Clive that changed the course of the war.
9. Assassination of Nasir Jung	G. The conflict that decided the succession for the Nizam of Hyderabad.
10. Fall of Srirangam (1752)	H. Ended with the execution of Chanda Sahib.

Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Wallajah Faction	2. Nevayet Faction
Primary Claimant	Anwar-ud-din and his son, Mohammad Ali.	Chanda Sahib.
European Supporter	The English (British East India Company).	The French (French East India Company).
Basis	3. Nasir Jung	4. Muzaffar Jung
Claim to Nizamate	Son of Asaf Jah.	Grandson of Asaf Jah.
European Alignment	Supported by the English.	Supported by the French.
Basis	5. British Intervention	6. French Intervention
Initial Base of Operations	Fort St. David / Madras.	Pondicherry.
Primary Objective	Initially commercial; quickly became focused on countering French influence.	To establish a French-controlled empire in India by installing puppet rulers.
Basis	7. Battle of Ambur	8. Siege of Arcot
Key Protagonists	French/Chanda Sahib vs. Anwar-ud-din.	British (Clive) vs. Chanda Sahib's forces (Reza Sahib).
Outcome	Decisive victory for the French-led alliance; death of Anwar-ud-din.	Decisive victory for the British; raised British prestige and relieved pressure on Tiruchirapalli.

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

- The conflict between the Wallajahs and Nevayets was a struggle for supremacy over the **Nawabship of Arcot**.
- Anwar-ud-din renamed Tiruchirapalli as **Nathar Nagar** in honour of a Sayyid saint.
- Sayaji was replaced as the ruler of Thanjavur in 1742 by **Pratap Singh**.
- The English Governor of Fort St. David who decided to support Sayaji was **Charles Floyer**.
- After the death of Nizam Asaf Jah, his second son **Nasir Jung** ascended the throne.
- The French, Nevayets, and Muzaffar Jung formed a confederacy to expel the **Wallajahs** from Arcot.
- During the Battle of Ambur, Anwar-ud-din's son, **Maphuz Khan**, was taken prisoner.
- The English were busy garrisoning Fort St. George, which was restored to them by the Treaty of **Aix-la-Chapelle**.
- The French general sent by Dupleix with Muzaffar Jung to Hyderabad was **Bussy**.

10. After Muzaffar Jung's death, Bussy proclaimed **Salabat Jung**, the third son of Asaf Jah, as the next Nizam.
11. Mohammad Ali secured the military services of the Maratha general **Murari Rao** through his alliance with Mysore.
12. Robert Clive's expeditionary force to Arcot consisted of **500** men.
13. Chanda Sahib's son, **Reza** Sahib, led a force to try and recapture Arcot from Clive but failed.
14. The final resistance of Chanda Sahib and the French collapsed at **Srirangam** in August 1752.
15. Chanda Sahib surrendered to **Manakji**, the general from Thanjavur, who later had him executed.

THE WALLAJAH EXPANSION & CARNATIC POLITICS

Key Concepts & Terminology

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
Nawab Mohammad Ali Wallajah	
Rajah Tulaji	
Marava States	
Poligars	
Madras Council	
Treaty of 1762	
Umdut-ul-Umara	
Josias Du Pre	
Trimbuc Row	
'Anicut' at Koilody	

Factual Accuracy Check

Identify True/False for the following statements:

Statement	True/False
a. Nawab Mohammad Ali initially allied with the Rajah of Thanjavur against the French and Chanda Sahib.	
b. The English East India Company consistently refused to support the Nawab's ambitions against Thanjavur due to treaty obligations.	
c. Rajah Tulaji of Thanjavur attacked the Marava states to preempt an invasion by the Nawab of Arcot.	
d. A commission including Warren Hastings concluded that the Marava states were historically independent of both Arcot and Thanjavur.	
e. The Nawab's offer of a large financial "present" to the Company had no influence on the Madras Council's decision to support his invasion.	
f. The Maratha general Trimbuc Row remained a steadfast ally of Thanjavur, refusing all offers from the Nawab.	
g. The 1771 expedition resulted in the immediate and complete annexation of the Thanjavur kingdom.	

h. Following the 1771 settlements, the strategic fort of Vallam was initially restored to the Rajah of Thanjavur.	
i. The Nawab justified the final 1773 annexation of Thanjavur by claiming the Rajah had sought aid from Haidar Ali and the Marathas.	
j. After annexing Thanjavur, the Nawab's administration was widely praised for its fair revenue collection and administrative efficiency.	
k. The Nawab attempted to assert his independence from the British by building a large, modern army and establishing direct relations with other European powers.	
l. The annexation of the Marava states of Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga occurred after the final annexation of Thanjavur.	
m. The Nawab successfully secured British military assistance to enforce his claim of vassalage over the King of Kandy in Ceylon.	
n. The abrupt end to the 1771 siege of Thanjavur was officially attributed to the army's inability to storm the fort due to rains and loss of horses.	
o. Control over the irrigation system was a key strategic gain for the Nawab from the ceding of territories by Thanjavur.	

Match the Following

Match the items in Column A with the most appropriate item in Column B:

Column A (Person/Place/Event)	Column B (Associated Role/Action/Outcome)
1. Nawab Mohammad Ali	a. Commander of the Company's forces in the 1771 and 1773 invasions.
2. Rajah Tulaji	b. Established Thanjavur's subordination and obligation to pay tribute.
3. Josias Du Pre	c. Marava state which was annexed and renamed Alinagar.
4. Joseph Smith	d. Governor who appointed a commission to investigate the status of the Marava states.
5. Warren Hastings	e. The central figure whose expansionist ambitions defined the politics of the Carnatic.
6. Ramanathapuram	f. Succeeded Pratap Singh and ultimately lost his kingdom to the Nawab in 1773.
7. Treaty of 1762	g. The Nawab's son who exercised civil control during the Thanjavur expedition.
8. Vallam	h. Member of the commission that determined the Maravas' independence.
9. Alexander Wynch	i. A strategic fort whose possession was of "utmost importance" to the Nawab.
10. Umdut-ul-Umara	j. Governor during the final annexation of Thanjavur in 1773.

Differentiating Policies and Actions

Differentiate between the following pairs based on their key policies and characteristics:

Pair	Basis of Differentiation 1	Basis of Differentiation 2
1. Nawab's attitude towards Thanjavur before vs. after his victory at Tiruchirapalli	Nature of Relationship	Primary Objective
2. The Company's stated role as "arbiter" vs. its actual motives	Stated Position	Underlying Goal
3. Nawab's official charges against Tulaji vs. his real expansionist ambitions	Public Justification	True Intention
4. The 1771 expedition vs. the 1773 expedition against Thanjavur	Primary Outcome	Final Consequence
5. Trimbuc Row's diplomacy vs. the Nawab's diplomacy	Strategy Used	Allegiance
6. The Nawab's post-annexation administrative reforms vs. his revenue exactions	Positive Actions	Negative Impact
7. The political status of the Maravas vs. the status of Thanjavur (post-1762)	Level of Sovereignty	Obligation to Pay Tribute
8. Nawab's military dependence on the Company vs. his attempts at sovereignty	Basis of Power	Long-term Aspiration

Fill in the Blanks / Choose the Correct Term

- After his victory at Tiruchirapalli, Nawab Mohammad Ali's policy became known as the _____ Expansion.
- The Treaty of 1762 compelled the Rajah of Thanjavur to pay an annual tribute of _____ lakhs of rupees.
- The final annexation of Thanjavur by the Nawab and the Company occurred in the year _____.
- The Nawab sweetened his proposal to the Madras Council by offering a "present" of _____ lakhs of rupees for assistance in conquering Thanjavur.
- After its annexation, the Nawab renamed the Marava state of Ramanathapuram as _____.
- Rajah Tulaji succeeded his father _____ as the ruler of Thanjavur in 1763.
- The Nawab denounced Tulaji's attack on the Marava states as a hostile action against his _____. (sovereignty / circar / allies)
- The combined forces of the Nawab and the Company in the 1771 expedition were commanded by Colonel _____.
- The Nawab's desire to control the _____ at Koilody demonstrated his interest in controlling the region's agricultural wealth.
- The Nawab's apprehension about a _____ invasion served as one of his excuses for settling with Thanjavur in 1771. (Mysorean / French / Maratha)
- Governor Josias Du Pre's commission included himself, Warren Hastings, and _____.
- The Nawab justified his demands on Thanjavur by accusing the Rajah of assisting the rebel _____.

13. During the final siege of Thanjavur in 1773, the fort was taken by surprise when the Rajah's army retired for meals due to the _____. (hot sun / a festival / a truce)
14. The Nawab's son who was appointed to command his army and assert authority in the Carnatic was _____.
15. In an attempt to counter British influence, the Nawab established direct relations with the French, Dutch, and the _____.

ANSWER KEY**Key Concepts & Terminology**

Term	Definition
Nawab Mohammad Ali Wallajah	The Nawab of Arcot whose reign was marked by ambitious expansionist policies in the Carnatic, heavily reliant on English military support.
Rajah Tulaji	The Maratha ruler of Thanjavur who succeeded Pratap Singh and whose kingdom was ultimately annexed by the Nawab of Arcot in 1773.
Marava States	The independent kingdoms of Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga, which were claimed as dependents and later annexed by Nawab Mohammad Ali.
Poligars	Local chieftains or feudatories in South India whom the Nawab of Arcot sought to subdue as part of his expansion.
Madras Council	The administrative and governing body of the English East India Company's presidency at Madras, which made key decisions on military and political support.
Treaty of 1762	An agreement, guaranteed by the English, that established the overlordship of the Nawab of Arcot over Thanjavur and forced its Rajah to pay an annual tribute.
Umdut-ul-Umara	The eldest son of Nawab Mohammad Ali, who exercised civil control during military campaigns and was positioned to inherit control of the Carnatic.
Josias Du Pre	The Governor of Madras who, faced with a dispute over the Marava states, appointed a commission to determine their political status.
Trimbuc Row	A Maratha general whose potential intervention on behalf of Thanjavur was bought off by the Nawab, showcasing the fluid alliances of the period.
'Anicut' at Koilody	A crucial irrigation dam whose control gave the Nawab authority over the agricultural water supply and economic prosperity of the Thanjavur kingdom.

Factual Accuracy Check

Statement	True/False
a. Nawab Mohammad Ali initially allied with the Rajah of Thanjavur against the French and Chanda Sahib.	True
b. The English East India Company consistently refused to support the Nawab's ambitions against Thanjavur due to treaty obligations.	False
c. Rajah Tulaji of Thanjavur attacked the Marava states to preempt an invasion by the Nawab of Arcot.	False
d. A commission including Warren Hastings concluded that the Marava states were historically independent of both Arcot and Thanjavur.	True

e. The Nawab's offer of a large financial "present" to the Company had no influence on the Madras Council's decision to support his invasion.	False
f. The Maratha general Trimbuc Row remained a steadfast ally of Thanjavur, refusing all offers from the Nawab.	False
g. The 1771 expedition resulted in the immediate and complete annexation of the Thanjavur kingdom.	False
h. Following the 1771 settlements, the strategic fort of Vallam was initially restored to the Rajah of Thanjavur.	True
i. The Nawab justified the final 1773 annexation of Thanjavur by claiming the Rajah had sought aid from Haidar Ali and the Marathas.	True
j. After annexing Thanjavur, the Nawab's administration was widely praised for its fair revenue collection and administrative efficiency.	False
k. The Nawab attempted to assert his independence from the British by building a large, modern army and establishing direct relations with other European powers.	True
l. The annexation of the Marava states of Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga occurred after the final annexation of Thanjavur.	False
m. The Nawab successfully secured British military assistance to enforce his claim of vassalage over the King of Kandy in Ceylon.	False
n. The abrupt end to the 1771 siege of Thanjavur was officially attributed to the army's inability to storm the fort due to rains and loss of horses.	True
o. Control over the irrigation system was a key strategic gain for the Nawab from the ceding of territories by Thanjavur.	True

Match the Following

- Nawab Mohammad Ali** -> e. The central figure whose expansionist ambitions defined the politics of the Carnatic.
- Rajah Tulaji** -> f. Succeeded Pratap Singh and ultimately lost his kingdom to the Nawab in 1773.
- Josias Du Pre** -> d. Governor who appointed a commission to investigate the status of the Marava states.
- Joseph Smith** -> a. Commander of the Company's forces in the 1771 and 1773 invasions.
- Warren Hastings** -> h. Member of the commission that determined the Maravas' independence.
- Ramanathapuram** -> c. Marava state which was annexed and renamed Alinagar.
- Treaty of 1762** -> b. Established Thanjavur's subordination and obligation to pay tribute.
- Vallam** -> i. A strategic fort whose possession was of "utmost importance" to the Nawab.
- Alexander Wynch** -> j. Governor during the final annexation of Thanjavur in 1773.
- Umdut-ul-Umara** -> g. The Nawab's son who exercised civil control during the Thanjavur expedition.

Differentiating Policies and Actions

Pair	Basis of Differentiation 1	Basis of Differentiation 2
1. Nawab's attitude towards Thanjavur before vs. after his victory at Tiruchirapalli	Nature of Relationship: Alliance	Nature of Relationship: Subjugation

2. The Company's stated role as "arbiter" vs. its actual motives	Stated Position: Guarantor of peace/treaty	Underlying Goal: Financial gain and strategic influence
3. Nawab's official charges against Tulaji vs. his real expansionist ambitions	Public Justification: Treaty violations, instigating rivals	True Intention: Annexation of the fertile and wealthy kingdom
4. The 1771 expedition vs. the 1773 expedition against Thanjavur	Primary Outcome: Subjugation and harsh settlement	Final Consequence: Complete annexation of the kingdom
5. Trimbuc Row's diplomacy vs. the Nawab's diplomacy	Strategy Used: Selling support to the highest bidder	Strategy Used: Using bribes and alliances of convenience
6. The Nawab's post-annexation administrative reforms vs. his revenue exactions	Positive Actions: Surveyed land, repaired water courses	Negative Impact: Oppressive and extortionate tax collection
7. The political status of the Maravas vs. the status of Thanjavur (post-1762)	Level of Sovereignty: De facto independent	Level of Sovereignty: Subordinate vassal state
8. Nawab's military dependence on the Company vs. his attempts at sovereignty	Basis of Power: Relied on Company troops for conquest	Long-term Aspiration: To build his own army and act independently

Fill in the Blanks / Choose the Correct Term

- After his victory at Tiruchirapalli, Nawab Mohammad Ali's policy became known as the **Wallajah** Expansion.
- The Treaty of 1762 compelled the Rajah of Thanjavur to pay an annual tribute of **four** lakhs of rupees.
- The final annexation of Thanjavur by the Nawab and the Company occurred in the year **1773**.
- The Nawab sweetened his proposal to the Madras Council by offering a "present" of **thirty five** lakhs of rupees for assistance in conquering Thanjavur.
- After its annexation, the Nawab renamed the Marava state of Ramanathapuram as **Alinagar**.
- Rajah Tulaji succeeded his father **Pratap Singh** as the ruler of Thanjavur in 1763.
- The Nawab denounced Tulaji's attack on the Marava states as a hostile action against his **circar**.
- The combined forces of the Nawab and the Company in the 1771 expedition were commanded by Colonel **Joseph Smith**.
- The Nawab's desire to control the **anicut** at Koilody demonstrated his interest in controlling the region's agricultural wealth.
- The Nawab's apprehension about a **Maratha** invasion served as one of his excuses for settling with Thanjavur in 1771.
- Governor Josias Du Pre's commission included himself, Warren Hastings, and **Samuel Ardley**.
- The Nawab justified his demands on Thanjavur by accusing the Rajah of assisting the rebel **Khan Sahib**.
- During the final siege of Thanjavur in 1773, the fort was taken by surprise when the Rajah's army retired for meals due to the **hot sun**.

14. The Nawab's son who was appointed to command his army and assert authority in the Carnatic was **Amir-ul-Umara**.
15. In an attempt to counter British influence, the Nawab established direct relations with the French, Dutch, and the **Danes**.

BRITISH ASCENDANCY IN THE CARNATIC

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. British Ascendancy	
2. Vassal State	
3. Assignment of Revenue	
4. Assumption of Revenue	
5. Subsidiary Alliance	
6. Marava States	
7. Circar Territories	
8. Setupati	
9. Tributary State	
10. Court of Directors	

Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. Lord Pigot was sent as Governor of Madras in 1775 with orders to restore Thanjavur to Rajah Tulaji.	
2. Nawab Mohammad Ali willingly gave his concurrence for the restoration of Thanjavur.	
3. Under the new settlement of 1776, Rajah Tulaji of Thanjavur was allowed to maintain a large armed establishment.	
4. After 1776, the annual financial obligation of Thanjavur to the English was twelve lakhs of rupees.	
5. The restoration of Thanjavur to Tulaji strengthened the financial position of Nawab Mohammad Ali.	
6. Mohammad Ali actively supported Lord Pigot's administration after the restoration of Thanjavur.	
7. The Maravas were a warrior-peasant community that successfully rebelled against Wallajah authority.	
8. The Marudu brothers, Vella and Chinna, proclaimed Vellachi as the queen of Sivaganga.	
9. The 'assignment' of revenue in 1780 was a permanent transfer of the Carnatic's revenue collection to the Company.	
10. The Treaty of 1787 required Nawab Mohammad Ali to pay nine lakhs of star pagodas annually for the English defence establishment.	
11. The English declared Amar Singh as the ruler of Thanjavur after finding Rajah Tulaji's adoption of Sarafoji to be legal.	

12. Tipu Sultan's attack on the Lines of Travancore in 1790 was the immediate cause for the Third Mysore War.	
13. The Board of Assumed Revenue was created to manage the revenue collection of the Carnatic and Thanjavur during the Third Mysore War.	
14. The Carnatic Treaty of 1792 and the Tanjore Treaty of 1793 restored full sovereignty to the Nawab and the Rajah.	
15. The English policy of 'Assignment and Assumption' of revenue was primarily aimed at improving the welfare of the people of the Carnatic.	

Match the Following

Person	Role / Title
1. Lord Pigot	A. Adopted heir of Rajah Tulaji of Thanjavur
2. Tulaji	B. Ruler of Sivaganga installed by the Marudu brothers
3. Marudu Brothers	C. Governor of Madras who restored Thanjavur
4. Vellachi	D. Ministers who led the rebellion in Sivaganga
5. Sarafoji	E. Maratha Rajah of Thanjavur

Treaty / Policy	Key Provision
6. Settlement of 1776 (Thanjavur)	F. Nawab to contribute nine lakhs of star pagodas for defence.
7. Assignment of Revenue (1780)	G. English assumed direct collection of revenues to fund the Third Mysore War.
8. Treaty of 1787 (Carnatic)	H. Rajah to pay twelve lakhs annually and cede Nagore to the Company.
9. Assumption of Revenue (1790)	I. Reduced the Nawab and Rajah to mere tributaries.
10. Carnatic Treaty (1792)	J. Temporary transfer of revenue collection for five years during the Second Mysore War.

Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Assignment of Revenue	2. Assumption of Revenue
Nature of Transfer		
Context		

Basis	3. Tributary State	4. Protected State
Primary Obligation		
Sovereignty Status		

Basis	5. Nawab of Carnatic	6. Rajah of Thanjavur
Dynasty		
Relationship with EIC		

Basis	7. Second Mysore War	8. Third Mysore War
Key Belligerents		
Immediate Trigger		

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

- The East India Company's supremacy was asserted through the restoration of Thanjavur to the _____.

2. Lord Pigot argued that the restoration of Thanjavur was necessary for "Humanity to the wretched inhabitants" and "justice to the _____".
3. As part of the 1776 settlement, the Rajah of Thanjavur was forced to cut his armed strength down to _____ men.
4. The loss of Thanjavur deprived Nawab Mohammad Ali of an annual tribute of _____ lakhs.
5. The Nawab's financial troubles were compounded by the clamours of disbanded troops to whom he owed _____ of pay.
6. Mohammad Ali fomented division in the Council of Fort St. George, leading to the arrest of _____.
7. The rebellion in the Marava states was led by _____ Tevar.
8. The Marudu brothers won the support of troops from _____ in their rebellion.
9. Under the 'assignment' of 1780, the Nawab was allowed to retain _____ of the revenue for his private expenses.
10. A _____ was a unit of currency, with a star pagoda being worth Rs. 3 1/2.
11. Rajah Tulaji of Thanjavur appointed his half-brother, _____, as regent.
12. Governor General _____ formed a triple alliance against Tipu Sultan at the start of the Third Mysore War.
13. The Carnatic Treaty of 1792 and Tanjore Treaty of 1793 brought the _____ under the direct authority of the English.
14. The Company created the Board of _____ to manage revenue collection during the war.
15. The treaties of 1792-93 reduced the powers of the Nawab and the Rajah, making them mere _____.

ANSWERS

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. British Ascendancy	The period in Indian history marked by the rise and establishment of the political and military supremacy of the British East India Company over native Indian powers.
2. Vassal State	A state that is subordinate to another, more powerful state, and is required to pay tribute and provide military assistance while retaining some degree of internal autonomy.
3. Assignment of Revenue	An agreement where a native ruler temporarily transferred the right to collect revenues from his territory to the East India Company, usually to pay off debts or fund military campaigns.
4. Assumption of Revenue	The direct and unilateral takeover of the revenue administration of a native state by the East India Company, typically during a war, effectively bypassing the ruler's authority.
5. Subsidiary Alliance	A treaty system where an Indian ruler would accept British protection, host a British contingent of troops, and cede territory or pay a subsidy for its maintenance, thereby losing sovereignty.

6. Marava States	The kingdoms in the southern Tamil Country, such as Ramnad and Sivaganga, ruled by the Marava community, known for their martial traditions.
7. Circar Territories	Districts or territories under the direct administration of the central government (in this context, the Nawab of Arcot), as opposed to feudal territories.
8. Setupati	The title of the rulers of the Kingdom of Ramnad in the Marava country.
9. Tributary State	A state that pays a tribute (a sum of money or other valuable consideration) to a more powerful state as a sign of submission and for protection.
10. Court of Directors	The executive body of the English East India Company, based in London, which made key policy decisions regarding the Company's affairs in India.

Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. Lord Pigot was sent as Governor of Madras in 1775 with orders to restore Thanjavur to Rajah Tulaji.	True
2. Nawab Mohammad Ali willingly gave his concurrence for the restoration of Thanjavur.	False (He strongly opposed it but seeing Lord Pigot's determination, he did not actively resist.)
3. Under the new settlement of 1776, Rajah Tulaji of Thanjavur was allowed to maintain a large armed establishment.	False (He had to cut his armed strength down to 500 men.)
4. After 1776, the annual financial obligation of Thanjavur to the English was twelve lakhs of rupees.	True
5. The restoration of Thanjavur to Tulaji strengthened the financial position of Nawab Mohammad Ali.	False (It deprived him of a major source of revenue and dislocated his finances.)
6. Mohammad Ali actively supported Lord Pigot's administration after the restoration of Thanjavur.	False (He used his powers of intrigue to give embarrassment to Tulaji and Lord Pigot, even causing Pigot's arrest.)
7. The Maravas were a warrior-peasant community that successfully rebelled against Wallajah authority.	True
8. The Marudu brothers, Vella and Chinna, proclaimed Vellachi as the queen of Sivaganga.	True
9. The 'assignment' of revenue in 1780 was a permanent transfer of the Carnatic's revenue collection to the Company.	False (It was for a period of five years.)
10. The Treaty of 1787 required Nawab Mohammad Ali to pay nine lakhs of star pagodas annually for the English defence establishment.	True
11. The English declared Amar Singh as the ruler of Thanjavur after finding Rajah Tulaji's adoption of Sarafoji to be legal.	False (They declared the adoption illegal and elevated Amar Singh to the throne.)

12. Tipu Sultan's attack on the Lines of Travancore in 1790 was the immediate cause for the Third Mysore War.	True
13. The Board of Assumed Revenue was created to manage the revenue collection of the Carnatic and Thanjavur during the Third Mysore War.	True
14. The Carnatic Treaty of 1792 and the Tanjore Treaty of 1793 restored full sovereignty to the Nawab and the Rajah.	False (They reduced the two powers into mere tributaries.)
15. The English policy of 'Assignment and Assumption' of revenue was primarily aimed at improving the welfare of the people of the Carnatic.	False (It was aimed at securing funds for wars and consolidating their own authority.)

Match the Following

Person	Role / Title
1. Lord Pigot	C. Governor of Madras who restored Thanjavur
2. Tulaji	E. Maratha Rajah of Thanjavur
3. Marudu Brothers	D. Ministers who led the rebellion in Sivaganga
4. Vellachi	B. Ruler of Sivaganga installed by the Marudu brothers
5. Sarafoji	A. Adopted heir of Rajah Tulaji of Thanjavur

Treaty / Policy	Key Provision
6. Settlement of 1776 (Thanjavur)	H. Rajah to pay twelve lakhs annually and cede Nagore to the Company.
7. Assignment of Revenue (1780)	J. Temporary transfer of revenue collection for five years during the Second Mysore War.
8. Treaty of 1787 (Carnatic)	F. Nawab to contribute nine lakhs of star pagodas for defence.
9. Assumption of Revenue (1790)	G. English assumed direct collection of revenues to fund the Third Mysore War.
10. Carnatic Treaty (1792)	I. Reduced the Nawab and Rajah to mere tributaries.

Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Assignment of Revenue	2. Assumption of Revenue
Nature of Transfer	A negotiated, temporary transfer of revenue collection rights, often with the ruler retaining a portion.	A unilateral, direct takeover of the entire revenue administration by the Company, usually during a war.
Context	During the Second Mysore War, as a compromise with the Nawab.	During the Third Mysore War, as a direct action to efficiently conduct the war.
Basis	3. Tributary State	4. Protected State
Primary Obligation	To pay a fixed sum of money (tribute) to an overlord power.	To accept the 'protection' of a superior power, often by hosting its troops and paying for them.

Sovereignty Status	Acknowledges suzerainty of another power but may retain considerable internal autonomy.	Loses external sovereignty and significant internal autonomy, becoming a protectorate.
Basis	5. Nawab of Carnatic	6. Rajah of Thanjavur
Dynasty	Wallajah (Muslim).	Maratha (Bhonsle).
Relationship with EIC	Initially a key ally, became deeply indebted and controlled through treaties and revenue assignments.	A separate kingdom, conquered by the Nawab, then restored by the British, and ultimately made a tributary.
Basis	7. Second Mysore War	8. Third Mysore War
Key Belligerents	Haidar Ali vs. the British and their allies.	Tipu Sultan vs. a Triple Alliance of the British, Marathas, and the Nizam.
Immediate Trigger	British capture of the French port of Mahe, which was in Haidar's territory.	Tipu Sultan's attack on Travancore, an ally of the British.

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

- The East India Company's supremacy was asserted through the restoration of Thanjavur to the **Marathas**.
- Lord Pigot argued that the restoration of Thanjavur was necessary for "Humanity to the wretched inhabitants" and "justice to the **Rajah**".
- As part of the 1776 settlement, the Rajah of Thanjavur was forced to cut his armed strength down to **500** men.
- The loss of Thanjavur deprived Nawab Mohammad Ali of an annual tribute of **four** lakhs.
- The Nawab's financial troubles were compounded by the clamours of disbanded troops to whom he owed **arrears** of pay.
- Mohammad Ali fomented division in the Council of Fort St. George, leading to the arrest of **Lord Pigot**.
- The rebellion in the Marava states was led by **Mappila** Tevar.
- The Marudu brothers won the support of troops from **Haidar Ali** in their rebellion.
- Under the 'assignment' of 1780, the Nawab was allowed to retain **one-sixth** of the revenue for his private expenses.
- A **pagoda** was a unit of currency, with a star pagoda being worth Rs. 3 1/2.
- Rajah Tulaji of Thanjavur appointed his half-brother, **Amar Singh**, as regent.
- Governor General **Cornwallis** formed a triple alliance against Tipu Sultan at the start of the Third Mysore War.
- The Carnatic Treaty of 1792 and Tanjore Treaty of 1793 brought the **poligars** under the direct authority of the English.
- The Company created the Board of **Assumed Revenue** to manage revenue collection during the war.
- The treaties of 1792-93 reduced the powers of the Nawab and the Rajah, making them mere **tributaries**.

COMPANY'S ACQUISITION OF TAMIL NADU

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. Jaghir	
2. Protectorate	
3. Annexation	
4. Musnud	
5. Sastras (Shastras)	
6. Ryot	
7. Peishcush (Peshkash)	
8. Dual System (in Thanjavur)	
9. Status Quo Ante	
10. Imperialism	

Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. The British acquired the jaghir of Chengalpattu in 1767 for services rendered against Chanda Sahib.	
2. Kongu Nadu was historically a part of the Nayak Kingdom of Madurai before its annexation by the Wodayars of Mysore.	
3. The Treaty of Mangalore (1784) concluded the Third Mysore War.	
4. By the Treaty of Srirangapatnam (1792), Tipu Sultan surrendered half of his territory to the British and their allies.	
5. Lord Wellesley cited Tipu Sultan's alliance with the Marathas as the primary cause for the Fourth Mysore War.	
6. After the death of Rajah Tulaji in 1787, his adopted son Sarafoji was immediately and unanimously accepted as the king by the Madras Council.	
7. Governor Hobart directed an examination into the rights of Sarafoji to the throne in 1796.	
8. Rajah Sarafoji attempted several administrative reforms, such as increasing the ryots' share of the produce.	
9. Lord Wellesley was eager to annex Thanjavur in 1798 but hesitated due to a contemplated alliance with the Marathas against Mysore.	
10. The Treaty of 1799 for the annexation of Thanjavur explicitly used the word 'annexation' in its title.	
11. Under the 1799 treaty, Rajah Sarafoji was completely deprived of all symbols of sovereignty and income.	
12. Nawab Umdut-ul-Umara readily agreed to Lord Wellesley's suggestion to modify the Treaty of 1792.	
13. The "Srirangapatnam Papers" were discovered after the Fourth Mysore War and were used as a pretext to annex the Carnatic.	
14. Ali Hussain, the nominated successor of Umdut-ul-Umara, consented to the British plan to take over the administration of the Carnatic.	

15. The British installed Azim-ul-Doula as the Nawab of the Carnatic, but without any territory or real power.

Match the Following

Event	Year
1. Acquisition of Chengalpattu Jaghir	A. 1799
2. Treaty of Srirangapatnam	B. 1801
3. Death of Tipu Sultan	C. 1792
4. Annexation of Thanjavur	D. 1767
5. Annexation of the Carnatic	E. 1799

Person	Role / Action
6. Lord Cornwallis	F. Governor of Madras who received the Nawab's complaint about being a "hungry disappointed spectator."
7. Lord Wellesley	G. Ruler of Thanjavur who was deposed and later restored.
8. Sarafoji II	H. Formed a triple alliance against Tipu Sultan for the Third Mysore War.
9. Amar Singh	I. Governor-General who used the Srirangapatnam correspondence as a pretext for annexation.
10. Umdut-ul-Umara	J. Half-brother of Tulaji who was placed on the throne of Thanjavur by the Madras Council.

Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Third Mysore War	2. Fourth Mysore War
Governor-General		
Outcome for Tipu Sultan		
Basis	3. Treaty of Srirangapatnam (1792)	4. Treaty of Carnatic (1801)
Nature of Settlement		
Impact on Ruler		
Basis	5. Annexation of Thanjavur	6. Annexation of Carnatic
Ruler at the time		
Primary Pretext Used		
Basis	7. Lord Cornwallis's Policy	8. Lord Wellesley's Policy
Primary Approach		
Key Instrument		

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

- After the fall of the Wodayars, Kongu Nadu passed under the rule of Haidar Ali and _____.
- The Treaty of _____ signed in 1784 ended the Second Mysore War.
- Lord Cornwallis led an expedition to _____, Tipu's capital, forcing him to sue for peace in 1792.
- As a result of the Third and Fourth Mysore Wars, the entire _____ region passed under the control of the English.
- The Madras Council set aside the succession of Sarafoji and elevated _____ to the throne of Thanjavur in 1787.

6. The Company justified its political decisions regarding the Thanjavur succession by citing the flexible rules of the _____.
7. The huge demands for provisions made by the Company on Rajah Sarafoji during the Fourth Mysore War created _____ conditions.
8. Paradoxically, Sarafoji himself requested Fort St. George to take over the administration of his state for a period of not more than _____ years.
9. The Treaty for the annexation of Thanjavur in 1799 deprived the Rajah of the right to interfere with the _____ administration.
10. Nawab Umdut-ul-Umara succeeded his father _____ in 1795.
11. The Nawab complained that after a war, the English were to "reap the benefits" while he was to "look on as an hungry disappointed _____".
12. Lord Wellesley instructed the Governor of Madras, _____, to be prepared to decide the succession to the Nawabship.
13. The commissioners appointed to investigate the Srirangapatnam papers were J. Webbe and B. _____.
14. The investigation revealed that the cypher "New Comers" in the correspondence referred to the _____.
15. The British acquisition of the Carnatic is described as the logical culmination of the successful working of _____ and alliance.

Answers

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. Jaghir	A grant of the public revenues of a piece of land or territory to a person, given by the government in return for services rendered.
2. Protectorate	A state that is controlled and protected by another, more powerful state, having lost its external sovereignty.
3. Annexation	The formal act of a state proclaiming its sovereignty over territory hitherto outside its domain, effectively incorporating it.
4. Musnud	The Persian word for a throne or a seat of authority, often used to refer to the throne of a native Indian ruler.
5. Sastras (Shastras)	Ancient Indian texts or scriptures that lay down rules and principles for various aspects of life, including law and succession, which the British manipulated.
6. Ryot	An Indian peasant or tenant farmer.
7. Peishcush (Peshkash)	A tribute or offering, especially one paid by a subordinate ruler to a superior as a token of submission.
8. Dual System (in Thanjavur)	The system post-1799 where the Company assumed administrative control, but the Rajah retained nominal sovereignty over the Fort and a share of the revenue.
9. Status Quo Ante	A Latin phrase meaning "the way things were before," referring to the restoration of the state of affairs that existed prior to a conflict.
10. Imperialism	A policy or ideology of extending a country's rule over foreign nations, often by military force or by gaining political and economic control of other areas.

Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. The British acquired the jaghir of Chengalpattu in 1767 for services rendered against Chanda Sahib.	True
2. Kongu Nadu was historically a part of the Nayak Kingdom of Madurai before its annexation by the Wodayars of Mysore.	True
3. The Treaty of Mangalore (1784) concluded the Third Mysore War.	False (It concluded the Second Mysore War.)
4. By the Treaty of Srirangapatnam (1792), Tipu Sultan surrendered half of his territory to the British and their allies.	True
5. Lord Wellesley cited Tipu Sultan's alliance with the Marathas as the primary cause for the Fourth Mysore War.	False (He cited Tipu's alliance with the French.)
6. After the death of Rajah Tulaji in 1787, his adopted son Sarafoji was immediately and unanimously accepted as the king by the Madras Council.	False (The Madras Council set aside his succession and elevated Amar Singh.)
7. Governor Hobart directed an examination into the rights of Sarafoji to the throne in 1796.	True
8. Rajah Sarafoji attempted several administrative reforms, such as increasing the ryots' share of the produce.	True
9. Lord Wellesley was eager to annex Thanjavur in 1798 but hesitated due to a contemplated alliance with the Marathas against Mysore.	True
10. The Treaty of 1799 for the annexation of Thanjavur explicitly used the word 'annexation' in its title.	False (The text states the treaty "strictly avoided the use of the word 'annexation'.")
11. Under the 1799 treaty, Rajah Sarafoji was completely deprived of all symbols of sovereignty and income.	False (He retained the Fort of Thanjavur and was to receive one lakh of star pagodas plus 1/5th of the remaining revenue.)
12. Nawab Umdut-ul-Umara readily agreed to Lord Wellesley's suggestion to modify the Treaty of 1792.	False (He refused his consent, guided by his father's advice.)
13. The "Srirangapatnam Papers" were discovered after the Fourth Mysore War and were used as a pretext to annex the Carnatic.	True
14. Ali Hussain, the nominated successor of Umdut-ul-Umara, consented to the British plan to take over the administration of the Carnatic.	False (He "categorically refused his assent.")
15. The British installed Azim-ul-Doula as the Nawab of the Carnatic, but without any territory or real power.	True

Match the Following

Event	Year
1. Acquisition of Chengalpattu Jaghir	D. 1767
2. Treaty of Srirangapatnam	C. 1792
3. Death of Tipu Sultan	E. 1799
4. Annexation of Thanjavur	A. 1799
5. Annexation of the Carnatic	B. 1801

Person	Role / Action
6. Lord Cornwallis	H. Formed a triple alliance against Tipu Sultan for the Third Mysore War.
7. Lord Wellesley	I. Governor-General who used the Srirangapatnam correspondence as a pretext for annexation.
8. Sarafoji II	G. Ruler of Thanjavur who was deposed and later restored.
9. Amar Singh	J. Half-brother of Tulaji who was placed on the throne of Thanjavur by the Madras Council.
10. Umdut-ul-Umara	F. Governor of Madras who received the Nawab's complaint about being a "hungry disappointed spectator." (This was said to Lord Clive) - The correct match is the Nawab who succeeded Mohammad Ali in 1795.

Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Third Mysore War	2. Fourth Mysore War
Governor-General	Lord Cornwallis	Lord Wellesley
Outcome for Tipu Sultan	Lost half his territory (Treaty of Srirangapatnam).	Lost his life and his kingdom was dismantled.
Basis	3. Treaty of Srirangapatnam (1792)	4. Treaty of Carnatic (1801)
Nature of Settlement	A peace treaty following a war, involving cession of territory.	A settlement for the complete takeover of civil and military administration.
Impact on Ruler	Tipu Sultan was weakened but remained a sovereign ruler over his remaining territory.	The Nawab (Azim-ul-Doula) became a titular ruler with a pension, losing all territory and power.
Basis	5. Annexation of Thanjavur	6. Annexation of Carnatic
Ruler at the time	Sarafoji II	Umdut-ul-Umara (at the time of the 'discovery') and Ali Hussain (at the time of the final act).
Primary Pretext Used	The ruler's alleged inexperience and request for the Company to take over administration.	Treacherous correspondence with Tipu Sultan discovered in Srirangapatnam.
Basis	7. Lord Cornwallis's Policy	8. Lord Wellesley's Policy
Primary Approach	Primarily focused on curbing the power of Mysore and consolidating existing territories.	Openly imperialistic, aimed at making the Company the paramount power in India.

Key Instrument	Wars and treaties for territorial gain (e.g., Treaty of Srirangapatnam).	Subsidiary Alliance system and outright annexation on flimsy pretexts.
-----------------------	--	--

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

- After the fall of the Wodayars, Kongu Nadu passed under the rule of Haidar Ali and **Tipu Sultan**.
- The Treaty of **Mangalore** signed in 1784 ended the Second Mysore War.
- Lord Cornwallis led an expedition to **Srirangapatnam**, Tipu's capital, forcing him to sue for peace in 1792.
- As a result of the Third and Fourth Mysore Wars, the entire **Kongu Nadu** region passed under the control of the English.
- The Madras Council set aside the succession of Sarafoji and elevated **Amar Singh** to the throne of Thanjavur in 1787.
- The Company justified its political decisions regarding the Thanjavur succession by citing the flexible rules of the **Sastras**.
- The huge demands for provisions made by the Company on Rajah Sarafoji during the Fourth Mysore War created **famine** conditions.
- Paradoxically, Sarafoji himself requested Fort St. George to take over the administration of his state for a period of not more than **two** years.
- The Treaty for the annexation of Thanjavur in 1799 deprived the Rajah of the right to interfere with the **revenue** administration.
- Nawab Umdut-ul-Umara succeeded his father **Mohammad Ali** in 1795.
- The Nawab complained that after a war, the English were to "reap the benefits" while he was to "look on as an hungry disappointed **spectator**".
- Lord Wellesley instructed the Governor of Madras, **Edward Clive**, to be prepared to decide the succession to the Nawabship.
- The commissioners appointed to investigate the Srirangapatnam papers were J. Webbe and B. **Close**.
- The investigation revealed that the cypher "New Comers" in the correspondence referred to the **English**.
- The British acquisition of the Carnatic is described as the logical culmination of the successful working of **aid** and alliance.

COMPANY'S LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. Land Revenue	
2. Zamindar	
3. Ryotwari System	
4. Permanent Settlement	
5. Village Settlement (Mahalwari)	
6. Sanad	
7. Patta	
8. Mirasdar	

9. Sist	
10. Agricultural Indebtedness	

Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. Land revenue was considered the primary and most important subject of the Company's government.	
2. The initial experiments with the Ryotwari system in the Tamil districts were conducted by Lord Cornwallis.	
3. The Court of Directors in London instructed the Madras administration to implement a Permanent Settlement similar to the one in Bengal.	
4. Under the Permanent Settlement in Madras, the government's share of revenue was fixed at one-third of the collection.	
5. Poligars who were converted into proprietors under the Permanent Settlement were known as 'muttadars'.	
6. The Permanent Settlement was considered a great success in districts like Chengalpattu and Tirunelveli.	
7. Hodgson, a member of the Board of Revenue, was a strong advocate for the Ryotwari system over the Village Settlement.	
8. Thomas Munro proposed reducing the existing land assessment by twenty-five percent as part of his permanent Ryotwari plan.	
9. Lord Bentinck, as Governor of Madras, advocated for the Village Lease System.	
10. The Court of Directors was highly impressed with the Permanent Village Settlement in Madras and ordered its expansion.	
11. Thomas Munro, as Governor of Madras (1820-27), vigorously pursued the implementation of the Ryotwari system.	
12. Under the Ryotwari system, wasteland was considered the private property of the village community.	
13. The British assumption that the state owned all the land and peasants were mere tenants was based on the Hindu concept of land ownership.	
14. By 1864, the government's share under the Ryotwari system was fixed at not more than half of the net produce.	
15. The Ryotwari settlement successfully protected peasants from the corruption of revenue officials like the karnam and tahsildar.	

Match the Following

Person	Associated System / Role
1. Alexander Read	A. Governor of Madras (1803-06) who advocated the Village Lease System.
2. Thomas Munro	B. Headed a commission to introduce Permanent Settlement in stages in Chengalpattu.
3. William Petrie	C. Governor of Madras who directed the Board of Revenue to frame regulations for Permanent Settlement.

4. Lord Bentinck	D. Pioneer of the Ryotwari experiment in Salem.
5. Edward Clive	E. Chief proponent and later Governor who implemented the Ryotwari system widely.
Land Revenue System	Primary Feature
6. Zamindari System	F. Land revenue was settled village by village with the entire village community.
7. Ryotwari System	G. Land revenue was permanently fixed and collected from hereditary landlords.
8. Village Lease System	H. The Company temporarily farmed out the lands of a village to its principal cultivators or the community.
9. Mahalwari System	I. A system where middlemen like poligars and renters were dispensed with.
10. Direct Settlement	J. Land revenue was settled directly with the individual peasant (ryot).

Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Permanent Settlement (Zamindari)	2. Ryotwari Settlement
Unit of Assessment		
Ownership of Land		
Basis	3. Village Lease System	4. Village Settlement (Mahalwari)
Nature of Agreement		
Proprietor		
Basis	5. Gross Produce	6. Net Produce
Definition		
Use in Assessment		
Basis	7. Tax	8. Rent
British Concept		
Payer's Status		

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

- In 1792, Collector Alexander Read and his assistant, Thomas Munro, experimented with the Ryotwari system in the district of _____.
- The commission headed by _____ introduced the Permanent Settlement in stages, starting with Chengalpattu.
- The document specifying the terms of the Permanent Settlement, granted to the proprietors, was called a _____.
- If a ryot failed to pay taxes under the Permanent Settlement, the zamindar could _____ his property.
- The Board of Revenue attributed the failure of the Permanent Settlement to over-assessment and the neglect of cultivation by the _____.

6. The Village Lease System, implemented between 1804 and 1814, was initially set to work for a period of _____ years.
7. The standard rent fixed under the Village Lease System was called the _____.
8. The Governor of Madras who, along with his council, justified the permanent village settlement but was overruled by the Court of Directors was _____.
9. The document issued to each ryot under the Ryotwari system, detailing the extent of his field and the rent to be paid, was the _____.
10. Under the improved Ryotwari system of 1818, ryots were given the freedom to take up or _____ lands as they needed.
11. The British approach that peasants were tenants who paid rent was based on _____ tradition, violating the Hindu concept that land belonged to the tiller.
12. Under the Ryotwari system, the land revenue assessment was liable for revision once every _____ years.
13. In 1864, it was decided that the government's share of revenue should not exceed half of the _____ produce.
14. The Ryotwari system greatly contributed to agricultural _____, as peasants borrowed from moneylenders at high interest rates to pay taxes.
15. The period from 1810 to 1830 was marked by a severe _____, with sharply declining agricultural prices.

Answers

Define the following terms in one sentence:

Term	Definition
1. Land Revenue	The primary tax or share of agricultural produce collected by the state from landowners or cultivators, which was the main source of income for the Company's government.
2. Zamindar	A hereditary landlord who was responsible for collecting revenue from a specified area (zamindari) and remitting a fixed sum to the state under the Permanent Settlement.
3. Ryotwari System	A system of land revenue settlement where the government collected revenue directly from the individual peasant cultivator (ryot), who was recognized as the proprietor of the land.
4. Permanent Settlement	A land revenue system, first introduced in Bengal, where the revenue demand on an estate was fixed in perpetuity and the proprietor (zamindar) was made the owner of the land.
5. Village Settlement (Mahalwari)	A system of land revenue where the assessment was made on the entire village or estate (mahal), and the village community or headman was jointly responsible for paying the revenue.
6. Sanad	An official charter, deed, or grant issued by a governing authority, which in this context specified the terms of the Permanent Settlement for the proprietors.

7. Patta	A legal document or deed of title to a piece of land, issued by the government to the ryot under the Ryotwari system, detailing the landholding and revenue due.
8. Mirasdar	A person holding proprietary rights over land in a village, often by hereditary right, who was a key figure in the Village Settlement systems.
9. Sist	A standard or fixed rent that was to be paid regularly by renters under the Village Lease System.
10. Agricultural Indebtedness	A condition where peasants are trapped in a cycle of debt, typically borrowing money from moneylenders at high interest rates to pay land revenue and meet other expenses.

Identify True/False

Statement	True/False
1. Land revenue was considered the primary and most important subject of the Company's government.	True
2. The initial experiments with the Ryotwari system in the Tamil districts were conducted by Lord Cornwallis.	False (They were conducted by Alexander Read and Thomas Munro.)
3. The Court of Directors in London instructed the Madras administration to implement a Permanent Settlement similar to the one in Bengal.	True
4. Under the Permanent Settlement in Madras, the government's share of revenue was fixed at one-third of the collection.	False (It was fixed at two-thirds.)
5. Poligars who were converted into proprietors under the Permanent Settlement were known as 'muttadars'.	False (Those who gained estates through auction were called muttadars; poligars became zamindars.)
6. The Permanent Settlement was considered a great success in districts like Chengalpattu and Tirunelveli.	False (The text states the system failed in these districts.)
7. Hodgson, a member of the Board of Revenue, was a strong advocate for the Ryotwari system over the Village Settlement.	False (He favored a Village Settlement with the mirasdars.)
8. Thomas Munro proposed reducing the existing land assessment by twenty-five percent as part of his permanent Ryotwari plan.	True
9. Lord Bentinck, as Governor of Madras, advocated for the Village Lease System.	True
10. The Court of Directors was highly impressed with the Permanent Village Settlement in Madras and ordered its expansion.	False (They doubted its advantages and directed the Madras Council to implement the Ryotwari system instead.)

11. Thomas Munro, as Governor of Madras (1820-27), vigorously pursued the implementation of the Ryotwari system.	True
12. Under the Ryotwari system, wasteland was considered the private property of the village community.	False (It was regarded as circar (government) property to be assessed when brought under cultivation.)
13. The British assumption that the state owned all the land and peasants were mere tenants was based on the Hindu concept of land ownership.	False (It was based on the Islamic tradition and violated the Hindu concept that land belonged to the tiller.)
14. By 1864, the government's share under the Ryotwari system was fixed at not more than half of the net produce.	True
15. The Ryotwari settlement successfully protected peasants from the corruption of revenue officials like the karnam and tahsildar.	False (The text explicitly states that a moderate assessment depended on the ability to purchase the favour of corrupt officials.)

Match the Following

Person	Associated System / Role
1. Alexander Read	D. Pioneer of the Ryotwari experiment in Salem.
2. Thomas Munro	E. Chief proponent and later Governor who implemented the Ryotwari system widely.
3. William Petrie	B. Headed a commission to introduce Permanent Settlement in stages in Chengalpattu.
4. Lord Bentinck	A. Governor of Madras (1803-06) who advocated the Village Lease System.
5. Edward Clive	C. Governor of Madras who directed the Board of Revenue to frame regulations for Permanent Settlement.
Land Revenue System	Primary Feature
6. Zamindari System	G. Land revenue was permanently fixed and collected from hereditary landlords.
7. Ryotwari System	J. Land revenue was settled directly with the individual peasant (ryot).
8. Village Lease System	H. The Company temporarily farmed out the lands of a village to its principal cultivators or the community.
9. Mahalwari System	F. Land revenue was settled village by village with the entire village community.
10. Direct Settlement	I. A system where middlemen like poligars and renters were dispensed with. (Characteristic of Ryotwari)

Differentiate between the following pairs:

Basis	1. Permanent Settlement (Zamindari)	2. Ryotwari Settlement
-------	-------------------------------------	------------------------

Unit Assessment	of	The estate (zamindari).	The individual plot of the cultivator (ryot).
Ownership Land	of	Vested in the Zamindar.	Vested in the Ryot, conditional on payment of revenue.
Basis		3. Village Lease System	4. Village Settlement (Mahalwari)
Nature of Agreement		A temporary lease or contract farming out the village revenue.	A settlement with the village community as a whole, which was jointly responsible.
Proprietor		The Company farmed it out to principal cultivators (mirasdars) or the community.	The village community was considered the proprietor.
Basis		5. Gross Produce	6. Net Produce
Definition		The total yield from the land before any deductions.	The yield remaining after deducting the costs of cultivation from the gross produce.
Use in Assessment		Early assessments were often a high percentage of the gross produce.	Later, more scientific assessments (like in 1864) were based on a share of the net produce.
Basis		7. Tax	8. Rent
British Concept		A payment to the state from a landowner.	A payment made by a tenant to the landowner.
Payer's Status		The British considered the payment from a zamindar as tax.	The British considered the payment from a ryot as rent, assuming the state was the ultimate landlord.

Choose the correct term / Fill in the Blanks

- In 1792, Collector Alexander Read and his assistant, Thomas Munro, experimented with the Ryotwari system in the district of **Salem**.
- The commission headed by **William Petrie** introduced the Permanent Settlement in stages, starting with Chengalpattu.
- The document specifying the terms of the Permanent Settlement, granted to the proprietors, was called a **sanad**.
- If a ryot failed to pay taxes under the Permanent Settlement, the zamindar could **dispossess** his property.
- The Board of Revenue attributed the failure of the Permanent Settlement to over-assessment and the neglect of cultivation by the **zamindars**.
- The Village Lease System, implemented between 1804 and 1814, was initially set to work for a period of **ten** years.
- The standard rent fixed under the Village Lease System was called the **sist**.
- The Governor of Madras who, along with his council, justified the permanent village settlement but was overruled by the Court of Directors was **George Barlow**.
- The document issued to each ryot under the Ryotwari system, detailing the extent of his field and the rent to be paid, was the **patta**.
- Under the improved Ryotwari system of 1818, ryots were given the freedom to take up or **give up** lands as they needed.

11. The British approach that peasants were tenants who paid rent was based on **Islamic** tradition, violating the Hindu concept that land belonged to the tiller.
12. Under the Ryotwari system, the land revenue assessment was liable for revision once every **thirty** years.
13. In 1864, it was decided that the government's share of revenue should not exceed half of the **net** produce.
14. The Ryotwari system greatly contributed to agricultural **indebtedness**, as peasants borrowed from moneylenders at high interest rates to pay taxes.
15. The period from 1810 to 1830 was marked by a severe **depression**, with sharply declining agricultural prices.

