

REBELS AND THE RAJ

STUDY NOTES

- The sepoy revolt started by capturing the arms from the stores and plundering the treasury.
- Thereafter they attacked government buildings like jail, treasury, telegraph office, record room, bungalows and also burned all records.
- The people who were connected with the white man became the target of the sepoys.
- Through proclamations in Hindi, Urdu and Persian, the people were called upon to join the revolt. Appeal was made from both the Hindus and the Muslims to unite, rise and exterminate the firangis.
- When the ordinary people joined the revolt, it turned into mutiny. In major towns such as Lucknow, Kanpur and Bareilly, moneylenders and the rich became the objects of rebel wrath.
- There was similarity in the pattern of the revolt as there have been evidences of communication among the sepoys of different regiments.
- To fight against the British, leadership and organisation were required. Therefore, the rebels turned to those who had been leaders before the British conquest.
- As a consequence, the sepoys of Meerut turned towards the Mughal ruler Bahadur Shah Zafar who later on, agreed to be the nominal leader of the rebellion.
- In Kanpur, the sepoys and the people of the town made Nana Sahib, the successor to Peshwa Baji Rao II, the leader of the revolt.
- In Jhansi, the Rani was forced by the popular pressure to assume the leadership of the uprising.
- Similarly, Kunwar Singh, a local zamindar in Arrah in Bihar took the leadership of the revolt.
- The populace in Lucknow celebrated the fall of British rule by hailing Birjis Qadr, the young son of the Nawab Wajid Ali Shah as the leader of the revolt.
- The local leaders urged the peasants, zamindars and tribals to revolt against the British.
- Shah Mal mobilised the people of Barout pargana in Uttar Pradesh.
- Gonoo, a tribal cultivator of Singhbhum in Chotanagpur, became a rebel leader of the Kol tribes.
- Rumours and prophecies played a major role in the outbreak of the revolt of 1857.
- There was rumour that the cartridge of Enfield rifle was coated with the fat of cows and pigs and that biting those bullets would corrupt the caste and religion of both the Hindus and Muslims.
- There was fear and suspicion that the British government wanted to change the religion of the Indians to Christianity.
- There was prophecy that the British rule would come to an end on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey which was on 23rd June, 1857.
- All these rumours and prophecies provided important psychological reasons to the Indians to revolt against the British rule.
- The Indians believed in all these rumours because in the preceding years of 1857, many things were introduced by British government which were new to Indian society and they were believed to aim at reforming Indian society.
- For instance, introduction of western education and western ideas as well as western institutions, setting up of English medium schools, colleges and universities.

- Some of the social reforms like abolition of Sati custom and remarriage of Hindu widows.
- In 1850s, the British annexed states like Awadh, Jhansi and Satara by refusing adoption under the policy of doctrine of lapse as well as on the basis of misgovernment.
- The British introduced their own administrative system, laws and methods of land settlements and land revenue collection.
- All these factors created suspicion in the minds of the Indians and hence, they revolted against the British.
- In 1851, Lord Dalhousie described the kingdom of Awadh as “a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day” and after five years Awadh was annexed by the British.
- In 1801, Lord Wellesley introduced the policy of Subsidiary Alliance in Awadh. In the meantime, the British acquired interest in the territory of Awadh.
- According to the British, the soil of Awadh was suitable for the growth of cotton and indigo. Hence, they considered this region ideal for the development of the principal market of Upper India.
- By the early 1850s, the British conquered all the major areas of India such as the Maratha lands, the Doab, the Carnatic, the Punjab and Bengal. In 1856, Awadh was finally annexed by the British, a process of territorial annexation that had begun with the conquest of Bengal almost a century earlier.
- After the annexation of Awadh, Lord Dalhousie displaced Nawab Wajid Ali Shah on the pretext of misgovernment and sent him into exile to Calcutta.
- Nawab’s removal led to the dissolution of the court and its culture. As a result, many people including the musicians, dancers, poets, artisans, cooks, retainers and administrative officials lost their livelihood.
- Even the taluqdars of Awadh were also disposed and their forts were destroyed. The British imposed a new revenue system named Summary Settlement under which taluqdars lost their very large share of revenue from land.
- Gradually, the Company started dealing directly with the peasants and revenue was over assessed due to which peasants were troubled.
- Henceforth, there was no guarantee for the peasants in times of hardship or crop failure for the reduction of revenue demand.
- Initially, British officials had cordial relations with the Indian sepoys but later on, the latter was subjected to racial abuse, low pay scale and difference in service.
- In 1840s, English officers developed a sense of superiority and hence, distance between officers and sepoys grew.
- The people of Awadh were mainly sepoys in the British army and so local people of Awadh were also aware of unfair behaviour meted out to their brothers.
- The taluqdars as well as the peasants of Awadh were in trouble due to the British policies and they were looking for an opportunity to take revenge from the British. All these factors, encouraged the people of Awadh to participate in the revolt of 1857.
- During the revolt of 1857, only few proclamations and notifications were issued by the rebel leaders which propagated their ideas and persuaded people to participate in the revolt.
- Through proclamations issued under the name of Bahadur Shah Zafar the rebel leaders appealed to the people of all sections to participate in the revolt irrespective of their caste and creed.
- The rebellion was seen as a war in which both Hindus and Muslims unitedly fought against the British. It was remarkable that during uprising, religious riots between the Hindus and Muslims were rarely noticeable despite of the efforts made by the British government.
- During the revolt, rebellions targeted all the symbols and offices of the British. They tried to establish pre-British world of the 18th century.
- The rebel leaders on one hand, tried to set up whole administrative machinery to carry out day to day activities during the war and on the other hand they tried to plan on how to fight against the British government.
- The British government tried to reconquer whole of North India by passing a series of laws such as the martial law. The government empowered the military officers and ordinary Britons to punish Indians suspected of rebellion.

- Finally, the British government was able to recapture Delhi in late September 1857. However, the British government faced very stiff resistance in the Awadh and they had to use military power at gigantic scale.
- In Awadh, the British government tried to break unity between landlords and peasants by offering their land back to landlords. Consequently, the rebel landlords were dispossessed and loyal landlords were rewarded.
- There are very few records from the rebels' point of view. The narratives of the revolt of 1857 were obtained mainly from official account. The British officials left their version in diaries, letters, autobiographies and official histories and reports.
- The stories of the revolt were published in British newspaper and magazines which narrates the violence of the mutineers. But these stories inflamed public feelings and provoked demand for retribution and revenge among the Indians.
- Other important records of 1857 revolt are paintings, etchings, posters, cartoons and bazaar prints produced both by the British and Indians. The British painters drew images of different events during the revolt which provoke a range of different emotions and reactions.
- In 1859, the painting of 'Relief of Lucknow' painted by Thomas Jones Barker commemorates the British heroes who saved the English and suppressed the rebels.
- Newspaper reports shape the feelings and attitudes of events inflamed particularly by tale of violence against the English women and children. In Britain, the public demanded to take revenge from Indians. The British government was asked to protect the honour of innocent women as well as ensure safety of helpless children.
- Artists shaped their sentiments through visual representations of trauma and suffering.
- In 1859, Joseph Noel Paton painted the painting named 'In Memoriam' which depicts the anxious moment in which the English women and children huddled in a circle looking helpless and innocent, seemingly waiting for the inevitable dishonour, violence and death.
- Thus, these paintings represent the rebels as violent and brutish, even though they remain invisible in the picture.
- As news about severeness of revolt spread in Britain, demands for retribution grew louder.
- Threatened by the rebellion, the British felt that they had to demonstrate their power. There were innumerable pictures and cartoons in the British press that sanctioned brutal repression and violent reprisal.
- The urge for retribution was expressed in the brutal way in which the rebels were executed. They were blown from guns or hung from the gallows. Images of these executions were widely circulated through popular journals.
- When Governor General Canning proclaimed that a gesture of leniency and a show of mercy would help in winning back the loyalty of the sepoys, he was mocked in the British press.
- The National movement of the 20th century was also inspired from the revolt of 1857.
- The revolt of 1857 was celebrated as the First War of Independence in which all sections of the people of India fought against the British rule. Art and literature played an important role in keeping alive the memories 1857.
- The leaders of the revolt were presented as heroic figures leading the country into battle and rousing the people to righteous indignation against oppressive British rule.

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following was a feature of the Subsidiary Alliance?
 - (a) British responsibility of protection.
 - (b) Stationing of British armed contingent in the kingdom.
 - (c) Acceptance of British Crown as sovereign.
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)

2. Match the following:

LIST-I		LIST-II	
(i)	Jhansi	(a)	Gonoo
(ii)	Awadh	(b)	Shah Mal
(iii)	Barout	(c)	Wajid Ali Shah
(iv)	Singhbhum	(d)	Rani Laxmi Bai

- (a) (i) (d) (ii) (c) (iii) (b) (iv) (a)
 (b) (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iii) (b) (iv) (a)
 (c) (i) (b) (ii) (a) (iii) (c) (iv) (d)
 (d) (i) (a) (ii) (d) (iii) (b) (iv) (c)

3. Find out the correctly matched pair:

- (a) Awadh – A princely state in Bengal (b) Awadh – Nursery of the Bengal Army
 (c) Begum Hazrat Mahal – Kanpur (d) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah – Azamgarh

4. What does the 'Bell of arms' mean?

- (a) Storeroom of weapons (b) Storeroom of clothes
 (c) Storeroom of grains (d) Storeroom of bells

5. Late in the afternoon of 10th May 1857, the sepoys in the cantonment of _____ broke out in mutiny.

- (a) Delhi (b) Jhansi (c) Lucknow (d) Meerut

6. What is meant by the word 'firangi'?

- (a) Outcaste (b) A type of drink (c) Foreigner (d) Mirror work

7. Who was the leader of Bihar in the revolt of 1857?

- (a) Birjis Qadr (b) Kunwar Singh (c) Nana Sahib (d) Shah Mal

8. Who was also known as 'Danka Shah'?

- (a) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah (b) Shah Mal
 (c) Birjis Qadr (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

9. Consider the following statements regarding rumours and prophecies during the 19th century and choose the incorrect statement.

- (a) New cartridges of the Enfield rifle were greased with the fat of cows and pigs.
 (b) British had mixed the bone dust of dogs into the salt.
 (c) There was a prophecy that the British rule would come to an end on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey on 23rd June 1857.
 (d) None of these

10. Pick out the incorrect match for the centre of the 1857 revolt and their leaders.

- (a) Gonoo – Kol tribals (b) Kanpur – Nana Sahib
 (c) Jhansi – Rani Lakshmi Bai (d) Awadh – Shah Mal

11. Consider the following statements and identify the immediate cause of the 1857 revolt.

- (a) Mixing of bone dust of cows in the atta. (b) Banning of the practice of Sati.
 (c) Cartridge of the Enfield rifle. (d) Allowing widow remarriage.

12. Who mobilised the villagers of pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh to participate in the revolt of 1857?

- (a) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah (b) Kunwar Singh
 (c) Shah Mal (d) Manvant Singh

13. Read the below statements in the context of annexation of Awadh by the British in 1857 and select the false option.

- (a) Wajid Ali was the unpopular ruler.

- (b) Subsidiary Alliance system was accepted by Wajid Ali Shah at ease.
- (c) Mangal Pandey initiated the revolt from Awadh.
- (d) Material benefits were given to the taluqdars by the British.

14. Arrange the following events in the chronological order:

1. Soldiers revolted at Meerut.
2. Bahadur Shah Zafar declared the leader of revolt.
3. Awadh was captured by the British.
4. Relief of Lucknow was painted by Thomas Jones Barker.

Options:

- (a) 1,2,3,4
- (b) 2,1,3,4
- (c) 3,1,2,4
- (d) 4,3,2,1

15. Consider the following statements regarding Nana Sahib's joining the revolt of 1857 and choose the correct reason.

- (a) The British refused him the pension of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
- (b) The British captured Awadh.
- (c) The British captured Jhansi under the doctrine of Lapse.
- (d) Nana Sahib refused to accept Subsidiary Alliance.

16. Under which policy the states of Awadh and Satara were captured?

- (a) Doctrine of Lapse
- (b) Subsidiary Alliance
- (c) Issue of misgovernance
- (d) Mahalwari system

17. Finally, the state of Awadh was brought under the control of the British in _____.

- (a) November 1857
- (b) January 1857
- (c) March 1858
- (d) November 1858

18. In which year the policy of Subsidiary Alliance was imposed on Awadh?

- (a) 1799
- (b) 1807
- (c) 1808
- (d) 1801

19. Name the Governor-General who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?

- (a) Lord Lytton
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Wellesley
- (d) Lord William Bentinck

20. Name the English lady who defended herself bravely against the Indian rebels in Kanpur.

- (a) Miss Wheeler
- (b) Miss Julliett
- (c) Miss Emma
- (d) Miss Olivia

21. Look at the image and identify the leader who fought bravely in the Revolt of 1857.



- (a) Kunwar Singh
- (b) Bahadur Shah
- (c) Nana Sahib
- (d) Shah Mal

22. In Lucknow, the revolt of 1857 was led by:

- (a) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah
- (b) Birjis Qadr
- (c) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- (d) Lakshmi Bai

23. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The sepoys had rebelled against the British for the preservation of their faith.

Reason (R): The British were forcing sepoys to open cartridges laced with cow and pig fat with their mouth.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

24. The sowars of the Cantonment were put into jail. Select the reason(s) from the options.

- (a) To frighten other sepoys into submission.
- (b) For rebelling against the British.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Only (b)

25. The Arzi or application of sepoys seems to be written by:

- (a) A British leader
- (b) A rebelling sepoy
- (c) A loyal British sepoy
- (d) Local Raja fighting British

26. Consider the following statements regarding the petition of the sepoy and choose the correct statement(s).

- (a) The British conquered every place they liked, in which thousands of Hindostani men were sacrificed.
- (b) The rebel sepoy said that they never made any excuses or pretences nor revolted against the British.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Only (a)

27. Name the British officer who was defeated in the Battle of Chinhaat by Maulvi Ahmadullah?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Bentinck
- (c) Henry Lawrence
- (d) None of these

28. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Cultivators were losing land to outsiders, to traders and moneylenders who were coming into the area.

Reason (R): British land revenue system was oppressive because the revenue demand was high and its collection inflexible.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

29. Read the following statements regarding to Shah Mal and select the incorrect statement.

- (a) Shah Mal mobilised the headmen and cultivators to urge people to rebel against the British.
- (b) Shah Mal's men attacked government buildings, destroyed the bridge over the river, and dug up metalled roads.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

30. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was jailed in Faizabad on _____.

- (a) 1856
- (b) 1857
- (c) 1888
- (d) 1855

31. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was popularly known as Danka Shah. Why?

- (a) He moved in a palanquin, with drumbeaters in front and followers at the rear.
- (b) He was seen moving from village to village preaching jihad against the British.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

32. Except ishtahars (notifications), what were the other means through which the rebel leaders propagated their ideas and convince the people to join the revolt of 1857.

- (a) Newspapers
- (b) Letters
- (c) Proclamations
- (d) Speeches

33. Who is the artist of the painting 'Relief of Lucknow'?

- (a) Thomas Jones Barker (b) Henry Lawrence (c) Henry Havelock (d) Joseph Noel

34. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Many people in fact believed that Maulvi Ahmadullah was invincible.

Reason (R): He had magical powers.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

35. In 1851, Lord Dalhousie compare the kingdom of Awadh with a fruit. Name that fruit.

- (a) Apple (b) Cherry (c) Pineapple (d) Strawberry

36. On a variety of pleas, like misgovernment and the refusal to recognise adoption, the British annexed not only Awadh, but many other kingdoms and principalities. Name any two such kingdoms.

- (a) Bareilly and Kanpur (b) Meerut and Jhansi
(c) Bihar and Satara (d) Jhansi and Satara

37. Consider the below statements.

- I. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the many maulvis who played an important part in the revolt of 1857.
II. In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching jihad (religious war) against the British and urging people to rebel.

Choose the correct statement(s):

- (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

38. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): In Jhansi, the rani assumed the leadership of uprising.

Reason (R): As she was forced by the popular pressure around her.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

39. After the annexation, due to widespread sense of grief a contemporary observer wrote "The life was gone out of the body...". Name the kingdom.

- (a) Awadh (b) Jhansi (c) Bihar (d) None of these

40. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The sepoys who had arrived in Delhi from Meerut had told Bahadur Shah about bullets coated with the fat of cows and pigs and that biting those bullets would corrupt their caste and religion.

Reason (R): There was the rumour that the British government had hatched a gigantic conspiracy to destroy the caste and religion of Hindus and Muslims.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

41. Who was the prominent leader in Kanpur, during the revolt of 1857?

- (a) Wajid Ali Shah (b) Birjis Qadr (c) Nana Sahib (d) Kunwar Singh

42. The painting "In Memoriam" represents the rebels as violent and brutish, even though they remain invisible in the picture. Name the artist.

- (a) Henry Lawrence (b) Thomas Jones Barker (c) Joseph Noel Paton (d) Francie Grant

43. Read carefully the below statements with regard to the revolt of 1857.

- I. In the months of May and June, the British had no answer to the actions of the rebels.
- II. Individual Britons tried to save their own lives and the lives of their families.
- III. British rule, as one British officer noted, "collapsed like a house made of cards".

Choose the correct statement.

- (a) I and II only (b) II and III only (c) All of these (d) None of these

44. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The rumours in 1857 begin to make sense when seen in the context of the policies the British pursued from the late 1820s.

Reason (R): On a variety of pleas, like refusal to recognise adoption, the British annexed Delhi.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

45. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Lord Dalhousie's annexations created disaffection in all the areas and principalities that were annexed.

Reason (R): Nawab Wajid Ali was widely loved, and when he left his beloved Lucknow, there were many who followed him all the way to Kanpur singing songs of lament.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

46. Read the following statements in the context of Captain Hearsey and choose the incorrect options.

- (a) Captain Hearsey of the Kanpur Military Police had been given protection by his Indian subordinates during the mutiny.
- (b) The 41st Native Infantry, insisted that since they had killed all their white officers, the Military Police should also kill Hearsey or deliver him as prisoner to the 41st.
- (c) The Military Police refused to do either.
- (d) It was decided that the matter would be settled by a panchayat composed of native officers drawn from each regiment.

47. Who was forced to lead the revolt of 1857?

- (a) Nana Sahib (b) Kunwar Singh (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar (d) Peshwa Baji Rao II

48. In the context of the revolt of 1857 the term revolt refers primarily to

- (a) the uprising of the civilian population (b) the mutiny of the sepoy
- (c) the collective disobedience of the armed forces (d) All the above

49. What was the first act of the sepoy of Meerut?

- (a) To rush to Delhi and appeal to the old Mughal emperor to accept the leadership of the revolt.
- (b) To set fire to all the government buildings.
- (c) To make Nana Sahib the successor of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
- (d) To declare Birjis Qadr, the young son of Nawab Wajid Ali, as their leader.

50. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): After the annexation, the taluqdars were disarmed and their forts destroyed.

Reason (R): The British were unwilling to tolerate the power of the taluqdars.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

51. Who was the commandant of the Rifle Instruction Depot?

- (a) Captain Wright (b) Lord William Bentinck (c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Captain Hearsay

52. After annexation, the first British revenue settlement was known as

- (a) the Summary Settlement (b) the Permanent Settlement
- (c) the Ryotwari Settlement (d) the Subsidiary Alliance

53. Consider the following statements in the context of the Summary Settlement of 1856.

- I. This settlement proceeded to remove the taluqdars wherever possible.
- II. Through the Summary Settlement taluqdars had held only 20 per cent of the total number of villages in Awadh.
- III. The taluqdars of southern Awadh lost more than half of the total number of villages they had previously held.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Only I (b) Only III (c) Both I and II (d) Both I and III

54. Identify the below image of a Governor-General.



- (a) Governor General Lord William Bentinck (b) Governor General Henry Hardinge
- (c) Governor General Lord Dalhousie (d) Governor General Warren Hastings

55. Identify the incorrect option with regard to the repression of the revolt of 1857.

- (a) The British passed a series of laws to help them quell the insurgency.
- (b) In September 1859, the city of Delhi was recovered by the British.
- (c) Awadh was brought under control in March 1858 after protracted fighting.
- (d) Many rebel landholders died fighting the British or they escaped into Nepal where they died of illness or starvation.

56. Who wrote the lines "*Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi*"

- (a) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan (b) Sepoys of 1857
- (c) Suchitra Nandan (d) None of these

57. The national movement in the twentieth century drew its inspiration from

- (a) the events of 1857 (b) films and posters (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

58. Indicate which of the following statement is incorrect with regard to the national imageries.

- (a) Heroic poems were written about the valour of the queen who, with a sword in one hand and the reins of her horse in the other, fought for the freedom of her motherland.
- (b) Art and literature, as much as the writing of history, have helped in keeping alive the memory of 1857.

- (c) Films and posters have helped create the image of Rani Lakshmi Bai as a feminine warrior.
- (d) The revolt of 1857 was celebrated as the First War of Independence in which all sections of the people of India came together to fight against imperial rule.

59. Choose the correct option

Assertion (A): The rebel proclamations in 1857 repeatedly appealed to all sections of the population, irrespective of their caste and creed.

Reason (R): In Bareilly in western Uttar Pradesh, in December 1857, the British spent Rs 50,000 to incite the Hindu population against the Muslims.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

60. Read the following statements in the context of how the mutinies began:

- I. The sepoys began their action with a signal for instance in many places it was the firing of the evening gun or the sounding of the bugle.
- II. They then attacked government buildings like the jail, treasury, telegraph office, record room, bungalows and burnt all records.
- III. Proclamations in only Persian were put up in the cities calling upon the population to exterminate the British.

Choose the incorrect statement(s).

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only III
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Both I and III

61. Who was forced to lead the Revolt of 1857?

- (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (b) Peshwa Baji Rao II
- (c) Nawab Shaukat Ali
- (d) Kunwar Singh

62. _____ of the Awadh Military Police had been given protection by his Indian subordinates during the mutiny.

- (a) Captain Hearsey
- (b) Charles Ball
- (c) Charles Darwin
- (d) Bernier

63. The annexation displaced not just the Nawab. It also dispossessed the _____ of the region.

- (a) Moneylenders
- (b) Taluqdars
- (c) Zamindars
- (d) Peasants

64. The relationship of the sepoys with their superior white officers underwent a significant change in the years preceding the uprising of _____.

- (a) 1856
- (b) 1858
- (c) 1857
- (d) 1860

65. Before sending out troops to reconquer _____, the British passed a series of laws to help them quell the insurgency.

- (a) East India
- (b) South India
- (c) West India
- (d) North India

66. Name the British official who estimated that three-fourths of the adult male population was in rebellion.

- (a) Clive
- (b) Forsyth
- (c) Luton
- (d) Cornwallis

67. Consider the following statements in the context of the images of the Revolt of 1857.

- I. British pictures offer a variety of images that were meant to provoke a range of different emotions and reactions.
- II. When the rebel forces besieged Delhi, Henry Lawrence, the Commissioner of Lucknow, collected the Christian population and took refuge in the heavily fortified Residency.
- III. Lawrence was killed but the Residency continued to be defended under the command of Colonel Inglis.

Select the correct option.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Both I and III

68. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.

1. Rumours and prophecies played a great role in the revolt of 1857 A.D.
2. Nana Saheb adopted Peshwa Baji Rao II as his son.
3. The British had no answer to the action of the rebels during the months of May and June in 1857 A.D.
4. Awadh was a major centre of revolt in 1857 A.D.

Options.

- (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1, 3, 4 (c) 2, 3, 4 (d) 1, 2, 4

69. Recall the following events of the Revolt of 1857.

1. Soldiers revolted at Meerut.
2. Bahadur Shah Zafar declared the leader of Barker.
3. Awadh was captured by the British.
4. Relief of Lucknow was painted by Thomas Jones Barker.

Write these events in correct chronological order

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4 (c) 3, 1, 2, 4 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1

70. Which one of the below statements was not one of the terms accepted by the Indian rulers entering into Subsidiary Alliance?

- (a) The ruler had to disband his military force.
- (b) The ruler had to allow the British station their troops within his kingdom.
- (c) The ruler had to act in accordance with the advice of the British.
- (d) The British would not protect the ruler in case of foreign attack.

Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (71 to 73):

In the context of the communication of the message of revolt and mutiny, the experience of François Sisten, a native Christian police inspector in Sitapur, is telling. He had gone to Saharanpur to pay his respects to the magistrate. Sisten was dressed in Indian clothes and sitting cross-legged. A Muslim tahsildar from Bijnor entered the room; upon learning that Sisten was from Awadh, he enquired, "What news from Awadh? How does the work progress, brother?" Playing safe, Sisten replied, "If we have work in Awadh, your highness will know it." The tahsildar said, "Depend upon it, we will succeed this time. The direction of the business is in able hands." The tahsildar was later identified as the principal rebel leader of Bijnor.

71. What do you understand by the term 'mutiny'?

- (a) a collective disobedience of rules and regulations within the armed forces.
- (b) disobedience against the British rule.
- (c) a rebellion of people against established authority and power.
- (d) to break the administrative machinery of the country.

72. The reason for the similarity in the pattern of the revolt in different places lay partly in its

- (a) organisation of meeting with the sepoys at different places.
- (b) planning and coordination.
- (c) cooperation of the sepoys with each other.
- (d) All of these

73. _____ of the Awadh Military Police had been given protection by his Indian subordinates during the mutiny of 1857.

- (a) Francois Sisten (b) Charles Ball (c) Captain Hearsey (d) Henry Hardinge

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (74 to 76).

*Another song mourned the plight of the ruler who had to leave his motherland:
Noble and peasant all wept together
and all the world wept and wailed
Alas! The chief has bidden adieu to
his country and gone abroad.*

74. Where were the people mourning?

- (a) Kanpur (b) Bareilly (c) Awadh (d) Faizabad

75. Name the ruler who had to leave his motherland.

- (a) Rani Lakshmi Bai (b) Wajid Ali Shah (c) Birjis Qadr (d) Nana Sahib

76. Why did people mourned the departure of the ruler?

- (a) The ruler was widely loved by his subjects.
(b) There were many people who followed him singing songs of lament.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (77 to 79):

What happened in the cities during the months of the revolt? How did people live through those months of tumult? How was normal life affected? Reports from different cities tell us about the breakdown in routine activities. Read these reports from the Delhi Urdu Akhbar, 14 June 1857:

The same thing is true for vegetables and saag (spinach). People have been found to complain that even kaddu (pumpkin) and baingan (brinjal) cannot be found in the bazaars. Potatoes and arvi (yam) when available are of stale and rotten variety, stored from before by farsighted kunjras (vegetable growers). From the gardens inside the city some produce does reach a few places but the poor and the middle class can only lick their lips and watch them (as they are earmarked for the select).

77. In the context of the revolt of 1857 the term revolt refers primarily to the uprising of the

- (a) civilian population (b) ruling families (c) zamindars only (d) Awadh peasants

78. In the months of _____, the British had no answer to the actions of the rebels.

- (a) April and May (b) May and June (c) March and April (d) June and July

79. Who said the British rule had "collapsed like a house made of cards".

- (a) Lord Hardinge (b) Lord Dalhousie (c) one British officer (d) Mutineers

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (b) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) | 25. (b) | 26. (c) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) | 29. (c) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) | 36. (d) | 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (a) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (c) | 43. (c) | 44. (d) | 45. (b) | 46. (a) | 47. (c) | 48. (a) | 49. (a) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (a) | 52. (a) | 53. (d) | 54. (b) | 55. (b) | 56. (a) | 57. (a) | 58. (c) | 59. (b) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (a) | 63. (b) | 64. (c) | 65. (d) | 66. (b) | 67. (d) | 68. (b) | 69. (c) | 70. (d) |

Input Text Based MCQ's

71. (a) 72. (b) 73. (c) 74. (c) 75. (b) 76. (a) 77. (a) 78. (b) 79. (c)