

Grade VIII - History

Lesson 5. When People Rebel: 1857 and After

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

1. _____ was the adopted son of Peshwa Bajirao II.
 - (a) Rana Pratap
 - (b) Nana Saheb
 - (c) Birjis Qadr
 - (d) Tantia Tope
2. In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on _____.
 - (a) Jammu
 - (b) Kerala
 - (c) Awadh
 - (d) Bihar
3. _____ language education was actively promoted during reforms.
 - (a) English
 - (b) Marathi
 - (c) Hindi
 - (d) Gujarati
4. The sepoys of Meerut rode all night of 10 May to reach _____.
 - (a) Punjab
 - (b) Delhi
 - (c) Kashmir
 - (d) Kerala
5. In Jhansi who joined the rebel sepoys?
 - (a) Rani Lakshmibai
 - (b) Rani Sudhabai
 - (c) Rani Meerabai
 - (d) Rani Avantibai
6. The Governor-General of India, was given the title of _____.
 - (a) President
 - (b) Viceroy
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) Vice President
7. The last Mughal king was _____.
 - (a) Babur
 - (b) Aurangzeb
 - (c) Akbar
 - (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (b)	7. (d)
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II. Multiple choice questions

- The new law passed in 1850 made
 - conversion into Christianity easier
 - people of India Christians
 - the life of the Indians difficult
 - none of the above
- The Revolt of 1857 began from
 - Lucknow
 - Kanpur
 - Awadh
 - Meerut
- Mangal Pandey, a young soldier, was hanged to death for
 - killing an Englishman
 - attacking his officers in Barrackpore
 - telling lies
 - attacking English factories
- The Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar died in
 - the Rangoon jail
 - the Royal Palace
 - the Mosque
 - the Audience Hall
- The British regained control of the country in the year
 - 1857
 - 1858
 - 1859
 - 1860

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (c)
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III. Multiple choice questions

- Bakht Khan was a soldier from
 - Meerut
 - Agra
 - Bareilly
 - Delhi
- _____ continued to fight a guerrilla war against British.
 - Rani Lakshmibai
 - Tantia Tope
 - Nana Saheb
 - Peshwa Baji Rao II
- The Mutiny started from
 - Bareilly
 - Delhi
 - Agra
 - Meerut
- How many sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail on 9 May, 1857?
 - Eighty
 - Eighty-five
 - Ninety
 - Ninety-five
- The sepoys were angry with the British because
 - of their policy of divide and rule
 - of the cartridge episode
 - of their intolerant behaviour
 - none of these



6. Which emperor blessed the Mutiny?

- a. Mir Zafar
- b. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- c. Bhakt Khan
- d. None of these

7. Who was given the title of viceroy?

- a. Chief Commissioner
- b. Governor General
- c. Forest Manager
- d. None of these

8. Subsidiary Alliance was imposed on Awadh in

- a. 1800
- b. 1801
- c. 1810
- d. 1815

9. When was law making conversion to Christianity made easier?

- a. 1810
- b. 1815
- c. 1850
- d. 1855

10. Which of the following is the decision taken by British to reform the Indian Society?

- a. Law against the practice of Sati
- b. They encouraged the remarriage of widow
- c. English education was actively promoted
- d. All of the above

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (b)	7. (b)	8. (b)	9. (c)	10. (d)
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IV. Multiple choice questions

1. Under the Doctrine of Lapse introduced by Lord Dalhousie, the Indian rulers:

- a. Were not allowed to go out of their states.
- b. Could not have relations with foreign powers.
- c. Were not allowed to adopt an heir to succeed the throne.
- d. Could not keep an army.

2. The Revolt of 1857 started on:

- a. 10.05.1857
- b. 10.06.1857
- c. 10.06.1856
- d. 10.05.1856

3. The greased cartridges given to the Indian soldiers had to be bitten off before it was loaded into the rifle. The grease was made of:

- a. Fat of pig
- b. Fat of cow
- c. Fat of goat and sheep
- d. Fat of cow and pig

4. The leader of the Revolt of 1857 was:

- a. Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi
- b. Tantia Tope
- c. Nana Saheb
- d. Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Mughal Emperor



5. Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Bajirao II led the revolt at :

a. Kanpur

b. Awadh

c. Jagdishpur

d. Bitur

1.(c)	2.(a)	3.(d)	4.(d)	5.(a)
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I. Multiple choice questions

Column A	Column B
1. Mangal Pandey	(a) Sovereign Paramount
2. British Queen	(b) Rani Avantibai Lodhi
3. Madhya Pradesh	(c) A Maulvi
4. Ahmadullah Shah	(d) Barrackpore

1.(d)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (c)
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II. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Birjis Qadr	a. Bihar
2. Rani Lakshmi Bai	b. Faizabad
3. Kunwar Singh	c. Jhansi
4. Bakht Khan	d. Lucknow
5. Ahmadullah Shah	e. Bareilly

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (e)	5. (b)
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Next Generation School



III. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Firangis	a. The last emperor of Mughal dynasty
2. Sepoy	b. The adopted son of Late Peshwa Bajirao II
3. Bahadur Shah Jafar	c. An Indian name given to British
4. Nana Saheb	d. Soldier
5. Mangal Pandey	e. A young soldier

1. c	2. d	3. a	4. b	5. e
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IV. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Rani Lakshmi Bai	a. Lord Dalhousie
2. Nana Saheb	b. A Chinese leader
3. Majha Pravaas	c. An old Zamindar
4. From sepoy to subedar	d. Foreigners
5. Firangis	e. A Chinese Revolt
6. A place where sepoy revolt begins	f. Meerut
7. Kunwar Singh	g. Vishnubhat Godse
8. Hong Xinquan	h. Son of Peshwa Bajirao II
9. Taiping Rebellion	i. Jhansi
10. Subsidiary Alliance	j. Sitaram Pandey

1. (i)	2. (h)	3. (g)	4. (j)	5. (d)	6. (f)	7. (c)	8. (b)	9. (e)	10. (a)
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I. Fill in the blanks

- _____ was a soldier from Bareilly.
- _____ and _____ gathered forces for the revolt that spread across the plains of north India in 1857.



3. The British regained control of the country in the year _____.
4. The Revolt of 1857 began from _____.
5. _____ was the general of Nana Saheb.
6. _____ was recruited in 1812 as a sepoy in the Bengal Native Army.

1. Bakht Khan	2. Sepoys, peasants	3. 1859
4. Meerut	5. Tantia Tope	6. Sitaram Pande

II. Fill in the blanks

1. In the countryside peasants and zamindars resented the _____ and the rigid methods of _____ collections.
2. The British passed laws to stop the practice of _____ and to encourage the _____ of widows.
3. The rebels rushed to Delhi from Meerut and proclaimed _____ as their leader.
4. Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the late Peshwa Baji Rao, gathered armed forces and expelled the _____ from the city.
5. _____ fought a guerrilla war against the British with the support of several tribal and peasant leaders.

1. High taxes; revenue	2. Sati; remarriage	3. Bahadur Shah Zafar
4. British Garrison	5. Tantia Tope	

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in _____.
2. _____ was the husband of the Rani of Jhansi Lakshmibai.
3. Nawabs kings felt in the _____ century that their powers were being eroded.
4. The company began to plan to bring the _____ to an end.
5. Rani Lakshmibai was killed in _____ 1858.
6. Tantia Tope was the _____ of Nana Sahib.
7. In Delhi, a large number of _____ (religious warriors) came together to wipe out the _____ while people.

1. Rangoon	2. Raja Gangadhar Rao	3. Mid-eighteenth	4. Mughal dynasty
5. June	6. General	7. Ghazis	



IV. Fill in the blanks

1. In the countryside, peasants and zamindars resented the _____ and the rigid methods of _____ collection.
2. The rebels rushed to Delhi from Meerut and proclaimed _____ as their leader.
3. Nana Saheb gathered armed forces and expelled the _____ from the city.
4. _____ fought a guerrilla war against the British with the support of several tribal and peasant leaders.
5. The Indian sepoys were unhappy about their _____, _____ and conditions of _____.
6. Laws were passed to stop the practice of _____ and to encourage the _____ of widows.
7. On 29 March, 1857, a young _____ was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.
8. In Lucknow, _____ the son of the deposed Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, was proclaimed the new Nawab.
9. In Bihar, an old Zamindar, _____ joined the rebel sepoys and battled with the British for many months.
10. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the _____ in November, 1862.
11. The Governor General of India was given the title of _____.
12. The land and property of _____ was confiscated on a large scale and they were treated with _____ and _____.
13. The _____ and _____ armed forces operating in China helped the emperor of the _____ dynasty to put down the _____.
14. _____ was one of the last territories to be annexed.
15. The book MajhaPravaas was written by _____.
16. The new cartridges were suspected of being coated with fat of _____ and _____.
17. The British were greatly _____ by the rebel forces.
18. Thousands of labouring, poor people were led by _____ to fight for the establishment of the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace.
19. _____, a soldier from Bareilly, took charge of a large force of fighters who came to Delhi.
20. While the revolt was spreading in India, a massive popular uprising was raging in the _____ of China.



1. High taxes, revenue	2. Bahadur Shah Zaf ar
3. British Garrison	4. Tanti a Tope
5. Pay, allowances, service	6. Sati, remarriage
7. MangalPandey	8. BirjisQadr
9. Kunwar Singh	10. Rangoon Jail
11. Viceroy	12. Muslims, suspicion, hostility
13. French, Qing Taiping, Rebellion	14. Awadh
15. Vishnubhat Godse	16. Cows, pigs
17. Out numbered	18. Hong Xiquan
19. Bakht Khan	20. Southern parts

I. True or False

1. Laws were passed to stop the practice of Sati.
2. The term Firangis has been used for the Englishmen.
3. Hindi-language education was promoted by Britishers.
4. Rebel sepoys at Meerut attacked officers, entered their homes and set fire to buildings.

1.True	2. True	3. False	4. True
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II. True or False

1. Meerut was one of the last territory to be annexed.
2. The sepoys were angry with the British because the photo of Bahadur Shah Zaf ar was removed from the coins.
3. In 1857, MangalPandey was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.
4. British were very happy after 1857 Revolt.
5. The British passed a new act in 1858 transferring the powers of East India Company to British crown.

1.False	2.False	3.True	4.False	5.True
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III. True or False

1. In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion into Christianity easier.
2. MangalPandey was hanged on 28 May 1856.
3. BirjisQadr was the eldest son of Bahadur Shah Zaf ar.



4. Tanti a Tope was killed in April 1859.

5. Delhi was re-occupied by the Britishers in September 1857.

1.True	2.False	3.False	4.True	5.True
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Who were affected by the policies of the East India Company?

Kings, queens, peasants, landlords, tribals and soldiers were all affected in different ways by the policies of the East India Company.

2. Who imposed Subsidiary Alliance on Awadh and Jhansi?

The Governor-General Dalhousie imposed Subsidiary Alliance on Awadh and Jhansi.

3. Why were the India sepoys unhappy?

The Indian sepoys were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service.

4. How can we say that the East India Company took the first step to end the Mughal dynasty?

The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the East India Company.

5. Who was Rani Lakshmibai?

Rani Lakshmibai was the queen of Jhansi.

6. What do you mean by Mutiny?

When soldiers as a group disobey their officers in the army it is known as Mutiny.

7. Which places were the nodal points of the regiments?

The nodal points of regiments were at Delhi, Kanpur and Lucknow.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What was the demand of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?

Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi wanted the company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. The company confident of its superiority and military powers, turned down her plea.



2. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?

In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier. This law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestors.

3. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?

The Sepoys refused to do the army drill and objected to use the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with fat of cows and pigs.

4. How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?

The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court and sentenced to life imprisonment in Rangoon with his wife. He died there after four years in 1862.

5. How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?

The British succeeded in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh by providing them inheritance rights, i.e., they would enjoy the traditional rights over their land.

6. What did Governor-General Canning decide for Bahadur Shah Zafar?

In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognised as kings. They would just be called princes.

7. Why did the Indian sepoys go to Burma by the land route?

The Indian sepoys went to Burma by the land route by refusing the order to go by sea route because it was believed that if they crossed the sea they would lose their religion and caste.

8. Describe how the English East India Company faced the massive rebellion.

In May 1857, the East India Company faced a massive rebellion that threatened the company's very presence in India. Sepoys' mutinied in several places beginning from Meerut and people from different sections of society rose up in rebellion.

9. What was the role of Mangal Pandey in the revolt of 1857?

The revolt of 1857 began on 29th March, 1857 when a young soldier, Mangal Pandey was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore. He was the first soldier to protest against the greased cartridges and was the first martyr of the India's freedom struggle.

10. On what conditions could the ruling chiefs pass on the kingdoms to their heirs?

The ruling chiefs could pass on the kingdoms to their heirs only when they were ready to acknowledge the British Queen as their Sovereign Paramount.

11. On the outline political map of India, mark the important centres of the Revolt.



12. How were the people convinced to take plunge and join the rebellion against Britishers?

The British were greatly outnumbered by the rebel forces as they were defeated in a number of battles. This convinced the people that the rule of the British had collapsed for good and has given them the confidence to take plunge and join the rebellion.



Long Answer Type Questions

1. What could be the reason for the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May 1857?

The reasons for the confidence of the British rulers were as follows:

(i) Since mid-eighteenth century, Nawabs and rajas had lost their authority and honour. Residents had been stationed in many courts, the freedom of the rulers reduced, their armed forces disbanded and their revenues and territories taken away by stages.

(ii) The company began to plan how to bring the Mughal dynasty to an end. In 1849, Bahadur Shah Zafar's family would be shifted out of the Red Fort after his death. This was announced by Dalhousie in 1849. In 1856, the Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognised as kings and would be called as princes.

2. What impact did Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion have on the people and the ruling families?

(i) Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion inspired and enthused the people and other ruling families. It gave them the courage, hope and confidence to act.

(ii) The people of the towns and villages rose up in rebellion and rallied around local leaders, zamindars and chiefs.

(iii) Nana Saheb gathered armed forces and expelled the British garrison from the city. He proclaimed himself Peshwa.

(iv) He declared that he was a governor under Emperor of Bahadur Shah Zafar.

(v) Birjis Qadr of Lucknow and his mother Begum Hazrat Mahal took an active part in organising the uprising against British. He acknowledged the suzerainty of Bahadur Zafar.

(vi) Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi along with Tantia Tope joined the rebel sepoys and fought against the British.

3. In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the rebellion of 1857?

The British regained control by the end of 1859 and decided to change their policies and introduced new ones and these changes were:

(i) The British Parliament passed a new Act in 1858 and transferred the powers of the Company to the British crown in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs.



(ii) The Governor-General of India was given the title of Viceroy, that is, a personal representative of the crown.

(iii) All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future if they made to acknowledge the British Queen as their Sovereign Paramount.

(iv) The British decided to respect the customary religious and social practices of the people in India.

4. What all steps did British take to reform Indian Society?

The British introduced many reforms in India:

- (i) They passed laws to stop the practice of sati.
- (ii) They encouraged the remarriage of widows.
- (iii) They promoted the English language education in the Indian society.
- (iv) In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier.

Many Indians began to feel that the British were destroying their religion, their social customs and their traditional way of life. But many Indians who wanted to change existing social practices accepted the reforms.

5. Under which circumstances did the company annexe Awadh?

- (i) After annexation of Jhansi, Awadh was one of the last territories to be annexed.
 - (ii) In 1801, Subsidiary Alliance was imposed on Awadh.
 - (iii) In 1856, Awadh was taken over by Governor-General Dalhousie.
 - (iv) He declared that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration.
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Next Generation School