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CLASS: VIII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: HISTORY	CH-5
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THE GREAT UPRISING OF 1857

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. At Kanpur, the Revolt was led by _____. **Nana Saheb**
2. The chief organiser of the revolt in Bihar was _____. **Kunwar Singh**
3. In which year the British introduced Enfield Rifle in the army? **1856**
4. What was the highest position an Indian sepoy could hold in British Army? **Subedar**
5. Which of the following states was annexed through the policy of doctrine of lapse? **All of these**

Unscramble the letters given the helpbox and fill in the blanks

1. Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh due to their **mismanagement**.
2. The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the **Enfield rifle**.
3. After the revolt of 1857, control of India was shifted to the **British crown**.
4. The mutiny of the sepoys broke out at **Meerut**.
5. During the revolt the rebels in Kanpur, **Tantia Tope** continue to struggle.

State whether The following statements are 'True Or 'False'

1. The revolt of 1857 strengthened the control of the British over India. **(True)**
2. Jhansi, Nagpur and Udaipur were annexed through the policy of subsidiary Alliance. **(False)**
3. The descendants of Bahadur Shah Zafar were denied the right to live in the Red Fort. **(True)**
4. The British followed the policy of racial discrimination against the Indian. **(True)**
5. Tantia Tope, a sepoy in Barrackpore, refused to use the cartridge and attacked his senior officers. **(False)**

Match the following.

A	B
Nana Saheb	Adopted son of Baji Rao II
General Service Enlistment Act	Compulsory overseas services
Birjis Qadr	Self proclaimed Nawab of Lucknow
Bahadur Shah Zafar	Rangoon
Governor General	Replaced by Viceroy

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Who was Mangal Pandey? Why did he rebel?

Mangal Pandey was a sepoy in Barrackpore. He rebelled because there was a rumour that new Enfield rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs.

2. Who started the revolt in Northern and Central India?

Indian sepoys started the revolt in Northern and Central India.

3. Name the ruler who was deposed when the British annexed Awadh.

Wajid Ali Shah was deposed when the British annexed Awadh.

4. What was the doctrine of lapse?

The Doctrine of lapse was a British policy. It stated that if a ruler died without a natural heir, the kingdom passed on to the British.

5. Who was proclaimed as the emperor of Hindustan?

Bahadur Shah Zafar was proclaimed as the emperor of Hindustan.

ShortAnswer Type Questions

(1) Name the tribes that revolted against the British in the 19th Century.

The tribes that revolted against the British in the 19th Century were Bhils, Santhals, Khonds and Gonds who revolted in various parts of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa (Odisha).

(2) On what account was Awadh annexed by the British?

Awadh was annexed by the British when the mutinous sepoys were joined by the disbanded soldiers from the old Awadh army under the leadership of Begum Hazrat Mahal. They revolted against the British forces who captured Lucknow and the queen escape to Nepal.

(3) What led to the collapse of the traditional industries in India?

The traditional Industries collapsed due to competition from the cheap machine-made goods from Britain. No measures were taken to improve the condition of the peasants and the artisans. They lost their livelihood.

(4) What marked the beginning of the revolt of 1857?

The exploitative, oppressive and unjust rule of the company enraged the Indians who took to opposition in the form of Revolt. The Indian historian put it as the first war of independence or the revolt of 1857.

(5) Omitted

Long Answer Type Questions

1) Discuss the Political causes of the revolt of 1857.

- a) The policies of annexation denied many ruling families the right to rule. Even the dependents of these families lost their means of livelihoods.
- b) Doctrine of lapse.
- c) Subsidiary Alliance
- d) Annexation of Awadh

2) How did the British exploit India in terms of economy?

- a) The policy of economic exploitation by the British and widespread destruction of the traditional economic structure led to wide friend resentment among the Indians.
- b) The new system of taxes like Mahalwari system, Permanent settlement and Ryotwari system increased the misery of peasants.
- c) The jagirs of the landlords were confiscated.
- d) Peasants were forced to grow cash crops like Indigo and opium to be sold to China.

3) Omitted

4) What led to the failure of the popular Revolt? Explain any four reasons.

- a) A large part of the country remained unaffected by the revolt. It was mainly confined to the Doab region. And failed to have an all India character.

- b) The rebels lacked effective leadership. Bahadur Shah Zafar had no experience of leading the army. Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope and Rani Lakshmi Bai were brave leaders. However they remain confined to their own areas.
- c) The rebels lacked resources in terms of money, men and arms. They fought with traditional weapons. On the other hand the English possessed modern weapons like rifles, cannon and explosives.
- d) The development of Railways and communication lines further helped the British to transport men and weapons to the revolt affected areas well in advance.

5) What were the outcomes of the revolt?

- a) Leading to the end of the company's rule in India. India now came under the direct rule of the British crown.
- b) The Indian Administration was taken over by Queen Victoria i.e. the British Parliament.
- c) All the ruling chiefs and kings were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future. However they were to accept the suzerainty of the British crown.
- d) Reduction of Indian soldiers in the army.
- e) Policies were made to protect the landlords and zamindars and give them security of rights over their lands.