

Q:1 Who among the following were the main leaders of the revolt of 1857 from Bihar?

1. Nana Saheb
2. Begum Hazrat Mahal
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar
4. Veer Kunwar Singh

Q:2 Who led the Revolt of 1857 in Faizabad?

1. Maulvi Ahmadullah
2. Azimullah Khan
3. Mohammad Khan
4. Maulvi Liyakat Ali

Q:3 Who started the revolt of 1857?

1. Bahadur Shah II
2. Tantia Tope
3. Kunwar Singh
4. Mangal Pandey

Q:4 Who was the Mughal emperor during the Revolt of 1857?

1. Shah Alam II
2. Alamgir II
3. Bahadur Shah II
4. Akbar Shah II

Q:5 Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt of 1857 from which of the following city?

1. Lucknow
2. Kanpur
3. Benaras
4. Allahabad

Q:6 Which of the following commissions is related to the reorganization of the Indian Army after the suppression of the revolt of 1857?

1. Public Service Commission
2. Peel Commission
3. Hunter commission
4. Simon Commission

Q:7 Who first termed it as a 'National Rebellion' immediately after the Revolt of 1857 ?

1. Benjamin Disraeli

2. V. D. Savarkar

3. K. M. Panikkar

4. Tarachand

Q:8 Who among the following was the leader of the revolt of 1857 in Allahabad?

1. Nana Sahib
2. Azimullah
3. Taty Tope
4. Maulvi Liaquat Ali

Q:9 Who among the following leaders of the Revolt of 1857 was the first to sacrifice himself?

1. Kunwar Singh
2. Taty Tope
3. Lakshmbai
4. Mangal Pandey

Q:10 What was the most important element of the power of the Revolt of 1857?

1. Nana Saheb's leadership
2. Led by Rani of Jhansi
3. Cooperation of Bahadur Shah
4. Hindu Muslim Unity

Answer Key

1. (4)	2. (1)	3. (4)	4. (3)	5. (1)
6. (2)	7. (1)	8. (4)	9. (4)	10. (4)

Answers and Solutions

Q:1 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Veer Kunwar Singh**.

- Veer Kunwar Singh led the Indian Rebellion of 1857 in Bihar.
- He belonged to the Maharaja Zamindar family of Jagdispur which is currently a part of the Bhojpur district of Bihar.
- He belonged to the Ujjainiya Rajput clan.
- He was the chief organizer of the fight against the British in Bihar.
- He was an expert in the art of guerilla warfare and his tactics left the British puzzled.

Q:2 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Maulvi Ahmadullah**.

- The Revolt of 1857 started on 10 May 1857 at Meerut and spread over large parts of India.
- The rebel army of Awadh was led by **Barkat Ahmad and Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah**.
- **Maulvi Ahmadullah** declared Jihad against English and led the Revolt in Faizabad.

Q:3 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Mangal Pandey**.

- Mangal Pandey started the revolt of 1857.
- The Indian Rebellion of 1857 is also called the Indian Mutiny.
- North India's first struggle for independence began on 10 May 1857 at Meerut, as a mutiny of sepoys of the British East India Company's army.
- During the 1850s the British rulers continued to forcibly take some regions, ruled by Indians, and made these regions part of the British kingdom.
- Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-General who decided to do this which was against Hindu customs.

Q:4 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Bahadur Shah II**.

- **Bahadur Shah Zafar or Bahadur Shah II** was the last Mughal emperor. He was the Mughal Emperor during the Revolt of 1857.
- He was the second son of Akbar Shah II, and he assumed the throne in 1837.
- He was determined to win against the East India Company.
- When it became evident that the British would win, Bahadur Shah II took refuge in the outskirts of Delhi at the Humayun tomb.

Q:5 The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Lucknow**

Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt of 1857 from **Lucknow**. **Begum Hazrat Mahal's** band of supporters, led by **Raja Jalal Singh** rebelled against the forces of the British. After the recapture of **Lucknow** by rebel forces led by the Begum and her allies, she crowned her 11-year-old son Birjis Qadras the ruler of Awadh.

Q:6 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Peel Commission**

After the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, the British government sought to bring changes in the military system. Thus, the **Peel Commission** was set up in **1857** which suggested reforms, and the British government accepted these recommendations and redesigned the military.

Q:7 The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Benjamin Disraeli**

Benjamin Disraeli termed the Revolt of 1857 as a 'National Rebellion'. He was a British statesman and Conservative politician who twice served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. He played a central role in the creation of the modern Conservative Party, defining its policies and its broad outreach.

Q:8 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Maulvi Liaquat Ali**

Maulvi Liaquat Ali was a Muslim religious leader from **Allahabad**, in the state of **Uttar Pradesh**. He was one of the leaders in the revolt against the British in 1857, in what is now known as the **First Indian war of Independence or the uprising of 1857**.

Q:9 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Mangal Pandey**

Mangal Pandey was the first to sacrifice himself in the Revolt of 1857. He was a **sepoys** in the **34th Bengal Native Infantry regiment** of the **British East India Company**. His attack on British officers on **March 29, 1857**, was the first major incident of what came to be known as the **Sepoy Mutiny**. In **1984**, the Indian government issued a postage stamp to remember him.



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General Knowledge -Revolt of 1857

English

Q:10 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Hindu-Muslim unity**.

The most important element of the power of the **Revolt of 1857** was **Hindu-Muslim unity**. In the **revolt of 1857** many Hindus and Muslims in India joined together as Indians to fight against the **British East India Company**. The British government became concerned about this rise in Indian nationalism and tried to stir up communalistic feelings among Hindus and Muslims so that they might not unite again to try and overthrow crown rule.

