



Date : 21st Nov 2023

General Knowledge – Revolt of 1857

English

**Q:1** Who led the Revolt of 1857 in Faizabad?

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

**Q:2** 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:3** 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:4** Who was the Viceroy at the time of the Revolt of 1857?

1. Lord Curzon
2. Lord Canning
3. Lord Chelmsford
4. Lord Dalhousie

**Q:5** Consider the following statement(s) not related to the Economic cause of the Revolt of 1857.

- I. The introduction of the Enfield Rifle, the cartridge of which was greased with animal fat, provided the spark.
  - II. It includes the policy of Doctrine of Lapse, refusal of pension to Nana Sahib.
1. Only II
  2. Only I
  3. I & II both
  4. None of these

**Q:6** After the revolt of 1857, which of the following changes were NOT introduced by the British Government in India?

1. Governor-General of India became Viceroy of India
2. Secretary of State for India was appointed

3. Powers of East India Company was transferred to British Crown

4. The proportion of India Soldiers in the British army were increased

**Q:7** Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt of 1857 from which of the following city?

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

**Q:8** 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:9** Who among the following leaders of the Revolt of 1857 was the first to sacrifice himself?

1. Kunwar Singh
2. Tatya Tope
3. Lakshmibai
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. (1)	2. (3)	3. (4)	4. (2)	5. (1)
6. (4)	7. (1)	8. (2)	9. (4)	10. (4)

## Answers and Solutions

**Q:1** 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:2** 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:3** 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:4** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **Lord Canning**.

**Lord Canning** was the Viceroy at the time of the **Revolt of 1857**.

## Lord Canning

Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856

## Indian Rebellion of 1857

The University of Calcutta, University of Bombay, and the University of Madras were set up in 1857.

The Government of India Act, 1858

Indigo Revolt in Bengal in 1859-60

## Lord Curzon

Partition of Bengal (1905)

Passing of Indian Universities Act 1904

Establishment of Archaeological Survey of India

Benaras Hindu Girl's School was established by

Annie Besant in 1904

## Lord Chelmsford

Formation of Indian Home Rule Movement

Lucknow Pact

Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

Government of India Act 1919

Rowlatt Act (1919)

Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre

Imperial Bank of India (now State Bank of India established in 1921)

## Lord Dalhousie

The Doctrine of Lapse in 1848

Charles Wood Despatch (1854)

Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852).

First Passenger train between Bombay and Thane (1853)

The first telegraph line was laid between Diamond Harbour to Calcutta. (1851)

Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-1849)

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

Policy of Doctrine of Lapse, refusal of pension to Nana sahib, annexation of some states through the policy of subsidiary alliance were the political cause of the revolt of 1857.

Economic causes were: heavy taxation, destruction of traditional handicrafts, paying low salaries to Indian soldiers, widow remarriage, abolition of sati, education of girls etc.

The introduction of the Enfield Rifle, the cartridge of which was greased with animal fat, provided the spark was also the economic cause.

**Q:6** The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **The proportion of India Soldiers in the British army were increased.**

After the revolt of 1857, the proportion of India Soldiers in the British army were not increased by the British Government in India.

**Q:7** 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:8** 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: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.

**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.