

## Revolt of 1857

**Instructions:** Each question carries one mark. Choose the most appropriate answer.

### Section: Causes and Beginning

1. The Revolt of 1857 began from which military station?

- a) Meerut
- b) Delhi
- c) Kanpur
- d) Lucknow

2. The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was:

- a) Economic exploitation
- b) **Introduction of Enfield rifle with greased cartridges**
- c) Doctrine of Lapse
- d) Religious interference

3. The new Enfield rifle cartridges were rumored to be greased with fat of:

- a) Cow and pig
- b) Goat and sheep
- c) Buffalo and camel
- d) Horse and elephant

4. The first soldier to refuse the greased cartridge was:

- a) Mangal Pandey
- b) **Mangal Pandey**
- c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- d) Rani Lakshmibai

5. Mangal Pandey belonged to which regiment?

- a) **34th Native Infantry**
- b) 19th Native Infantry
- c) 7th Awadh Irregular Cavalry
- d) 3rd Light Cavalry

6. Mangal Pandey's regiment was stationed at:

- a) Delhi
- b) **Barrackpore**
- c) Meerut
- d) Kanpur

7. The date when the Revolt started at Meerut is:

- a) March 29, 1857
- b) **May 10, 1857**
- c) June 20, 1857
- d) July 4, 1857

8. At Meerut, the revolt began in which regiment?

- a) 34th Native Infantry
- b) **3rd Light Cavalry**
- c) 19th Native Infantry
- d) 7th Awadh Irregular Cavalry

9. After Meerut, the rebels marched to:

- a) Agra
- b) **Delhi**
- c) Kanpur
- d) Lucknow

10. In Delhi, the rebels proclaimed which Mughal Emperor as their leader?

- a) Akbar II
- b) **Bahadur Shah Zafar II**
- c) Shah Alam II
- d) Farrukhsiyar

### Section: Main Centers and Leaders

11. The leader of the revolt at Delhi was:

- a) **Bahadur Shah Zafar** (nominal)
- b) Nana Sahib
- c) Tantia Tope
- d) Kunwar Singh

12. At Kanpur, the revolt was led by:

- a) **Nana Sahib (Dhondu Pant)**
- b) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- c) Rani Lakshmibai
- d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

13. Nana Sahib was the adopted son of:

- a) **Peshwa Baji Rao II**
- b) Rani Lakshmibai
- c) Kunwar Singh
- d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

14. Who led the British forces at Kanpur?

- a) **Sir Hugh Wheeler**
- b) Sir Henry Lawrence
- c) General Havelock
- d) Sir Colin Campbell

15. The "Bibighar massacre" happened at:

- a) Delhi
- b) **Kanpur**
- c) Lucknow
- d) Jhansi

16. The Rani of Jhansi who participated in the revolt was:

- a) **Rani Lakshmibai**
- b) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- c) Rani Avantibai
- d) Rani Durgavati

17. Rani Lakshmibai was the widow of:

- a) **Gangadhar Rao**
- b) Raja of Jhansi
- c) Nana Sahib
- d) Kunwar Singh

18. At Lucknow, the revolt was led by:

- a) Nana Sahib
- b) **Begum Hazrat Mahal**
- c) Rani Lakshmibai
- d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

19. Begum Hazrat Mahal was the wife of:

- a) **Wajid Ali Shah (ex-Nawab of Awadh)**
- b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- c) Nana Sahib
- d) Kunwar Singh

**20.** The Chief Commissioner of Awadh at the time of revolt was:

- a) Sir Hugh Wheeler
- b) Sir Henry Lawrence**
- c) General Havelock
- d) Sir Colin Campbell

**21.** Who led the revolt in Bihar?

- a) Kunwar Singh**
- b) Nana Sahib
- c) Tantia Tope
- d) Rani Lakshmibai

**22.** Kunwar Singh was the zamindar of:

- a) Arrah
- b) Jagdishpur**
- c) Patna
- d) Danapur

**23.** The military commander of Nana Sahib was:

- a) Tantia Tope**
- b) Kunwar Singh
- c) Rani Lakshmibai
- d) Begum Hazrat Mahal

**24.** Who led the revolt in Gwalior?

- a) Rani Lakshmibai and Tantia Tope**
- b) Nana Sahib
- c) Kunwar Singh
- d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

**25.** The Rani of Ramgarh who participated in the revolt was:

- a) Rani Lakshmibai
- b) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- c) Rani Avantibai**
- d) Rani Durgavati

#### **Section: British Suppression and End**

**26.** Delhi was recaptured by the British in:

- a) May 1857
- b) July 1857
- c) September 1857**
- d) November 1857

**27.** Delhi was recaptured under the command of:

- a) John Nicholson**
- b) Sir Hugh Wheeler
- c) Sir Henry Lawrence
- d) General Havelock

**28.** Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried and exiled to:

- a) Andaman
- b) Rangoon (Myanmar)**
- c) Singapore
- d) Cape Town

**29.** Kanpur was recaptured by:

- a) Sir Hugh Wheeler
- b) General Havelock**
- c) Sir Henry Lawrence
- d) Sir Colin Campbell

**30.** The "Siege of Lucknow Residency" lasted for:

- a) 2 months
- b) 87 days (June-November 1857)**
- c) 4 months
- d) 6 months

**31.** Lucknow was finally recaptured by:

- a) Sir Henry Lawrence**
- b) General Havelock
- c) Sir Colin Campbell**
- d) John Nicholson

**32.** Jhansi was captured by the British under:

- a) Sir Hugh Rose
- b) Sir Hugh Rose**
- c) Sir Colin Campbell
- d) General Havelock

**33.** Rani Lakshmibai died fighting at:

- a) Jhansi
- b) Kalpi
- c) Gwalior**
- d) Kanpur

**34.** Tantia Tope was captured and executed in:

- a) 1857
- b) 1858
- c) 1859**
- d) 1860

**35.** Kunwar Singh died in:

- a) May 1857
- b) April 1858**
- c) September 1858
- d) December 1858

#### **Section: Nature and Impact**

**36.** The Revolt of 1857 was described as "First War of Indian Independence" by:

- a) British historians
- b) V.D. Savarkar**
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) R.C. Majumdar

**37.** The British historian who called it a "Sepoy Mutiny" was:

- a) J.W. Kaye**
- b) V.D. Savarkar
- c) S.N. Sen
- d) R.C. Majumdar

**38.** The Government of India Act, 1858 transferred power from East India Company to:

- a) Indian National Congress**
- b) British Crown**
- c) Parliament of India
- d) Governor-General

**39.** The last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar died in:

- a) 1857
- b) 1862**

c) 1865

d) 1870

**40.** The title of "Viceroy" was introduced after 1858 for:

a) Governor-General

**b) Governor-General became Viceroy**

c) British Prime Minister

d) Secretary of State

**41.** The Indian Army was reorganized after 1857 by:

a) Increasing Indian soldiers

**b) Increasing European troops**

c) Disbanding all Indian regiments

d) Allowing Indians in higher ranks

**42.** The policy of "Divide and Rule" was systematically adopted after:

a) 1757

b) 1765

**c) 1857**

d) 1905

**43.** The Doctrine of Lapse was officially withdrawn after:

a) 1757

b) 1857

**c) 1858**

d) 1861

**44.** The Queen's Proclamation was issued in:

a) 1857

**b) 1858**

c) 1859

d) 1861

**45.** The Queen's Proclamation was read by:

a) **Lord Canning**

b) Lord Dalhousie

c) Lord Wellesley

d) Lord Cornwallis

#### Section: Previous Years' Questions

**46.** (Previous Year NDA) The Revolt of 1857 began from:

a) Delhi

**b) Meerut**

c) Kanpur

d) Lucknow

**47.** (Previous Year NDA) Who was proclaimed the Emperor of India by the rebels in 1857?

a) Nana Sahib

**b) Bahadur Shah Zafar**

c) Rani Lakshmibai

d) Kunwar Singh

**48.** (Previous Year NDA) The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was:

a) Economic exploitation

**b) Greased cartridges**

c) Religious interference

d) Political discontent

**49.** (Previous Year NDA) Who described the Revolt of 1857 as the "First War of Independence"?

a) British historians

**b) V.D. Savarkar**

c) Jawaharlal Nehru

d) R.C. Majumdar

**50.** (Previous Year NDA) The Queen's Proclamation was issued in:

a) 1857

**b) 1858**

c) 1859

d) 1861

#### Answer Key

1. a) Meerut
2. b) Introduction of Enfield rifle with greased cartridges
3. 3. a) Cow and pig
4. b) Mangal Pandey
5. a) 34th Native Infantry
6. b) Barrackpore
7. b) May 10, 1857
8. b) 3rd Light Cavalry
9. b) Delhi
10. b) Bahadur Shah Zafar II
11. a) Bahadur Shah Zafar (nominal)
12. a) Nana Sahib (Dhondu Pant)
13. a) Peshwa Baji Rao II
14. a) Sir Hugh Wheeler
15. b) Kanpur
16. a) Rani Lakshmibai
17. a) Gangadhar Rao
18. b) Begum Hazrat Mahal
19. a) Wajid Ali Shah (ex-Nawab of Awadh)
20. b) Sir Henry Lawrence
21. a) Kunwar Singh
22. b) Jagdishpur
23. a) Tantia Tope
24. a) Rani Lakshmibai and Tantia Tope
25. c) Rani Avantibai
26. c) September 1857
27. a) John Nicholson
28. b) Rangoon (Myanmar)
29. b) General Havelock
30. b) 87 days (June-November 1857)
31. c) Sir Colin Campbell
32. b) Sir Hugh Rose
33. c) Gwalior
34. c) 1859
35. b) April 1858
36. b) V.D. Savarkar
37. a) J.W. Kaye
38. b) British Crown
39. b) 1862
40. b) Governor-General became Viceroy

- 41. b) Increasing European troops
- 42. c) 1857
- 43. c) 1858
- 44. b) 1858
- 45. a) Lord Canning
- 46. b) Meerut
- 47. b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- 48. b) Greased cartridges
- 49. b) V.D. Savarkar
- 50. b) 1858

BREAKTHROUGH POINT