



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No:7	Topic: When people Rebel 1857 and After	Year: 2023-2024

1	Multiple Choice Questions: -
1	When soldiers as a group disobey their superiors in the army is called as a _____ (a) Cartridge (b) Sepoy (c) Mutiny (d) Barracks
2	Who was the general of Nana Saheb? (a) Bhakt Khan (b) Tantia Tope (c) Kunwar Singh (d) None of these.
3	Where did the Sepoy mutiny primarily begin in 1857? (a) Meerut (b) Kanpur (c) Jhansi (d) None of these.
4	In 1856, which Governor General decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal King and none of his descendants would be recognized as Kings hereafter? (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Canning (c) Warren Hastings (d) William Bentick
5	Who fought against the British in the Mandla Region of Madhya Pradesh? (a) Rani Lakshmi Bai (b) Rani Avantibai Lodhi (c) Rani Channamma (d) Begum Zinat Mahal
6	Name the Governor General who declared that Awadh was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration. (a) Lord Ripon (b) William Bentick (c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Mountbatten
II	Fill in the blanks: -
7	_____ was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. Nana Saheb.
8	Rani Lakshmi Bai was the queen of _____. Jhansi
9	----- was the mother of Birjis Qadr. Begum Hazrat Mahal
10	The Governor General of India was given the title of ----- after the revolt of 1857. Viceroy.
III	Answer the following: -
11	What rumour spread among the sepoys of the Meerut regiment about the new cartridges? The rumour was spread that the new cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs.
12	What was the step taken by the company to end the rule of the Mughal dynasty? The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the Company.
13	Why did the British refuse the demand of Rani Lakshmi Bai to recognize her adopted son to the throne after the death of her husband? The company was confident of its superiority and military powers so they turned down her plea.
14	What was the most important result of the revolt of 1857? The British Parliament passed a new Act in 1858 which transferred all the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs.
IV	Answer in Detail: -

15	<p>What were the measures taken by the British to reform Indian Society?</p> <p>The British introduced many reforms in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They passed laws to ban the practice of sati. ● They encouraged the remarriage of widows. ● They promoted the English language education. ● They allowed the Christian Missionaries to function freely in its domain. ● In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier
16	<p>What could be the reasons for increasing the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May 1857?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since the 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. ● The Company began to plan how to bring the Mughal dynasty to an end. In 1849, Governor - General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family of the king would be shifted out of the Red Fort. ● 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 recognized as kings – they would just be called princes.
17	<p>Read the following passage and answer the following Questions:</p> <p>The British were greatly outnumbered by the rebel forces. They were defeated in a number of battles. This convinced the people that the rule of the British had collapsed for good and gave them the confidence to take the plunge and join the rebellion. A situation of widespread popular rebellion developed in the region of Awadh in particular. On 6 August 1857, we find a telegram sent by Lieutenant Colonel Tytler to his Commander-in-Chief expressing the fear felt by the British: “Our men are cowed by the numbers opposed to them and the endless fighting. Every village is held against us, the zamindars have risen to oppose us.”</p> <p>Q1. What made the people to think that the British had collapsed?</p> <p>Ans. The British were greatly outnumbered by the rebel forces. They were defeated in a number of battles. This convinced the people that the rule of the British had collapsed.</p> <p>Q2. When did Lieutenant Colonel Tytler send a telegram to his Commander in Chief and what did he say?</p> <p>Ans. On 6 August 1857, we find a telegram sent by Lieutenant Colonel Tytler to his Commander-in-Chief expressing the fear felt by the British: “Our men are cowed by the numbers opposed to them and the endless fighting. Every village is held against us, the zamindars have risen to oppose us.”</p>