

Class 8 History Chapter 5 Important Questions

Ch-5 When People Rebel 1857 and After

Answers at the Bottom

1. A few reasons for the failure of the revolt of 1857 are given below. Suggest the one that is not considered as a reason for the failure.
 1. The Hindus and Muslims fought together even though the British tried to keep them divided.
 2. They used outdated weapons
 3. The leaders were neither organized and united , nor properly trained.
 4. The educated class of the Indians were loyal to the British due to their selfish intentions.
2. In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced the death of _____.
 1. Rani Laxmi Bai
 2. Bahadur Shah Zafar
 3. Nana Saheb
 4. Tantiya Tope
3. What was the new amendment in the law in 1856 passed by the East India Company?
 1. Every new person who took up employment in the Company?s army had to pay a tax and
 2. Every new person who took up employment in the Company?s army will be paid only a low salary
 3. Every new person who took up employment in the Company?s army had to agree to serve overseas if required.
 4. Every new person who took up employment in the Company?s army had to collect the revenues set by the British.
4. A few important changes in the Indian army are given below after the revolt of 1857. Choose the one that is not TRUE.
 1. The army was reorganised and strengthened
 2. Very few soldiers were recruited from Awadh, Bihar, Central and South India

3. More number of soldiers were recruited from Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans
4. The number of Indian soldiers were increased and Europeans soldiers reduced.
5. Recognise this able personality from Awadh who led the revolt from Lucknow along with Maulvi Ahmadullah.



1. Jhalkaribhai
 2. Rani Laxmi Bai
 3. Begum Hazrat Mahal
 4. Kittur Chennamma
6. Match the following:

i. Mangal Pandey	(a) Sovereign Paramount
ii. British Queen	(b) Rani Avantibai Lodhi
iii. Madhya Pradesh	(c) A Maulvi
iv. Ahmadullah Shah	(d) Barrackpore

7. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ was a soldier from Bareilly.
2. _____ and _____ gathered forces for the revolt that spread across the plains of north India in 1857.
3. The British regained control of the country in the year_____.
4. The Revolt of 1857 began from_____.

8. **State true or false:**

1. Meerut was one of the last areas to be recaptured by the British.
2. The British were very happy after the 1857 revolt.
3. After the revolt was quelled, the powers of the East India Company to govern India were transferred to Queen Victoria.

4. Rani Lakshmbai was defeated and killed in April 1857.

9. Who was Bakht Khan?

10. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?

11. What rumor Spread among the sepoys of the Meerut regiment about the new cartridges?

12. How did the company plan to bring on end to the Mughal dynasty?

13. What impact did Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion have on the people and the ruling families?

Answer

1. The Hindus and Muslims fought together even though the British tried to keep them divided.

Explanation: One major feature of the Revolt of 1857 was the remarkable unity between the Hindus and the Muslims. Sepoys and civilian rebels from both the communities fought side by side to take back their country from alien rule and respected each other's religion. So the unity of both the communities cannot be a cause of failure of the Mutiny.

2. Bahadur Shah Zafar

Explanation: 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 and given another place in Delhi to reside in.

3. Every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to agree to serve overseas if required.

Explanation: The Hindu religion forbade the Sepoys to Cross the " black water " In

1856 an Act was passed by the East India Company that every new recruit the army had to give an undertaking to serve overseas. An impression was created that their religion was being attacked by the British.

4. The number of Indian soldiers were increased and Europeans soldiers reduced.

Explanation: The Indian army was carefully reorganised after 1858 to prevent the recurrence of another Revolt. Several steps were taken to minimise if not eliminate the

capacity of the Indian soldiers to revolt. The proportion of Europeans to Indians was raised. So it would be incorrect to say that after the Sepoy Mutiny the number of Indian soldiers increased and Europeans decreased.

3. Begum Hazrat Mahal, **Explanation:** The picture is of Begum Hazrat Mahal, a great Indian freedom fighter who played a major role in India's first War of Independence (1857-58). She was the second wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah and when the British exiled the Nawab after the annexation of Awadh she took charge of the affairs of the state of Awadh. Combining strengths with the revolutionary forces of the First War of Independence, she was successful in seizing Lucknow from the British. She was named the Laxmi Bai of Awadh as she supported fellow mutineers and greatly motivated the masses to rebel against the British Raj.

1. Mangal Pandey – (d) Barrackpore
2. British Queen – (a) Sovereign Paramount
3. Madhya Pradesh – (b) Rani Avantibai Lodhi
4. Ahmadullah Shah – (c) A Maulvi

1. **Bakhe Khan** was a soldier from Bareilly.

2. **Sepoys** and **peasants** gathered forces for the revolt that spread across the plains of north India in 1857.

3. The British regained control of the country in the year **1859**.

4. The Revolt of 1857 began from **Meerut**.

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False

2. Bakht Khan was a soldier from Bareilly. He took Charge of large force of fighters who come to Delhi.

3. Sepoys refused to do the army drill and objected to using the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with fat of cows and pigs.

4. The rumor spread that the new cartridges were coated with the fat of cows and pigs.

5. (a) First of all, the name Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the company.

(b) 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 and given another place in Delhi to live in.

(c) In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death his descendants would be known as princes.

1. Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion inspired and enthused the people and other ruling families. It gave them the courage, hope, and confidence to act.
2. The people of the towns and villages rose up in rebellion and rallied around local leaders, zamindars, and chiefs.
3. Nana Saheb gathered armed forces and expelled the British garrison from the city. He proclaimed himself Peshwa.
4. He declared that he was a governor under emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.
5. Birjis Qadr of Lucknow and his mother Begum Hazrat Mahal took an active part in organising the uprising against British. He acknowledged the suzerainty of Bahadur Shah Zafar.
6. Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi along with Tantia Tope joined the rebel sepoys and fought against the British.