

## THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857)

**I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.**

1. The first war of India's independence held in the year  
a) 1858                                      **b) 1857**                                      c) 1899                                      d) 1757
2. Inaam Commission introduced because  
a) To give lands as gift                                      **b) To take back gifted lands**  
c) To cancel all honor                                      d) To increase taxation
3. Due to implementation of this policy Indian kings had to lose territories Satara, Jaipur, Udaipur  
a) Subsidiary alliance                                      b) Dual government  
**c) Doctrine of lapse**                                      d) Arms act
4. Who was declared as the emperor of India during 1857 revolt?  
**a) Bahadur Sha II**                                      b) Mir Qasim  
c) Mir Jaffar                                      d) Aurangzeb
5. English historians termed 1857 revolt as  
**a) Sepoy mutiny**                                      b) Sepoy uprising  
c) Indians first revolt                                      d) Rebellion
6. Queen of England Proclamation held in the year  
a) 1857                                      **b) 1858**                                      c) 1859                                      d) 1800
7. Assistant of Nana Saheb  
a) Nawab of Awadh                                      b) Mangal Pandey  
c) Lakshmibai                                      **d) Tantya Tope**
8. British brought many Civil and criminal laws which were lot of partial. It is  
a) Political cause                                      b) Economic cause  
**c) Administration cause**                                      d) Military cause
9. The court language of British  
a) Sanskrit                                      **b) English**                                      c) Local language                                      d) Persian
10. Mangal Pandey was arrested and hang. Because

- a) He shot dead a British officer      b) He rebelled against Local kings  
c) He killed a soldier      d) He introduced new guns

**II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:**

1. The Mutiny of 1857 was called as \_\_\_\_\_ by the British historians. (The Sepoy Mutiny)
2. The policy implemented by Dalhousie is \_\_\_\_\_ (the Doctrine of Lapse)
3. During the mutiny of 1857, \_\_\_\_\_ killed a British officer. (Mangal Pandey)
4. Jhansi Rani took over \_\_\_\_\_ from the British during her war against them. (Gwalior)

**II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:**

1. What did The Indian Historians term 1857 revolt?

The Indian Historians termed 1857 revolt as „First Indian Freedom Struggle

2. What did the English historian's term 1857 revolt?

The English historians termed it as The Sepoy Mutiny.

3. What is a type of new and improved guns started by the British?

A type of new and improved guns is known as “Royal Enfield” guns.

4. Where did the 1857 revolt start?

1857 revolt started from Barackpur

5. Who was declared as the emperor of India during 1857 revolt?

The Mughal King Bahadur Shah II was declared as the emperor of India during 1857 revolt.

6. Who led 1857 revolt in Kanpur?

Nana Saheb led 1857 revolt in Kanpur

7. Who was Tatya Tope?

Tatya Tope was the assistant of Nana Saheb

8. Why did Rani Lakshmi Bai declare war on the British?

Rani Lakshmi Bai who was angered by the Doctrine of Lapse declared war on the British.

9. Who has a special place in the annals of Indian freedom struggle?

Rani Lakshmi Bai has a special place in the annals of Indian freedom struggle.

10. What came to an end after 1857 revolt?

The governance of East India Company came to an end after 1857 revolt.

11. To whom the administration of India was handed over after 1857 revolt?

The administration of India was handed over to Secretary of Indian Affairs of the British Parliament

12. Who passed a declaration in CE 1858?

The Queen of Britain passed a declaration in CE 1858.