

Previous Year Paper

24th MAY, 2023 (SHIFT-1)

- Q1.** Gandhi gave his speech before starting out on the 'Salt March' on the banks of which river?
(a) Ganga
(b) Sabarmati
(c) Narmada
(d) Brahmaputra

- Q2.** Gautam Buddha was the son of a chief of which clan?
(a) Sukarchakia
(b) Matsya
(c) Sakya
(d) Vajji

- Q3.** Ibn Battuta's account gives details on which gate as the greatest gate in the city of Delhi?
(a) Gul darwaza
(b) Delhi darwaza
(c) Budaun darwaza
(d) Mandwi darwaza

- Q4.** Match **List - I** with **List - II**.

	List - I		List - II
(A)	Varanasi	(I)	Shah Hamdan Mosque
(B)	Marwar	(II)	Dargah Shaikh Muinuddin
(C)	Srinagar	(III)	Kabir Bijak is preserved here
(D)	Ajmer	(IV)	Native place of Mirabai

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
(b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
(c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
(d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
- Q5.** Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi saints to seek spiritual grace is known as _____.
(a) Barkat
(b) Ziyarat
(c) Langar
(d) Silsila
- Q6.** Arrange the following historical events in a chronological order:
A. Chauri-Chaura incident
B. Rowlatt Act
C. Dandi March
D. Gandhi's return to India from South Africa
E. Second Round Table Conference

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (D), (B), (A), (C), (E)
(b) (B), (D), (A), (C), (E)
(c) (C), (A), (D), (B), (E)
(d) (A), (B), (D), (C), (E)
- Q7.** Identify the immediate reason of launching the 'Quit India Movement' by Gandhi against the British rule.
(a) Failure of Cabinet Mission
(b) Failure of Cripps Mission
(c) Failure of Simon Commission
(d) Failure of Mountbatten Plan
- Q8.** James Prinsep was able to decipher _____ in 1838.
(a) Roman Scripts
(b) Indo-Green Scripts
(c) Asokan Brahmi
(d) Prakrit
- Q9.** 'Damin-i-koh' was declared to be the land of _____.
(a) Paharias
(b) Santhals
(c) Ramosis
(d) Kols
- Q10.** The Constitution provided for the following lists of subjects:
(a) Combined list
(b) Union and State
(c) Union, State and Concurrent
(d) Union, State, Concurrent and Princely States
- Q11.** Which of the following statements about the Mughal empire are correct?
(A) The name Mughal derives from Mongol.
(B) Mughals referred to themselves as Timurids, as they were the descendants of Timur.
(C) However, Babur was related to Ghenghiz Khan from his father's side.
(D) The name Mowgli in Rudyard Kipling's jungle book is also derived from the term Mughal.
(E) Sher Shah Suri defeated Babur and drove him out of India.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (A), (B), (C) Only
(b) (A), (D), (E) Only
(c) (A), (B), (D) Only
(d) (C), (D), (E) Only
- Q12.** In the context of Vijayanagara empire, which of the following statements are correct?
(A) 'Mahanavami Dibba' is a distinctive structure found in Hampi.

<p>(B) It was a massive platform located on one of the highest points in the city of Vijayanagara.</p> <p>(C) The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings.</p> <p>(D) The term 'Mahanavami', seems to be associated with the ten-day festival of Dusshera or Durga Puja</p> <p>(E) On the day of Mahanavami, the Vijayanagara ruling dynasty used to observe mourning and condolence.</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p> <p>(a) (A), (B), (D), (E) Only</p> <p>(b) (B), (C), (D), (E) Only</p> <p>(c) (A), (C), (D), (E) Only</p> <p>(d) (A), (B), (C), (D) Only</p> <p>Q13. Arrange the following British officers in a chronological order of their Governor-Generalship in India:</p> <p>(A) Lord Canning</p> <p>(B) Lord Wellesley</p> <p>(C) Lord Cornwallis</p> <p>(D) Warren Hastings</p> <p>(E) Lord Dalhousie</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p> <p>(a) (D), (B), (C), (A), (E)</p> <p>(b) (D), (C), (B), (E), (A)</p> <p>(c) (C), (D), (B), (A), (E)</p> <p>(d) (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)</p> <p>Q14. Arrange of following events in a chronological manner:</p> <p>(A) Grant of 'Diwani' rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to English East India Company.</p> <p>(B) Opening of universities in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta.</p> <p>(C) Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi.</p> <p>(D) Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal.</p> <p>(E) First screening of a film at Watson's Hotel, Bombay.</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p> <p>(a) (A), (D), (C), (B), (E)</p> <p>(b) (B), (C), (A), (D), (E)</p> <p>(c) (D), (A), (B), (C), (E)</p> <p>(d) (A), (D), (B), (E), (C)</p> <p>Q15. 'Gajapati' (Lord of Elephants) was the name of a very powerful ruling dynasty of:</p> <p>(a) Karnataka</p> <p>(b) Gujarat</p> <p>(c) Orissa</p> <p>(d) Bengal</p> <p>Q16. The classical epic 'Silappadikaram', which mentions the forest visit of Pandya chief Senguttuvan, was originally written in which of the following language?</p> <p>(a) Tamil</p>	<p>(b) Telugu</p> <p>(c) Tulu</p> <p>(d) Kannada</p> <p>Q17. Study the following statement carefully: "I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated for ever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning." Who among the following made the above statement?</p> <p>(a) N.G. Ranga</p> <p>(b) Govind Ballabh Pant</p> <p>(c) B.R. Ambedkar</p> <p>(d) Jawaharlal Nehru</p> <p>Q18. In ancient India 'Kutagarashala' was literally a hut with a pointed roof, where:</p> <p>(a) Elaborate sacrifices such as 'Rajasuya' and 'Ashvamedha' were performed.</p> <p>(b) Travelling mendicants halted.</p> <p>(c) Original copies of the Buddhist text 'Tripitaka' were preserved.</p> <p>(d) Women disciples of Gautam Buddha used to conduct secret meetings.</p> <p>Q19. Which of these statements about Vijayanagara Empire are correct?</p> <p>(A) The 'Amara-Nayaka' system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.</p> <p>(B) 'Amara-Nayakas' were military commanders with territories to govern given by the 'raya'.</p> <p>(C) The 'Amara-Nyakas' sent annual tribute to the king and also made personal appearances.</p> <p>(D) 'Amara-Nayakas' system had no similarity with the 'iqta system' of Delhi Sultanate.</p> <p>(E) In 17th century, 'Amara-Nayakas' were defeated by central powers and they could never establish independent kingdoms.</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p> <p>(a) (A), (B), (C) Only</p> <p>(b) (B), (C), (E) Only</p> <p>(c) (C), (D), (E) Only</p> <p>(d) (A), (B), (D) Only</p> <p>Q20. 'Hindavi' was _____. (a) A mother Goddess of ancient India (b) A book of Alvar Saints (c) A travelogue written by Al-Biruni (d) A language</p> <p>Q21. 'Amuktamalyada' dealt with _____. (a) Music (b) Statecraft (c) Culture (d) Dance</p> <p>Q22. Arrange the following historical events in a chronological order:</p>
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- (A) Champaran Satyagraha
(B) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
(C) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
(D) Quit India Movement
(E) Mahatma Gandhi visits Noakhali and other riot torn areas to stop communal violence.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (D), (C), (B), (A), (E)
(b) (A), (B), (D), (C), (E)
(c) (C), (D), (A), (B), (E)
(d) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)

Q23. In the making of the India Constitution, who among the following urged to interpret the term 'minorities' in economic terms?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) B.R. Ambedkar
(d) N.G. Ranga

Q24. The traveller, Francis Buchanan was from which country?
(a) France
(b) Germany
(c) Portugal
(d) Japan

Q25. Arrange the following Mughal chronicles in a chronological order:
(A) Alamgir Nama
(B) Jahangir Nama
(C) Humayun Nama
(D) Akbar Nama
(E) Babur Nama
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (C), (D), (E), (A), (B)
(b) (D), (C), (A), (B), (E)
(c) (E), (D), (C), (B), (A)
(d) (E), (C), (D), (B), (A)

Q26. Match **List - I** with **List - II**:

	List - I		List - II
(A)	Andal	(I)	Nirgun poet
(B)	Karaikkal Ammaiyar	(II)	Princess devotee
(C)	Mirabai	(III)	Alvar, devotee of Vishnu
(D)	Kabir	(IV)	Nayanar, devotee of Shiva

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
(b) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
(c) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
(d) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)

Q27. Match **List - I** with **List - II**:

	List - I		List - II
(A)	Megalith	(I)	Writings engraved on hard surfaces,

			such as stone, metal or pottery
(B)	Inscriptions	(II)	Oligarchies
(C)	Ganas	(III)	Elaborate stone structure for the disposal of dead
(D)	Dharmasutra	(IV)	Sanskrit text composed by Brahmanas laid down norms for rulers as well as for other categories

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
(b) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
(c) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
(d) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Q28. According to Jaina tradition, Mahavira Swami, was preceded by how many Tirthankaras?
(a) 33
(b) 23
(c) 34
(d) 24

Q29. According to Francis Buchanan's survey of the Dinajpur district in North Bengal, a group of rich peasants were known as _____.
(a) Zamindar
(b) Jotedars
(c) Adhiyars
(d) Bargadars

Q30. The group of 'Lal, Bal, Pal' leaders came into popularity during which of the following movements?
(a) Khilafat Movement
(b) Non-Cooperation Movement
(c) Swadeshi Movement
(d) Swaraj Movement

Q31. 'Pampadevi' was the name of the local mother goddess of _____.
(a) Pataliputra
(b) Hampi
(c) Vidarbha
(d) Magadha

Q32. What is the name of the book written by Khushdeva Singh?
(a) Siyah Hashiya
(b) Garam Hawa
(c) Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947
(d) The Other Side of Silence

Q33. 'Jharokha Darshan' was introduced by _____.
(a) Babur
(b) Humayun
(c) Akbar

(d) Jahangir

- Q34.** Identify the two lawyers who served with B.R. Ambedkar in drafting of the Indian Constitution.
(a) K.M. Munshi and Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar
(b) B.N. Rau and S.N. Mukherjee
(c) B. Pocker Bahadur and Somnath Lahiri
(d) N.G. Ranga and K. Santhanam

- Q35.** 'Hagiography' is a biography which praises the achievements of _____.
(a) A king
(b) A Saint or religious leader
(c) A Traveller
(d) A Military leader

- Q36.** Match **List - I** with **List - II**:

	List - I		List - II
(A)	Majur	(I)	Village headman
(B)	Muqaddam	(II)	Village Accountant
(C)	Begar	(III)	Menials or Agricultural labourers
(D)	Patwari	(IV)	Unpaid labour

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
(b) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
(c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
(d) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

- Q37.** Choose the correct statements among the following:
(A) English East India Company acquires 'Diwani' of Bengal in 1765.
(B) Santhals rebelled in 1865.
(C) Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1790.
(D) Regulating Act was passed in 1770.
(E) The report of the Decan Riots Commission was presented to the British parliament in 1878.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B), (D) Only
(b) (A), (E) Only
(c) (C), (E) Only
(d) (A), (D) Only

- Q38.** Who among the following women offered financial support for the preservation of the ancient site of Sanchi?
(a) Jahanara Begum
(b) Roshan Ara Begum
(c) Shahjehan Begum
(d) Prabhavati Gupta

- Q39.** A critical edition of 'Mahabharata' was initiated in 1919, under the leadership of V.S. Sukthankar. The critical edition did not include one of the following objectives. Identify:
(a) Collecting Sanskrit manuscripts of the text, written in a variety of scripts across India.

(b) Working out on a method of comparing verses from each manuscript.

(c) Rewriting and paraphrasing major sections of the original text.

(d) Selecting verses that appeared common to most versions and publishing these in several volumes.

- Q40.** Who argued that the Constituent Assembly was British made and was "working the British plans as the British should like it to be worked out."
(a) S.N. Roy
(b) Somnath Lahiri
(c) K.M. Munshi
(d) B.R. Ambedkar

Direction (Q41. to Q45.) Read the passage and answer the question:

The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways. A variety of materials was used for craft production. While some such as clay were locally available, many such as stone, timber and metal had to be procured from outside the alluvial plain. Terracotta toy models of bullock carts suggest that this was one important means of transporting goods and people across land routes. Riverine routes along the Indus and its tributaries, as well as coastal routes were also probably used.

- Q41.** What was the name of the highly valued object brought from Afghanistan?
(a) Gold
(b) Copper
(c) Iron
(d) Lapis Lazuli

- Q42.** What was the important means of transportation for goods and people across land routes?
(a) Cycle cart
(b) Horse cart
(c) Bullock cart
(d) Wheeled rickshaw

- Q43.** Copper was probably brought from which of the following regions?
(A) Bharuch
(B) Khatri
(C) Balakot
(D) Oman

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B), (A) Only
(b) (B), (D) Only
(c) (C), (D) Only
(d) (B), (C) Only

- Q44.** Nageshwar and Balakot were well known for which of the following craft?
(a) Metal working
(b) Seal making
(c) Weight making
(d) Shell objects

- Q45.** Which among the following is a possible source of carnelian?
(a) Ganeshwar
(b) Nageshwar
(c) Kalibangan
(d) Bharuch

Direction (Q46. to Q47.) Read the passage and answer the question:

The annexation displaced not just the Nawab. It also dispossessed the taluqdars of the region. The country side of Awadh was dotted with the estates and forts of taluqdars who for many generations had controlled land and power in the countryside. Before the coming of the British, taluqdars maintained armed retainers, built forts and enjoyed a degree of autonomy, as long as they accepted the suzerainty of the Nawab and paid the revenue of their taluqs. Some of the bigger taluqdars had as many as 12,000 foot-soldiers and even the smaller ones had about 200. The British were unwilling to tolerate the power of the taluqdars. Immediately after the annexation, the taluqdars were disarmed and their forts destroyed.

- Q46.** The annexation of Awadh took place in which year?
(a) 1751
(b) 1764
(c) 1856
(d) 1857
- Q47.** The annexation of Awadh was justified by the English East India Company in the name of:
(a) Absence of legitimate heir.

- (b) Mal-administration of the Nawab.
(c) Famine and unproductive agriculture.
(d) British military victory in the war with Awadh.

- Q48.** Who were the 'Taluqdars' in Awadh?
(a) The literate class of Awadh.
(b) Hereditary landed gentry in the rural areas.
(c) Mercenary soldiers working under the British.
(d) Influential religious leaders in that belt.
- Q49.** Why did the British disarm the 'Taluqdars' and destroyed their forts?
(a) To down-size the might and autonomy of this class so that British power can be established.
(b) To help the Nawab to rule over Awadh more firmly.
(c) To introduce reforms in the armies of the Taluqdars.
(d) To unburden the Taluqdars from financial and military responsibilities.
- Q50.** How did the 'Taluqdars' of Awadh responded to their dispossession by the British?
(a) They followed the Nawab in his exile to Calcutta and settled with him.
(b) They sided with the French East India Company to fought against the British.
(c) They lobbied with the peasants and fought against the British in the revolt of 1857.
(d) They set up printing press and started writing against the British.

SOLUTIONS

S1. Ans. (b)

Sol. Gandhi gave his speech before starting out on the Salt March on the banks of the Sabarmati River.

S2. Ans. (c)

Sol. Siddhartha, as the Buddha was named at birth, was the son of a chief of the Sakya clan.

S3. Ans. (c)

Sol. Ibn Battuta, a Moroccan scholar and traveler, visited Delhi in the 14th century. He wrote in his account that the Budaun Darwaza was the greatest gate in the city.

S4. Ans. (d)

Sol. (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

S5. Ans. (b)

Sol. Ziyarat refers to a pilgrimage to the tomb of a Sufi saint to seek spiritual grace.

S6. Ans. (a)

Sol. (D), (B), (A), (C), (E) is the correct chronological order of the historical events.

S7. Ans. (b)

Sol. The Quit India Movement was launched by Gandhi in 1942 in response to the failure of the Cripps Mission.

S8. Ans. (c)

Sol. James Prinsep was able to decipher Asokan Brahmi in 1838.

S9. Ans. (b)

Sol. Damin-i-Koh was a large area of land in the Rajmahal hills that was demarcated and declared to be the land of the Santhals in 1832.

S10. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Constitution of India provides for three lists of subjects: Union List, State List and Concurrent List.

S11. Ans. (c)

Sol. (A), (B) and (D) are the correct statements about the Mughal empire.

S12. Ans. (d)

Sol. (A), (B), (C) and (D) are the statements about the Vijayanagara empire.

S13. Ans. (b)

Sol. (D), (C), (B), (E), (A) is the correct chronological order of the Governor-Generalship of the mentioned British officers in India.

S14. Ans. (d)

Sol. (A), (D), (B), (E), (C) is the correct chronological order.

S15. Ans. (c)

Sol. Gajapati literally means lord of elephants. This was the name of a ruling lineage that was very powerful in Orissa in the fifteenth century.

S16. Ans. (a)

Sol. The classical epic 'Silappadikaram' was originally written in Tamil.

S17. Ans. (b)

Sol. Govind Ballabh Pant made the statement given in the question.

S18. Ans. (b)

Sol. In ancient India 'Kutagarashala' was literally a hut with a pointed roof, where travelling mendicants halted.

S19. Ans. (a)

Sol. (A), (B) and (C) are the correct statements about Vijayanagara Empire.

S20. Ans. (d)

Sol. The Turks referred to the people east of the Indus as "Hindu", their land as "Hindustan", and their language as "Hindavi".

S21. Ans. (b)

Sol. Amuktamalyada is a Telugu Mahakavyam, a long narrative poem written by Krishnadevaraya, the ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire in the 16th century. The poem deals with statecraft, politics, and the duties of a king.

S22. Ans. (d)

Sol. (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) is the correct chronological order of the historical events.

S23. Ans. (d)

Sol. While welcoming the Objectives Resolution, N.G. Ranga, a socialist who had been a leader of the peasant movement, urged that the term minorities be interpreted in economic terms.

S24. Ans. (-)

Sol. Francis Buchanan, later known as Francis Hamilton or Francis Buchanan-Hamilton, was a Scottish physician who made significant contributions as a geographer, zoologist, and botanist while living in India. He was a British national. However, Britain/England is not given as an option in the question. (Please refer to page 266 of the history book and Wikipedia.)

S25. Ans. (d)

Sol. (E), (C), (D), (B), (A) is the correct chronological order of the Mughal chronicles.

S26. Ans. (c)

Sol. (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

S27. Ans. (b)

Sol. (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

S28. Ans. (b)

Sol. According to Jaina tradition, Mahavira was preceded by 23 other teachers or tirthankaras – literally, those who guide men and women across the river of existence.

S29. Ans. (b)

Sol. According to Francis Buchanan's survey of the Dinajpur district in North Bengal, a group of rich peasants were known as Jotedars.

S30. Ans. (c)

Sol. "Lal, Bal, Pal" was a popular trio of Indian nationalist leaders from the early 20th century, consisting of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Bipin Chandra Pal. They played a significant role in the Swadeshi Movement, which emphasized self-reliance and promoted the use of Indian goods and products.

S31. Ans. (b)

Sol. Pampadevi was the local mother goddess of Hampi, the ancient capital of the Vijayanagara Empire in Karnataka, India.

S32. Ans. (c)

Sol. Khushdeva Singh was a physician and social worker who witnessed the horrors of the partition of India in 1947. He wrote a memoir titled "Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947," which recounts his experiences during that turbulent time.

S33. Ans. (c)

Sol. Jharoka darshan was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of the imperial authority as part of popular faith.

S34. Ans. (a)

Sol. K.M. Munshi and Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar were the two lawyers who served with B.R. Ambedkar in drafting of the Indian Constitution.

S35. Ans. (b)

Sol. Hagiography is a biography of a saint or religious leader. Hagiographies often praise the saint's achievements, and may not always be literally accurate. They are important because they tell us about the beliefs of the followers of that particular tradition.

S36. Ans. (d)

Sol. (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

S37. Ans. (b)

Sol. (A) and (E) are the correct statements.

S38. Ans. (c)

Sol. Shahjehan Begum offered financial support for the preservation of the ancient site of Sanchi.

S39. Ans. (c)

Sol. One of the most ambitious projects of scholarship began in 1919, under the leadership of a noted Indian Sanskritist, V.S. Sukthankar. A team comprising dozens of scholars initiated the task of preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata. The team worked out a method of comparing verses from each manuscript. Ultimately, they

selected the verses that appeared common to most versions and published these in several volumes, running into over 13,000 pages.

S40. Ans. (b)

Sol. Somnath Lahiri exhorted his colleagues to realise that the Constituent Assembly was British-made and was "working the British plans as the British should like it to be worked out".

S41. Ans. (d)

Sol. Lapis Lazuli was a highly valued object brought from Afghanistan during the Harappan civilization.

S42. Ans. (c)

Sol. Terracotta toy models of bullock carts suggest that bullock carts were an important means of transportation for goods and people across land routes.

S43. Ans. (b)

Sol. Copper was likely brought from Khetri and Oman, as indicated by archaeological findings.

S44. Ans. (d)

Sol. Nageshwar and Balakot, both settlements located near the coast, were specialized centers for making shell objects, including bangles, ladles, and inlay.

S45. Ans. (d)

Sol. Bharuch is a possible source of carnelian, a type of reddish-brown semi-precious stone used for craft production during the Harappan civilization.

S46. Ans. (c)

Sol. The annexation of Awadh took place in 1856.

S47. Ans. (b)

Sol. The annexation of Awadh was justified by the English East India Company in the name of mal-administration of the Nawab.

S48. Ans. (b)

Sol. Taluqdars in Awadh were hereditary landed gentry in the rural areas who controlled land and power.

S49. Ans. (a)

Sol. The British disarmed the Taluqdars and destroyed their forts to diminish their power and autonomy, establishing British dominance.

S50. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Taluqdars of Awadh responded to their dispossession by the British by lobbying with peasants and fighting against the British during the revolt of 1857.