

CHAPTER-2 | Reshaping India's Political Map

QUIZ
PART-03

1. The Sannyasi-Fakir rebellion began in response to:
A. Invasion by Mongols
B. Restriction of religious travel and harsh taxation
C. Mughal expansion
D. Trade restrictions with Europe (B)

Explanation: Hindu sannyasis and Muslim fakirs attacked British treasuries and tax collectors after the Bengal famine of 1770, resisting restrictions on pilgrimage and charity.

2. Who inspired the novel Anandamath which includes the song "Vande Mātaram"?
A. Sufi saints
B. Sannyasi-Fakir rebels
C. Mughal generals
D. British administrators (B)

Explanation: The rebellion of the Sannyasis and Fakirs inspired Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's Anandamath (1882), containing the song that became India's national song.

3. Tribal uprisings often occurred because:
A. Tribes were invited to join the British army
B. Access to forests was restricted and land was taken
C. They wanted to promote trade with Europeans
D. They supported the Sultanate (B)

Explanation: Tribals were restricted from traditional lands, forced to pay taxes, and faced interventions in governance, leading to uprisings like the Kol and Santhal rebellions.

4. The Kol Uprising (1831–1832) happened in:
A. Bengal
B. Chota Nagpur
C. Punjab
D. Deccan (B)

Explanation: The Kol tribes, including Mundas and Oraons, revolted against British land policies favoring outsiders in Chota Nagpur (present-day Jharkhand).

5. The Santhal Rebellion (1855–1856) was led by:
A. Rani Abbakka
B. Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu
C. Mir Jafar
D. Bankim Chandra (B)

Explanation: The Santhals rebelled against landlords and moneylenders with British support, declaring their own government and fighting to reclaim ancestral land.

6. The Indigo Revolt was caused by:
A. Forced cultivation of indigo by European planters
B. Excessive taxation on rice
C. Mughal invasions
D. Restriction of religious practices (A)

Explanation: Peasants were forced to grow indigo instead of food crops; poor payment and exploitation triggered revolts in northern Bengal (1859–1862).

7. What was the British term for the Sannyasi-Fakir rebels?
A. Freedom fighters
B. Bandits
C. Mercenaries
D. Traders (B)

Explanation: The British labeled the rebels 'bandits' despite their socio-religious motivations.

8. What was a common British tactic against tribal uprisings?
A. Offering land grants
B. Burning villages and killing rebels
C. Encouraging trade
D. Supporting traditional councils (B)

Explanation: British forces often responded brutally, burning villages and killing tribal leaders during uprisings.

9. The colonial laws categorized hundreds of tribal communities as:
A. Noble tribes
B. Criminal tribes
C. Warrior tribes
D. Merchant tribes (B)

Explanation: Tribes were unjustly labeled 'criminal' and harassed for decades under British policies.

10. The main reason for peasant uprisings under the British was:
A. Forced military service
B. Economic exploitation through unfair taxes and cash crops
C. Religious conversion
D. Encouragement of foreign trade (B)

Explanation: Peasants faced high land taxes, debt, and forced cultivation of cash crops like indigo, leading to rebellions.