

CHAPTER-4 | The Colonial Era in India**QUIZ
PART-08**

1. The first major peasant rebellion against the British occurred in:
A. Bengal
B. Punjab
C. Deccan
D. Gujarat (A)

Explanation: The Bengal peasantry resisted the British East India Company due to high taxes and exploitative practices, marking one of the earliest uprisings.

2. Who led the Sannyasi-Fakir rebellion in Bengal?
A. Bhils
B. Hindu sannyasis and Muslim fakirs
C. Marathas
D. Jats (B)

Explanation: Religious mendicants (sannyasis and fakirs) led revolts against the British due to restrictions on pilgrimage and charitable activities.

3. Why did the Sannyasi-Fakir rebellion occur?
A. Religious persecution only
B. Taxation and restrictions on movement
C. Land redistribution
D. European competition (B)

Explanation: The British imposed restrictions and collected taxes, which triggered rebellion by sannyasis and fakirs traveling for pilgrimage.

4. Tribal uprisings were often caused by:
A. Forced labor and land expropriation
B. Religious conversion only
C. Trade monopolies exclusively
D. Famine relief (A)

Explanation: Tribes resisted colonial control due to loss of land, forced labor, and high taxation under British policies.

5. The Kol Uprising occurred in:
A. Bengal
B. Chota Nagpur
C. Punjab
D. Deccan (B)

Explanation: The Kol tribes (Mundas, Oraons, Hos) rebelled against the British and local landlords in Chota Nagpur in the 1830s.

6. Who led the Santhal rebellion of 1855–56?
A. Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu
B. Bhils
C. Rani Durgavati
D. Maharana Pratap (A)

Explanation: Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu mobilized the Santhals to resist exploitative landlords and British authority in present-day Jharkhand and Bihar.

7. The Indigo Revolt took place because:
A. Peasants refused to fight wars
B. Forced cultivation and low payment for indigo
C. British imposed religion
D. Tribes opposed railway construction (B)

Explanation: Peasants were coerced into growing indigo for European planters at minimal payment, leading to widespread revolts in Bengal (1859–62).

8. The main strategy of early resistance movements was:
A. Diplomatic negotiations only
B. Armed rebellion and local uprisings
C. Legal reforms
D. Trade embargoes (B)

Explanation: Rebels often resorted to armed uprisings and guerrilla tactics against British officials and collaborators.

9. British response to early uprisings was usually:
A. Negotiation only
B. Brutal suppression
C. Tax reduction
D. Granting autonomy (B)

Explanation: Early revolts were often met with military force, including executions and destruction of villages, to discourage further rebellion.

10. What was a long-term effect of these early resistance movements?
A. Complete independence immediately
B. Inspired later anti-colonial struggles
C. Ended British taxation
D. Led to industrialization (B)

Explanation: Although suppressed, these uprisings laid the foundation for later organized movements against British colonial rule