

CHAPTER-4 | The Colonial Era in India**QUIZ
PART-10**

1. The Great Rebellion of 1857 is also known as:
A. First War of Indian Independence
B. Sepoy Mutiny only
C. Revolt of 1857 only
D. Both B and C (D)

Explanation: The uprising is referred to as both the Sepoy Mutiny and the First War of Indian Independence, as it involved both military personnel and civilians against British rule.

2. The immediate cause of the rebellion was:
A. Heavy taxation
B. Use of cartridges greased with cow and pig fat
C. British industrial policies
D. Introduction of railways only (B)

Explanation: Indian soldiers (sepoys) revolted against the use of cartridges greased with cow and pig fat, which offended both Hindu and Muslim religious sentiments.

3. Which city saw the first outbreak of the revolt?
A. Delhi
B. Meerut
C. Kanpur
D. Lucknow (B)

Explanation: The rebellion began in Meerut on 10 May 1857, when sepoys refused to use the new cartridges and were punished by the British.

4. Who was the ruler proclaimed by rebels in Delhi?
A. Bahadur Shah Zafar
B. Rani Lakshmibai
C. Nana Sahib
D. Tantia Tope (A)

Explanation: The rebels declared Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Mughal emperor, as the symbolic leader of the revolt in Delhi.

5. Which queen played a leading role in Jhansi during the rebellion?
A. Tarabai
B. Ahilyabai Holkar
C. Rani Lakshmibai
D. Jijabai (C)

Explanation: Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi fought valiantly against the British and became a symbol of resistance during the 1857 uprising.

6. The revolt included which of the following groups?
A. Only sepoys
B. Sepoys, peasants, rulers, and civilians
C. Only tribal groups
D. Only merchants (B)

Explanation: The rebellion was widespread, involving Indian soldiers, peasants, rulers, and ordinary civilians across northern and central India.

7. Nana Sahib was associated with which city?
A. Lucknow
B. Kanpur
C. Delhi
D. Jhansi (B)

Explanation: Nana Sahib led the revolt in Kanpur and resisted the British until the city was recaptured.

8. Which city was a major center of resistance in Oudh (Awadh)?
A. Kanpur
B. Lucknow
C. Delhi
D. Meerut (B)

Explanation: Lucknow saw prolonged resistance and siege during the rebellion, led by local leaders and sepoys against the British.

9. One of the long-term effects of the rebellion was:
A. End of British rule in India
B. Direct rule of India by the British Crown
C. Revival of Mughal power
D. Abolition of British East India Company only (B)

Explanation: After suppressing the revolt, the British Crown took direct control of India, ending the East India Company's rule in 1858.

10. The rebellion of 1857 highlighted:
A. Complete failure of Indian resistance
B. Widespread discontent against colonial policies
C. Only religious grievances
D. Exclusive economic motives (B)

Explanation: The revolt reflected widespread dissatisfaction among soldiers, peasants, and rulers due to political, economic, and religious grievances under colonial rule.