

## ■ Comprehensive MCQ Collection

Topic: 1857 revolt

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## Question 1 of 18

### Q1: Question

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Which one of the following commissions is associated with the Army Re-organisation after the suppression of the Revolt of 1857?

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[Public Service Commission](#)

[Peel Commission](#)

[Hunter Commission](#)

[Simon Commission](#)

### Options:

- A. Public Service Commission
- B. Peel Commission
- C. Hunter Commission
- D. Simon Commission

### ■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Peel Commission.

### Key Points

#### Peel Commission:

After the First freedom struggle of 1857, the British government sought to bring changes in the military system.

Peel Commission was headed by Jonathan Peel.

Peel Commission suggested reforms, and the British government accepted these recommendations and redesigned the military.

While reorganizing the Indian army in the post-1857 revolt, the Jonathan Peel Commission had the task of identifying social groups and regions from which „loyal■ soldiers could be recruited.

The principle it emphasized was that the native army should be composed of different nationalities and castes and mixed promiscuously through each regiment.

Recruiting of soldiers was seen more in terms of the communities to which they belonged rather than as individuals. Caste, religion, and ethnicity, or race became more crucial while enlisting a soldier.

#### Additional Information

##### Simon Commission-

Simon Commission was a group of 7 British Parliament members.

The chairman of the Simon Commission was Sir John Simon.

The commission was set up for analysis of the Government of India Act 1919.

The Simon Commission was to come 10 years after the act of 1919, but it came prematurely in 1928.

The Commission's report was published in 1930.

##### Hunter Commission-

The Hunter Commission of 1882 was presided over by Sir William Hunter and was appointed by Lord Ripon, the then-viceroy of India.

The hunter commission was constituted on 3rd April 1882, after a request of the general council of education was made to Ripon.

The main objective of Hunter commission was to consider different aspects of education in India, paying particular attention to primary education.

Public Service Commission-

The public service commission in India was established by the Government of India act 1919.

Central Public service commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting Civil servants.

The government of India act of 1919 created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London.

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## Question 2 of 18

**Q2: Question**

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**Which of the following were the reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857?**

1. The military superiority of the British
2. The rebels did not have a unified programme and ideology
3. There was a lack of support from all the sections of society

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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Only 1 and 2

Only 2 and 3

All of the above

None of the above

**Options:**

A. Only 1 and 2

B. Only 2 and 3

C. All of the above

D. None of the above

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is All of the above.

#### Key Points

##### Causes of the Failure of the Revolt of 1857:

##### English Superiority in a Variety of Fields:

The resources of British Imperialism were limitless.

The British army was excessive in size, having been transported into India in vast numbers from many parts of the world, and many more men were recruited in India itself to put down the Mutiny.

The British possessed better weapons than the insurgents.

The British possessed sophisticated rifles and cannons. The Indians had canons, but they were ancient and scarce in number. They were usually using swords and spears to combat.

The British Navy was superior.

##### No Common Goal

The revolt had no overarching ideology or objective. After seizing control of numerous provinces, leaders and rebels had no long-term strategy for India.

Every rebellion joined it for its own reasons: rulers joined because they were losing power in the region; Sepoys joined because they felt inferior and wanted to restore the glory of the Mughals, civilians because of religious interference; peasants joined because they wanted to remove zamindars and moneylenders; and so on.

This made it simple for the British to put down the rebellion.

All-India participation was absent.

Even though the revolt was massive and widespread, it was mostly localized, confined, and poorly organized.

The Mutiny was not widespread. It was never a pan-India character, but rather a regional, confined, and poorly organized one.

The Punjab, the United Provinces, Rohilkhand, Oudh, the Territory between the Narmada and the Chambal, and the Western sections of Bengal, as well as Bihar in the northeast, were all devastated.

Under Dost Mohammad, Afghanistan was a friendly country. Sindh was quiet, and Rajputana was devoted.

Though local regiments mutinied at Kolhapur in the Southern Maratha area, and there were numerous violent eruptions of sentiments in Hyderabad, the Nizam's Capital, there was no significant movement south of the Narmada River.

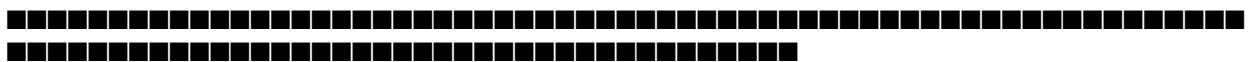
Central and Eastern Bengal were unaffected, and Nepal aided the British in putting down the rebellion.

As a result, the uprising was limited to a local level rather than a national one.

Hence all the statements are correct.

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#### Question 3 of 18

##### Q3: Question

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Where was Jhansi Ki Rani Laxmibai died?

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**Kanpur**

**Gwalior**

**Jhansi**

**Lucknow**

**None of the above/More than one of the above**

**Options:**

**A. Kanpur**

**B. Gwalior**

**C. Jhansi**

**D. Lucknow**

**E. None of the above/More than one of the above**

**■ Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is Gwalior.

**Key Points**

Lakshmibai, the Rani of Jhansi was born on 19 November 1828.

She was one of the leading figures of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and became a symbol of resistance to the British Raj for Indian nationalists.

She was named 'Manikarnika Tambe' or nicknamed 'Manu'.

Lakshmi Bai was educated at home and was more independent than others.

She was married to 'Raja Gangadhar Rao', the King of Jhansi in 1842.

She gave birth to a boy in 1851 and named him 'Damodar Rao'.

After the death of the king, the Britishers annexed Jhansi through the doctrine of lapse method.

Lakshmi Bai fought wars with the Britishers very bravely in order to save Jhansi.

Nana Saheb and Tatya Tope were her contemporaries.

Rani Lakshmi Bai died on 18th June 1858 while fighting a war of revolt against the British.

The Samadhi of Rani Lakshmi Bai is situated in the complex of the Phool Bagh area of Gwalior.

Virangana Lakshmi Bai is a well-known freedom fighter of India, who fought against the British for the freedom of the country.

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## Question 4 of 18

### Q4: Question

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Kunwar Singh held the revolt of 1857 in

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[Punjab](#)

[Bengal](#)

[Bihar](#)

[Maharashtra](#)

### Options:

A. Punjab

B. Bengal

C. Bihar

D. Maharashtra

### ■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Bihar

### Key Points

Kunwar Singh

Kunwar Singh also known as Babu Kunwar Singh was a leader during the uprising of 1857.

He belonged to a family of the Ujjainiya clan of the Parmar Rajputs of Jagdispur, currently a part of Bhojpur district, Bihar.

At the age of 80, he led a selected band of armed soldiers against the troops under the command of the British East India Company.

He was the chief organizer of the fight against the British in Bihar.

### Important Points

### Revolt of 1857

The revolt of 1857 was a mighty uprising against the British.

It was largely confined to Northern and Central India.

Britain's exploitative measures, military discontentment, Hike in land taxes, and administrative innovations were the main cause that led to the revolt.

VD Sawarkar called it as 'First War of Independence'.

### Important Leaders associated with the Revolt and its center

### Place Leader

Lucknow Begum Hazarat Mahal and Birjis Qadir

Jhansi Rani Laxmi Bai and Jhalkari Bai

Kanpur Nana Sahib, Rao Sahib, Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan

Delhi Bahadur Shah Zafar and Bakht Khan

Allahabad Liyaqat Ali Khan

Rajasthan Jaidayal Singh and Hardayal Singh

Assam Kandapareshwar Singh, Maniram Dutta Baruah

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## Question 5 of 18

### Q5: Question

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The Uprising of 1857 was described as the 'First Indian War of Independence' by

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V. D. Savarkar

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

R. C. Majumdar

Dadabhai Naoroji

None of the above/More than one of the above

### Options:

A. V. D. Savarkar

B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

C. R. C. Majumdar

D. Dadabhai Naoroji

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

### ■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is V. D. Savarkar.

### Key Points

In 1857, a great struggle took place in India which completely shook the British Government. This struggle did not arise all of a sudden. Earlier as well many such struggles took place in India against the British.

The scope of the struggle of 1857 and its background was taken into consideration by V.D.Savarkar in his book 'The Indian War of Independence 1857' and was the first writer to describe the Revolt as the First War of Independence.

Causes for the struggle of 1857:

Economic

Heavy taxation under new revenue settlement

Discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products

Destruction of traditional handicrafts industry

Social

Sati prohibition, widow remarriage act.

British interference in the socio-religious affairs of the Indian public.

Political

Due to the policies of Dalhousie  
the Indians did not consider the British  
as trustworthy.  
Absentee sovereignty character of British rule

Military  
Discontent among sepoys for economic, emotional, and religious reasons.  
The Indian soldiers were given low status by the British officers  
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## Question 6 of 18

### Q6: Question

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One of the leaders of the Revolt of 1857 AD, Kunwar Singh was related to which place?

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Gwalior

Jagdishpur

Jhansi

Meerut

None of the above/More than one of the above

### Options:

A. Gwalior

B. Jagdishpur

C. Jhansi

D. Meerut

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

### ■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Jagdishpur.

### Key Points

The Revolt of 1857 was also called the First War of Independence and 'Sepoy Mutiny'.

It was a widespread but unsuccessful revolt against British Rule from 1857-59.

In Bihar, the revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, the zamindar of Jagdishpur.

Babu Kunwar Singh (1777-1858) was a zamindar of Jagdishpur near Arrah in the state of Bihar.

He belonged to a royal Ujjainiya (Panwar) Rajput house of Jagdishpur, currently a part of Bhojpur district, Bihar.



He was the son of Raja Shahabzada Singh and Rani Panchratan Kunwar Devi Singh. At the age of 80 years, during India's first war of Independence (1857-58), he assumed command of the soldiers who had revolted at Danapur on 5 July 1857. He occupied Arrah which was relieved by major Eyre on 3rd August. In his last battle which was fought on 23 April 1858 near Jagdishpur, Kunwar Singh had a victory over the force led by Captain Le Grand.

#### Additional Information

Place

Leader

Barrackpore

Mangal Pandey

Delhi

Bahadur Shah II, General Bakht Khan

Delhi

Hakim Ahsanullah (Chief advisor to Bahadur Shah II)

Kanpur

Nana Sahib, Rao Sahib (nephew of Nana), Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan (advisor of Nana Sahib)

Lucknow

Begum Hazrat Mahal, Birjis Qadir, Ahmadullah (advisor of the ex-Nawab of Awadh)

Jhansi

Rani Laxmibai

Bihar (Jagdishpur)

Kunwar Singh, Amar Singh

Allahabad and Banaras

Maulvi Liyakat Ali

Faizabad

Maulvi Ahmadullah (He declared the Revolt as Jihad against English)

Farrukhabad

Tufzal Hasan Khan

Bijnor

Mohammad Khan

Bareilly

Khan Bahadur Khan

Muradabad

Abdul Ali Khan

Mandsaur

Firoz Shah

Gwalior/Kanpur

Tantia Tope

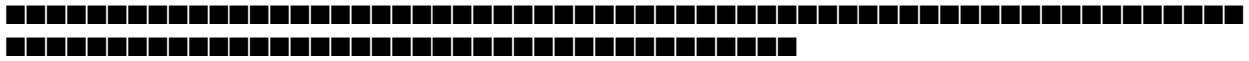
Assam

Kandapareshwar Singh, Manorama Datta

Orissa

Surendra Shahi, Ujjwal Shahi

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## Question 7 of 18

### Q7: Question

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Who is known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

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Shaukat Ali

Abul Kalam Azad

Abdul Gaffar Khan

More than one of the above

None of the above

### Options:

A. Shaukat Ali

B. Abul Kalam Azad

C. Abdul Gaffar Khan

D. More than one of the above

E. None of the above

### ■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Abdul Gaffar Khan.

### Key Points

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was referred to as "Frontier Gandhi". He was also known as Bacha Khan. He was a Pashtun independence activist who campaigned to eliminate and end the rule of the British Raj in India.

Facts About Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan took birth on 6 February 1890.

He belonged to a Pashtun family from a place called Utmanzai in the Peshawar Valley of British India.

In the year 1910, that is when he was 20 years old he opened a mosque school in his hometown.

Later after five years of opening the school, the Britishers shut the school thinking that anti-British activities were going on in that school.

Khan had strong opposition to the partition of India.

He was the founder of the Khudai Khidmatgar ("Servants of God") movement in 1929.

The movement led to great success and this earned his team and supporters a harsh crackdown from the British Raj, and suffering some of the worst repression of the Indian Independence Struggle.

### Additional Information

Abdul Ghaffar Khan was called Frontier Gandhi due to the following reasons:

Due to his adherence to pacifism and close association with Mahatma Gandhi, he earned the nickname "Frontier Gandhi".

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### Question 8 of 18

### Q8: Question

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## Kuka Movement was organised by

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## Guru Ram Das

## Guru Nanak

**Guru Ram Singh**

## Guru Gobind Singh

**Options:**

- A. Guru Ram Das**  
**B. Guru Nanak**  
**C. Guru Ram Singh**  
**D. Guru Gobind Singh**

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is Guru Ram Singh.

## Key Points

## Kuka Movement-

The Kuka Movement was the first significant movement against the new British rule in Punjab.

The Kuka movement was based on both political and religious angles.

The Punjabi people's first considerable response to the British Empire's post-1849 new political structure was the Kuka Movement.

The Namdharis were also known as “Kukas” because of their trademark style of reciting the “Gurbani” (Teachings of the Guru).

This style was in a high-pitched voice called “Kook” in Punjabi. Thus, the Namdharis were also called “Kukas”.

Baba Ram Singh started the Kuka Movement.

The Kukas were only white, hand-woven clothes and boycotted British education, products, and laws. In 1872,

Ram Singh was captured and exiled to Rangoon and 65 Kukas were blown away from canons by the British.

## Important Points

### Guru Ram Singh (1816- 1872)

Satguru Ram Singh, son of a poor carpenter, was born on 3rd February 1816 in the small village of Bhaini, around 7 kilometers away from Ludhiana.

Guru Ram Singh founded the Namdhari Sect on 12th April 1857 at Bhaini Sahib.

Guru Ram Singh asked his followers to boycott everything which bore the stamp of the British Government. In course of time, Baba Ram Singh became a secular chief of Kukas.

He appointed Governors and Deputy Governors to organize Kukas in different districts of Punjab. He also inspired young men by giving them military training.

Additional Information  
Guru Nanak (1469-1539)

Guru Nanak Dev was born on 15 April 1469 in a village, Talwandi Rai Bhoi, near Lahore (it was renamed later as Nankana Sahib).  
Guru Nanak was a Founder of Sikhism.  
Guru Nanak introduced the concept of langar where everybody partakes in a meal as equals.  
Guru Nanak's birth anniversary is celebrated as Guru Nanak Gurpurab by Sikhs all over the world.

Guru Ram Das (1534-1581)

Guru Ram Das was the fourth guru of Sikhism.  
Guru Ram Das Founded the city of Amritsar in north-west India.  
Guru Ram Das started the construction of the Golden Temple at Amritsar.

Guru Gobind Singh (1666- 1708)

Guru Gobind Singh was the last of the ten Sikh Gurus, Guru Gobind Singh was born on 22nd December 1666 in Patna, Bihar.  
Gobind Singh ji founded the principles of Khalsa or the Five 'K's. The Five K's are kesh (uncut hair), kanga (wooden comb), kara (iron or steel bracelet), kirpan (dagger) and kachera (short breeches).  
Guru Gobind Singh ji established the Khalsa in 1699.  
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## Question 9 of 18

**Q9: Question**

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**In Anandamath of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, which revolt is mentioned?**

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**Sannyasi**

**Kuka**

**Santhal**

**Neel (Indigo)**

**None of the above/More than one of the above**

**Options:**

**A. Sannyasi**

**B. Kuka**

**C. Santhal**

D. Neel (Indigo)

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

### ■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Sannyasi.

#### Key Points

Anandamath is a Bengali fiction, written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and published in 1882.

It is inspired by and set in the background of the Sannyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century. It is considered one of the most important novels in the history of Bengali and Indian literature. Its first English publication was titled The Abbey of Bliss (literally Ananda=Bliss and Math=Abbey).

The book is set in the years during the famine in Bengal in 1770.

#### Additional Information

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (27 June 1838–8 April 1894) was an Indian novelist, poet, and journalist.

He was the composer of Vande Mataram, originally in Sanskrit, personifying India as a mother goddess and inspiring activists during the Indian Independence Movement.

He wrote fourteen novels and many serious, seriocomic, satirical, scientific, and critical treatises in Bengali.

He is known as Sahitya Samrat (Emperor of Literature) in Bengali.

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## Question 10 of 18

### Q10: Question

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During the time of which Mughal Emperor did Sir Thomas Roe come to India?

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Babur

Akbar

Jahangir

Shah Jahan

None of the above/More than one of the above

#### Options:

A. Babur

B. Akbar

C. Jahangir

D. Shah Jahan

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

### ■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Jahangir.

#### Key Points

On 18 September 1615, English diplomat Sir Thomas Roe arrived at the Surat port as the ambassador of the English King James I to Mughal Emperor Jahangir's court.

He stayed in the Mughal court for three years from 1615 to 1618.

The East India Company received the royal charter to trade with India from the British monarch Elizabeth I in 1600.

Their envoy William Hawkins had visited Jahangir in 1608.

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## Question 11 of 18

### Q11: Question

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Who was appointed Deputy Diwan of Murshidabad by Robert Clive after the Allahabad Treaty?

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**Mohd. Raza Khan**  
**Shitab Rai**  
**Rai Durlabh**  
**Syed Ghulam Hussain**

**Options:**

- A. Mohd. Raza Khan
- B. Shitab Rai
- C. Rai Durlabh
- D. Syed Ghulam Hussain

**■ Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is Mohd. Raza Khan.

**Key Points**

Treaty of Allahabad-

The treaty of Allahabad took place in 1765.

The Treaty of Allahabad was an outcome of the Battle of Buxar in 1764 fought between the combined forces of the Mughal emperor, Nawab of Awadh and Bengal, and the British East India Company (EIC).

After the victory in the Battle of Buxar in 1764, Robert Clive signed two separate treaties, one with Shuja-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Oudh), and one with Shah Aam-II (Mughal Emperor) at Allahabad.

The Mughal Emperor signed away the right to collect taxes (Diwani rights) from Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the British.

In return, the company had to pay the emperor an annual sum of Rs 26 Lakhs and Rs 53 Lakhs for 'Nizamat' expenses.

Robert Clive made Shuja-Ud-Daulah surrender Allahabad and Kara to Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor).

At that time, the Company was neither interested in taking responsibility for tax revenue collection nor it was capable to do so. Therefore, the company appointed two Diwans-Mohammad Raza Khan for Bengal and Raja Shitab Rai for Bihar.

**Important Points**

Robert Clive-

Major-General Robert Clive was the first British Governor of the Bengal Presidency.

Clive began as a writer for the East India Company (EIC) which established the military and political supremacy of the EIC by securing a decisive victory at the Battle of Plassey(1757) in Bengal.

Robert Clive was the Governor of Bengal from 1757-60 and from 1765-67.

Robert Clive started a 'Society of Trade' in 1765 but it was later abolished.

Robert Clive Introduce Dual System where the company was the Diwan and the Nawab held the Nizamat.

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## Question 12 of 18

### Q12: Question

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Who has written the book, Unhappy India?

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Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Annie Besant

Lala Lajpat Rai

A. O. Hume

None of the above/More than one of the above

#### Options:

A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

B. Annie Besant

C. Lala Lajpat Rai

D. A. O. Hume

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

### ■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Lala Lajpat Rai.

#### Key Points

Lala Lajpat Rai

Lala Lajpat Rai was the author of Unhappy India book. Hence, Option 1 is correct.

In Unhappy India, Lala Lajpat Rai gave a reply to Katherine Mayo, a journalist who wrote a biased book on India depicting only its problems.

Rai compared Indian society with the USA and Britain of that time and pointed out that their situation is not much different than India.

A rare book published in 1928. From the collection of The Room of Classics.

He was an Indian independence activist.

He played a pivotal role in the Indian Independence movement.

He was popularly known as Punjab Kesari.

He was one of the three Lal Bal Pal triumvirates.

He was also associated with activities of Punjab National Bank and Lakshmi Insurance Company in their early stages in 1894.

He was elected President of the Indian National Congress in the Calcutta Special Session of 1920.

In 1921, he founded Servants of the People Society, a non-profit welfare organization, in Lahore.

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## Question 13 of 18

### Q13: Question

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The slogan 'Do or Die' was given by

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PC Roy

JC Bose

CV Raman

Mahatma Gandhi

#### Options:

A. PC Roy

B. JC Bose

C. CV Raman

D. Mahatma Gandhi

### ■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Mahatma Gandhi

#### Key Points

Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi was a great thinker, social reformer, and nationalist.

He preached the idea of Truth and Nonviolence.

The Champaran agitation in 1917 in Bihar was Gandhi's first active involvement in Indian freedom politics. The Champaran farmers were being forced to grow Indigo and were being tortured if they protested.

He called on many national movement time from to time in the struggle for Independence as the Khilafat Movement(1919), Noncooperation Movement(1920), Civil Disobedience Movement(1930), and Quit India Movement(1942).

The famous slogan 'Do or Die' was given by him in Quit India Movement.

Gandhi ji established various ashrams like Phoneix, Sabarmati, Wardha, etc.

He also contributed to the literature by writing many journals, magazines, books, etc. His famous literary work is his autobiography 'My Experiment with Truth'.

#### Additional Information

Jagdish Chandra Bose

He was a famous Indian Scientist born on 30 Nov 1858.

He was the first to prove that plants too have feelings.

He invented an instrument 'Crescograph' to record the pulse of plants and connected it to a plant.

Bose would go on to demonstrate that plants could respond to various stimuli, including light, fertilizer, and various poisons and toxins.

Chandrashekhara Venkata Raman

Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was born at Tiruchirappalli in Southern India on November 7th, 1888.

His earliest research in optics and acoustics – the two fields of investigation to which he has

dedicated his entire career.

He explained Raman and Rayleigh Scattering for this contribution he received Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930.

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## Question 14 of 18

### Q14: Question

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When was Bihar first separated from the Bengal Presidency under the British-ruled India?

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1912

1936

1947

None of the above

### Options:

A. 1912

B. 1936

C. 1947

D. None of the above

### ■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is 1912.

### Key Points

Bihar was separated from Odisha and Bengal in 1912.

It was once a part of the Bengal Presidency which was the largest British province in India to exist at that time.

In March 1936, Bihar and Odisha were made into separate provinces after the declaration of the Government Of India 1935.

### Additional Information

The Government of India Act of 1935:

The Act divided legislative powers between the Centre and Provinces.

Dyarchy was abolished in the provinces, but it was introduced at the federal level.

It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country.

It provided for the establishment of a Federal Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.

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### Question 15 of 18

### Q15: Question

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1857 ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■ ■■ ■■■■■■■■■■

**■■■■■ ■■■■? ■■■■■ ■■■■?**

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[illegible]

**Options:**

- A. ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■
- B. ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■■■
- C. ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■-■■-■■ ■■■■■■■■■■
- D. ■■■■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

**■ ■ ■ ■   ■ ■ ■ ■   ■ ■ ■ ■   ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■   ■ ■ ■ ■**

## Key Points

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## Question 16 of 18

### Q16: Question

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Who was the first Portuguese viceroy in India?

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Diaz

Vasco-di-Gama

Almeida

Albuquerque

#### Options:

- A. Diaz
- B. Vasco-di-Gama
- C. Almeida
- D. Albuquerque

#### ■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Almeida.

#### Key Points

Portugese:

In 1488, the Portuguese navigator, Bartolomeu Dias, rounded the Cape of Good Hope in Africa and sailed up to the eastern coast.

They established the Cartaz system to extract money from the Indian ships by issuing passes for naval trade.■

They monopolized the manufacturing of salt.

Introduced the cultivation of tobacco and red chilies.

Nino de Cunha shifted the Portuguese headquarters from Cochin to Goa.

Three of their settlements namely, Goa, Diu, and Daman remained in their control till 1961.

Francisco De Almeida

In 1505, he become the 1st Portuguese Viceroy in India. Hence option 3 is correct.

To control the Indian Ocean, Almeida initiated Blue Water Policy (Cartaz system).

He commenced the construction of St. Angelo Fort in 1505.

Vasco De Gama

In May 1498, when the Vasco De Gama led by Gujrati pilot Ahmed Ibn Majid arrived at Calicut.

He established the 1st Portuguese factory at Calicut in 1502.

Alfonso de Albuquerque

He succeeded Almeida in 1510.

Important Portuguese Governor who abolished Sati in his ruling area.

He captured Goa in 1510 from the rulers of Bijapur.

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**Which of the following statements is correct?**

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**In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon, and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with men and Money.**

**In, 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon, and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with men but not with Money.**

**In, 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon, and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with money but not with men.**

**In, 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon, and Hatwa and their fellow landlords opposed the English.**

**Options:**

**A. In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon, and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with men and Money.**

**B. In, 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon, and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with men but not with Money.**

**C. In, 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon, and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with money but not with men.**

**D.** In, 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon, and Hatwa and their fellow landlords opposed the English.

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is In 1857, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumraon, and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the English with men and Money.

## Key Points

The revolt at Danapur Cantt marked the widespread beginning of the revolt in Bihar on 25 July 1857 but the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumrao, and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the British with man-power and money in crushing the revolt.

Maharaja of Darbhanga: Provided significant support to the British by contributing both men and financial resources, reinforcing British authority in the region during the 1857 revolt.

Maharaja of Dumraon: Assisted the British with troops and monetary aid, playing a crucial role in maintaining British control and stability.

Maharaja of Hatwa: Supported the British by supplying men and money, helping to suppress the rebellion in their area.

**Collective Effort:** The Maharajas and landlords collectively used their influence and resources to aid the British, ensuring the suppression of the 1857 uprising and reinforcing British dominance in their regions.

### Additional Information

The Patna uprising of Pir Ali was the first major incident in Bihar during the revolt of 1857.

Pir Ali was a bookseller at Patna.

On 3 July 1857, Pir Ali and his associates killed Dr. Lyell, the Opium agent of Britishers at Patna.

Pir Ali was hanged on 7 July 1857 on the charge of the murder of Dr. Lyell.

After the Patna uprising on 25 July, 1857 soldiers at the Danapur cantonment mutinied.

Three regiments of Danapur soldiers met Kunwar Singh on 26 July and organized widespread revolt in Bihar under his leadership.

The revolt by Kunwar Singh:-

He was a local zamindar of Jagdishpur in Arrah, Bihar.

At the age of 80, he led a select band of Armed soldiers against the troops under the command of the British East India Company.

He was the chief organizer of the fight against the British in Bihar.

He is popularly known as Babu Veer Kunwar Singh.

He used the Gorilla warfare technique.

In his last battle, fought on 23 April 1858 near Jagdishpur the troops under the control of the East India Company were completely routed.

On 22 and 23 April, being injured he fought bravely against the British Army, and with the help of his army drove away from the British Army.

Brought down the union jack from Jagdishpur fort and hoisted his Flag. He returned to his palace on 23 April 1858 and soon died on 26 April 1858.

### Important Points

#### Causes of Revolt of 1857:

Heavy taxation

The ruin of the Indian Industry

Policies like Subsidiary Alliance and the Doctrine of Laps

Enfield Rifle containing Grease cartridge made of pig and cow fat which hurt the religious sentiments of both Hindus and Muslims soldiers of British.

Lord Canning was Governor-General during the Revolt of 1857.

Centers of Revolt and Their leaders:

Place Leader

Delhi Bahadur Shah and General Bakht Khan

Kanpur Nana Sahi, Tantya Tope and Azimullah Khan

Jhansi Rani Lakshmi Bai

Lucknow Begum Hazrat Mahal

Faizabad Maulvi Ahmadullah

Bareilly Khan Bahadur Khan

Barrackpore Mangal Pandey

Arrah Kunwar Singh

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### Question 18 of 18

#### Q18: Question

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The first women President of the Indian National Congress was

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**Sarojini Naidu**

**Annie Besant**

**Kasturba Gandhi**

**Aruna Asaf Ali**

**None of the above/More than one of the above**

**Options:**

**A. Sarojini Naidu**

**B. Annie Besant**

**C. Kasturba Gandhi**

**D. Aruna Asaf Ali**

**E. None of the above/More than one of the above**

**■ Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is Annie Besant.

**Key Points**

The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was Annie Besant.

Annie Besant was selected as the first woman president of the Indian National Congress in 1917

She was a British revolutionist, socialist, theosophist, women's rights activist, writer, orator, educationalist, and philanthropist.

Regarded as a champion of human freedom, she was an enthusiastic supporter of both Irish and Indian self-rule.

She was a genial and productive author with over three hundred books and pamphlets to her credit.

**Additional Information**

Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian female President of the Indian National Congress.

The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was Badruddin Tyabji at Madras in 1887.

First President of the Indian National Congress was W.C. Banerjee.

First English President was George Yule in 1888 at Allahabad.

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