

## **A Popular Rebellion: The Revolt Of 1857.**

### **A. Choose the correct answer:**

1. (a) Jhansi
2. (b) Delhi was seized by the rebels on May 12th, 1857.
- (d) Lucknow was an important center of the revolt.
3. (b) Begum Hazrat Mahal
4. (c) Meerut

### **B. Match the columns and tick the correct option:**

1. 29th March, 1857 - (ans). Soldiers at Barrackpore refuse to use the greased cartridges.
2. 1st June - (ans). Gwalior captured by Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi.
3. 5th June, 1857 - (ans). Kanpur taken over.
4. 10th May, 1857 - (ans). Sepoys in Meerut break out in open rebellion.
5. 12th May, 1857 - (ans). Delhi seized by rebels.

### **C. Identify the personalities in the picture given below.**

- a. Mangal Pandey. b. Bahadur Shah Zafar, c. Tantia Tope.

### **D. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Rangoon 2. Avantibai 3. Court 4. Victoria. 5. Subedar.

### **F. Answer the given questions briefly:**

Ans-1. The sepoys refused to use the cartridges because they had a greased paper which had to be bitten off before it was loaded into the rifle. It was believed that the grease was derived from beef and pig fat. The Hindu as well as the Muslim sepoys were infuriated because the use of these animal fats was against their religion.

Ans- 2. Bahadur Shah Zafar was proclaimed as the Emperor of India because the Mughals had for long been considered the symbol of political unity in India, and this development changed the rebellion into a revolutionary war.

Ans-3. The main centres of the revolt were Meerut, Kanpur, Delhi, Jhansi and Lucknow.

Ans- 4. Some of the social reforms were looked upon as a direct attack on the Indian culture and led to discontentment among the people. The introduction of railways was resented on the ground that people of all castes would have to travel in the same compartments. People felt that the British were trying to break down the social order.

Ans- 6. The symbol of the Revolt was the mysterious chappatti and the lotus which moved from hand-to-hand.

Ans- 7. It was obvious that if the British wanted to continue rule in India, reforms in their policies were needed. They could not risk another revolt. According to an act passed by the British parliament in August 1858, the Company rule came to an end. The responsibility for administration was taken up by the British Queen and the Parliament.

**G. Read the case based paragraph and answer the questions that follow:**

1. (a) Increased.
2. (a) Passively.
3. (b) Brutally suppressed.
4. (d) All the above.

**H. Answer the following questions in detail:**

**Ans- 4.** The immediate cause of the Revolt was the introduction of the Enfield rifles in 1856. The cartridge of this gun contained some animal fat on it. It had a greased paper which had to be bitten off before it was loaded into the rifle. It was believed that the grease was derived from beef and pig fat. The Hindu as well as the Muslim sepoys were infuriated because the use of these animal fats was against their religion. The British authorities forced the sepoys to use these cartridges and denied the use of cow or pig fat in the cartridges. This sparked off the mutiny in March 1857. The discontent arising out of multiple factors at last culminated in the most notorious bloodbath in Modern Indian history.