



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 7	Topic: When People Rebel 1857 and After	Year: 2024-25

I	Choose the correct option: -
1	Who led the revolt in Kanpur? a) Mangal Pandey b) Nana Sahib c) Peshwa Baji Rao II d) Bahadur Shah
2	Who was the mother of Birjis Qadr? a) Begum Hazrat Mahal b) Rani Lakshmi c) Begum Zinat Mahal d) None of these
3	Who was the key military leader of the rebellion in Delhi? a) Ahmadullah Shah b) Rani Avantibai c) Tantia Tope d) Bakht Khan
4	How many sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail on 9 May, 1857? a) Eighty-five b) Eighty c) Eighty-two d) Eighty- four
II	Fill in the blanks: -
5	The rebellion of 1857 started from <u>Meerut</u> .
6	In the countryside, peasants and zamindars resented due to the <u>high taxes</u> and the rigid methods of revenue collection.
7	The rebels rushed to Delhi from Meerut and proclaimed <u>Bahadur Shah Zafar</u> as their leader.
8	<u>Tanita Tope</u> fought a guerrilla war against the British with the support of the tribal and peasant leaders.
III	Short Answer Questions: -
9	What is a mutiny? When soldiers as a group disobey their officers in the army is called mutiny.
10	What was the immediate cause of the Sepoy mutiny and why? The use of greased cartridges in the army was the immediate cause. They were coated with the fat of pig and cow which offended the religious sensitivity of the sepoys.
11	What was the new law passed in 1856 by the East India Company regarding the employment in the Company's army? In 1856 the Company passed a new law which stated that, every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to agree to serve overseas, if required.
12	Who declared himself as a governor under Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar? Nana Saheb, the adopted son of late Peshwa Baji Rao declared as the governor under Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.
13	Name the zamindar of Bihar, who joined the rebel sepoys and battled with the British. In Bihar, an old zamindar, Kunwar Singh, joined with the rebel sepoys and battled with the British for many months.
IV	Answer in detail:-
14	Why were the Indian sepoys unhappy with the British rule? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service.• Some of the new rules violated their religious sensibilities and beliefs.• Those were the days many people in the country believed that if they crossed the sea they would lose their religion and caste.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1824 the sepoys were told to go to Burma by the sea route to fight for the Company, they refused to follow the order, though they agreed to go by the land route. • In 1856 the Company passed a new law which stated that every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to agree to serve overseas if required.
15	<p>How did the Company plan to bring an end to the Mughal dynasty?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company planned to bring an end to the Mughal dynasty through a variety of steps. • The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the Company. • In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the king's family would be relocated from the Red Fort to another location in Delhi. • Then, in 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal emperor, and his descendants would be known as princes following his death.
16	<p>How did the Company suppress the revolt?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company decided to repress the revolt with all its might. • It brought reinforcements from England. • It also passed new laws so that the rebels could be convicted with ease, and then moved into the storm centres of the revolt. • Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces in September 1857. • The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court and sentenced to life imprisonment. • He and his wife Begum Zinat Mahal were sent to prison in Rangoon in October 1858.
V	<p>Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: -</p>
17	<p>The recapture of Delhi, however, did not mean that the rebellion died down after that. People continued to resist and battle the British. The British had to fight for two years to suppress the massive forces of popular rebellion. Lucknow was taken in March 1858. Rani Lakshmibai was defeated and killed in June 1858. A similar fate awaited Rani Avantibai, who after initial victory in Kheri, chose to embrace death when surrounded by the British on all sides. Tantia Tope escaped to the jungles of central India and continued to fight a guerrilla war with the support of many tribal and peasant leaders. He was captured, tried and killed in April 1859.</p> <p>1. Did the rebellion die down after the recapture of Delhi? Ans. No, the rebellion did not die down even after the recapture of Delhi.</p> <p>2. How long did the British have to fight? Ans. The British had to fight for two years to suppress the massive forces of the popular rebellion.</p> <p>3. What was the fate of Tantia Tope? Ans. Tantia Tope escaped to the jungle of central India and continued the guerrilla war with the support of many tribal and peasant leaders. Finally, he was captured, tried and killed in April 1859.</p>