

1. A sepoy battalion refuses to bite cartridges, and nearby villagers attack moneylenders. The link between these two events is:
 - A. Weak Company rule letting old quarrels restart
 - B. A growing feeling that people are being treated unfairly
 - C. Shortage of grain making tempers rise
 - D. Confusion between soldiers and villagers
2. A talukdar who had lost his land suddenly becomes powerful again when rebels reach his area. This mainly shows:
 - A. Company land rules were easily change.
 - B. Old social power returned during the revolt
 - C. Rebels depended on village labour
 - D. People's loyalties were shifting everywhere
3. Company officers start checking travellers' carts for secret messages. Their behaviour shows:
 - A. Confidence in their spy system
 - B. Worry and confusion caused by spreading rumours
 - C. Expectation that foreign soldiers were arriving
 - D. A plan to change postal rules
4. After 1857, the Company stops recruiting soldiers from some regions and chooses new areas instead. This change mainly happened because:
 - A. Areas with heavy rebellion were no longer trusted for recruiting
 - B. New soldiers were cheaper
 - C. Old regiments refused to travel
 - D. The Company wanted soldiers who knew English.

5. Which statements are true

1. Rebels used the emperor's name to bring groups together.
2. The Mughal court did not have enough soldiers to lead the revolt.
3. Rebels still felt the emperor's name carried political weight.

- A. 1 & 2 only
- B. 2 & 3 only
- C. 1 & 3 only
- D. 1, 2 & 3

6. Revolt spreads fastest in areas where land rules had recently changed. The most useful step for the British officer is:

- A. Quickly rewriting tenancy rules
- B. Slowly bringing back earlier landlords
- C. Increasing soldiers' salaries
- D. Annexing remaining kingdoms faster

7. A peasant supports rebels even though he is not a fighter. This behaviour mainly shows:

- A. Hope that old protections will return
- B. Expectation of tax relief after the monsoon
- C. Desire to get a job under rebel leaders
- D. Pressure from distant relatives

8. Rebels take control of towns and try to run them using familiar administrative methods. Their attempt mainly shows: A. They wanted people to see their rule as proper and valid

- B. They were forced to copy Company rule
- C. They only wanted to collect money
- D. They were unsure of how to govern

9. A cavalry unit in Central India supports the revolt after a local queen becomes their leader. This shift mainly happens because:
- A. They expect higher pay
 - B. The queen already had strong authority in earlier local struggles
 - C. The Company had weak control over transport animals
 - D. Chiefs were competing for rank
10. Which statements are true
- 1. Fear of being sent overseas increased sepoy anger.
 - 2. Loss of old rights upset many villagers and townspeople.
 - 3. A shared feeling of loss pushed people to join the revolt.
- A. 1 & 2 only
 - B. 2 & 3 only
 - C. 1 & 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 & 3
11. A British soldier writes, "Those who were loyal earlier now stand silent." This silence shows:
- A. People were unsure whom to support
 - B. They were confident the British would win
 - C. Communication between villages and towns had failed
 - D. People were quietly resisting out of fear
12. After the revolt, the Company promises not to interfere in Indian religions. This promise was mainly made because:
- A. Earlier religious actions by the Company had created distrust
 - B. They wanted to reduce revenue work
 - C. Missionaries refused to continue
 - D. Soldiers demanded it for promotion

13. When the postal system gets disturbed during the revolt, it shows:
- A. British administrative links were weak and easily damaged
 - B. People no longer wanted written messages
 - C. Traders were gaining control over transport
 - D. Rebel leaders were becoming highly educated
14. A princely ruler refuses British help even though the treaty orders him to accept it. His refusal shows:
- A. He feared that cooperation would still destroy his independence
 - B. Rebels promised to give him more land
 - C. He trusted British power completely
 - D. He followed new rebel revenue rules
15. A class compares the reasons of sepoys and zamindars for joining the revolt. The clearest difference is:
- A. Soldiers were angry about military matters; zamindars were angry about loss of power
 - B. Sepoys feared religious change; zamindars feared court manners
 - C. Sepoys wanted leave; zamindars lacked household workers
 - D. Soldiers wanted more money; zamindars fought over inheritance

ANSWER

1. B

A growing feeling that people are being treated unfairly

2. B

Old social power returned during the revolt

3. B

Worry and confusion caused by spreading rumours

4. A

Areas with heavy rebellion were no longer trusted for recruiting

5. C

1 & 3 only

6. A

Quickly rewriting tenancy rules

7. A

Hope that old protections will return

8. A

They wanted people to see their rule as proper and valid

9. B

The queen already had strong authority in earlier local struggles

10. D

1, 2 & 3

11. A

People were unsure whom to support

12. A

Earlier religious actions by the Company had created distrust

13. A

British administrative links were weak and easily damaged

14. A

He feared that cooperation would still destroy his independence

15. A

Soldiers were angry about military matters; zamindars were angry about loss of power