

**Class - VIII**  
**History**  
**Chapter-6**  
**The Revolt of 1857**

1. Complete the following sentences
  - a. Bahadur Shah was exiled to .....( Rangoon )
  - b. India came under the British crown in the year.....( 1857 )
  - c. The 1857 rebellion started from ..... ( May, 10 )
  - d. ....was the capital of Oudh at the time of the 1857 rebellion.( Lucknow)
2. Nana Sahib was the adopted son of :  
Ans: Peshwa Bajirao II
3. Avadh was annexed to British rule in the year :  
Ans: 1856
4. Write Yes/No as appropriate against the following statements:
  - a. Educated Indians took a leading part in the 1857 rebellion. (No)
  - b. Indian rulers sided with the forces of East India Company in 1857 uprising. (No)
  - c. Most zamindars and nawabs stayed away from the revolt of 1857-58. ( Yes)
  - d. The 1857 uprising was India's first war of independence. ( Yes)
5. Match the contents under column **A** with those under column **B**:

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
i) Lucknow	Kunwar Singh (v)
ii) Delhi	Rani Laxmi Bai (iv)
iii) Central India	Begam Hazrat Mahal (i)
iv) Jhansi	Tantia Tope (iii)
v) Bihar	Nana Sahib (vi)
vi) Kanpur	Bahadur Shah (ii)

6. Short/ long answer type questions.
  - a. Mention any three causes that lead to the rebellion in the year 1857.  
Ans:- The uprising of 1857 was caused by a number of causes.
    - i. Political Causes: - Lord Dalhousie followed a policy of annexations of princely states on one pretext or the other.
    - ii. Economic Causes: - The British Company had been making huge profits at the expense of trade and industry in India.
    - iii. Social and religious causes:- The conservative religious sentiments of many people in India were aroused by the social reforms undertaken by the foreign rulers.
  - b. What causes lead to the failure of the 1857 uprising? List any three.  
Ans:- Causes of the Failure of the Revolt
    - i. A large number of rulers of the Indian States and the big zamindars did not join the movement.
    - ii. The educated Indians did not support the movement in general.
    - iii. The rebellious soldiers were short of modern weapons and other materials of war.
  - c. What has been the importance of the battle of Buxar?  
Ans:- The three Indian rulers namely Nawab Mir Qasim of Bengal , Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh, organized a confederacy to check the growing power of the East India Company. It was a very unevenly balanced fight but

victory came to the British army. With this victory over the confederacy, the British power in India became unchallengeable. The battle of Buxar almost sealed the fate of the Indian rulers.

d. State briefly the terms and conditions contained in the Treaty of Allahabad.

Ans:- In 1765, the Treaty of Allahabad was signed between the East India Company and the Nawab of Awadh. The Nawab agreed to pay ₹ 50 lakh to the Company as compensation for the battle of Buxar. The Nawab also agreed to render military help to the Company in time of need, He also had to surrender two districts- Kara and Allahabad.