

Lecture-17



The Revolt of 1857

Results of The Revolt

- **End of company rule:** the great uprising of 1857 was an important landmark in the history of modern India.
 - The revolt marked the end of the East India Company's rule in India.
- **Direct rule of the British Crown:** India now came under the direct rule of the British Crown.
 - This was announced by Lord Canning at a **Durbar in Allahabad** in a proclamation issued on 1 November 1858 in the name of the Queen.
 - The Indian administration was taken over by Queen Victoria, which, in effect, meant the British Parliament.
 - The India office was created to handle the governance and the administration of the country.
- **Religious tolerance:** it was promised and due attention was paid to the customs and traditions of India.
- **Administrative change:** the Governor General's office was replaced by that of the Viceroy.
 - The rights of Indian rulers were recognised.
 - The Doctrine of Lapse was abolished.
 - The right to adopt sons as legal heirs was accepted.

- **Military reorganisation:** the ratio of British officers to Indian soldiers increased but the armoury remained in the hands of the English. It was arranged to end the dominance of the Bengal army.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Which of the following was not the social and religious reason for the Revolt of 1857?

- A. Adoption of free trade imperialism from 1800, de-industrialization and drain of wealth
- B. Abolition of Sati in 1829
- C. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856
- D. Doctrine of Lapse

Ans: A

2. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- A. Barrackpore: Mangal Pandey
- B. Delhi: Bahadur Shah II, General Bakht Khan
- C. Delhi: Maulavi Ahmadullah
- D. Lucknow: Begum Hazrat Mahal, Birjis Qadir, Ahmadullah

Ans: C

3. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?

- A. Kanpur: Nana Sahib, Rao Sahib (nephew of Nana), Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan (advisor of Nana Sahib)
- B. Alahabad : Maulavi Liyakat Ali
- C. Farrukhabad : Tufzal Hasan Khan
- D. All of the above

Ans: D

4. Consider the following statement (s) related to the causes of failure of 1857 revolt.

- I. Lack of unity and coordination
- II. Lack of military strategy

Code:

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

Ans: C

5. Which of the following was the impact of 1857 revolt?

- A. Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn
- B. End of Peshwaship and the Mughal rule
- C. control of Indian administration was passed on to the British Crown
- D. All of the above

Ans: D