

Lecture-18



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. Who among the following British officer captured Banaras during the revolt of 1857?

- A. General John Nicholson
- B. Sir Hugh Wheeler
- C. Colonel Ocell
- D. William Taylor and Eye

Ans: C

2. Who among the following British officer died soon due to a mortal wound received during the fighting during 1857 revolt in Delhi?

- A. General John Nicholson
- B. Sir Hugh Wheeler
- C. Major Hudson
- D. General Neil

Ans: A

3. Match the following

Set I

- a. Henry Lawrence
- b. Major General Havelock
- c. William Taylor and Eye
- d. Hugh Rose

Set II

1. He was Chief Commissioner of Awadh and died during the seizure of British residency by rebels at Lucknow on 2nd July, 1857.
2. He defeated the rebels (Nana Sahib's force) on 17th July, 1857 and died at Lucknow in December 1857.

3. He suppressed the revolt at Arrah in August 1857.

4. He suppressed the revolt at Jhansi and recaptured Gwalior on 20th June, 1858. The whole of Central India and Bundelkhand was brought under British control by him.

Code:

a b c d

A. 1 2 3 4

B. 4 3 2 1

C. 1 4 2 3

D. 4 1 3 2

Ans: A

4. Assertion (A): Lack of coordination and central leadership

Reason (R): Some of the local rulers like Scindia of Gwalior, the Holkar of Indore, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Raja of Jodhpur, the Nawab of Bhopal, the rulers of Patiala, Sindh, and Kashmir and the Rana of Nepal provided active support to the British.

Codes:

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. Both A & R is not true

Ans: A

5. Which of the following act abolished all laws affecting the rights of persons converting to another religion or caste?

A. Abolition of Sati (1829)

B. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act (1856)

C. Religious Disabilities Act of 1850

D. None of the above

Ans: C