

AS' SAARTHI IAS

REVOLT OF 1857

1. Who served as the Agent to the Governor-General (A.G.G.) for Rajasthan during the Revolt of 1857?

- A) George Patrick Lawrence
- B) John Malcolm
- C) David Ochterlony
- D) Charles Metcalfe

Answer: A) George Patrick Lawrence

Explanation: George Patrick Lawrence was the Agent to the Governor-General during the Revolt, facing significant challenges in maintaining British control in the region.

Additional Information: The position of A.G.G. was created to oversee British influence in princely states.

2. Which military cantonment did not witness major revolt activities during the 1857 uprising?

- A) Nasirabad
- B) Neemuch
- C) Beawar
- D) Deoli

Answer: C) Beawar

Explanation: Beawar and Khairwara were two British cantonments that saw no major activities during the revolt.

Additional Information: These cantonments remained loyal to the British throughout the rebellion.

3. Who led the initial resistance against Colonel Abbott in Neemuch?

- A) Heera Singh
- B) Mohammad Ali Beg
- C) Kushal Singh
- D) Laxman Singh

Answer: B) Mohammad Ali Beg

Explanation: Mohammad Ali Beg refused to pledge loyalty to Colonel Abbott, which marked the beginning of the resistance in Neemuch.

Additional Information: The rebellion in Neemuch officially began on 3rd June 1857.

4. In which battle was Kushal Singh Champawat a prominent leader?

- A) Battle of Bithora
- B) Battle of Chelawas
- C) Battle of Auwa
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation: Kushal Singh Champawat was a key leader in all the mentioned battles, demonstrating significant leadership during the rebellion.

Additional Information: His leadership in the region played a vital role in organizing the local resistance against the British.

5. Which battle saw the severed head of MacMason displayed on the fort of Auwa?

- A) Battle of Bithora
- B) Battle of Chelawas
- C) Battle of Neemuch
- D) Battle of Tonk

Answer: B) Battle of Chelawas

Explanation: MacMason was killed in the Battle of Chelawas, and his head was displayed as a symbol of victory by the rebels.

Additional Information: This act of defiance became a significant morale booster for the rebels in Rajasthan.

6. Who offered refuge to British soldiers during the revolt in Neemuch?

- A) Lakshman Singh
- B) Raghu Ram
- C) Maharana Swarup Singh
- D) Kesari Singh

Answer: B) Raghu Ram

Explanation: A farmer named Raghu Ram provided shelter to British soldiers during the Neemuch uprising.

Additional Information: This shows the complex dynamics of loyalty and protection during the revolt.

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7. Which local ruler supported the rebels in Neemuch?

- A) Lakshman Singh
- B) Maharaja Jaswant Singh
- C) Maharana Swarup Singh
- D) Nawab Waziruddaula

Answer: A) Lakshman Singh

Explanation: Lakshman Singh, the ruler of Shahpura, supported the rebels in Neemuch.

Additional Information: His support contributed to the momentum of the resistance in the region.

8. When did the Purbiya soldiers in Erinpura initiate their revolt?

- A) 3rd June 1857
- B) 18th September 1857
- C) 21st August 1857
- D) 15th October 1857

Answer: C) 21st August 1857

Explanation: The Purbiya soldiers initiated their revolt on 21st August 1857, attacking the residence of the cantonment officer in Erinpura.

Additional Information: They rallied under the slogan "Maaro Firangi, Dilli Chalo," symbolizing their resolve to fight the British.

9. What was the outcome of the Battle of Auwa?

- A) British recaptured Auwa
- B) Rebels defeated British forces
- C) British lost and retreated
- D) No significant outcome

Answer: A) British recaptured Auwa

Explanation: The British recaptured Auwa on 24th January 1858, marking a significant British victory in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: The British took the idol of Sugali Mata as a symbol of their victory.

10. Who played a crucial role in the rebellion in Tonk?

- A) Tarachand Patel
- B) Mir Alam Khan

C) Nawab Waziruddaula

D) Deva Gurjar

Answer: B) Mir Alam Khan

Explanation: Mir Alam Khan, the uncle of Nawab Waziruddaula, sided with the rebels, playing a crucial role in the rebellion in Tonk.

Additional Information: This highlights the internal divisions among the rulers in Tonk during the uprising.

11. Who provided financial assistance to Tantya Tope during the revolt?

- A) Amarchand Banthia
- B) Maharaja Vinay Singh
- C) Lakshman Singh
- D) Kesari Singh

Answer: A) Amarchand Banthia

Explanation: Amarchand Banthia provided financial assistance to Tantya Tope and the Rani of Jhansi, supporting their struggle against the British.

Additional Information: He is often referred to as the "Bhamashah of the revolution."

12. Which ruler assisted in the liberation of Maharao Ram Singh II from house arrest during the Kota rebellion?

- A) King Bhagwant Singh
- B) King Madanpal
- C) Nawab Waziruddaula
- D) Maharana Swarup Singh

Answer: B) King Madanpal

Explanation: King Madanpal of Karauli sent military aid to liberate Maharao Ram Singh II from house arrest during the rebellion in Kota.

Additional Information: King Madanpal was rewarded with a 17-gun salute for his assistance to the British.

13. Which battle saw the death of Onad Singh Panwar of Jodhpur?

- A) Battle of Auwa
- B) Battle of Bithora
- C) Battle of Chelawas
- D) Battle of Neemuch

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Answer: B) Battle of Bithora

Explanation: Onad Singh Panwar of Jodhpur was killed during the Battle of Bithora on 8th September 1857.

Additional Information: The battle resulted in a significant victory for the rebels, with 76 soldiers of the provincial army also perishing.

14. Who was the rebel leader in the Kota rebellion?

- A) Lawyer Jayadaya
- B) Risaldar Mehrab Khan
- C) Major Burton
- D) Maharao Ram Singh II

Answer: A) Lawyer Jayadaya

Explanation: Lawyer Jayadaya led the rebellion in Kota, alongside Risaldar Mehrab Khan.

Additional Information: Major Burton, the British political agent, was killed during this rebellion.

15. In which cantonment did the revolt in Rajasthan begin on 28th May 1857?

- A) Nasirabad
- B) Neemuch
- C) Khairwara
- D) Deoli

Answer: A) Nasirabad

Explanation: The revolt in Rajasthan began in the Nasirabad cantonment on 28th May 1857 when soldiers of the 15th Native Infantry mutinied.

Additional Information: They were soon joined by soldiers from the 30th Native Infantry on 30th May 1857.

16. Who was responsible for killing Major Burton and his family in the Kota rebellion?

- A) Jayadaya and Mehrab Khan
- B) Tantya Tope
- C) Laxman Singh
- D) Kushal Singh

Answer: A) Jayadaya and Mehrab Khan

Explanation: Jayadaya and Mehrab Khan led

the rebels who killed Major Burton and his family on 15th October 1857.

Additional Information: This event marked the height of the Kota rebellion, where the rebels took control of the city.

17. Who was awarded a 17-gun salute for aiding the British during the Kota rebellion?

- A) King Bhagwant Singh
- B) King Madanpal
- C) Maharaja Vinay Singh
- D) Maharao Ram Singh II

Answer: B) King Madanpal

Explanation: King Madanpal of Karauli was awarded a 17-gun salute by the British for his role in aiding them during the Kota rebellion.

Additional Information: This reward came after Madanpal sent military aid to help liberate Maharao Ram Singh II.

18. Who was executed for providing financial assistance to the rebels during the 1857 revolt?

- A) Tantya Tope
- B) Amarchand Banthia
- C) Jayadaya
- D) Risaldar Mehrab Khan

Answer: B) Amarchand Banthia

Explanation: Amarchand Banthia was executed by the British for providing financial support to Tantya Tope and the Rani of Jhansi.

Additional Information: He was often called the "Bhamashah of the revolution" due to his contributions.

19. Which revolt center saw active involvement from the Gurjar community under Deva Gurjar?

- A) Nasirabad
- B) Jaipur
- C) Dholpur
- D) Alwar

Answer: C) Dholpur

Explanation: The Gurjar community, under the leadership of Deva Gurjar, led the revolt

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against the British in Dholpur.

Additional Information: Rebels from neighboring states such as Gwalior and Indore also joined the uprising in Dholpur.

20. Who was the ruler of Alwar during the Revolt of 1857, and what was his stance?

- A) Maharaja Vinay Singh, who supported the British
- B) Maharaja Jaswant Singh, who supported the rebels
- C) Maharaja Ram Singh, who remained neutral
- D) Maharaja Waziruddaula, who supported the rebels

Answer: A) Maharaja Vinay Singh, who supported the British

Explanation: Maharaja Vinay Singh of Alwar remained an ally of the British during the revolt.

Additional Information: His Diwan, Faizullah Khan, however, sided with the rebels, indicating internal conflict.

21. What was the slogan used by the Purbiya soldiers during the revolt in Erinpura?

- A) "Maaro Firangi, Dilli Chalo"
- B) "Inquilab Zindabad"
- C) "Jai Hind"
- D) "Vande Mataram"

Answer: A) "Maaro Firangi, Dilli Chalo"

Explanation: The Purbiya soldiers rallied under the slogan "Maaro Firangi, Dilli Chalo" during the revolt in Erinpura, which translates to "Kill the foreigners, March to Delhi."

Additional Information: This slogan symbolized their determination to overthrow British rule.

22. Which battle led to the execution of Mir Alam Khan for siding with the rebels?

- A) Battle of Neemuch
- B) Battle of Auwa
- C) Battle of Tonk
- D) Battle of Chelawas

Answer: C) Battle of Tonk

Explanation: Mir Alam Khan, the uncle of Nawab Waziruddaula, was executed for siding with the rebels in the Tonk rebellion.

Additional Information: This demonstrates the internal conflicts among ruling families during the revolt.

23. Who gave shelter to Tantya Tope during his escape in Rajasthan?

- A) Kesari Singh Salumbar and Jodh Singh Kothariya
- B) King Madanpal
- C) Maharana Swarup Singh
- D) Major Burton

Answer: A) Kesari Singh Salumbar and Jodh Singh Kothariya

Explanation: Tantya Tope was provided shelter by Kesari Singh Salumbar and Jodh Singh Kothariya during his escape in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: He was later betrayed by his friend Mansingh, leading to his capture by the British.

24. Which feudal lord of Sikar was executed for providing refuge to Tantya Tope?

- A) Jodh Singh Kothariya
- B) Shivnath Singh Asop
- C) Sardar Singh
- D) Kushal Singh Champawat

Answer: B) Shivnath Singh Asop

Explanation: The feudal lord of Sikar, Shivnath Singh Asop, was executed by the British for sheltering Tantya Tope.

Additional Information: This was part of the British strategy to suppress any remaining resistance following the 1857 uprising.

25. Who played a key role in sheltering British survivors in Udaipur after the Neemuch uprising?

- A) Maharana Swarup Singh
- B) Kushal Singh
- C) Jodh Singh
- D) Kesari Singh

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Answer: A) Maharana Swarup Singh

Explanation: Maharana Swarup Singh of Udaipur provided refuge to British survivors of the Neemuch uprising in Jag Mandir.

Additional Information: This shows the complex relationships between local rulers and the British during the revolt.

26. When did Tantya Tope first enter Rajasthan during the revolt?

- A) August 1857
- B) May 1858
- C) July 1857
- D) September 1858

Answer: B) May 1858

Explanation: Tantya Tope entered Rajasthan for the first time during the revolt in May 1858 through the Mandalgarh area of Bhilwara.

Additional Information: He sought support from local rulers and feudal lords in Rajasthan, excluding Jaisalmer.

27. In which battle did General Roberts defeat Tantya Tope?

- A) Battle of Neemuch
- B) Battle of Kuada
- C) Battle of Auwa
- D) Battle of Nasirabad

Answer: B) Battle of Kuada

Explanation: General Roberts defeated Tantya Tope at the Battle of Kuada, which took place on 9th August 1858 on the banks of the Kothari River.

Additional Information: This marked a significant defeat for the rebels in Rajasthan.

28. What was the reason for the dissatisfaction among the soldiers of the British army, leading to the revolt?

- A) Low wages and racial discrimination
- B) Forced conscription
- C) Better treatment of Indian soldiers
- D) Favoritism towards Indian officers

Answer: A) Low wages and racial discrimination

Explanation: Indian soldiers faced racial

discrimination and were paid significantly less than their British counterparts, which contributed to their resentment and eventual participation in the revolt.

Additional Information: The introduction of the Enfield rifles with cartridges greased in cow and pig fat further aggravated the situation.

29. What was the outcome of the revolt in Jaipur under Maharaja Ramsingh II?

- A) Complete victory for the rebels
- B) Maharaja Ramsingh II remained loyal to the British
- C) Jaipur was taken over by the rebels
- D) Maharaja Ramsingh II was overthrown

Answer: B) Maharaja Ramsingh II remained loyal to the British

Explanation: Maharaja Ramsingh II remained loyal to the British during the revolt, and he was rewarded with the title "Sitar-e-Hind" (Star of India) for his support.

Additional Information: The British also granted him the Kotputli pargana as a token of gratitude.

30. Who was known for his poetic contribution against British rule during the revolt in Rajasthan?

- A) Suryamall Meesan
- B) Bankidas
- C) Sandu Gangaji
- D) Girwar Dan

Answer: A) Suryamall Meesan

Explanation: Suryamall Meesan was a prominent poet whose verses glorified Rajasthan's past warriors and criticized British rule.

Additional Information: His poetry helped inspire resistance against the British in Rajasthan.

31. What was one of the socio-religious causes of the revolt of 1857 in Rajasthan?

- A) Increased taxation on temples
- B) Spread of Christian missionaries
- C) Destruction of mosques
- D) Introduction of new Hindu practices

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Answer: B) Spread of Christian missionaries

Explanation: The increased presence of Christian missionaries in Rajasthan after 1813 AD led to fears among the population that the British were attempting to convert them to Christianity.

Additional Information: Social reforms like the abolition of sati also contributed to unrest, as they were seen as interference in traditional customs.

32. Who led the revolt in the Bharatpur region during the uprising?

- A) Maharaja Jaswant Singh
- B) Vilayat Khan
- C) Shivnath Singh Asop
- D) Chand Singh Baswana

Answer: A) Maharaja Jaswant Singh

Explanation: Maharaja Jaswant Singh played a key role in advising the British political agent to leave Bharatpur during the rebellion, while the Gurjars and Mev communities led local resistance.

Additional Information: His actions demonstrated a strategic approach to maintaining stability in his region while managing the rebellion.

33. What led to the increased discontent among the feudal lords in Rajasthan during British rule?

- A) Granting of more lands
- B) Abolition of their feudal rights
- C) Increased political influence
- D) Removal of British troops from Rajasthan

Answer: B) Abolition of their feudal rights

Explanation: The British systematically stripped the feudal lords of their hereditary rights, which were the foundation of their power and influence, leading to significant discontent among them.

Additional Information: The conversion of their jagiri lands into khalsa (crown lands) further reduced their economic power.

34. Who supported the British in suppressing the rebellion in Dholpur?

- A) Nawab Waziruddaula

B) King Bhagwant Singh

C) Laxman Singh

D) Kushal Singh

Answer: B) King Bhagwant Singh

Explanation: King Bhagwant Singh of Dholpur sought assistance from the Patiala army to help suppress the rebels, illustrating the cooperation between certain Indian rulers and the British.

Additional Information: His actions highlight the complex loyalties during the revolt.

35. What was the significant cause of economic hardship for Rajasthan under British rule?

- A) Fixed khiraj (tribute) system
- B) Abolition of tax on artisans
- C) Increased trade opportunities
- D) Growth of local industries

Answer: A) Fixed khiraj (tribute) system

Explanation: The British imposed a fixed khiraj (tribute) on the princely states of Rajasthan, which placed an immense strain on their treasuries, especially during periods of poor revenue.

Additional Information: The destruction of local cottage industries due to British goods further aggravated economic hardship.

36. In which year was the headquarters of the Agent to the Governor-General shifted to Mount Abu?

- A) 1845 AD
- B) 1832 AD
- C) 1857 AD
- D) 1860 AD

Answer: A) 1845 AD

Explanation: The headquarters of the Agent to the Governor-General were shifted to Mount Abu in 1845 AD from Ajmer.

Additional Information: To balance administrative duties, the headquarters were alternated between Ajmer and Mount Abu for six months annually starting in 1864.

37. What significant change did the British make to the Seva Chakri system in Rajasthan?

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- A) Converted it into a cash payment system
- B) Increased the number of soldiers in the system
- C) Abolished it completely
- D) Made it hereditary

Answer: A) Converted it into a cash payment system

Explanation: The British converted the traditional Seva Chakri system, where feudal lords rendered military service in exchange for land, into a cash payment system, undermining the social structure.

Additional Information: This change led to dissatisfaction among the feudal lords, who lost their status and influence.

38. What was the political role of Charles Metcalfe in Rajasthan during the early 19th century?

- A) Signed treaties with princely states
- B) Led the British army during the revolt
- C) Overthrew Maharana Swarup Singh
- D) Established the first British cantonment in Rajasthan

Answer: A) Signed treaties with princely states

Explanation: Charles Metcalfe played a significant role in negotiating treaties with the princely states of Rajasthan during 1817-18, ensuring British supremacy while maintaining internal sovereignty of the local rulers.

Additional Information: These treaties were instrumental in establishing British influence in the region.

39. What was the main cause for the abolition of feudal taxes by the British in Rajasthan?

- A) To reduce the influence of the feudal lords
- B) To reward the feudal lords for their loyalty
- C) To increase the revenue of local traders
- D) To promote military conscription

Answer: A) To reduce the influence of the feudal lords

Explanation: The British abolished several feudal taxes, such as mercantile tax and revenue tax, to reduce the economic power of the feudal

lords and curtail their influence.

Additional Information: This led to resentment among the feudal lords, many of whom supported the rebels during the revolt.

40. Which Indian poet from Rajasthan is known for glorifying the 1857 revolt and inspiring the people through his writings?

- A) Suryamall Meesan
- B) Bankidas
- C) Sandu Gangaji
- D) Mahakavi Girwar Dan

Answer: A) Suryamall Meesan

Explanation: Suryamall Meesan was a poet whose verses inspired the people of Rajasthan by glorifying their history and valor, contributing to the anti-British sentiment.

Additional Information: His works helped promote a sense of pride and resistance among the local populace.

41. Which ruler's troops refused to fight against Tantya Tope in Jhalawar?

- A) King Prithvi Singh
- B) Maharaja Jaswant Singh
- C) Kushal Singh
- D) King Bhagwant Singh

Answer: A) King Prithvi Singh

Explanation: King Prithvi Singh of Jhalawar sent troops to fight against Tantya Tope at Palayata, but most of them refused to engage in combat except for the Gopal Paltan regiment.

Additional Information: This marked a significant failure for the British in Rajasthan as many local forces refused to fight against the rebels.

42. Which battle led to Tantya Tope extracting a ransom from Prithvi Singh?

- A) Battle of Kuada
- B) Battle of Jhalawar
- C) Battle of Chelawas
- D) Battle of Bithora

Answer: B) Battle of Jhalawar

Explanation: Tantya Tope successfully

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captured Jhalawar and extracted a ransom of Rs. 5 lakh from King Prithvi Singh after the battle.

Additional Information: This victory was one of Tantya Tope's major accomplishments in Rajasthan during the 1857 revolt.

43. Who criticized the British decision to execute Tantya Tope?

- A) Captain Showers
- B) General Roberts
- C) Charles Metcalfe
- D) Maharaja Vinay Singh

Answer: A) Captain Showers

Explanation: Captain Showers criticized the British decision to execute Tantya Tope, stating that future generations would view it as a crime and question it in history.

Additional Information: Tantya Tope was hanged on 18 April 1859 in Shivpuri after being betrayed by his friend Mansingh.

44. Who was hanged along with Jayadaya for his role in the Kota rebellion?

- A) Risaldar Mehrab Khan
- B) Amarchand Banthia
- C) Laxman Singh
- D) Deva Gurjar

Answer: A) Risaldar Mehrab Khan

Explanation: Jayadaya and Risaldar Mehrab Khan were hanged by the British for their key roles in leading the Kota rebellion.

Additional Information: Their executions demonstrated the severity of British retaliation against rebel leaders.

45. Which community played a significant role in the rebellion in Dholpur?

- A) Gurjar community
- B) Mev community
- C) Rajput community
- D) Brahmin community

Answer: A) Gurjar community

Explanation: The Gurjar community, under the leadership of Deva Gurjar, played a significant role in initiating the revolt in

Dholpur.

Additional Information: Their efforts were bolstered by rebels from neighboring regions, including Gwalior and Indore.

46. Who was awarded the title "Sitar-e-Hind" by the British for loyalty during the revolt?

- A) Maharaja Ramsingh II
- B) Maharaja Jaswant Singh
- C) King Bhagwant Singh
- D) Nawab Waziruddaula

Answer: A) Maharaja Ramsingh II

Explanation: Maharaja Ramsingh II of Jaipur was awarded the title "Sitar-e-Hind" (Star of India) by the British for his loyalty and actions during the revolt.

Additional Information: He was also rewarded with the Kotputli pargana for his efforts in maintaining British control.

47. Who provided refuge to Tantya Tope in Mewar during the revolt?

- A) Kesari Singh Salumbar
- B) Kushal Singh
- C) Maharana Swarup Singh
- D) Laxman Singh

Answer: A) Kesari Singh Salumbar

Explanation: Kesari Singh Salumbar, along with Jodh Singh Kothariya, provided refuge to Tantya Tope in Mewar during the revolt.

Additional Information: This act of loyalty to the rebel leader showed the divided loyalties among Rajasthan's rulers.

48. What caused many local armies in Rajasthan to be disbanded during British rule?

- A) British no longer relied on feudal lords for military support
- B) Increase in military power of the local rulers
- C) Increased Indian recruitment in the British army
- D) Transfer of military control to local kings

Answer: A) British no longer relied on feudal lords for military support

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Explanation: The British no longer relied on local feudal lords' armies, which led to the disbandment of many local forces, leaving soldiers unemployed and disgruntled.

Additional Information: This was one of the significant military causes of the revolt, as many of these disbanded soldiers turned against British rule.

49. When did Kushal Singh Champawat surrender to the British after the defeat at Auwa?

- A) 8th August 1860
- B) 24th January 1858
- C) 10th November 1858
- D) 18th April 1859

Answer: A) 8th August 1860

Explanation: After the defeat at Auwa, Kushal Singh sought refuge but eventually surrendered to the British at Neemuch on 8th August 1860.

Additional Information: Despite his surrender, a commission was set up to investigate his role in the rebellion, and he was released later.

50. Which British officer was killed during the Battle of Chelawas?

- A) MacMason
- B) Captain Heathcote
- C) Colonel Holmes
- D) Major Burton

Answer: A) MacMason

Explanation: MacMason was killed during the Battle of Chelawas on 18th September 1857, and his severed head was displayed on the fort of Auwa as a symbol of rebel victory.

Additional Information: This event heightened the morale of the rebels and symbolized their defiance against British authority.

51. What was the primary cause of the fixed khiraj (tribute) system imposed by the British?

- A) To ensure consistent revenue from princely states
- B) To relieve the financial burden of the princely states

C) To encourage local rulers to collect more taxes

D) To support local economies during British rule

Answer: A) To ensure consistent revenue from princely states

Explanation: The British imposed a fixed khiraj (tribute) on the princely states to ensure consistent revenue, regardless of their economic conditions, which caused financial strain.

Additional Information: This system was deeply resented by the local rulers and contributed to the economic causes of the revolt.

52. Which literary figure from Rajasthan played a key role in spreading anti-British sentiment during the revolt?

- A) Suryamall Meesan
- B) Raghodas
- C) Sandu Gangaji
- D) Bankidas

Answer: A) Suryamall Meesan

Explanation: Suryamall Meesan used his poetry to spread anti-British sentiment and inspire resistance among the people of Rajasthan.

Additional Information: His verses glorified the bravery of Rajasthan's warriors and criticized British rule.

53. What was one of the main military reasons for the revolt in Rajasthan?

- A) Use of Enfield rifles with greased cartridges
- B) British promotion of local soldiers
- C) Equal pay for British and Indian soldiers
- D) Improved working conditions for Indian soldiers

Answer: A) Use of Enfield rifles with greased cartridges

Explanation: The introduction of Enfield rifles with cartridges rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat deeply offended both Hindu and Muslim soldiers, contributing to the revolt.

Additional Information: This was one of the immediate causes of the military mutinies in 1857.

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54. Which rebellion center in Rajasthan saw the involvement of the Mev community?

- A) Bharatpur
- B) Tonk
- C) Nasirabad
- D) Kota

Answer: A) Bharatpur

Explanation: The Mev community, along with the Gurjars, participated in the local rebellion in Bharatpur against British rule.

Additional Information: Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Bharatpur advised the British political agent to leave the region to maintain stability during the unrest.

55. Which ruler's gun salute was reduced as a punitive measure after the Kota rebellion?

- A) Maharao Ram Singh II
- B) King Madanpal
- C) Maharaja Vinay Singh
- D) Laxman Singh

Answer: A) Maharao Ram Singh II

Explanation: Maharao Ram Singh II's gun salute was reduced from 15 to 11 as a punitive measure by the British after the Kota rebellion.

Additional Information: This reduction in honor highlighted the British strategy of punishing those who were seen as complicit or ineffective in controlling the rebellion.

56. Which group of soldiers joined the Neemuch rebels and marched toward Delhi during the revolt?

- A) Deoli soldiers
- B) Erinpura soldiers
- C) Khairwara soldiers
- D) Beawar soldiers

Answer: A) Deoli soldiers

Explanation: Soldiers from the Deoli cantonment joined the Neemuch rebels and marched toward Delhi to participate in the broader uprising against the British.

Additional Information: This was part of a

coordinated effort by various rebel groups to move toward Delhi, the central hub of the revolt.

57. Who played a key role in negotiating an agreement between the rebels and Maharao Ram Singh II in Kota?

- A) Kanhaiyalal Goswami
- B) Laxman Singh
- C) Kesari Singh Salumbar
- D) Jodh Singh Kothariya

Answer: A) Kanhaiyalal Goswami

Explanation: Kanhaiyalal Goswami, the Mahant of the Mathuradhish temple, mediated an agreement between the rebels and Maharao Ram Singh II in Kota, which temporarily restored some order.

Additional Information: Despite this negotiation, the British later retook control of Kota, and key rebel leaders were executed.

58. What was one of the significant administrative reasons for the revolt in Rajasthan?

- A) British interference in succession disputes
- B) Increase in British salaries for local soldiers
- C) Development of local infrastructure
- D) Promotion of local traders

Answer: A) British interference in succession disputes

Explanation: The British often interfered in succession disputes, particularly in states like Bharatpur and Alwar, which caused unrest among the nobility and contributed to the revolt.

Additional Information: This interference was viewed as an infringement on traditional rights and sovereignty, fueling anti-British sentiment.

59. Who provided financial support to the Rani of Jhansi during the revolt?

- A) Amarchand Banthia
- B) Kushal Singh
- C) Tantya Tope
- D) Shivnath Singh Asop

Answer: A) Amarchand Banthia

Explanation: Amarchand Banthia provided

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financial support to the Rani of Jhansi and Tantya Tope during their struggle against British forces.

Additional Information: He was executed by the British for his contributions and earned the title of the "Bhamashah of the revolution."

60. Which battle saw the recapture of Auwa by the British?

- A) Battle of Auwa
- B) Battle of Chelawas
- C) Battle of Bithora
- D) Battle of Tonk

Answer: A) Battle of Auwa

Explanation: The British recaptured Auwa on 24th January 1858 after a fierce battle, marking a significant victory over the rebels in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: This victory symbolized British dominance, and they took the idol of Sugali Mata as a symbol of their control.

57. What role did Maharana Swarup Singh of Udaipur play during the Revolt of 1857 in Rajasthan?

- A) He led the revolt against the British.
- B) He offered refuge to British survivors.
- C) He joined the Neemuch rebels.
- D) He was executed by the British.

Answer: B) He offered refuge to British survivors.

Explanation: Maharana Swarup Singh of Udaipur offered refuge to British soldiers who escaped from the Neemuch uprising.

Additional Information: His actions demonstrate the complex relationships between local rulers and the British during the revolt, as some rulers preferred to maintain diplomatic ties with the colonial powers.

58. Why was the spread of Christian missionaries in Rajasthan seen as a threat by the local population?

- A) It was associated with British political dominance.
- B) Missionaries promoted economic exploitation.

C) They helped local rulers undermine their subjects.

D) Christian converts were given military power.

Answer: A) It was associated with British political dominance.

Explanation: The spread of Christian missionaries in Rajasthan was perceived as an attempt by the British to convert the local population, threatening the traditional religious fabric.

Additional Information: The fear of forced conversion was compounded by the introduction of social reforms like the abolition of sati, which were viewed with suspicion by the conservative society.

59. What can be inferred from the British reliance on local rulers for controlling uprisings in Rajasthan?

- A) The British lacked sufficient military resources.
- B) The British had absolute control over Rajasthan.
- C) Local rulers were willing to support uprisings against the British.
- D) The British trusted the local rulers' loyalty.

Answer: A) The British lacked sufficient military resources.

Explanation: The British often relied on the cooperation of local rulers, like Maharaja Ramsingh II, to suppress uprisings, indicating they lacked the necessary resources to control all regions without local support.

Additional Information: Local rulers who aided the British were often rewarded with titles and privileges, further strengthening colonial control through local power structures.

60. What does the conversion of Jagiri land into Khalsa land by the British imply about their strategy?

- A) Strengthening the feudal lords
- B) Centralizing revenue control under the British
- C) Promoting self-governance in Rajasthan
- D) Supporting the local artisans

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Answer: B) Centralizing revenue control under the British

Explanation: By converting Jagiri land into Khalsa (crown lands), the British centralized revenue collection and reduced the power of local feudal lords, which weakened traditional governance structures.

Additional Information: This strategy helped the British consolidate their economic control over the region.

61. How did the British strategy of rewarding loyal rulers affect the revolt in Rajasthan?

- A) It increased support for the rebellion.
- B) It caused fragmentation within local leadership.
- C) It united all feudal lords against the British.
- D) It had no impact on the rebellion.

Answer: B) It caused fragmentation within local leadership.

Explanation: By rewarding loyal rulers like Maharaja Ramsingh II, the British created divisions within local leadership, preventing a united front against British control.

Additional Information: These rewards included titles like "Sitar-e-Hind" and other privileges that ensured the loyalty of local rulers.

62. How did the British influence over succession disputes in Rajasthan contribute to the revolt?

- A) It provided stability to the region.
- B) It led to increased dissatisfaction among local nobility.
- C) It resolved long-standing feuds among local rulers.
- D) It strengthened the power of local kings.

Answer: B) It led to increased dissatisfaction among local nobility.

Explanation: The British interference in succession disputes often favored certain factions, causing resentment among local nobility who felt that their traditional rights were being undermined.

Additional Information: This intervention was seen as an encroachment on the sovereignty of the princely states.

63. How did the use of Enfield rifles contribute to the outbreak of the revolt?

- A) It symbolized economic oppression.
- B) It offended religious sentiments of both Hindus and Muslims.
- C) It enhanced the military strength of Indian soldiers.
- D) It was used to reward Indian soldiers for their loyalty.

Answer: B) It offended religious sentiments of both Hindus and Muslims.

Explanation: The Enfield rifles required soldiers to bite cartridges greased with cow and pig fat, which deeply offended both Hindu and Muslim soldiers, igniting anger and rebellion.

Additional Information: This issue was one of the key triggers of the revolt, as it violated the religious taboos of Indian soldiers.

64. What does the failure of rebels to capture Ajmer suggest about the overall coordination of the revolt in Rajasthan?

- A) The British army had superior tactics.
- B) The rebels were well-organized but outnumbered.
- C) The lack of unified leadership weakened the rebellion.
- D) Ajmer was impenetrable due to its geography.

Answer: C) The lack of unified leadership weakened the rebellion.

Explanation: The failure to capture Ajmer, a significant strategic center, indicated a lack of coordinated effort and leadership among the rebels in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: This allowed the British to maintain a foothold in the region, which contributed to their eventual suppression of the revolt.

65. How did the conversion of Seva Chakri (military service) into a cash system affect Rajasthan's traditional social structure?

- A) It strengthened the relationship between rulers and feudal lords.
- B) It undermined the feudal system and weakened traditional bonds.

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C) It promoted the military strength of local kings.

D) It had no impact on Rajasthan's social structure.

Answer: B) It undermined the feudal system and weakened traditional bonds.

Explanation: The conversion of Seva Chakri into a cash payment system eroded the traditional bond of loyalty and service between rulers and feudal lords, weakening the social structure.

Additional Information: This change created discontent among the feudal class, which had previously enjoyed special privileges.

66. Why did many feudal lords and soldiers in Rajasthan support the 1857 revolt?

A) They were promised rewards by the British.

B) They wanted to restore their traditional privileges.

C) They were paid more by the British.

D) They feared British retaliation.

Answer: B) They wanted to restore their traditional privileges.

Explanation: Many feudal lords and soldiers supported the revolt because the British had systematically stripped them of their hereditary rights, and they sought to restore their lost power and status.

Additional Information: The abolition of feudal taxes and land rights was a major grievance that fueled the rebellion.

67. What was one of the main reasons for the limited spread of the 1857 revolt in Rajasthan?

A) Strong local governance by the British

B) Widespread support from peasants

C) Fragmented and isolated rebellions

D) Complete unity among all social classes

Answer: C) Fragmented and isolated rebellions

Explanation: The revolts in Rajasthan were scattered and lacked mutual coordination, which limited their spread and effectiveness in challenging British control.

Additional Information: Timing

discrepancies between uprisings also allowed the British to suppress the rebellion in isolated pockets.

68. What does the failure of the revolt in Rajasthan suggest about the importance of leadership in social movements?

A) Strong leadership is essential for success.

B) Leadership has no bearing on the outcome.

C) Foreign intervention can replace local leadership.

D) Social movements are purely spontaneous.

Answer: A) Strong leadership is essential for success.

Explanation: The lack of strong, unified leadership in Rajasthan was one of the primary reasons for the failure of the revolt, as the rebels were unable to coordinate effectively across different regions.

Additional Information: The absence of external leadership, such as Bahadur Shah Zafar or Nana Saheb, further weakened the rebellion.

69. What can be concluded from the fact that some princely states in Rajasthan supported the British during the revolt?

A) All princely states were loyal to the British.

B) There were divided loyalties among Indian rulers.

C) British control was absolute across Rajasthan.

D) Princely states were coerced into supporting the British.

Answer: B) There were divided loyalties among Indian rulers.

Explanation: The actions of rulers like Maharaja Ramsingh II, who remained loyal to the British, indicate that there were divided loyalties among Indian rulers during the revolt.

Additional Information: These divisions made it difficult for the rebels to form a united front against the British.

70. How did the lack of external revolutionary leadership, such as Nana Saheb, impact the revolt in Rajasthan?

A) It strengthened the rebellion's focus on local leadership.

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- B) It left the rebellion without a cohesive strategy.
- C) It did not impact the revolt's outcome.
- D) It allowed foreign powers to intervene.

Answer: B) It left the rebellion without a cohesive strategy.

Explanation: The lack of external revolutionary leadership left the rebellion in Rajasthan without a cohesive strategy, making it difficult for the various centers of resistance to coordinate effectively.

Additional Information: This contributed to the eventual suppression of the revolt.

71. Which ruler of Jaipur played a role in capturing local rebels during the revolt of 1857?

- A) Maharaja Vinay Singh
- B) Maharaja Ramsingh II
- C) Maharaja Jaswant Singh
- D) Maharaja Bhagwant Singh

Answer: B) Maharaja Ramsingh II

Explanation: Maharaja Ramsingh II, under the guidance of the British political agent Eden, captured and dealt with local rebels in Jaipur, such as Vilayat Khan and Usman Khan.

Additional Information: His actions in suppressing the rebellion earned him the title "Sitar-e-Hind" from the British.

72. What led to the increased taxation on peasants in Rajasthan during the British rule?

- A) Decline in revenue due to British policies
- B) Increase in local artisans' productivity
- C) Introduction of new trade routes
- D) Improvement in agricultural practices

Answer: A) Decline in revenue due to British policies

Explanation: British economic policies, such as those related to opium, salt, and excise, reduced the revenue of princely states, leading local rulers to impose higher taxes on peasants to compensate for financial shortfalls.

Additional Information: This heavy taxation contributed to the economic grievances that fueled the rebellion.

73. What was the significance of the Walter Scheme introduced after the Revolt of 1857 in Rajasthan?

- A) It promoted economic development among the peasantry.
- B) It established schools for the children of kings and feudal lords.
- C) It improved military efficiency in the princely states.
- D) It decentralized British administrative control.

Answer: B) It established schools for the children of kings and feudal lords.

Explanation: The Walter Scheme was introduced by the British to separate the ruling class from the general public by establishing special schools and colleges for the children of kings and feudal lords, thereby promoting loyalty to British values.

Additional Information: This was a key aspect of British efforts to create a loyal elite class.

74. Who among the following provided financial assistance to the Rani of Jhansi and Tantya Tope during the revolt?

- A) Maharaja Ramsingh II
- B) Amarchand Banthia
- C) Kesari Singh Salumbar
- D) King Prithvi Singh

Answer: B) Amarchand Banthia

Explanation: Amarchand Banthia from Bikaner provided financial support to the Rani of Jhansi and Tantya Tope, helping them in their fight against the British.

Additional Information: He was executed by the British for his role, and his contributions earned him the title "Bhamashah of the revolution."

75. Who served as the resident of Rajputana in Delhi after the treaties of 1817-18?

- A) John Malcolm
- B) Charles Metcalfe
- C) David Ochterlony

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D) George Patrick Lawrence

Answer: C) David Ochterlony

Explanation: David Ochterlony was appointed as the Resident of Rajputana in Delhi after the treaties of 1817-18, which ensured British supremacy in Rajasthan while maintaining the internal sovereignty of local rulers.

Additional Information: His appointment helped solidify British influence in the region.

76. Which military cantonment in Rajasthan became the headquarters of the Jodhpur Legion?

- A) Nasirabad
- B) Erinpura
- C) Neemuch
- D) Deoli

Answer: B) Erinpura

Explanation: Erinpura served as the headquarters of the Jodhpur Legion, which played a significant role during the 1857 uprising.

Additional Information: The Jodhpur Legion later joined the rebellion and marched toward Delhi.

77. What was the role of Tantya Tope in Rajasthan during the 1857 revolt?

- A) He provided financial support to the rebels.
- B) He led military campaigns against British forces.
- C) He mediated between local rulers and the British.
- D) He captured Ajmer.

Answer: B) He led military campaigns against British forces.

Explanation: Tantya Tope entered Rajasthan during the 1857 revolt and led several military campaigns, including the capture of Jhalawar and fighting the Battle of Kuada.

Additional Information: Despite his efforts, he was eventually betrayed and captured by the British.

78. What was one of the main causes for the resentment of local rulers toward British military presence in Rajasthan?

A) The British provided advanced weapons to local rulers.

B) Local rulers had to bear the cost of British troops.

C) The British eliminated local military forces.

D) British soldiers refused to protect local rulers.

Answer: B) Local rulers had to bear the cost of British troops.

Explanation: The princely states of Rajasthan were burdened with the cost of maintaining British troops stationed in their territories, which contributed to resentment against British rule.

Additional Information: Forces such as the Mewar Bhil Corps and the Jodhpur Legion were expensive to maintain, leading to financial strain.

79. What triggered the mass rebellion in Kota on 15 October 1857?

- A) Major Burton's advice to Maharao Ram Singh II to take action against rebels
- B) Lack of military presence in Kota
- C) Success of the Neemuch rebellion
- D) British withdrawal from Kota

Answer: A) Major Burton's advice to Maharao Ram Singh II to take action against rebels

Explanation: The rebellion in Kota was triggered after Major Burton advised Maharao Ram Singh II to take punitive action against rebel leaders like Jayadayal and Mehrab Khan, leading to the outbreak of the rebellion.

Additional Information: The rebels killed Major Burton and took control of Kota for several months.

80. Who led the rebellion in Tonk during the 1857 revolt?

- A) Nawab Waziruddaula
- B) Mir Alam Khan
- C) Tarachand Patel
- D) Deva Gurjar

Answer: B) Mir Alam Khan

Explanation: Mir Alam Khan, the uncle of Nawab Waziruddaula, sided with the rebels and led the rebellion in Tonk, which reflected

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internal divisions among the rulers.

Additional Information: Despite the rebellion, Nawab Waziruddaula remained loyal to the British.

81. Who was responsible for suppressing the rebellion in Kota and recapturing the city in 1858?

- A) General Roberts
- B) Major Burton
- C) Captain Showers
- D) Major Burton's sons

Answer: A) General Roberts

Explanation: General Roberts arrived in Kota on 22 March 1858 and, after an eight-day struggle, successfully recaptured the city from the rebels.

Additional Information: Jayadayaal and Mehrab Khan were later hanged for their roles in the rebellion.

82. Which community played an active role in the rebellion in Bharatpur during the Revolt of 1857?

- A) Mev community
- B) Rajput community
- C) Brahmin community
- D) Maratha community

Answer: A) Mev community

Explanation: The Mev community, along with the Gurjars, led local uprisings against the British in Bharatpur during the 1857 revolt.

Additional Information: Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Bharatpur attempted to maintain stability by advising the British political agent to leave.

83. Which battle saw the British defeat Kushal Singh Champawat and recapture Auwa?

- A) Battle of Bithora
- B) Battle of Auwa
- C) Battle of Chelawas
- D) Battle of Neemuch

Answer: B) Battle of Auwa

Explanation: The British recaptured Auwa on

24 January 1858, after defeating Kushal Singh Champawat and the rebels in a fierce battle.

Additional Information: This battle marked a turning point in British efforts to reassert control over Rajasthan during the revolt.

84. Who was betrayed by his friend Mansingh and subsequently captured by the British in 1859?

- A) Jayadayaal
- B) Risaldar Mehrab Khan
- C) Tantya Tope
- D) Kushal Singh

Answer: C) Tantya Tope

Explanation: Tantya Tope was betrayed by his friend Mansingh and captured by the British in the forests of Narwar. He was subsequently hanged in Shivpuri on 18 April 1859.

Additional Information: Tantya Tope was one of the most prominent leaders of the 1857 revolt.

85. What was the significance of the Battle of Bithora during the 1857 revolt?

- A) It was the first major defeat for the British in Rajasthan.
- B) It led to the death of Onad Singh Panwar of Jodhpur.
- C) It marked the end of the rebellion in Jodhpur.
- D) It resulted in the British recapturing Ajmer.

Answer: B) It led to the death of Onad Singh Panwar of Jodhpur.

Explanation: The Battle of Bithora, which took place on 8 September 1857, led to the death of Onad Singh Panwar of Jodhpur and 76 provincial soldiers.

Additional Information: The battle was a significant victory for the rebels in the region.

86. Who among the following provided shelter to British survivors of the Neemuch uprising?

- A) Maharana Swarup Singh
- B) Kushal Singh
- C) Laxman Singh
- D) Jodh Singh

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Answer: A) Maharana Swarup Singh

Explanation: Maharana Swarup Singh of Udaipur provided refuge to British survivors of the Neemuch uprising in Jag Mandir, reflecting his strategic diplomatic ties with the British.

Additional Information: This act of providing shelter helped the British maintain their control in the region.

87. What role did Kesari Singh Salumbar play during the 1857 revolt in Rajasthan?

- A) He led the rebellion in Udaipur.
- B) He provided refuge to Tantya Tope.
- C) He helped the British suppress the rebellion.
- D) He led the rebels toward Delhi.

Answer: B) He provided refuge to Tantya Tope.

Explanation: Kesari Singh Salumbar provided refuge to Tantya Tope in Mewar during the revolt, demonstrating the divided loyalties of local rulers.

Additional Information: Tantya Tope's presence in Rajasthan was marked by significant battles, but he was ultimately betrayed and captured.

88. What was the key outcome of the Battle of Chelawas?

- A) The British defeated the rebels and recaptured Jhalawar.
- B) Kushal Singh Champawat emerged victorious, and MacMason was killed.
- C) Maharana Swarup Singh switched allegiance to the rebels.
- D) The British captured Maharaja Ramsingh II.

Answer: B) Kushal Singh Champawat emerged victorious, and MacMason was killed.

Explanation: The Battle of Chelawas on 18 September 1857 saw a rebel victory led by Kushal Singh Champawat, with MacMason being killed and his severed head displayed on the fort of Auwa.

Additional Information: This victory was a significant morale booster for the rebels in Rajasthan.

89. What was one of the main political causes of the 1857 revolt in Rajasthan?

- A) British interference in internal disputes of princely states
- B) Favorable British policies towards local artisans
- C) Complete autonomy for local rulers
- D) Improved relations between British and Indian rulers

Answer: A) British interference in internal disputes of princely states

Explanation: British interference in succession disputes and internal affairs of princely states, such as Bharatpur and Alwar, caused resentment among local rulers, contributing to the political causes of the revolt.

Additional Information: Many local rulers felt that their sovereignty was being undermined by the British.

90. How did the partition of Kota to create Jhalawar contribute to the revolt in Rajasthan?

- A) It was viewed as a British strategy to weaken local rulers.
- B) It led to improved relations between British and Indian rulers.
- C) It promoted economic development in the region.
- D) It was welcomed by all the local rulers.

Answer: A) It was viewed as a British strategy to weaken local rulers.

Explanation: The partition of Kota to create Jhalawar was seen as a deliberate British strategy to weaken the authority of Kota's rulers, which caused significant resentment and anti-British sentiment among local leaders.

Additional Information: This was one of the political grievances that fueled the revolt in Rajasthan.

91. Who among the following rulers refused to participate in the rebellion but provided shelter to Tantya Tope?

- A) Maharaja Vinay Singh
- B) Maharana Swarup Singh
- C) Kesari Singh Salumbar
- D) Maharaja Ramsingh II

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Answer: C) Kesari Singh Salumbar

Explanation: Kesari Singh Salumbar, along with Jodh Singh Kothariya, provided refuge to Tantya Tope during his escape in Mewar, though he did not directly participate in the rebellion.

Additional Information: This shows the complex loyalties and actions of the local rulers during the revolt.

92. What was the significance of Maharaja Jaswant Singh's strategy during the Bharatpur rebellion?

- A) He expelled the British from Bharatpur.
- B) He advised the British political agent to leave Bharatpur.
- C) He led the rebels to victory against the British.
- D) He surrendered to the British and became a prisoner.

Answer: B) He advised the British political agent to leave Bharatpur.

Explanation: Maharaja Jaswant Singh advised the British political agent, Morrison, to leave Bharatpur during the rebellion in an attempt to maintain stability in the region.

Additional Information: This demonstrates how some rulers balanced their loyalty to the British while managing local unrest.

93. Which military group from Rajasthan joined the uprising and marched toward Delhi with the slogan "Maaro Firangi, Dilli Chalo"?

- A) The Jodhpur Legion
- B) The Erinpura Contingent
- C) The Purbiya Soldiers
- D) The Kota Contingent

Answer: C) The Purbiya Soldiers

Explanation: The Purbiya soldiers in Erinpura revolted on 21st August 1857 and joined others in marching toward Delhi with the slogan "Maaro Firangi, Dilli Chalo" ("Kill the foreigners, March to Delhi").

Additional Information: This slogan reflected their determination to challenge British authority.

94. What was a significant failure of the rebels in Rajasthan that contributed to the British maintaining control?

- A) The rebels failed to capture Nasirabad.
- B) The rebels could not coordinate with Tantya Tope.
- C) The rebels failed to capture Ajmer, a key British stronghold.
- D) The British suppressed the rebellion in Alwar early.

Answer: C) The rebels failed to capture Ajmer, a key British stronghold.

Explanation: The failure to capture Ajmer, a significant center of British power in Rajasthan, allowed the British to maintain their foothold in the region and coordinate suppression efforts.

Additional Information: Ajmer served as the seat of the British government in Rajasthan, making it strategically vital.

95. Which rebellion leader was instrumental in the revolt in Neemuch and later fled toward Delhi?

- A) Kushal Singh
- B) Mohammad Ali Beg
- C) Laxman Singh
- D) Tarachand Patel

Answer: B) Mohammad Ali Beg

Explanation: Mohammad Ali Beg, a soldier in Neemuch, refused to pledge loyalty to Colonel Abbott, leading to the outbreak of the revolt in the cantonment, after which the rebels marched toward Delhi.

Additional Information: His actions marked the beginning of open resistance in Neemuch on 3rd June 1857.

96. Who was the feudal lord that led the rebels in Auwa and resisted British forces before eventually surrendering?

- A) Laxman Singh
- B) Kushal Singh Champawat
- C) Tarachand Patel
- D) Shivnath Singh Asop

Answer: B) Kushal Singh Champawat

Explanation: Kushal Singh Champawat led the

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resistance in Auwa and played a key role in battles like the Battle of Chelawas. He eventually surrendered to the British in 1860.

Additional Information: His leadership was significant in organizing local resistance against British forces.

97. How did the introduction of British manufactured goods impact the local economy in Rajasthan during the revolt?

- A) It promoted the growth of local cottage industries.
- B) It led to the collapse of traditional cottage industries.
- C) It encouraged local traders to compete with British goods.
- D) It resulted in economic prosperity for local artisans.

Answer: B) It led to the collapse of traditional cottage industries.

Explanation: The influx of British manufactured goods into Rajasthan destroyed local cottage industries, as artisans and craftsmen were unable to compete, leading to widespread unemployment and poverty.

Additional Information: This economic hardship was one of the factors that fueled resentment toward British rule.

98. Which poet from Rajasthan is known for writing against British rule during the 1857 revolt?

- A) Bankidas
- B) Raghodas
- C) Suryamall Meesan
- D) Mahakavi Girwar Dan

Answer: C) Suryamall Meesan

Explanation: Suryamall Meesan was a prominent poet whose verses criticized British rule and glorified Rajasthan's history and warrior culture, inspiring many to resist the British.

Additional Information: His works became part of the cultural resistance against British colonialism.

99. What was the significance of the role played by King Bhagwant Singh during the revolt in Dholpur?

- A) He supported the rebels in their fight against the British.
- B) He sought help from the Patiala army to suppress the rebels.
- C) He was captured and executed by the British.
- D) He fled to Delhi to join the main uprising.

Answer: B) He sought help from the Patiala army to suppress the rebels.

Explanation: King Bhagwant Singh of Dholpur sought assistance from the Patiala army to help suppress the rebellion in his region, demonstrating the cooperation between some Indian rulers and the British.

Additional Information: This highlights the divided loyalties during the revolt, with some rulers siding with the British to maintain power.

100. How did the British benefit from their alliances with certain local rulers in Rajasthan during the 1857 revolt?

- A) It ensured the widespread participation of local rulers in the rebellion.
- B) It allowed the British to focus on suppressing isolated rebellions.
- C) It weakened the British military presence in Rajasthan.
- D) It forced local rulers to form alliances with the rebels.

Answer: B) It allowed the British to focus on suppressing isolated rebellions.

Explanation: By securing alliances with certain local rulers, the British could rely on these rulers to maintain control in their regions, allowing the British to concentrate on suppressing the more rebellious areas.

Additional Information: These alliances helped the British divide and weaken the overall strength of the rebellion.

101. Who were the main communities involved in the rebellion in Bharatpur during the 1857 revolt?

- A) Rajput and Brahmin
- B) Gurjar and Mev
- C) Brahmin and Mev
- D) Maratha and Gurjar

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Answer: B) Gurjar and Mev

Explanation: The Gurjar and Mev communities played significant roles in the local uprisings in Bharatpur against British rule during the 1857 revolt.

Additional Information: These communities were at the forefront of the resistance in the region.

102. Which ruler's son later received the jagir of Auwa after the surrender of Kushal Singh Champawat?

- A) Laxman Singh
- B) Shivnath Singh Asop
- C) Devi Singh
- D) Jagat Singh

Answer: C) Devi Singh

Explanation: Devi Singh, the son of Kushal Singh Champawat, later received the jagir of Auwa after his father's surrender and the subsequent investigations into his role in the rebellion.

Additional Information: Kushal Singh's surrender in 1860 marked the end of his direct involvement in the revolt.

103. What was one of the main military advantages the British had over the rebels in Rajasthan?

- A) Superior weapons and experienced generals
- B) Larger numbers of Indian soldiers
- C) Stronger alliances with neighboring states
- D) Better knowledge of local terrain

Answer: A) Superior weapons and experienced generals

Explanation: The British had technological and strategic advantages, including modern weapons and experienced generals, which gave them an edge over the rebels in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: This advantage was crucial in their eventual suppression of the rebellion.

104. Which local figure from Dungla provided shelter to British soldiers escaping from the Neemuch cantonment during the revolt?

- A) Maharaja Vinay Singh

B) Laxman Singh

C) Raghu Ram

D) Jodh Singh

Answer: C) Raghu Ram

Explanation: Raghu Ram, a farmer from Dungla village, provided shelter to British soldiers who managed to escape from the Neemuch cantonment during the uprising, showcasing the complex dynamics of loyalty during the revolt.

Additional Information: His assistance helped the British soldiers survive and eventually reach safety.

105. Which battle saw the defeat of Tantya Tope by General Roberts on the banks of the Kothari River?

- A) Battle of Neemuch
- B) Battle of Kuada
- C) Battle of Jhalawar
- D) Battle of Bharatpur

Answer: B) Battle of Kuada

Explanation: The Battle of Kuada, fought on 9th August 1858, saw the defeat of Tantya Tope by General Roberts on the banks of the Kothari River.

Additional Information: This defeat was a major setback for the rebel forces in Rajasthan.

106. How did Tantya Tope's capture of Jhalawar affect the rebellion in Rajasthan?

- A) It led to the immediate end of British rule in the region.
- B) It strengthened the rebellion and inspired other regions to join.
- C) It had little impact as Jhalawar was soon retaken by the British.
- D) It led to the partition of Jhalawar by the British.

Answer: B) It strengthened the rebellion and inspired other regions to join.

Explanation: Tantya Tope's capture of Jhalawar and his extraction of a ransom of Rs. 5 lakh from King Prithvi Singh strengthened the rebellion and inspired other regions to resist British rule.

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Additional Information: This victory was a significant morale boost for the rebels, though short-lived.

107. What was one of the primary grievances of Indian soldiers in the British army that contributed to the 1857 revolt?

- A) Equal pay with British soldiers
- B) Lack of career advancement opportunities
- C) Racial discrimination and unequal pay
- D) Frequent transfers and better living conditions

Answer: C) Racial discrimination and unequal pay

Explanation: Indian soldiers in the British army were paid significantly less than their British counterparts and faced racial discrimination, which contributed to their dissatisfaction and eventual participation in the revolt.

Additional Information: The introduction of the Enfield rifle, with its controversial greased cartridges, further inflamed their discontent.

108. What was a significant social reform that contributed to the unrest in Rajasthan during British rule?

- A) Abolition of the Seva Chakri system
- B) Spread of Christian missionary activities
- C) Introduction of Western education
- D) Abolition of sati and introduction of the Widow Remarriage Act

Answer: D) Abolition of sati and introduction of the Widow Remarriage Act

Explanation: The British social reforms, such as the abolition of sati and the Widow Remarriage Act, were seen as interference in the traditional social order, contributing to unrest among conservative sections of Rajasthan society.

Additional Information: These reforms were viewed with suspicion and further fueled anti-British sentiment.

109. Who played a key role in providing financial support to Tantya Tope and the Rani of Jhansi during their campaigns?

- A) Shivnath Singh Asop
- B) Raghu Ram
- C) Amarchand Banthia
- D) Kushal Singh Champawat

Answer: C) Amarchand Banthia

Explanation: Amarchand Banthia, known as the "Bhamashah of the revolution," provided crucial financial support to Tantya Tope and the Rani of Jhansi during their resistance against the British.

Additional Information: His contributions earned him significant recognition among the rebels, but he was executed by the British for his actions.