

# MATHS4U

**History**  
**NTSE**

**It's all about believing**  
**Topic:- British policy and India**

## **upheavals**

1. The British government worked out and implemented policies which divided the Indian society on caste and communal lines. The purpose behind these policies was (a) to create conditions which could help the British rule over India smoothly (b) to prove that over India culture was more superior, scientific and humane (c) to convey the feeling that India culture and religion was responsible for all the ills faced by the Indians (d) All the above.
2. The Bhils revolted against the British in (a) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (b) Madhya Pradesh and Bihar (c) Bihar and Bengal (d) Bengal and Maharashtra
3. The main motive of the British government in developing modern road and rail communications was (a) to improve the general communication facilities available to the people (b) to modernize India (c) to improve the prospects of the British East India Company's and commerce in India (d) to improve trade and commerce inside India
4. \_\_\_\_\_ constituted the main body of the middle class in Bengal in British India. (a) Businessmen (b) Zamindars (c) Money – lenders (d) Industrialists
5. Choose the incorrect statement The British rule in India (a) brought India into contact with the western world (b) led to the growth and establishment of many industries during World War II. (c) Led to the economic backwardness of the nation (d) led to reduction in native population because of inadequate provision of medical facilities by the government
6. How did the Industrial Revolution in England affect the British East India Company's relations with India? (a) The Company stopped exports from India to Britain as all raw material were now mined and produced in Britain (b) The Indian goods were inferior in quality to the mill manufactured goods and did not have much patronage in the local market (c) British goods in India became extremely cheap (d) The Company began to export raw material from India instead of the finished goods as was done earlier
7. Which of the following was not one of the reasons why the railways constituted an economic drain on India? (a) Interest on foreign investment was remitted outside of India (b) The stock was purchased in England (c) They were financially losing concerns (d) none of the above
8. Why did the condition of the farmers go from bad to worse during the English rule in India? (a) Pressure on land increased (b) The size of the holidays decreased (c) Because of expansion of commercial crops (d) All the above
9. The fundamental change which was introduced by the British rulers in the matter of land ownership was (a) the land revenue was collected as a tax on (b) the British Indian government declared itself the owner of all land in the country (c) the government made the land ownership inalienable (d) the zamindars and the ryots were given the private ownership of land with the right to alienate and sell.
10. While in the zamindari or Permanent Settlement areas, the zamindars ousted the cultivators, in the ryotwari areas, the lands were appropriated by (a) tax collectors (b) village patels (c) money – lenders (d) both (b) and (c) above
11. The British government in India (a) subsidized the agricultural inputs (b) introduced consolidation of land holdings (c) introduced the system of crop insurance (d) all the above
12. \_\_\_\_\_ came to constitute the core of the rising middle class in India before the Battle of Plassey (1757) (a) Money Changers or shroffs (b) contractors (c) Dandi merchants (d) Agents or banias

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13. Why did the self sufficiency of the village in India breakdown during the British rule? (a) With the increase in demand for raw materials to feed the industries in England cash crops began to be grown (b) Because of specialization and commercialization of crops (c) both (a) and (b) (d) Because of decline of the traditional industries
14. The first important measure undertaken by the British in India for the improvement of the means of communication was the (a) introduction of railways (b) building Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Delhi (c) establishment of post and telegraph facilities (d) introduction of steamships on India rivers
15. The rural capitalist class, which emerged as a result of the British economic policies in India, was composed of (a) zamindars (b) big landlords (c) money lenders (d) all the above
16. Having murdered Europeans in Meerut the Mutineers marched to (a) Agra (b) Lucknow (c) Jhansi (d) Delhi
17. The Revolt of 1857 began at Meerut on (a) April 10 (b) April 9 (c) May (d) March 29
18. The 1857 uprising did not take place at ..... (a) Avadh (b) Madras (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) East Punjab
19. ----- was one of the acknowledged leaders of the Revolt of 1857 in Awadh, and after the defeat at Lucknow led the rebellion in Rohilkhand (a) Khan Bahadur Khan (b) Nana Sahab (c) Begum Hazrat Mahal (d) Maulvi Ahmadulla of Faizabad
20. ----- was the leader of the Revolt of 1857 in Rohilkhand (a) Khan Bahadur Khan (b) Shahzada Feroz Shah (c) Rana Beni Madho Sigh (d) Mohammad Hasan Khan
21. The modern historian who called the Revolt of 1857 as the first war of Independence is (a) Dr. R. C. Majumdar (b) Dr. S. N. Sen (c) V. D. Savarkar (d) Asoka Mehta
22. After the Revolt of 1857, the British government in India followed a policy of discrimination against (a) the Muslims (b) the Arya Samajis (c) the Hindus (d) all of the above
23. The statement which best explains the nature of the Revolt of 1857 is (a) the last effort of the old political order to regain power (b) Mutiny of a section of sepoys of the British army (c) a struggle of the common people to overthrow foreign rule (d) an effort to establish a limited Indian nation
24. .... Was the chief organizer of the Revolt of 1857 in Bihar (a) Amar Singh (b) Kunwar Singh (c) Pri Ali (d) Imaduddin
25. The Revolt at Lucknow was led by (a) Tantia Tope (b) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah (c) Birjis Qadr (d) Begum Hazrat Mahal
26. What was the most important consequence of the 1857 Revolt? (a) The British power in India was shaken (b) The British government in India launched merciless persecution of those connected with the Revolt (c) It revealed the weakness of Indian leadership (d) It served as a perennial source of inspiration for the struggle for independence
27. The lack of \_\_\_\_\_ was the main weakness of the Revolt of 1857. (a) external help (b) discipline among the rebel soldiers (c) modern weapons (d) united and coordinated efforts by rebels.
28. The 1857 Mutiny failed mainly because (a) the British had powerful arms (b) the British outnumbered the Indians (c) of the lack of planning and leadership (d) it was premature

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29. ----- was the most important centre of Revolt in Rajasthan (a) Kota (b) Nasirabad (c) Jaisalmer (d) Ajmer
30. Which of the following was not one of the Indian rulers/zaminders who remained loyal to the Company during the Revolt of 1857? (a) Sikh Chief of the cis-Sutlej states (b) Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir (c) Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Dungapur (d) zamindars of Bengal
31. What was the main achievement of the Revolt of 1857? (a) Hindu – Muslim unity (b) The end of religious interference (c) Indians getting government Jobs (d) Indian rulers being given the right of adoption
32. The place at which the Revolt of 1857 was particularly encouraged by the maulvis and the pundits alike was (a) Assam (b) Bihar (c) Bengal (d) Rajasthan
33. After the 1857 Mutiny was suppressed, the British rulers followed (a) a policy of appeasement (b) a ruthless policy of vengeance (c) a policy of mutual cooperation (d) a policy of non interference
34. Which of the following was not one of the major political causes of the Revolt of 1857? (a) Lord Dalhousie's Policy of Indiscriminate annexation and Doctrine of Lapse (b) The withdrawal of the pension of Nana sahib (c) After the defeat of the Sikhs and the annexation of Punjab, the properties of the Lahore Durbar were auctioned and the Kohinoor was sent to England (d) none of the above
35. ----- was not an important leader of the Revolt of 1857 (a) Kunwar Singh (b) Wajid Ali Shah (c) Nana Sahab (d) Bakht Khan
36. Why did the merchants become unfriendly to the rebels and support the British during the Revolt of 1857? (a) The main profits of the merchants came from foreign trade and economic connections with the British merchants (b) The rebels imposed heavy taxation on the merchants in order to finance the war (c) The rebels were also compelled to seize their stocks of foodstuff to feed the army (d) All the above
37. \_\_\_\_\_ incited the sepoys in Jhansi to hurl defiance at their officers and to commit violence and murder. (a) Rani Lakshmbai (b) Tantia Tope (c) Lachman Rao (d) Damodar Rao
38. It is stated that Bahadur Shah was asked by the commander of the mutineers, Bakht Khan to accompany him but he declined and took shelter with his family in (a) Jama Masjid (b) Lodhi tomb (c) Humayun's tomb (d) None
39. The mutineers proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as (a) the ruler of Delhi (b) the monarch of India (c) the leader of the mutineers (d) the governor General of India
40. What was the immediate result of the Mutiny? (a) The founding of the Indian National Congress (b) Expansion of the military power of the East India Company (c) Assumption of Direct responsibility for administration of India by the Crown (d) all the above
41. .... did not participate in the Revolt of 1857. (a) Rani Laskhmibai (b) Tantia Tope (c) Bhagat Singh (d) Nana Saheb
42. With the capture of which rebel in April 1858 could the revolt be said to have ended? (a) Kunwar Singh (b) Nana Saheb (c) Tanita Tope (d) Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh
43. The main centre of Revolt, first recaptured by the British was (a) Delhi (b) Lucknow (c) Awadh (d) Jhansi

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44. 1857 is famous in the Indian history (a) as the first Indian was of independence (b) as an years of unusual prosperity (c) as the beginning of industrialization of the country (d) none of the above
45. ----- was Governor General when the Revolt of 1857 broke out . (a) Dalhousie (b) Canning (c) Curzon (d) Cornwallis
46. Who was the leader of the Revolt of 1857 in Assam? (a) Diwan Maniram Dutta (b) Kandarpesvar (c) Purandar singh (d) Piali Barua
47. The immediate result (s) of the revolt of 1857 was/were (a) the gradual alienation and growing distrust between the rulers and the ruled (b) the extinction of the East India Company (c) Assumption of the Government of India by the British Crown (d) all the above
48. The first serious mutiny of the Indian soldiers in the British Army took place at (a) Patna (b) Delhi (c) Vellore (d) Upper provinces
49. The first signs of unrest appeared early in 1857 at (a) Awadh (b) Bengal (c) Meerut (d) upper provinces
50. ----- was not one of the storm centres of the Revolt of 1857. (a) Bareilly (b) Jhansi (c) Madras (d) Arrah (in Bihar)
51. How many times had the soldiers mutinied during the governor Generalship of lord Dalhousie before the out break of 1857? (a) Four (b) Once (c) Thrice (d) Twice
52. ----- was the first hero of the revolt of 1857 (a) Rani of Jhansi (b) Kunwar Singh (c) Mangal Pandey (d) Nan Saheb
53. The first spark of the Mutiny erupted at (a) Meerut (b) Bareilly (c) Barrackpore (d) Delhi
54. Which among the following items of Indian export, found the best market in Europe through the efforts of the British East India Company in the eighteenth century? (a) Cotton textile (b) Silk cloth (c) Spices and Pepper (d) Medicinal herbs
55. The British East India company lost its monopoly over the trade in India in (a) 1798 (b) 1813 (c) 1833 (d) 1853
56. Which was not a cause of fragmentation of holding of the Indian peasants? (a) Hindu in the property of the father to all share in the property of the father to all his sons (b) Increases in Population (c) Right of selling their lands by the peasants (d) Destruction of Indian handicraft
57. What remainder the primary motive to the British in India? (a) political dominance (b) Recruitment of soldiers (c) Economic exploitation (d) Civilising the Indians
58. When were the British citizens permitted to settle in India (a) 1813 (b) 1833 (c) 1853 (d) 1858
59. What was primarily responsible for the enlarged economic exploitation of India by the British (a) Land revenue system in India (b) Export and Import duties were controlled in favour of British (c) Industrial Revolution in England

Answer

- 1.d 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. D 16. D  
17. C 18. B 19. D 20. A 21. C 22. A 23. A 24. B 25. D 26. D 27. D 28. C 29. A 30. C  
31. A 32. B 33. B 34. C 35. B 36. D 37. C 38. C 39. B 40. C 41. B 42. C 43. A 44. A

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45. B 46. A 47. D 48. C 49. B 50. C 51. C 52. C 53. C 54. A 55. B 56. C 57. C 58. B  
59. C

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