

CUET · HISTORY · CLASS XII · CODE 314

Rebels and the Raj (1857 Revolt)

CUET unit: Theme X — Revolt of 1857: Patterns and Representations

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Snapshot

- The Revolt of 1857 began as a sepoy mutiny that swiftly grew into a popular rebellion of peasants, zamindars, taluqdars, artisans and religious leaders across North India.
- Uprisings followed a pattern (signal, seizure of bell of arms, looting of treasury, attack on government buildings), and planning and coordination spread it across cantonments.
- The causes were the greased Enfield cartridges rumour, Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse, Summary Settlement of 1856, displacement of taluqdars, racial attitudes of white officers, and fear of religious conversion.
- Awadh is the focal case study; rebel proclamations (the Azamgarh Proclamation) reveal what the rebels wanted.
- Analyses visual representations — British paintings memorialising sahibs/memsahibs (Relief of Lucknow, In Memoriam, Miss Wheeler, Punch cartoons) and later nationalist imageries (Rani Lakshmibai as masculine warrior).

Detailed Notes

2.1 Core concepts

- On the afternoon of **10 May 1857**, sepoys in the cantonment of **Meerut** broke out in mutiny — beginning in the lines of the native infantry, spreading to the cavalry and the city; sepoys captured the **bell of arms**, attacked white people, destroyed records, the jail, court, post office, treasury and cut the telegraph line to Delhi (NCERT §Intro, p. 258).
- Sepoys arrived at the gates of the **Red Fort** on the morning of **11 May 1857** during Ramzan, told **Bahadur Shah** they had come from Meerut "after killing all the Englishmen there" because they were asked to bite bullets coated with the **fat of cows and pigs** which corrupted the faith of Hindus and Muslims alike; surrounded by sepoys, Bahadur Shah agreed and the revolt acquired legitimacy in the name of the Mughal emperor (NCERT §Intro, p. 258).
- **Pattern of the uprising** (§1.1): sepoys began with a signal — firing of the evening gun or sounding of the bugle; they seized the bell of arms, plundered the treasury, attacked the jail, treasury, telegraph office, record room, bungalows, burnt all

- records; proclamations in Hindi, Urdu and Persian called on Hindus and Muslims to "rise and exterminate the firangis" (NCERT §1.1, p. 259).
- Once ordinary people joined, targets widened — in Lucknow, Kanpur and Bareilly, moneylenders and the rich became objects of rebel wrath; peasants saw them as oppressors and as allies of the British; the mutiny in sepoy ranks "quickly became a rebellion" with general defiance of all kinds of authority and hierarchy (NCERT §1.1, p. 259).
 - **Lines of communication** (§1.2): the 7th Awadh Irregular Cavalry, after refusing the new cartridges in early May, wrote to the 48th Native Infantry that "they had acted for the faith and awaited the 48th's orders"; sepoys or emissaries moved from station to station; **panchayats** were a nightly occurrence in the Kanpur sepoy lines — decisions were taken collectively (NCERT §1.2, pp. 260–261).
 - **Leaders and followers** (§1.3): in Delhi Bahadur Shah was made nominal leader; in Kanpur sepoys gave **Nana Sahib**, successor to Peshwa Baji Rao II, "no choice save to join the revolt"; in Jhansi the **Rani** was forced by popular pressure to assume leadership; **Kunwar Singh**, a local zamindar in Arrah in Bihar, was likewise pushed; in Lucknow the populace hailed **Birjis Qadr**, young son of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah; **Begum Hazrat Mahal** (wife of the Nawab) led the fight there (NCERT §1.3, p. 262; §2.3, p. 269).
 - Local leaders — **Shah Mal** mobilised Jat cultivators of pargana **Barout** (chaurasee des, 84 villages) in UP, was locally acknowledged as Raja, turned an English officer's bungalow into a "hall of justice", and was killed in battle in **July 1857**; **Gonoo**, a tribal cultivator of Singhbhum in Chotanagpur, became a rebel leader of the Kol tribals; **Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah** (Danka Shah), educated in Hyderabad, preached jihad, defeated Henry Lawrence in the Battle of Chinhat after being elected leader by the mutinous 22nd Native Infantry (NCERT §1.3, pp. 262–263).
 - **Rumours and prophecies** (§1.4): the greased-cartridge rumour around the Enfield rifle spread "like wildfire"; Captain Wright traced the rumour's origin to a January 1857 incident at the magazine in **Dum Dum** where a "low-caste" khalasi told a Brahmin sepoy he would "lose his caste" by biting cartridges greased with fat of cows and pigs; rumours that the British had mixed **bone dust of cows and pigs into the atta (flour)**; prophecy that British rule would end on the **centenary of the Battle of Plassey on 23 June 1857**; mysterious nightly circulation of **chapattis** read as an omen of upheaval (NCERT §1.4, pp. 264–265).
 - **Why people believed the rumours** (§1.5): policies of "reform" by Governor General **Lord William Bentinck** from the late 1820s — Western education, English-medium schools, abolition of **sati (1829)** and permission for the **remarriage of Hindu widows**; annexation of Awadh, Jhansi, Satara on pleas of misgovernment and refusal to recognise adoption; activities of Christian missionaries created uncertainty (NCERT §1.5, p. 265).
 - **Subsidiary Alliance** (§2.1): devised by **Lord Wellesley in 1798**; imposed on Awadh in 1801; the Nawab had to disband his military force, allow British troops in

the kingdom, act on advice of the British **Resident**; disarmed, the Nawab grew dependent on the British (NCERT §2.1, p. 266).

- **Annexation of Awadh: Lord Dalhousie** described Awadh in 1851 as "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day"; **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah** was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta in **1856** on the plea of misgovernment; he was widely loved — "the life was gone out of the body" was one contemporary record of grief (NCERT §2.2, pp. 266–267).
- **Summary Settlement of 1856** (§2.3): assumed taluqdars were interlopers with no permanent stakes; taluqdars were disarmed and forts destroyed; villages held by taluqdars fell from **67% pre-British to 38%** by the Summary Settlement; revenue demand was overassessed (30–70% increase in some places); ties of loyalty between peasant and taluqdar (who was earlier a "generous father figure") broke down (NCERT §2.3, pp. 268–269).
- Awadh was called the "**nursery of the Bengal Army**" — most sepoy came from villages of Awadh and eastern UP, many Brahmin or "upper" caste; from the 1840s white officers developed a sense of racial superiority — abuse, physical violence and distance between sepoy and officers grew; the greased-cartridge episode was "a classic example of this" (NCERT §2.3, pp. 269–270).
- **What the rebels wanted** (§3): rebel proclamations (ishtahars) appealed across caste and creed, harked back to the pre-British Hindu-Muslim past, glorified coexistence under the Mughals; Bahadur Shah's proclamation called on people to fight under the standards of both **Muhammad and Mahavir**; in **Bareilly in December 1857**, the British spent **Rs 50,000** to incite Hindus against Muslims and failed (NCERT §3.1, p. 271).
- The **Azamgarh Proclamation, 25 August 1857**, condemned British rule across five sections — Zamindars (exorbitant Jumas, public auction), Merchants (monopoly of indigo, cloth), Public Servants (low pay, no influence), Artisans (weavers, cotton-dressers, carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers thrown out of employ by English imports), and Pundits, Fakirs and learned persons (the European enemy of both religions) (NCERT §3.1 Source 5, pp. 271–272).
- The rebels tried to set up **alternative structures of authority** in Delhi, Lucknow and Kanpur — appointments to court posts, land-revenue collection, payment of troops, chains of command — harking back to the eighteenth-century Mughal world; in Awadh, plans of counter-attack and hierarchies of command continued into the early months of 1858 (NCERT §3.3, p. 274).
- **Repression** (§4): in May and June 1857 the British passed Acts that placed North India under **martial law** and empowered military officers and ordinary Britons to try and punish Indians suspected of rebellion — rebellion had "only one punishment — death"; British mounted a **two-pronged attack** — one force from Calcutta, the other from the Punjab — and recovered **Delhi in late September 1857** after heavy losses; Awadh was brought under control only in **March 1858**; in present-day UP the British broke peasant-landholder unity by **promising to return estates to big**

landholders — rebel landholders were dispossessed and the loyal rewarded (NCERT §4, pp. 275–276).

- **Images of the revolt** (§5): "Relief of Lucknow" by **Thomas Jones Barker (1859)** celebrates the moment when **Colin Campbell** rescued the besieged British garrison after **James Outram and Henry Havelock** had first reinforced it on 25 September; the painting places Campbell, Outram and Havelock at the centre as heroes (NCERT §5.1, pp. 277–278).
- "**In Memoriam**" by **Joseph Noel Paton (1859)** shows English women and children huddled helplessly, with British rescue forces arriving in the background; "Miss Wheeler defending herself against sepoys in Kanpur" shows a woman defending her honour with the **Bible** lying on the floor — a battle to save Christianity (NCERT §5.2, pp. 278–280).
- Punch cartoons — "Justice" (12 September 1857) with sword and shield trampling sepoys after the "terrible massacre at Cawnpore"; "The British Lion's Vengeance on the Bengal Tiger" (1857); "**The Clemency of Canning**" (24 October 1857) mocked Governor General Canning's plea for leniency (NCERT §5.3, §5.5, pp. 280–282).
- The "performance of terror" — rebels were **blown from guns** or hanged; **Illustrated London News**, 3 October 1857, showed executions in **Peshawar** with 12 rebels hanged in a row surrounded by cannons — theatrically performed in the open to instil fear (NCERT §5.4, pp. 281–282).
- **Nationalist imageries** (§5.6): the twentieth-century national movement drew inspiration from 1857 — celebrated as the **First War of Independence**; **Rani of Jhansi** was represented as a masculine figure with sword and reins, slaying British soldiers; **Subhadra Kumari Chauhan's** lines "Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi" became famous (NCERT §5.6, p. 283).
- **Timeline highlights**: 1801 Subsidiary Alliance in Awadh; 1856 Wajid Ali Shah deposed, Awadh annexed; 10 May 1857 Mutiny starts in Meerut; 11-12 May Delhi garrisons revolt, Bahadur Shah accepts nominal leadership; 30 May Rising in Lucknow; 30 June British defeat at Chinhat; 25 Sept Havelock and Outram enter the Residency; July 1857 Shah Mal killed; June 1858 Rani Jhansi killed (NCERT Timeline, p. 284).

2.2 Definitions to memorise

Term	Definition	Page
Bell of arms	A storeroom in which weapons are kept	259
Firangi	Term of Persian origin (possibly from "Frank"), used in Urdu/Hindi often derogatorily to designate foreigners	259
Mutiny	A collective disobedience of rules and regulations within the armed forces	261
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Term	Definition	Page
Revolt (Rebellion)	A rebellion of people against established authority and power; in 1857 refers primarily to uprising of civilian population (peasants, zamindars, rajas, jagirdars) while mutiny refers to sepoy	
Resident	Designation of a representative of the Governor General who lived in a state not under direct British rule	266
Subsidiary Alliance	System devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798: British protected ally from threats; British contingent stationed in ally's territory; ally provided resources for it; ally could not enter agreements or wage war without British permission	266
Summary Settlement (1856)	First British revenue settlement in Awadh after annexation; assumed taluqdars were interlopers with no permanent stakes; removed taluqdars wherever possible	268
Ishtahar	Notification/proclamation issued by rebel leaders to propagate ideas and persuade people to join the revolt	270
Arzi	Petition or application — some of these by rebel sepoy have survived	273
Chaurasee des	Eighty-four villages — the area over which Shah Mal's Jat clan's kinship ties extended in Barout	263

2.3 Diagrams / processes to remember

- **Fig. 10.1 Portrait of Bahadur Shah** (p. 258) — the old Mughal emperor who was made nominal leader of the revolt at the Red Fort on 11 May 1857.
- **Fig. 10.2 Ordinary people join the sepoy in attacking the British in Lucknow** (p. 259) — illustrates how the mutiny widened into popular rebellion.
- **Fig. 10.3 Rani Lakshmi Bai, a popular image** (p. 262) — the Rani of Jhansi forced by popular pressure to lead.
- **Fig. 10.4 Nana Sahib** (p. 262) — successor to Peshwa Baji Rao II who led the Kanpur revolt and escaped to Nepal at end of 1858.
- **Fig. 10.5 Henry Hardinge, by Francis Grant, 1849** (p. 264) — as Governor General attempted to modernise army equipment; the Enfield rifles he introduced used the greased cartridges sepoy rebelled against.
- **Map 1 Territories under British control in 1857** (p. 267) — shows the extent of British dominion.
- **Map 2 Centres of revolt and lines of British attack** (p. 275) — important rebel centres and British counter-attack routes.
- **Fig. 10.8 A mosque on the Delhi Ridge, Felice Beato, 1857-58** (p. 276) — British photography recorded "innumerable images of desolation and ruin".

- **Fig. 10.9 Secundrah Bagh, Lucknow, Felice Beato, 1858** (p. 276) — Campbell's forces killed over 2000 rebel sepoys here; skeletons shown as "cold warning of the futility of rebellion".
- **Fig. 10.10 "Relief of Lucknow", Thomas Jones Barker, 1859** (p. 278) — celebrates Campbell, Outram, Havelock as heroes who rescued the besieged Residency.
- **Fig. 10.11 "In Memoriam", Joseph Noel Paton, 1859** (p. 279) — English women and children huddled awaiting violence; rescue forces in background.
- **Fig. 10.12 Miss Wheeler defending herself against sepoys in Kanpur** (p. 280) — woman defending honour and Christianity; Bible on floor.
- **Fig. 10.13 "Justice", Punch, 12 September 1857** (p. 280) — allegorical female with sword trampling sepoys after the Cawnpore massacre.
- **Fig. 10.14 "The British Lion's Vengeance on the Bengal Tiger", Punch, 1857** (p. 281).
- **Figs. 10.15–10.16 Execution of mutineers in Peshawar, Illustrated London News, 3 October 1857** (pp. 281–282) — blowing from guns and hanging as "performance of terror".
- **Fig. 10.17 "The Clemency of Canning", Punch, 24 October 1857** (p. 282) — mocks Canning's plea for leniency.
- **Fig. 10.18 Rani Lakshmi Bai as masculine warrior** (p. 283) — nationalist imagery of resistance.

2.5 Timeline / Key events

Year / Period	Event	Significance
1798 CE	Subsidiary Alliance devised by Wellesley	Begin of indirect British paramountcy (NCERT §10.1, p. 263)
1801 CE	Subsidiary Alliance imposed on Awadh	(NCERT p. 263)
1829 CE	Sati abolished by Bentinck	Background of British "reform" the rebels resented (NCERT p. 264)
1848–56 CE	Dalhousie as Governor-General; Doctrine of Lapse applied to Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur	Multiple annexations (NCERT §10.1, p. 263)
1856 CE	Awadh annexed by Dalhousie on plea of misgovernment	Major trigger of revolt (NCERT p. 263)
1856 CE	General Service Enlistment Act — sepoys required to serve overseas	Resented by upper-caste sepoys (NCERT §10.1, p. 264)
Jan 1857		

Year / Period	Event	Significance
	Rumour of greased cartridges (cow & pig fat) at Dum Dum magazine	Religious-caste fuse (NCERT p. 264)
29 Mar 1857	Mangal Pandey of Barrackpore attacks British officer	Earliest spark (NCERT p. 264)
10 May 1857	Sepoys at Meerut break into open mutiny	Conventional start-date of the revolt (NCERT §10.1, p. 257)
11 May 1857	Bahadur Shah Zafar proclaimed Emperor of Hindustan at Red Fort	Revolt acquires symbolic centre (NCERT p. 258)
May–June 1857	Uprisings spread to Kanpur (Nana Sahib), Lucknow (Begum Hazrat Mahal), Jhansi (Rani Lakshmi Bai), Bareilly, Faizabad	Mutiny becomes popular revolt (NCERT §10.1, pp. 261–262)
July 1857	Henry Lawrence killed during defence of Lucknow Residency	(NCERT p. 274)
25 Sep 1857	Outram and Havelock enter Lucknow	First relief (NCERT p. 274)
14 Sep 1857	British recapture Delhi	Bahadur Shah captured (NCERT §10.4, p. 273)
Nov 1857	Colin Campbell relieves Lucknow Residency	Second relief; rebels driven out (NCERT p. 274)
Mar 1858	British recapture Lucknow	(NCERT p. 274)
Jun 1858	Rani Lakshmi Bai killed near Gwalior	Symbolic end of armed resistance (NCERT p. 275)
End 1858	Nana Sahib escapes to Nepal; revolt collapses	(NCERT p. 262)
1 Nov 1858	Queen's Proclamation — British Crown assumes direct rule of India	End of EIC rule (NCERT §10.4, p. 275)
1862 CE	Bahadur Shah Zafar dies in exile in Rangoon	End of the Mughal dynasty (NCERT p. 258)
1859 CE	"Relief of Lucknow" (Barker) and "In Memoriam" (Paton) painted	Imperial visual representations (NCERT pp. 278–279)

2.4 Common confusions / NTA trap points

- **Mutiny vs Revolt:** NCERT distinguishes them precisely — **mutiny** is the sepoys' collective disobedience inside the army; **revolt/rebellion** is of the civilian population (peasants, zamindars, rajas, jagirdars). NTA often offers these as alternate distractors.
- **Subsidiary Alliance vs Doctrine of Lapse:** Subsidiary Alliance was devised by **Wellesley in 1798** and imposed on Awadh in 1801; Awadh's final **annexation in**

1856 was under **Dalhousie** on the plea of misgovernment (not Doctrine of Lapse — Lapse applied to states like Jhansi and Satara for refusal to recognise adoption).

- **Origin of greased-cartridge rumour:** traced by Captain Wright to **Dum Dum magazine, third week of January 1857** (low-caste khalasi to Brahmin sepoy) — not to Meerut or Barrackpore as students sometimes assume.
- **Sequence of relief of Lucknow:** Henry Lawrence (killed) → Colonel Inglis (defended Residency) → **Outram and Havelock** entered on **25 September** → **Colin Campbell** twenty days later as new Commander. NTA likes to scramble this order.
- **Painters and painting dates:** "Relief of Lucknow" — **Thomas Jones Barker, 1859**; "In Memoriam" — **Joseph Noel Paton, 1859 (painted two years after the mutiny)**; both are 1859 but by different artists.
- **Year of sati abolition:** 1829 (under Bentinck) — not 1828 or 1830.
- **Pre-British vs post-Summary Settlement taluqdar shares:** 67% → 38% of villages — both numbers are tested.

Practice MCQs

PYQ Alignment

This chapter is among the most heavily tested Class XII History themes in CUET — questions recur on Subsidiary Alliance and its architect, the Summary Settlement of 1856 and the taluqdar village-share figures (67%→38%), the origin of the greased-cartridge rumour at Dum Dum, leader-centre matching (Begum Hazrat Mahal–Lucknow, Nana Sahib–Kanpur, Kunwar Singh–Arrah, Rani–Jhansi), the Azamgarh Proclamation's five social groups, and the painter–painting–date triads from §5 (Barker's "Relief of Lucknow", Paton's "In Memoriam", Punch cartoons). Expect 12–15 MCQs per year drawn from this theme in the CUET (UG) 314 History paper.

CUET 2023 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.33 (CUET 2023) Which fruit did Governor-General Dalhousie compare the kingdom of Awadh with?

- A) Apple B) Cherry C) Orange D) Melon **Tests:** Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of Awadh — Dalhousie's "cherry" **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.34 (CUET 2023) “Khoob ladi mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi” lines were composed by:

- A) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan B) Mahadevi Verma C) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar D) Maithili Sharan Gupta **Tests:** Rani Lakshmibai in popular memory — Subhadra Kumari Chauhan **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.35 (CUET 2023) Name the town of Singhbhum (Chotanagpur) which became a rebel leader of the Kol tribes.

- A) Shah Mal B) Gonoo C) Kiswar Singh D) Birju Oraon **Tests:** Tribal participation in 1857 — Gonoo and the Kol rebels **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.36 (CUET 2023) Identify the correct statement regarding the Subsidiary Alliance system. A. British would keep troops in Indian states B. States had to pay for British troops C. States could not have independent armies D. States could wage wars freely

- A) A, B, C only B) A and B only C) B and D only D) A, B, C, D **Tests:** Subsidiary Alliance system **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.37 (CUET 2023) Identify the correct statements. A. Lord Wellesley established Fort William College. B. Kurnool Singh was a leader from Awadh. C. Rani Lakshmibai lived in Jhansi. D. Revolt of 1857 started in Meerut.

- A) A, B and D B) A, C and D C) B, C and D D) A, B, C, D **Tests:** Centres and leaders of the 1857 revolt **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.88 (CUET 2023) The Revolt of 1857 started at:

- A) Delhi B) Meerut C) Kanpur D) Lucknow **Tests:** Outbreak of the 1857 revolt at Meerut **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.89 (CUET 2023) The leader of the revolt in Jhansi was:

- A) Rani Lakshmibai B) Begum Hazrat Mahal C) Nana Sahib D) Kunwar Singh **Tests:** Centres and leaders — Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.101 (CUET 2023) Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?

- A) Lord Dalhousie B) Lord Wellesley C) Lord Cornwallis D) Lord Curzon **Tests:** Doctrine of Lapse — Lord Dalhousie **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.102 (CUET 2023) The Doctrine of Lapse allowed the British to:

- A) Annex Indian states without heirs B) Promote trade C) Encourage education D) Establish railways **Tests:** Doctrine of Lapse — Lord Dalhousie **Answer:** Not in extracted key

CUET 2024 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.14 (CUET 2024) Rebel leaders issued proclamations and some _____ to spread their ideas during the Revolt of 1857.

- A) Cartridges B) Ishtahars C) Sepoys D) Taluqdars **Tests:** Proclamations and ishtahars in the 1857 revolt **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.15 (CUET 2024) In 1857 “the life has gone out of the body” referred to which state?

- A) Jhansi B) Awadh C) Kanpur D) Delhi **Tests:** “Life has gone out of the body” — annexation of Awadh **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.16 (CUET 2024) Which of the following statements are correct? (A) Bell of arms was a store room for weapons. (B) Army of Awadh supported the British. (C) ‘Firangi’ is a Persian term used for the British. (D) 7th Awadh Irregular Cavalry accepted new cartridges. (E) Local leaders urged peasants and tribals to revolt. Options:

- A) (A), (B), (C) B) (B), (D) C) (A), (C), (E) D) (D), (E) **Tests:** Sepoy grievances and local participation in 1857 **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.17 (CUET 2024) Match List-I with List-II. List I A. Nana Sahib B. Rani Lakshmi Bai C. Kunwar Singh D. Birjis Qadr List II I. Awadh II. Arrah III. Kanpur IV. Jhansi Options:

- A) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV B) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III C) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I D) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV **Tests:** Centres and leaders — Nana Sahib, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Kunwar Singh, Birjis Qadr **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.19 (CUET 2024) Who fought in the Battle of Chinhat where Henry Lawrence was defeated?

- A) Shah Mal B) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah C) Birjis Qadr D) Kunwar Singh **Tests:** Battle of Chinhat and Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.20 (CUET 2024) Who was the Commissioner of Lucknow during the Revolt of 1857?

- A) Colin Campbell B) Henry Lawrence C) James Outram D) Henry Havelock **Tests:** Henry Lawrence and the siege of Lucknow **Answer:** Not in extracted key

CUET 2025 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.19 (CUET 2025) Arrange events of 1857 revolt chronologically: (A) Mutiny turned into general revolt (B) Mutiny started in Meerut (C) Delhi garrison revolt (D) Havelock entered Lucknow Options:

- A) A, C, B, D B) B, C, A, D C) B, A, D, C D) C, B, D, A **Tests:** Chronology of the 1857 revolt — Meerut, Delhi, Lucknow **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.20 (CUET 2025) Who was approached for leadership by the sepoys of Meerut in 1857?

- A) Rani Lakshmi Bai B) Nana Sahib C) Bahadur Shah Zafar D) Kunwar Singh **Tests:** Bahadur Shah Zafar and the leadership of the revolt **Answer:** Not in extracted key

Q.26 (CUET 2025) Match leaders with regions (1857 revolt): Leader Region Shah Mal Pargana Baraut (UP) Gonoo Singhbhum Bijju Qadr Awadh Kunwar Singh Arrah (Bihar) Options:

- A) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV B) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV C) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III D) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II **Tests:** Leaders of the 1857 revolt — Shah Mal, Gonoo, Birjis Qadr, Kunwar Singh **Answer:** Not in extracted key