

SAFALTA CLASS™

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

(1)

The immediate cause of India's first war of independence was:

- (a) Doctrine of Lapse by Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Suspicion about British interference in religion
- (c) Military discontent
- (d) Economic exploitation of India

भारत के प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का मुख्य तात्कालिक कारण था—

- (a) लॉर्ड डलहौजी की हड़प नीति
- (b) अंग्रेजों का धर्म में हस्तक्षेप का संदेह
- (c) सैनिक असंतोष
- (d) भारत का आर्थिक शोषण

2
~~प्रश्न १८~~

~~प्रश्न १९~~

With which uprising is Mangal Pandey associated?

- (a) Barrackpur
- (b) Meerut
- (c) Delhi
- (d) None of above

The first event relating to the war of Independence of 1857 was

- (a) Kanpur's Revolt and taking over the leadership by Nana Saheb.
- (b) Begum Hazrat Mahal's leadership of Oudh.
- (c) Marching of Sepoys to Delhi's Red Fort.
- (d) Revolt by Rani of Jhansi

B
M
D

(4)

~~प्रश्न~~

Symbol of 1857 independence struggle was –

- (a) Lotus and Chapatis ~~(टिटी)~~
- (b) Eagle
- (c) Scarf
- (d) Two sword

(5) ~~महारानी लक्ष्मी बाई का जन्म स्थान~~
~~महारानी लक्ष्मी बाई का जन्म स्थान~~

**The birthplace of Maharani Laxmi Bai, the heroine of the
1857 freedom struggle, is:**

- (a) Agra
- (b) Jhansi
- (c) Varanasi
- (d) Vrindaban

//

Rani Laxmibai, originally known as Manikarnika, was born on 19 Nov, 1835 in Golghar, Varanasi. His father Moropant went to the court of King Gangadhar Rao. Laxmibai was only 13 years old at that time. She was married to Maharaja Gangadhar Rao of Jhansi at the age of 14.

रानी लक्ष्मीबाई (मूल नाम मनिकर्णिका) का जन्म 19 नवंबर, 1835 को गोलघर में हुआ था जो वर्तमान में वाराणसी में है। उनके पिता मोरोपंत झांसी के महाराजा गंगाधर राव के दरबार में गए। उस समय लक्ष्मीबाई की उम्र 13 वर्ष थी। 14 वर्ष की उम्र में उनका विवाह झांसी के महाराजा गंगाधर राव के साथ हआ।

(6)

**Who among the following was the leader of the revolt
during 1857 at Bareilly?**

(a) Khan Bahadur

(c) Maulyi Ahmad Shah

(b) Kunwar Singh

(d) Virzis Kadir

→ कुनवर सिंह

जलालुद्दीन
(Bihar)

→ विर्जिस कादिर

7

~~Ques~~

Where is the Samadhi of Maharani Laxmibai situated?

- (a) Mandla
- (c) Jabalpur

- (b) Mandu
- (d) Gwalior

~~मान्दू~~ मंदु ग्वालियर

8

CTS

Maharani Laxmibai had combated in last battle against-

- (a) Hugh Rose
- (b) Guff
- (c) Niel
- (d) Havlock

9

The revolt of 1857 at Lucknow was led by :

- (a) Begum of Avadh
- (b) Tatya Tope
- (c) Rani Lakshmibai
- (d) Nana Saheb

→ Jhansi &
Gwalior

→ Tatyā Tope
Jallianwala Bagh

→ Nana Saheb

(b)

The largest number of soldiers participated in the
Struggle of 1857 came from -

- (a) Bengal
- ~~(b) Awadh~~
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Rajasthan

Indian National movement (1885-1947)

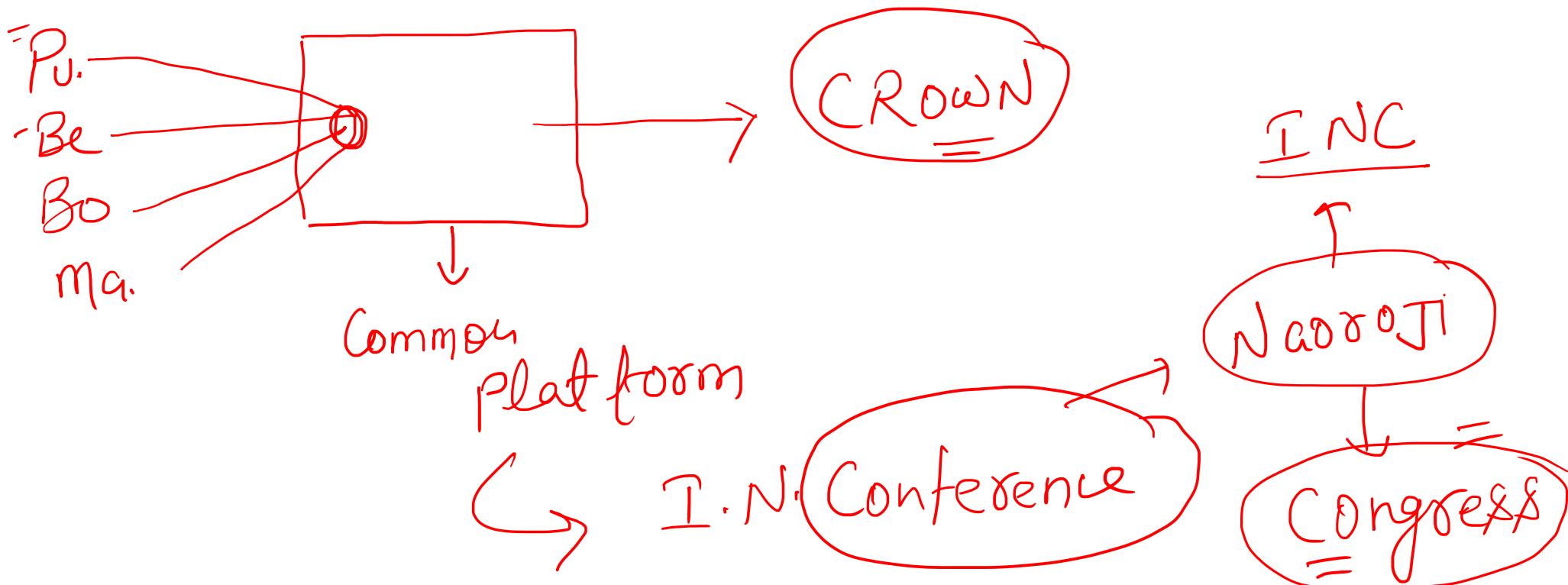
- > Congress (28 Dec. 1885)
 - ↳ 1857 (Aftec)
- > Hume → 39KANTI (libercl)

1862
 ↳ I.S.L. I.C.S
 ↓
 S.N.
Taygore

72

Bombay - G.T.S. Vidyalaya

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7 Tilak (मह) \Rightarrow (गोपीद + रावपी)
 $\underset{\text{Fest.}}{=}$

7 1899 \rightarrow Viceroy \Rightarrow Curzon
 \downarrow Plan \Rightarrow Divide & Rule

7

Officer = [Fraser Comm.]

1905 = Partition of Bengal

→ घोषणा (Announcement) = July, 1905.

→ Congress Session → (1905, Varanasi)
 C Pres. - J. N. Dutt

7 Swadeshi & Boycott

→ Bengal chemicals =

→ P.C. Roy

*
7 AMAR SONAR BANGLA - R.N. Taygore

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1885 - 1947)

sujeet bajpai sir

- # Congress Establishment - (Dec 1885, Bombay)
- founder - A.O. Hume (as well as first secretary)
- He was a retired ICS officer. → Hermit of Shimla
- He was an Ophthalmologist. (प्रदी प्रकाशी)
- At that time Viceroy of India was Dufferin.
- First president of congress was W.C. Bonnerjee.
- In first session of congress 72 members were present.
- Congress name was given by Dadabhai Naoroji.

1907 - Surat Session

Prez. =) Rabindranath



Ghosh

Extremists.

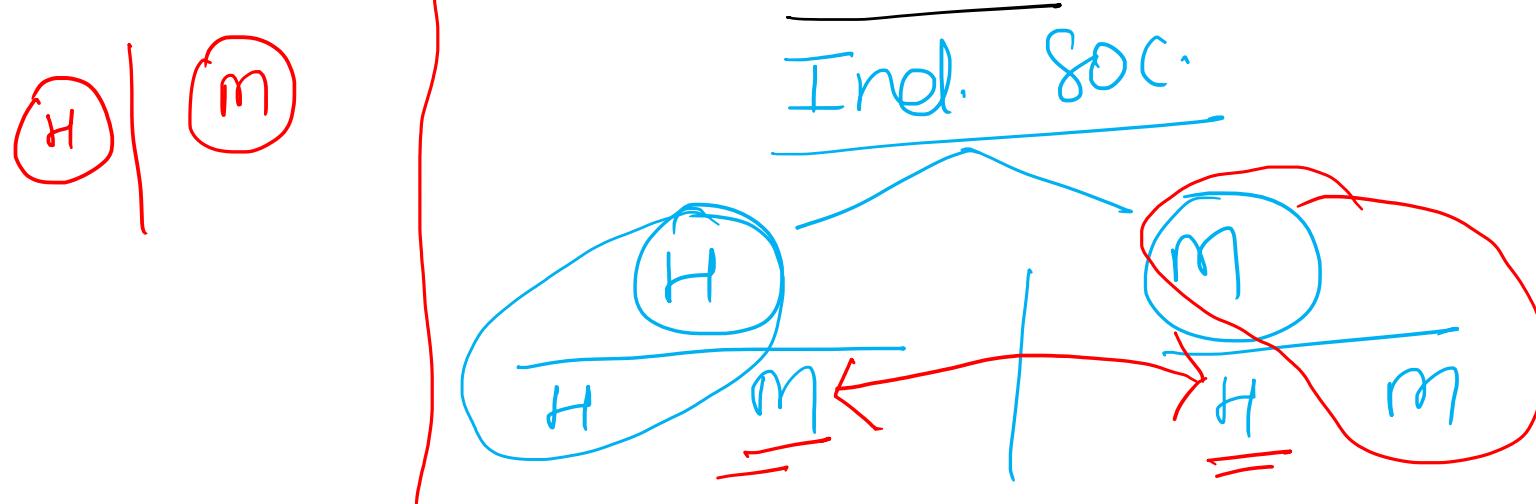
↑
(JTK GM)



moderates
Rabindranath

London 1909 \Rightarrow Morley - Minto (II)
 India $\xrightarrow{\text{Reforms}}$ Viceroy - Ind_{II}

Separate Electorates
 (पृथक् निवाचण)



Viceroy - Ind_{II}

1906 - मुहिलान विधायिका
 G.I.O.J
 साली-मुस्लिम
 Elite
 Muslims

PARSI

- first Parsee president of Congress was Dadabhai Naoroji
- first Muslim president of Congress was ^{Naoroji}
(1887, Madras) Badruddin Taiyyab.
- First European president of was George Yule
(1888, Allahabad).
- Youngest President of Congress was Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1923, special session ^{प्रीति} of congress in Delhi).
- * Mahatma Gandhi became President of congress only once. (1924, Belgaum, Karnataka)
- First Indian woman president of Congress - Sarojini Naidu (1925, Kanpur)

> 1st Woman Pres. of Congress =)  SAFALTA CLASS™
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Annie Besant
(1917, Cal.) → IRELAND

1911 ⇒

Delhi Darbar

↳ Viceroy ⇒ Hardinge-II

→ George-II & Queen Mary

→ Gateway of India (Bombay)

→ Partition → Bengal (1905-11)

→ Cal. → Delhi [Actual shifting = 1912]

छोषणा = 1911

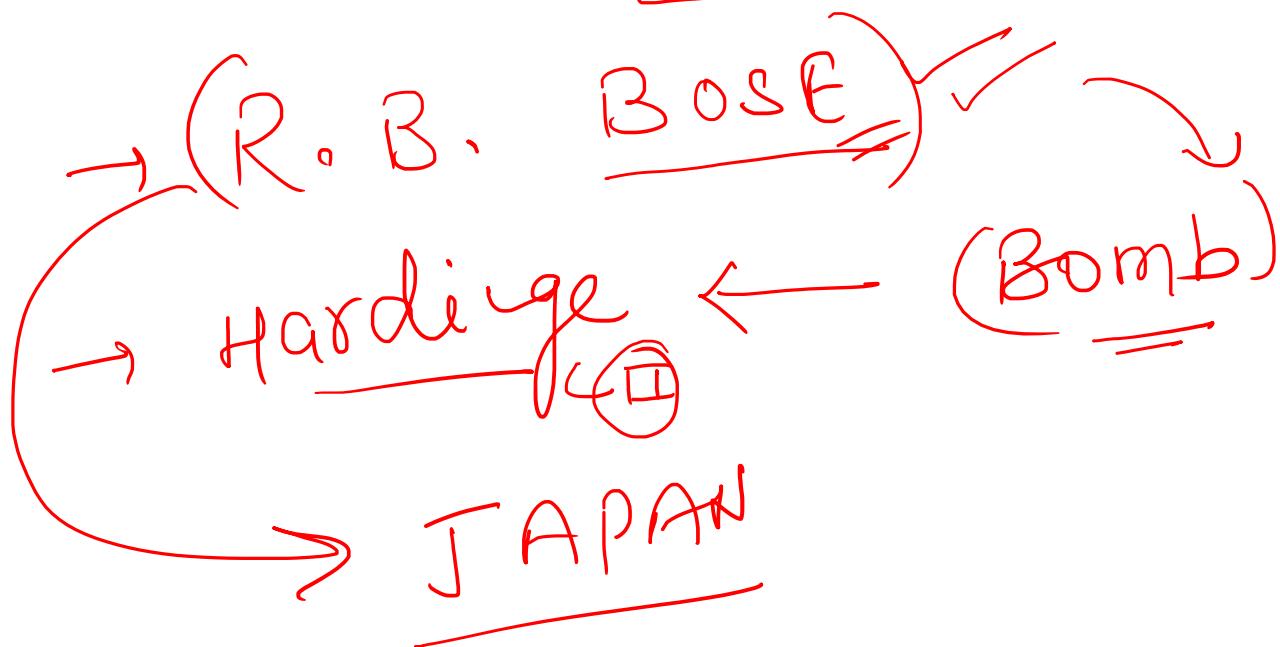
→ Cal. → Delhi [Actual shifting = 1912]

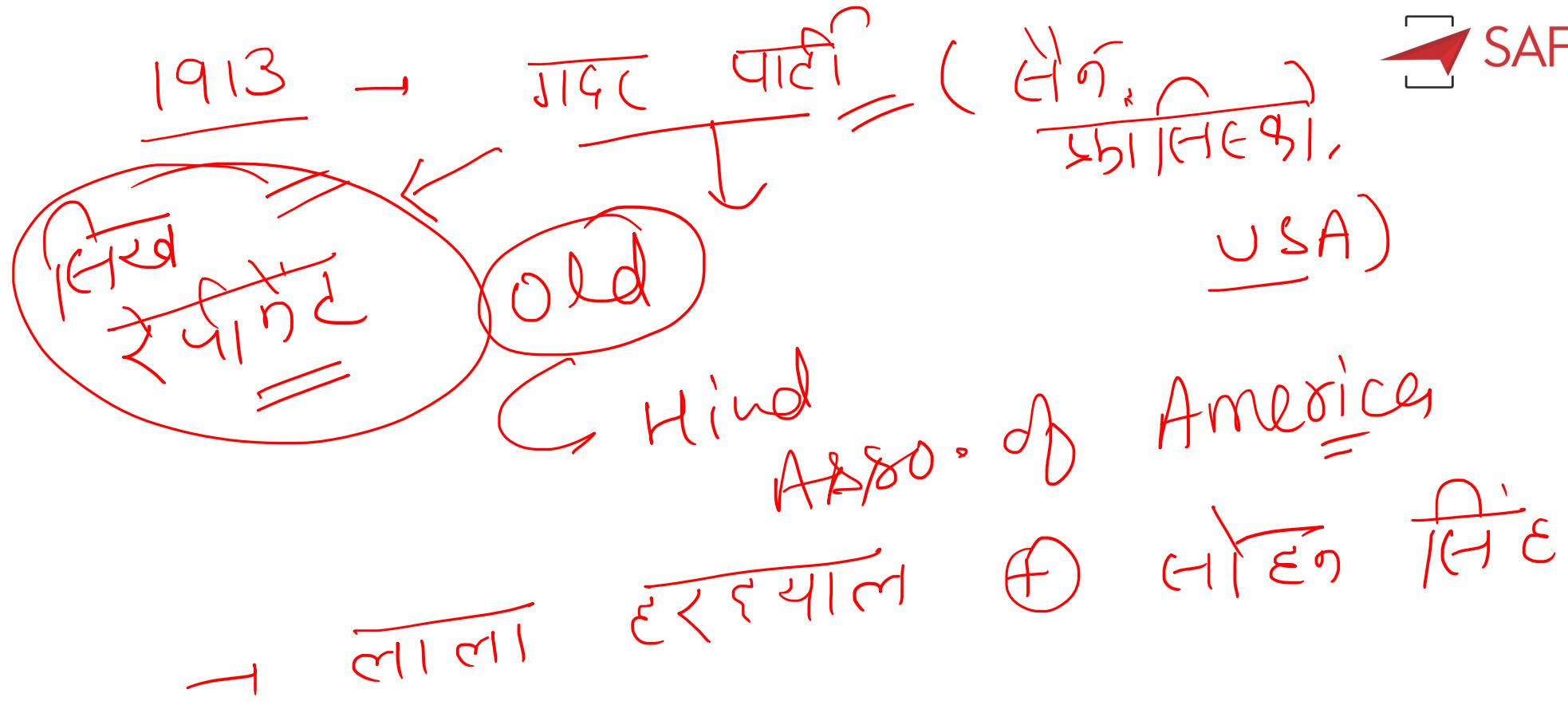
- President of Congress at the time of Independence was J.B. Kripalani. (ON 15th AUG 1947)
- Dadabhai Naoroji used first time the word "Swaraj" in Congress. (1906, Calutta) Self Rule ←
- Jawaharlal Nehru used word "Purna Swaraj" first time in Congress. (1929, Lahore session of Congress). Comp. Ind.
- first demand of fundamental rights in Congress was done in 1931 Karachi.

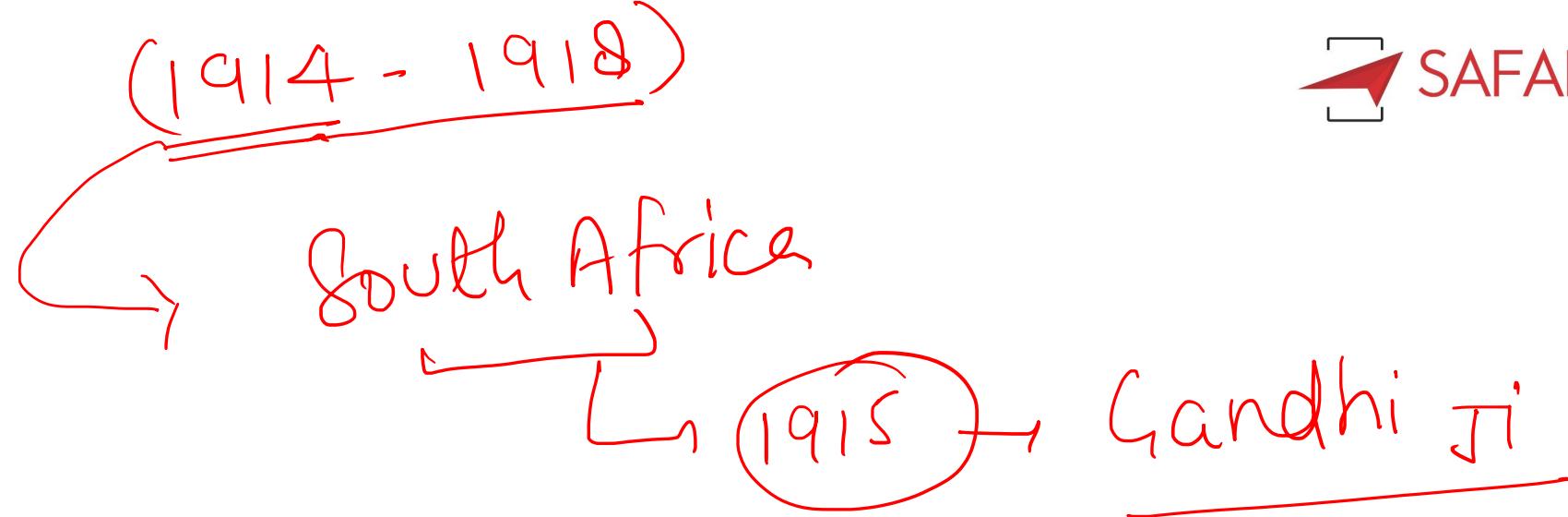
President in 1931 was Balabhbhai Patel.

Street hainci sir

1912 ⇒ Delhi Bomb Case







1905 - Partition Of Bengal - विजय नायपाल सर

- Purpose - To divide Hindu - Muslim unity in Bengal
- Partition in Bengal was done by Cuzon.
- Rabindranath Tagore wrote Amar Sonar Bangla song this time (In present it is the national anthem of Bangladesh).
- Congress protested division or partition of Bengal and started Swadeshi Movement this time.
- Date of Partition → 16th October 1905

1907 - Surat Partition Of Congress -

- President - Ras Bihari Ghosh
 - Congress was divided in two parts on the issue of Swadeshi Movement which are -
 - a) Extremists (एकम दल) - Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Ganga dhara Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal.
 - b) Moderates - Gopal Krishna Gokhle, Firoz Shah (द्वितीय दल) Mehta, Madan Mohan Malviya.
- Agrimind Gosh.



Group Photo of Sri Aurobindo amongst other Nationalist leaders at Surat, December 1907

Seated in the front line: (L to R) Ganesh Srikrishna Khaparde and Ashwini Kumar Dutt

Seated in the middle line: Sardar Ajit Singh (uncle of Bhagat Singh), Sri Aurobindo, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak (with stick in hand) and Saiyad Haider Reza

-> जॉला
स्क्रीची
1907

1909 Morley-Minto (II) Reform -

- Separate electorates were given to Hindu & Muslims.
- Minto (II) is known as Father of Communalism in India.

1911 - Delhi Darbar - III

- At that time Viceroy was Hardinge - II.
- King George V and Queen Meeney came to India.
- Partition of Bengal was cancelled (1905-1911)
- Capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.
- Actual shifting was done in 1912. (If option if 1912 is given and 1911, then tick 1912 and if 1911 and none of these then tick none of them)