

GS Foundation Program 2026

Learning Outcome Test (LOT) #07 / Test Code: 9423118

Subject: Modern History

Name:	
ForumIAS Roll No:	
Cohort:	
Date:	

Instructions: Write your Name, Roll No., Cohort No., Date, on the front page of this answer booklet. The LOT shall be graded only when it is submitted within 24 hours. Printed copy of LOT and answer key shall only be given to students present in that class.

TOTAL MARKS: 30

Fill in the Blanks:

(1*5 = 5 Marks)

1. The revolt in Bihar (specifically Jagdishpur) was led by the 80-year-old landlord _____, who is often praised for his bravery and military skills despite his advanced age.
2. The Vizagapatam Mutiny of 1780 was led by a leader named _____.
3. The Vellore Mutiny took place in the year _____ during the tenure of Governor-General George Barlow.
4. In Lucknow, the rebellion was led by _____, who refused to accept the British annexation of Awadh and ruled on behalf of her minor son, Birjis Qadir.
5. The Post Office Act of 1854, introduced by Lord _____, forced sepoys to pay for Stamps.

True and False:

(1*5 = 5 Marks)

1. Under the Religious Disabilities Act (Lex Loci Act) of 1850, Christian converts were barred from inheriting ancestral property. (True/False)
2. The Governor-General during the Barrackpore Mutiny of 1824 was Lord Amherst. (True/False)
3. The First Anglo-Afghan War (1838-42) demonstrated the invincibility of the British military to the Indian sepoys. (True/False)
4. The Vellore Mutiny was triggered partly by strict dress codes regarding religious headgear and uniforms. (True/False)
5. The Barrackpore Mutiny (1824) occurred during the First Anglo-Burma. (True/False)

MCQs:

(2*5 = 10 Marks)

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding the pre-1857 military mutinies in India:

1. The Vellore Mutiny (1806) occurred due to the sepoys' refusal to go to Burma by sea.
2. The Barrackpore Mutiny (1824) was triggered by grievances related to logistics and crossing the sea.
3. The Vizagapatam Mutiny (1780) was led by Sheikh Mohd. Khan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- ☐ a) 1 only
- ☐ b) 2 and 3 only
- ☐ c) 1 and 3 only
- ☐ d) 1, 2, and 3

Q.2) With reference to the "General Service Enlistment Act of 1856," consider the following statements:

1. It was introduced during the tenure of Lord Canning.
2. It applied to all existing serving sepoys of the Bengal Army.
3. It mandated that recruits could not refuse foreign postings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- ☐ a) 1 only
- ☐ b) 1 and 3 only
- ☐ c) 2 and 3 only
- ☐ d) 3 only

Q.3) Consider the following pairs of Civil Uprisings and their years of occurrence:

1. Paika Rebellion	1817
2. Kutch Rebellion	1819
3. Santhal Rebellion	1855

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- ☐ a) 1 only
- ☐ b) 1 and 2 only
- ☐ c) 2 and 3 only
- ☐ d) 1, 2, and 3

Q.4) Consider the following pairs regarding various centres of 1857 Revolt and their leaders:

Centre (1857)	Leader
1. Kanpur	Nana Saheb
2. Jhansi	Tantia Tope
3. Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan
4. Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- ☐ a) 1, 3 and 4
- ☐ b) 1 and 2 only
- ☐ c) 2, 3 and 4
- ☐ d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.5) The “Religious Disabilities Act” (Lex Loci Act 1850) was controversial because:

- ☐ a) It banned the practice of Sati.
- ☐ b) It allowed Christian converts to inherit ancestral property.
- ☐ c) It taxed religious institutions heavily.
- ☐ d) It enforced English as the medium of instruction in religious schools.

Q.1) What were the reasons for the revolt of 1857? Highlight the factors responsible for its failure.

(10 Marks)

