

Session 2025-26
Punjab History and Culture
Paper-A
Class-X
Question Bank

Lesson 1
Banda Singh Bahadur and his martyrdom
Part A
Objective type Questions

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. When was Banda Singh Bahadur born?
a. 1671
b. 1670
c. 1675
d. 1666
2. Where was Banda Singh Bahadur born?
a. Nanded
b. Anandpur
c. Sirhind
d. Rajouri
3. When did Banda Singh Bahadur meet Guru Gobind Singh?
a. 1708
b. 1710
c. 1675
d. 1670
4. Where did Guru Gobind Singh meet Banda Singh Bahadur?
a. Nanded
b. Anandpur
c. Patna
d. Delhi
5. In which part of India Banda Singh Bahadur met Guru Gobind Singh?
a. North
b. South
c. East
d. West
6. Who was sent by Guru Gobind Singh Ji to lead the Sikhs in Punjab?
a. Wazir Khan
b. Jassa Singh
c. Banda Singh Bahadur
d. Maha Singh
7. Where were Wazir Khan and Banda Singh Bahadur fought?
a. Sadhaura
b. Samana
c. Chappar-Chiri
d. Kapuri
8. Where was Banda Singh Bahadur martyred?
a. Lahore
b. Amritsar
c. Patna
d. Delhi
9. What was the original Name of Banda Singh Bahadur?
a. Lachhman Dev
b. Ram Dev
c. Madho Das
d. Garib Das
10. What was the name of Father of Banda Singh Bahadur?
a. Nam Dev
b. Ram Dev
c. Seh Dev
d. Lachhman Dev

11. Why did Guru Gobind Singh ji send Banda Singh Bahadur to Punjab?
 - a. To establish Sikh rule
 - b. To take revenge on the Mughal for their tyranny
 - c. To take revenge on the Afghans for their tyranny
 - d. All of the above
12. When did Banda Singh Bahadur start his military exploits?
 - a. In 1708 A.D
 - b. In 1709 A.D.
 - c. In 1710 A.D.
 - d. In 1713 A.D
13. From where did Banda Singh Bahadur start his military exploits?
 - a. Panipat
 - b. Sonipat
 - c. Samana
 - d. Kapuri
14. Who was defeated by Banda Singh Bahadur in the battle of Sadhaura?
 - a. Usman Khan
 - b. Wazir Khan
 - c. Sayyid Jalal-Ud-Din
 - d. Qadam-ud-Din
15. Which was the most important victory (conquest) of Banda Singh Bahadur?
 - a. Sadhura
 - b. Kaithal
 - c. Ropar
 - d. Sirhind
16. Who was the Faujdar of Sirhind at the time of Banda Singh Bahadur?
 - a. Wazir Khan
 - b. Nazeeb Khan
 - c. Mir Mannu
 - d. Zakriya Khan
17. When did Banda Singh Bahadur conquer Sirhind?
 - a. In 1708 A.D
 - b. In 1709 A.D
 - c. In 1710 A.D
 - d. In 1712 A.D
18. Who was defeated by Banda Singh Bahadur in the battle of Sirhind?
 - a. Usman Khan
 - b. Wazir Khan
 - c. Sayyid Jalal-Ud-Din
 - d. Qadam-ud-Din
19. What was the name of capital of Banda Singh Bahadur?
 - a. Lohgarh
 - b. Gurdas Nangal
 - c. Amritsar
 - d. Kalanaur
20. Princess of which state did Banda Singh Bahadur marry?
 - a. Bilaspur
 - b. Chamba
 - c. Mandi
 - d. Kulu
21. What was the name of Banda Singh Bahadur's son ?
 - a. Ajay Singh
 - b. Abay Singh
 - c. Daya Singh
 - d. Binod Singh
22. Which was the last battle fought between Banda Singh Bahadur and the Mughals?
 - a. Sirhind
 - b. Chappar Chiri
 - c. Delhi
 - d. Gurdas Nangal
23. When was the battle of Gurdas Nangal fought?
 - a. In 1709 A.D
 - b. In 1710 A.D
 - c. In 1712 A.D
 - d. In 1715 A.D
24. When was Banda Singh Bahadur martyred?
 - a. In 1714 A.D
 - b. In 1715 A.D
 - c. In 1716 A.D
 - d. In 1718 A.D
25. Which Mughal king ordered to martyr Banda Singh Bahadur?
 - a. Aurangzeb
 - b. Bahadur Shah 1
 - c. Jahandar Shah
 - d. Farrukh Siyar

26. What was the cause of initial (earlier) success of Banda Singh Bahadur?
- Good leadership of Banda Singh Bahadur
 - Hukamnamas of Guru Gobind Singh Ji
 - Incompetent successors of Aurangzeb
 - all of the above
27. What was the cause of ultimate failure of Banda Singh Bahadur?
- Strong rule of the Mughals
 - Sudden attack on Gurdas Nangal
 - Differences between Banda Singh Bahadur and Baba Binod Singh
 - All of the above

Answer:

- 1670
- Rajouri
- 1708
- Nanded
- South
- Banda Singh Bahadur
- Chappar-Chiri
- Delhi
- Lachhman Dev
- Seh Dev
- To take revenge on the Mughal for their tyranny
- In 1709 A.D.
- Sonipat
- Usman Khan
- Sirhind
- Wazir Khan
- In 1710 A.D
- Wazir Khan
- Lohgarh
- Chamba
- Ajay Singh
- Gurdas Nangal
- In 1715 A.D
- In 1716 A.D
- Farrukh Siyar
- All of the above
- All of the above

Part-B

(11) Match the following words correctly

- 1
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Nawab of Sirhind | Usman Khan |
| (b) Ruler of Sadhaura | Qadam-ud- Din |
| (c) Jalad of Samana | Wazir Khan |
| (d) Ruler of Kapuri | Sayyid Jalal-Ud-Din |
- 2
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| (a) Battle of Sonipat | 1715 |
| (b) Battle of Chappar-chiri | 1716 |
| (c) Battle of Gurdas Nanga | 1710 |
| (d) Martyrdom of Banda Bahadur | 1709 |

Answers:-

- 1
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Nawab of Sirhind | Wazir Khan |
| (b) Ruler of Sadhaura | Usman Khan |
| (c) Jalad of Samana | Sayyid Jalal-Ud-Din |
| (d) Ruler of Kapuri | Qadam-ud- Din |
- 2
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| (a) Battle of Sonipat | 1709 |
| (b) Battle of Chappar-Chiri | 1710 |
| (c) Battle of Gurdas Nanga | 1715 |
| (d) Martyrdom of Banda Bahadur | 1716 |

(111) Fill in the blanks

- (1)The childhood name of Banda Singh Bahadur was..... (Lachhman Dev, Ram Dev, Madho Dev)
2. As a Bairagi, the name of Banda Singh Bahadur was..... (Banda Dass, Madho Dass, Bahadur Dass)
3. The name of Banda Singh Bahadur's capital was (Sarhind, Rajouri, Lohgarh)
(4)The name of Banda Singh Bahadur's son was (Ajay Singh, Vijay Singh, Nirbhay Singh)
(5) Banda Singh Bahadur was martyred in (1675 ,1606 , 1716)
(6)issued the first coins of Sikh Panth. (Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Banda Singh Bahadur, Baba Ala Singh)

Answer: -

- (1) Lacchman Dev
- (2) Madho Dass
- (3) Lohgarh
- (4) Ajay Singh
- (5) 1716
- (6) Banda Singh Bahadur

(IV) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and the wrong sentence (×)

1. Banda Singh Bahadur was born in 27 January 1970. (×)
2. Guru Gobind Singh met Banda Singh Bahadur at Delhi. (×)
3. The most important victory of Banda Singh Bahadur was of Ropar. (×)
4. The Nawab of Sirhind was Wazir Khan at the time of Banda Singh Bahadur. (✓)
- (5) Banda Singh Bahadur conquered Sirhind in 1710. (✓)
- (6) The childhood name of Banda Singh Bahadur was Lacchman Dev. (✓)
- (7) The executioners (Jalad) of two younger Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh lived in Samana. (✓)
- (8) The executioner (Jalad) of Guru Teg Bahadur lived in Sonipat. (×)
- (9) Banda Singh Bahadur attacked Samana on November 26, 1709. (✓)
- (10) Banda Singh Bahadur defeated Jalal-ud- Din, the ruler of Kapuri. (×)

(V) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question: - 1. When was Banda Singh Bahadur born?

Answer: - 27 October, 1670.

Question: - 2. Where was Banda Singh Bahadur born?

Answer: - Rajauri (Jammu and Kashmir).

Question: - 3. When was Banda Singh Bahadur martyred?

Answer: - 19 June, 1716.

Question: - 4. Where was Banda Singh Bahadur martyred?

Answer: - Delhi.

Question - (5) Where was the last battle fought between Banda Singh Bahadur and the Mughals?

Answer: - Gurdas Nangal.

Question :- (6) Who sent Banda Singh Bahadur to Punjab?

Answer: - Guru Gobind Singh ji.

Question :- (7) Banda Singh Bahadur married the princess of which state?

Answer: - Chamba

Question :- (8) Who arrested Banda Singh Bahadur in the battle of Gurdas Nangal?

Answer: - Abdus Samad Khan

Question: - (9) In whose name did Banda Singh Bahadur issue coins?

Answer: - Banda Singh Bahadur issued coins in the name of Guru Nanak Dev ji and Guru Gobind Singh ji.

Question: - (10) Why did the Sikhs lose the battle of Gurdas Nangal?

Answer: - The Sikhs ran short of food supplies during the long siege of haveli of Bhai Duni Chand.

Question: - (11) What were the orders given by Guru Gobind Singh Ji to the Sikhs of Punjab in the Hukamnamas?

Answer: - Guru Gobind Singh Ji instructed the Sikhs of Punjab in the Hukamnamas to consider Banda Singh Bahadur as their leader in their struggle against Mughals.

Question: - (12) Why did Banda Singh Bahadur come to a Punjab from south?

Answer: - Banda Bahadur came to Punjab from south to launch a military campaign against the Mughals.

Question: - (13) What is the chief contribution of Banda Singh Bahadur to Sikh Panth?

Answer: - Banda Singh Bahadur fulfilled the dreams of Guru Gobind Singh ji. He founded the first independent Sikh State.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words

Question :-(1) Describe the meeting of Banda Singh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh ji.

Answer: - The original name of Banda Bahadur was Madho Das. He was a Bairagi. During the last days of his life Guru Gobind Singh ji visited south. There Madho Das came in contact with Guru Ji in Nanded. He was very impressed by the great personality of Guru Ji and became his man. Guru Ji gave him the title of brave and renamed him Gurbax Singh. Guru Ji sent him to Punjab to lead Sikhs. In Punjab he became popular by the name of 'Banda Bahadur'.

Question :-(2) Describe the main causes of early success of Banda Singh Bahadur.

Answer: - Banda Singh Bahadur achieved early success in his military campaign against the Mughals. Guru Gobind Singh ji sent Hukamnamas to the Sikhs to rally under the Banda Bahadur's command. He had a support of notable Sikh generals like Binod Singh, Khan Singh and others. Banda Bahadur was fighting against the local Mughal officials who were corrupt and tyrannical. The masses supported the Sikhs in their campaigns.

Question: - 3. Write a note on the conquest of Samana by Banda Singh Bahadur.

Answer: - Banda Bahadur attacked Samana on November 26, 1709 because the jalads who were responsible for the martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur and younger Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh belonged to Samana. A battle continued in the streets of city for many hours. The Sikhs killed 10,000 Muslims and destroyed the city. The families of the victims were killed. Banda Singh Bahadur also got a lot of money from here.

Question: - 4. Write a note on the martyrdom of Banda Singh Bahadur.

Answer: - Banda Singh Bahadur and his Sikh soldiers were arrested at Gurdas Nangal. They were taken first to Lahore and then to Delhi. Banda Bahadur was publically insulted at Delhi. He was badly tortured before his execution. The executioner then hacked his child, Ajay Singh, into pieces. His flesh was plucked out with iron rods. In this manner, Banda Singh Bahadur was martyred in 19 June, 1716 at Delhi.

Question: - (5) Write about the battle for Chappar Chiri (Sirhind).

Answer: - The real target of Banda Singh Bahadur was to conquer Sirhind. Subedar Wazir Khan had troubled Guru Gobind Singh ji throughout his stay in Punjab and responsible for the martyrdom of the two younger Sahibzadas and Mata Gujari Ji. Therefore Banda Singh wanted to take revenge from the Subedar Wazir Khan. As he advanced towards Sirhind thousands of people gathered to fight under the command of Banda Bahadur. A fierce battle took place between the army of Banda Bahadur and Wazir Khan on May 22, 1710 at Chappar-Chiri, 16 kilometers to the east of Sirhind. A large number of soldiers of the enemy were killed by the Sikh soldiers. After the victory of Chappar-Chira Banda Bahadur attacked the front of Sirhind. The Sikhs became successful in capturing the Sirhind. The dead body of Wazir Khan was hung on a tree. Sucha Nand the Diwan of Wazir Khan was arrested.

Question: - (6) Describe the battle of Gurdas Nangal.

Answer: - The Mughals were very infuriated by the continuous success of Banda Bahadur. To take revenge they attacked Banda Bahadur's army. The Sikhs fought bravely but had to recede toward Gurdas Nangal. The Sikhs took refuge in the haveli of Duni Chand and dug a trench around the fort and fill it with water to keep away the enemy. The Sikhs fought bravely against Mughals and the Mughal army suffered a heavy loss. The siege of Mughals continued for eight months. As a result the food reserves with the Sikhs were finished. It became impossible for the Sikhs to fight under these circumstances. On December 7, 1715 A.D. the Mughals became successful in occupying the haveli. Banda Bahadur and 200 of his companion were arrested.

Question: - (7) What were the causes of the failure and fall of Banda Singh Bahadur?

Answer: - Banda Singh's failure was due to the causes which were beyond his control. Banda Singh Bahadur had to face the mighty forces of the Mughal Government. Emperor Farukh Saiyar's vigorous rule checked the advances of Banda Bahadur. Banda Bahadur had limited resources for the task of fighting against the Mughal Government. Lack of discipline and defective organization of Banda Bahadur's followers also do a lot to his fall. Differences between Bandai Khalsa and Tatva Khalsa also weakened his position. Banda Bahadur had begun to violate Guru Gobind Singh Ji's instructions so he lost the faith and sympathies of the Sikhs. Banda Bahadur's attempt was the first of its kind therefore he could not make a correct estimate of the power of the enemy

13. Who was the founder of Bhangi Misl?
 a. Bhim Singh
 b. Hari Singh
 c. Chajja Singh
 d. Ganda Singh
14. Which was the most powerful Misl ?
 a. Sukarchakia Misl
 b. Bhangi Misal
 c. Kanahia Misl
 d. Phulkian Misl.
15. Who was the founder of Sukarehakia Misl?
 a. Khushal Singh
 b. Nawab Kapoor Singh
 c. Chajja Singh
 d. Charat Singh.
16. When did Ranjit Singh become the leader Sukarehakia Misl?
 a. 1770 A.D
 b. 1780 A.D
 c. 1782 A.D
 d. 1792 A.D.
17. Who was the founder of Kanahia Misl?
 a. Jai Singh
 b. Sada Kaur
 c. Baba Ala Singh
 d. Jassa Singh Ahluwallia
- b. Who was Sada Kaur?
 a. Leader of Kanahia Misl
 b. Mother-in-law of Mahan Singh
 c. Leader of Bhangi Misl
 d. None of these
- c. Who was the founder of Phulkian Misl ?
 a. Chudhary Phul
 b. Chajja Singh
 c. Nawab Kapoor Singh
 d. Ganda Singh
- d. Who was the most famous leader of Dallewalia Misl?
 a. Gulab Singh
 b. Tara Singh Gheba
 c. Jai Singh
 d. Baba Ala Singh
- b. Who was the most famous leader of Shahid Misl?
 a. Sudha Singh
 b. Baba Deep Singh
 c. Karam Singh
 d. Gurbax Singh
- b. Which was the central Institution of the Sikh Misl?
 a. Sarbat Khalsa
 b. Gurmata
 c. Misdari
 d. Jagirdari
- b. What was the Rakhi Sysytem?
 a. Protection from extortion of foreign Invaders
 b. Protection of crops
 c. Protection of women folk
 d. All of the above

Answer:

1. 1748
2. All of the above
3. Amritsar
4. Kapur Singh Faizalpuria
5. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
6. Sukarchakia Misl
7. Arabic
8. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia

9. Amritsar
10. 12
11. Founder of Faizapur Misl
12. Jassa Singh
13. Chajja Singh
14. Sukarchakia Misl
15. Charat Singh.
16. 1792 A.D.
17. Jai Singh
18. Leader of Kanahia Misl
19. Chudhary Phul
20. Tara Singh Gheba
21. Baba Deep Singh
22. Gurmata
23. Protection from extortion of foreign Invaders

Part-B

(11) Match the following words correctly

(1)

Misl

- (a) Ahluwalia
- (b) Ramgarhia
- (c) Sukarchakia
- (d) Kanahia

Founder of Misl

- Charat Singh
- Jassa Singh
- Jai Singh
- Jassa Singh Ramgarhia

(2)

- (a) Other name of Shahid Misl
- (b) Other name of Karorsinghia Misl
- (c) Other name of Faizalpuria Misl

- Singhpuria Misl
- Nihang Misl
- Panjarhia Misl

Answers:

(1)

Misl

- (a) Ahluwalia
- (b) Ramgarhia
- (c) Sukarchakia
- (d) Kanahia

Founder of Misl

- Jassa Singh
- Jassa Singh Ramgarhia
- Charat Singh
- Jai Singh

(2)

- (a) Other name of Shahid Misl
- (b) Other name of Karorsinghia Misl
- (c) Other name of Faizalpuria Misl

- Nihang Misl
- Panjarhia Misl
- Singhpuria Misl

(III) Fill in the blanks

1. The Taruna Dal and Buddha Dal were established by..... (Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, Jassa Singh Ramgarhia, Nawab Kapur Singh)
2. Taruna Dal consisted of the army of..... (elders,young,nihang)
3. Dal Khalsa was established by..... (Guru Gobind singh,Ranjit Singh, Kapur Singh Faizalpuria)
4. There were Independent Sikh Misls in Punjab. (12, 25,40)
- (5) Nawab Kapur Singh was the founder of Misl. (Ahluwalia, Faizalpuria, Shahid)
- (6) The meeting of the entire Sikh community at Akal Takhat was called.....(Sarbat Khalsa,Gurmata,Dal Khalsa)
- (7) Taruna Dal was further divided into..... Jathas. (5,11,12)
- (8)was the founder of Phulkian Misl in Patiala. (Chaudhry Phul, Baba Ala Singh, Bhupinder Singh)
- (9) was the founder of Shahid Misl. (Baba Deep Singh, Sudha Singh, Nihang Singh)

Answer: -

1. Nawab Kapur Singh
2. young
3. Kapur Singh Faizalpuria
- 4.12
- (5) Faizalpuria
- (6) Sarbat Khalsa
- (7) 5
- (8) Baba Ala Singh
- (9) Sudha Singh

(IV) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and the wrong sentence (×)

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Jassa Singh Ahluwalia established Taruna Dal and Buddha Dal. | (×) |
| (2) Banda Singh Bahadur established Dal Khalsa. | (×) |
| (3) Dal Khalsa was redistributed into twelve units. | (✓) |
| (4) The founder of Sukarchakia Misal was Maharaja Ranjit Singh. | (×) |
| (5) Dal Khalsa was established in 1748 at Amritsar. | (✓) |
| (6) All the members of Dal Khalsa joined it voluntarily. | (✓) |
| (7) The supreme leader of Dal khalsa was elected at a meeting of Sarbat Khalsa. | (✓) |
| (8) During the Misl period, the smallest unit of administration was village. | (✓) |
| (9) Land revenue of Misls days was the main source of income of Sikh chiefs. | (✓) |
| (10) The judicial system in the Punjab of Misls days was not rough and rude. | (×) |

(V) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question: - 1. What was Dal khalsa?

Answer: - Sikh army.

Question: - 2. Which Sikhs were included in Taruna Dal?

Answer: - Below the age of 40.

Question: - 3.Which Sikhs were included in Buddha Dal?

Answer: - Above the age of 40.

Question: - 4.What title was conferred upon Jassa Singh Ahluwalia by the Khalsa?

Answer: - Sultan-ul-Qaum.

Question: - (5) What was the mode of fighting of Dal Khalsa?

Answer: - Guerilla warfare.

Question: - (6) Give the number of Misls?

Answer: - 12.

Question: - (7) Name the capital of Sukarchakia Misl?

Answer: - Gujranwala.

Question: - (8) Name the capital of Ramgarhia Misl?

Answer: - Sri Hargobindpur.

Question: - (9) Who was the founder of Phulkian Misl?

Answer: - Chaudhary Phul.

Question: - (10) What was the approximate strength of Misl army?

Answer: - One lakh.

Question: - (11) With which Misl was Maharaja Ranjit Singh associated?

Answer: - Sukarchakia Misl.

Question: - (12) Who was the most famous leader of the Shahid Misl?

Answer: - Baba Deep Singh ji.

Question: - (13) Who was the famous leader of Dallewalia Misl?

Answer: - Tara Singh Gheba.

Question: - (14) Give two main causes of the foundation of Dal Khalsa?

Answer: (a. Anti Sikh policy of Mughals
(b. Success of Sikh groups against the Mughals

Question: - (15) Who was the chief commander of Dal Khalsa? How many Jathas constituted it?

Answer: The chief commander of Dal Khalsa was Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. It comprised twelve jathas.

Question: - (16) What is Sarbat Khalsa?

Answer: The meeting of entire Sikh community at Amritsar was called the Sarbat Khalsa.

Question: - (17) What is Gurmata?

Answer: The word Gurmata literally means 'the advice of the Guru'. The decisions taken by the 'Sarbat Khalsa' at Amritsar in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib at Akal Takht were called Gurmata.

Question: - (18) What is the meaning of the word Misl? From which language the word Misl originate?

Answer: - The Misl is Arabic word, which means, a like or equal.

Question: - (19) Name the groups in which Nawab Kapoor Singh divided the Sikhs in 1734 A.D.?

Answer: - Nawab Kapur Singh ji divided the Sikhs into Buddha Dal and Taruna Dal in 1734 A.D.?

Question: - (20) Name the two types of coins issued during the Misl period?

Answer: (a. Nanakshahi coins
(b. Gobindshahi coins

Question: - (21) Who was the founder of Bhangi Misl? Why was the Misl called so?

Answer: Bhangi Misl was founded by Chajja Singh of village Panjwar near Amritsar. It was called Bhangi Misl because one of its leader Hari Singh was fond of Bhang.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words

Question: - 1. Write the main sources of income of Misls?

Answer: Land revenue was the main source of income of Sikh chiefs. The other sources of income of the chiefs were the war booty and tribute exacted from the petty chiefs. Besides, duties levied on merchandise, shawl trade, horse trade and arm trade were good source of income.

Question: - 2. Describe the judicial system of Misl days.

Answer: The judicial system in the territories under the Sikh chiefs was rough, rude and imperfect. There were no regular hierarchy of courts and written laws. The petty cases were decided by a village Panchayat. Above the panchayats was the Sardar's court. There was no capital punishment even for murder.

Question: - 3. What were the consequences of the formation of Dal Khalsa?

Answer: a. The Sikh chiefs resolved to fight jointly against the enemy.
b. New inspiration was infused among the Sikh.
c. They started a successful struggle against Abdali.
d. This led to formation of Sikh Misls.

Question: - 4. How did the Sikh Misls originate?

Answer: In the beginning, the Dal Khalsa has 65 jathas or bands each under a Sikh Sardar. In 1758, these 65 jathas or bands of Dal Khalsa were merged into 12 bigger jathas or bands each with a distinctive badge and banner. These divisions or 12 jathas were called Misls.

Question: - (5) What do you know about Gurmata?

Answer: The decisions taken by the Sarbat Khalsa in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib in Amritsar at Akal Takht were called Gurmata. These decisions were obligatory for the Sikh chiefs. The decisions were related to the security of Sikh Panth, joint military strategies and settlement of mutual disputes.

Question: - (6) Write the main features of guerilla mode of fighting of Dal Khalsa?

Answer: The most important characteristic of the Dal Khalsa was its mode of fighting. The Sikhs faced their enemy through guerilla warfare. Due to limited resources, as compared to Mughals, the Sikhs adopted guerilla Warfare. The Sikhs suddenly attacked the enemy and inflict heavy losses on them. By the time the enemy got ready, the Sikhs again escaped into the forests.

Question :- (7) Write the names any six Misls and their founders.

Answer: - 1. Faizalpuria Misl - Nawab Kapur Singh.
2. Ahluwalia Misl - Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
3. Sukrachakia Misl - Charat Singh
4. Ramgarhia Misl - Jassa Singh Ramgarhia
5. Kanahia Misl - Jai Singh Kanahia.
6. Bhangi Misl - Chhaja Singh

Question: - (8) Write a note on Buddha Dal and Taruna Dal.

Answer: When Zakria Khan failed to crush the power of Sikhs, he tried to reach an understanding with them. He hoped that the Sikhs would give up but he was mistaken. When Sikhs got the breathing time, they again organized themselves in Jathas. All the jathas constituted Dal Khalsa. There were two main divisions of this Dal - the Buddha Dal and the Taruna Dal. The Buddha Dal was the army of the old veterans most of whom were above the age of 40 years. The Taruna Dal consisted of the army of the young. The Taruna Dal was divided into five bands each under a separate Sardar. Each jatha had 1300 to 2000 men. Both the Buddha Dal and Taruna Dal worked against their common enemy under the leadership of Nawab Kapur Singh. Later on the chief commander of Dal Khalsa was Jassa Singh Ahluwalia.

Question: - (9) Write a note on Rakhi system.

Answer: Taking advantage of the weakness of Mughal Government, the Sikh Misdars introduced a protective system of influence called 'Rakhi' in certain areas of Punjab. A village which sought protection of a Misl chief against loot, theft or molestation of any kind by Government troops or any other foreign invaders was placed under Rakhi. For this the village had to pay one-fifth of the estimated revenue of the village in two installments. The motive of the villages in paying the protection money to the Sikh Misdars was to save themselves from repeated attacks.

Question: - (10) Write a note on Nawab Kapur Singh Faizalpuria.

Answer: Nawab Kapur Singh was the first great leader of Sarbat Khalsa after the martyrdom of Bandha Singh Bahadur. He was the founder of the faizalpuria Misl. During 1734-48 he was practically the head of the Sarbat Khalsa in all religious and political affairs. He was a great warrior so he got the title of Nawab and a Jagir from the Governor of Lahore. He organized Dal Khalsa in 1748 and gave its command to Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. Nawab Kapur Singh was died in 1753.

Question: - (11) Write the main features of military administration of Dal Khalsa?

Answer: Cavalry was the important organ of the army of the Dal Khalsa. To fight without horse was considered an insult by the Sikh so every Sikh in the Dal Khalsa army was a good horse-rider. The horses of the Sikhs were well trained. In the Dal Khalsa army infantry was considered to be of little importance. The function of this section of army was only to keep watch. There was absence of artillery in the army of Dal Khalsa. In the battle the Sikhs used swords, spears, bows and arrows, khandas and guns. There was no fixed rule for the recruitment in the Dal Khalsa. The Sikhs joined Dal Khalsa according to their will. No written record was kept of their names and salaries. The soldiers of Dal Khalsa were not given any regular pay. They were given only a share of the loot. The Sikhs faced their enemy through guerilla warfare

Lesson 3
The Punjab under Maharaja Ranjit Singh
(Administration with special reference to his secular policy)

Part-A
Objective type Questions

a. Choose the correct answer.

- I. When was Maharaja Ranjit Singh born?
 - a. 1469 A.D.
 - b. 1780 A.D.
 - c. 1666 A.D.
 - d. 1869 A.D.
- II. Where was Maharaja Ranjit Singh born?
 - a. Peshawar
 - b. Gujranwala
 - c. Amritsar
 - d. Lahore
- III. What was the name of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's father?
 - a. Charat Singh
 - b. Hari Singh
 - c. Daya Singh
 - d. Mahan Singh
- IV. Who was Sada Kaur?
 - a. Mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
 - b. Wife of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
 - c. Mother-in law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
 - d. None of the above
- V. Name the Prime Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
 - a. Diwan Ganga Nath
 - b. Diwan Mohkam Chand
 - c. Raja Dhian Singh
 - d. Raja Maan Singh
- VI. Name the Foreign Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
 - a. Diwan Ganga Nath
 - b. Faqir Aziz-ud-Din
 - c. Diwan Sawan Mal
 - d. Diwan Bhiwani Das
- VII. What was the Finance Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh called?
 - a. Diwan
 - b. Raja
 - c. Chief
 - d. Wazir
- VIII. Who was Deorhiwala at the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
 - a. Hari Singh Nalwa
 - b. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
 - c. Khushal Singh
 - d. Jassa Singh Ramgharia
- IX. How many provinces were there in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Empire?
 - a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five
- X. The head of province was called..... during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time ?
 - a. Kotwal
 - b. Kardar
 - c. Subedar
 - d. Nazim
- XI. The incharge of Lahore was called..... during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time ?
 - a. Kotwal
 - b. Kardar
 - c. Subedar
 - d. Nazim
- XII. The village was called..... during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time ?
 - a. Mauja
 - b. Pargana
 - c. Suba
 - d. Nazim
- XIII. Who was Kotwal of Lahore at the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
 - a. Hari Singh Nalwa
 - b. Imam Baksh
 - c. Khushal Singh
 - d. Dhian Singh

- (3)
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (a) Suba | Tehsil |
| (b) Pargana | State |
| (c) Taluqa | Village |
| (d) Mauza | District |

Answer:

- (1)
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (a) Suba | Nazim |
| (b) Pargana | Kardar |
| (c) Mauza | Muqaddam |
| (d) Lahore | Kotwal |

- (2)
- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (a) Lowest court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Panchayat |
| (b) Highest court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Maharaja's court |
| (c) Lower to the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Adalat-i-Ala |
| (d) Courts in big cities of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Adalti's court |

- (3)
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (a) Suba | State |
| (b) Pargana | District |
| (c) Taluqa | Tehsil |
| (d) Mauza | Village |

(111) Fill in the blanks

1. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's father name was (Mahan Singh, Charat Singh, Jassa Singh)
2. was the main objective of Ranjit Singh's administration. (Economic welfare, Public welfare, Sikh welfare)
3. was the smallest unit of Ranjit Singh's administration. (Pargana, Mauza, Suba)
4. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was born at..... (Gujranwala, Multan, Bahawalpur).
- 5) was the head of village in village administration. (Chaudhary, Muqaddam, Patwara.)
- (6) Maharaja Ranjit Singh called his government..... (Darbar-i-Khalsa, Sarkar-i-Khalsa, Sardar-i-Khalsa)
- (7) Lahore was conquered in..... by Maharaja Ranjit Singh . (1799, 1805, 1899)
- (8) Capital of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was (Lahore, Multan, Peshawar)
- (9) Maharaja Ranjit Singh had divided his kingdom inprovinces . (Three, four, Five)
- (10)was the Prime Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. (Raja Dhian Singh, Dina Nath, Mohakam Chand)

Answers: -

1. Mahan Singh
2. Public welfare
3. Mauza
- d. Gujranwala
- (5) Muqaddam
- (6) Sarkar-i-Khalsa
- (7) 1799
- (8) Lahore
- (9) four
- (10) Raja Dhian Singh

(IV) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and the wrong sentence (×)

1. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's mother's name was Raj Kaur. (✓)
2. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a great writer. (×)
3. Maharaja Ranjit Singh always had friendly relations with the British. (×)
4. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's coronation took place in Lahore. (✓)
5. Maharaja Ranjit Singh is remembered as Sher-i-Punjab. (✓)
6. Maharaja Ranjit Singh called his Sarkar as Sarkar-i-Khalsa. (✓)
7. Maharaja Ranjit Singh loved Sikhism only. (×)
8. Maharaja Ranjit Singh appointed General Ventura to train Fauj-i-Khaswas. (✓)
9. The regular army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was called Fauj-i-Be-Qawaid. (×)
10. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was belonged to Sikarchakia Misl (✓)

(V) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question :-(1) What name did Maharaja Ranjit Singh give to his government?

Answer: - Sakar-i-Khalsa.

Question :-(2) Who was the finance minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: - Diwan Bhiwani Das.

Question :-(3) What was the duty of Deorhiwala at the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: - To look after the royal family.

Question :-(4) What do you mean by Batai system?

Answer: - The land revenue was assessed after harvesting.

Question :-(5) What do you mean by Kankut system?

Answer: - The land revenue was assessed on the basis of standing crops.

Question :-(6) What do you mean by Zabati system?

Answer: - The land revenue was assessed on the basis of area of land cultivated.

Question :-(7) What was the official language of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: - Persian.

Question :-(8) What do you mean by Jagirdari system?

Answer: - The state officials were given Jagirs instead of cash salary.

Question :-(9) What did Maharaja Ranjit Singh called himself?

Answer: - Dog (Kooker) of Sikhism.

Question :-(10) Why was Maharaja Ranjit Singh called Paras?

Answer: - Because he took special care of his subjects.

Question :-(11) When was Maharaja Ranjit Singh born? What was his father's name?

Answer: - Maharaja Ranjit Singh was born on November 13, 1780. His father's name was Sardar Mahan Singh.

Question :-(12) How can you say that Ranjit Singh was a secular ruler?

Answer: - (a. He followed the policy of religious tolerance.

(b. Appointments to high posts were not made on sectarian basis but on merit.

Question :-(13) What was the nature of Ranjit Singh's government?

Answer: - It was a benevolent despotism- the ruler being an autocrat but always caring for the good of his subjects.

Question :-(14) What was the nature of punishment awarded by Ranjit Singh to the criminals?

Answer: - Penal Code made by Ranjit Singh was not very harsh. Capital punishment was rarely awarded.

Question :-(15) Write the name of two Finance Ministers of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: - Diwan Bhiwani Das, Diwan Ganga Ram

Question: - (16) In whose name Maharaja Ranjit Singh issued coins?

Answer: - Maharaja Ranjit Singh issued the coins in the name of Guru Nanak Dev ji and Guru Gobind Singh ji.

Question :-(17) Give two characteristics of Ranjit Singh as a man?

Answer: (a. He was a devout Sikh but a secular leader.
(b. He was a very good judge of human beings.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words

Question :-(1) Write a brief note on Central Administration of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: - Maharaja was head of state and entire administration which revolved around him. He himself appointed all the ministers of civil, judicial and military administration.

Question :-(2) Write the name of four provinces of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: - (a. Suba-i-Lahore
(b. Suba-i-Multan
(c. Suba-i-Kashmir
(d. Suba-i-Peshawar

Question :-(3) Write the name of four Ministers of Maharaja Ranjit Singh with their portfolio?

Answer: (a. Prime minister - Raja Dhian Singh
(b. Foreign minister - Faqir Aziz-ud-Din
(c. Finance minister - Diwan Bhiwani Das
(d. Commander in Chief - Hari Singh Nalwa

Question :-(4) Write the name of four Daftars of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: (a. Daftar-i-Abwab-ul-Mal
(b. Daftar-i-Mal
(c. Daftar-i-Wajuhat
(d. Daftar-i-Taujihat

Question :-(5) Why was Maharaja Ranjit Singh called Sher-i-Punjab?

Answer: Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a brave soldier, a skilful military general and an able administrator. He was a secular leader who brought peace and prosperity to Punjab. He established a powerful Sikh kingdom. On account of his numerous achievements, he is called Sher-i-Punjab

Question :-(6) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a secular ruler. How?

Answer: Ranjit Singh was a secular leader. Although Ranjit Singh was a staunch Sikh, yet he was liberal towards other religions. His court and army included talented Hindus, Muslim and European warriors and administrators. In his empire jobs were given on the basis of merit. In his kingdom, the people belonging to different religion were at liberty to celebrate their religious ceremonies.

Question: - (7) Write a brief note on the coronation of Ranjit Singh.

Answer: - On the auspicious occasion of Baisakhi in April 12, 1801 the coronation ceremony of Ranjit Singh was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Lahore. He gave the name of Sarkar-i-Khalsa to his government. He did not wear the crown. He issued the coins in the name of Guru Nanak Dev Ji and Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Thus the Maharaja regarded the Khalsa as the supreme power

Question :- (8) Write a note on the Provincial Administration of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: Maharaja Ranjit Singh had divided his kingdom into four Provinces. (a. Suba-i-Lahore (b. Suba-i-Multan (c. Suba-i-Kashmir (d. Suba-i-Peshawar. The administration of the Suba was under Nazim. His main duties were to maintain peace and to implement the orders of Maharaja in the province. He also helped the officials in collecting land revenue and to maintain law and order in the Suba (Province).

Question :- (9) Describe the nature of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's civil administration.

Answer: The Maharaja was the pivot of the whole administration. He was the chief legislative, executive and judicial authority in the state but he considered himself as the servant of the Khalsa and acted in its name on its behalf. The employment in the government was given to deserving persons without any distinction of caste, colour and creed. The Maharaja kept a vigilant eye on the activities of his officers and personally toured villages, towns and cities. The government interfered little with village life. Panchayats managed the affairs of the villages and also settled their disputes. The Maharaja restored peace and prosperity in his kingdom.

Question :- (10) Write the important functions of Kotwal during the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: (a. To implement the orders of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
(b. To establish law and order in the city
(c. To supervise the work of Mohalladars
(d. To look after the cleanliness of the city
(e) To keep the record of foreign visitors
(f. To supervise the trade and industry

Question :- (11) Write in detail the Daftars of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: (a. Daftar-i-Abwab-ul-Mal: It maintained the account of different sources of income of the state.
(b. Daftar-i-Mal: It kept account of land revenue received from various Parganas and Taluqas.
(c. Daftar-i-Wajuhat: It kept the account of the income received from court fee and custom duty.
(d. Daftar-i-Taujihat: It maintained the account of the royal family.
(e. Daftar-i-Mawajib: It maintained the account of salaries paid to the military and civil officials.
(f. Daftar-i-Roznamacha: It kept the account of daily expenditure of the state.

Question :- (12) What do you know about Maharaja Ranjit Singh as an administrator?

Answer: Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a great administrator. The general pattern of his administration was after the Mughal type. He took keen interest in the revival of a workable system of administration. Maharaj himself was the pivot of the whole administration. He appointed a number of ministers who assisted and advised him in the work of government. He did not allow any minister to become unduly important because he himself supervised and controlled all departments. The organization and movement of army were under his personal control. He had divided his kingdom into provinces each under a Nazim or Subedar. He adopted a very flexible system of land revenue which could be easily adapted according to the changing circumstances. The judicial system under Ranjit Singh was simple, rough and ready. Ranjit Singh's government, though oppressive, was not unpopular. The people enjoyed peace and prosperity.

- (8) Prime Minister
- (9) Chief Commander
- (10) Mudki
- (11) Sabraon
- (12) RamNagar
- (13) Gujarat
- (14) December,1845 A.D.
- (15) February,1846 A.D.
- (16) November,1848 A.D.
- (17) January,1849A.D.
- (18) Treaty of Lahore
- (19) Nazim of Multan
- (20) Nazim of Hazara
- (21) Saint of Naurangabad
- (22) Both 1&2
- (23) Both 1&2
- (24) Maharaja Dalip Singh
- (25) Paris

Part-B

(B. Match the following words correctly:

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------|
| (1) | (a) Battle of the Mudki | December 21, 1845 AD. |
| | (b) Battle of ferozeshah | December 18, 1845 AD. |
| | (c) Battle of Baddwal | January 28, 1846 AD. |
| | (d) Battle of Aliwal | February 10, 1846 AD. |
| | (e) Battle of Sobraon | January 21, 1846 AD. |
| (2) | (a) Battle of Ramnagar | January 13, 1849 AD. |
| | (b) Battle of Chillianwala | November 22, 1848 AD. |
| | (c) Battle of Multan | February 21, 1849 AD. |
| | (d) Battle of Gujarat | January 22 1849 AD. |
| (3) | (a) Mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh | Teja Singh |
| | (b) Prime Minister (Traitor) of the State of Lahore. | Sham Singh Attariwala |
| | (c) General (Traitor) of the state of Lahore | Maharani Jindan, |
| | (d) Hero of the battle of Sabhraon | Lal Singh |
| (4) | (a) Diwan of Multan | Dost Mohammad |
| | (b) Ruler of Afghanistan | Mul Raj |
| | (c) English General | Chatar Singh Attariwala |
| | (d) Nazim(Governor) of Hazara | Lord Gough |

Answer: -

- (1)
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Battle of the Mudki | December 18, 1845 AD. |
| (b) Battle of ferozeshah | December 21, 1845 AD. |
| (c) Battle of Baddwal | January 21, 1846 AD. |
| (d) Battle of Aliwal | January 28, 1846 AD. |
| (e) Battle of Sabhraon | February 10, 1846 AD. |
- (2)
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Battle of Ramnagar | November 22, 1848 AD. |
| (b) Battle of Chillianwala | January 13, 1849 AD. |
| (c) Battle of Multan | January 22 1849 AD. |
| (d) Battle of Gujarat | February 21, 1849 AD. |
- (3)
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| (a) Mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh | Maharani Jindan |
| (b) Prime Minister (Traitor) of the State of Lahore. | Lal Singh |
| (c) General (Traitor) of the state of Lahore | Teja Singh |
| (d) Hero of the battle of Sabhraon | Sham Singh Attariwala |
- d.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Diwan of Multan | Mul Raj |
| (b) Ruler of Afghanistan | Dost Mohammad |
| (c) English General | Lord Gough |
| (d) Nazim(Governor) of Hazara | Chatar Singh Attariwala |
- (111). Fill in the blanks:**
1. The first Anglo-Sikh war began with the Battle of (Mudki, Chillianwala, Multan)
 2. During the Second Anglo-Sikh War, The Maharaja of Punjab was ...(Ranjit Singh, Dalip Singh, Sher Singh)
 3. The Sikhs were led by in the Battle of Badowal. (Bhai Maharaj Singh, Sham Singh Attariwala, Sardar Ranjodh Singh Majithia)
 4. As a result of the Second Anglo-Sikh War British got Diamond. (Kohinoor, Pukhraj, Sunella)
 - (5) Second Anglo-Sikh War ended with the Battle of..... (Sobhraon, Gujarat, Baddowal)
 - (6) was the Governor-General of India at the time of first Anglo-Sikh war. (Lord Dalhousie, Lord Auckland, Lord Hume Gough)
 - (7) was the Governor-General of India at the time of second Anglo-Sikh war. (Lord Dalhousie, Lord Auckland, Lord Hume Gough)
 - (8) was the Maharaja of Punjab during the first Anglo-Sikh war. (Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Maharaja Kharak Singh, Maharaja Dalip Singh)
 - (9) was the Maharaja of Punjab during the second Anglo-Sikh war. (Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Maharaja Kharak Singh, Maharaja Dalip Singh)
 - (10) was the mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh. (Maharani Raj Kaur, Maharani Sada, Kaur, Maharani Jindan)

Answers:-

- (1) Mudki
- (2) Dalip Singh
- (3) Sardar Ranjodh Singh Majithia
- (4) Kohinoor
- (5) Gujarat
- (6) Lord Aukland
- (7) Lord Dalhousie
- (8) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- (9) Maharaja Dalip Singh
- (10) Maharani Jindan

(IV) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and the wrong sentence (×)

1. The first Treaty of Lahore was signed on March 9, 1846. (✓)
2. The second Treaty of Lahore was signed on March 11, 1846. (✓)
3. The Treaty of Bhairawal was signed by Rani Jindan. (×)
4. Rani Jindan was exiled and sent to Lahore. (×)
- (5) The Battle of Gujarat has been called as the 'Battle of Cannons'. (×)
- (6) The Treaty of Bhairawal took place on December 16, 1846 AD. (×)
- (7) The last Maharaja of the Sikhs was Maharaja Ranjit Singh. (×)
- (8) Lord Hugh Gough was the Supreme Commander of the English forces during first Anglo-Sikh war. (✓)
- (9) The Treaty of bhairawal was signed on December 16, 1846. (✓)
- (10) Maharaja Dalip Singh was the Maharaja of Punjab at the time of annexation of Punjab. (✓)

(V) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question: - 1. Who was Lal Singh?

Answer: - The Prime Minister of Lahore Kingdom.

Question: - 2. Who was Teja Singh?

Answer: - Chief Commander of Sikh forces.

Question :- (3) When was first Anglo Sikh War fought?

Answer: - 1845-1846.

Question: - (4) When was Second Anglo-Sikh War fought?

Answer: - 1848-1849.

Question: - (5) Who was Maharani Jindan?

Answer: - Mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh.

Question: - (6) Who was Diwan Mulraj?

Answer: - Governor of Multan.

Question :- (7) With which Battle did the First Anglo-Sikh War end?

Answer: - Battle of Sabhraon.

Question: - (8) Who was appointed Chairman of the Board of administration after First Anglo-Sikh War?

Answer: - Henry Lawrence.

Question: - (9) When did treaty of Lahore take place?

Answer: - March 9, 1846.

Question: - (10) To whom did the British send the Kohinoor diamond?

Answer: - Queen Victoria of England.

Question: - (11) When was Punjab annexed to the British Empire?

Answer: - March 25, 1849.

Question: - (12) Where were the four main battles of the First Anglo-Sikh War fought?

Answer: - a. Mudki b. Ferozeshah c. Aliwal d. Sabhraon

Question: - (13) Why were the Sikhs defeated in the battle of Mudki?

Answer: - (a. Lal Singh, the Prime Minister of Lahore Kingdom escaped from the battlefield.
(b. The Sikhs had very small military resources as compared to the British.

Question: - (14) Write about the 'Cow Row'.

Answer: - On April 21, 1846 a herd of cows blocked the way of a British gunner at Lahore. The gunner attempted to kill the cows. Hearing this news the Hindus and the Sikhs rose against the British.

Question: - (15) Where were the four main battles of the Second Anglo-Sikh War fought?

Answer: - a. Ram Nagar b. Chillianwala c. Multan d. Gujrat

Question: - (16) When was the battle of Sabhraon fought and what was its result?

Answer: - The battle of Sabhraon was fought on February 10, 1846. The Sikhs lost the Battle.

Question: - (17) What do you know about the Council of Regency?

Answer: - A council of eight members was organized to run the administration of the Lahore Darbar. It was called the Council of Regency.

Question: - (18) How did the British treat Maharani Jindan after the treaty of Bhairawal?

Answer: - The treaty of Bhairawal deprived Maharani Jindan of her political rights. She was arrested and sent to Sheikhpura. She was given a pension of one lakh fifty thousand rupees. She was badly treated by the British.

Question: - (19) Give two main reasons of the defeat of Sikhs in First Anglo-Sikh War.

Answer: - (a. Sikh generals Lal Singh and Taja Singh betrayed their own army.
(b. Superior leadership of British army.

Question: - (20) Give two main causes of the downfall of Sikh kingdom.

Answer: - (a. Inefficient successors of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
(b. Expansionist policy of the British.

Question: - (21) When was the Punjab annexed to the British Empire? Who was the Governor General of India at that time?

Answer: - The Punjab was annexed to the British Empire in 1849 AD. Lord Dalhousie was the Governor General of India at that time.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 35-40 words

Question: - 1. Describe briefly the main causes of First Anglo Sikh War.

Answer: - (a. The British were following a policy of encirclement of the Punjab.
(b. There was a chaos and anarchy in Punjab during 1839-1845.
(c. British aggressions of the Punjab-Sind borders had alarmed the Lahore Darbar.
(d. The Sikh leaders like Lal Singh and Teja Singh wanted to engage the Khalsa army in a conflict against the British to make their own position strong.

Question: - 2. Describe briefly the main results of First Anglo Sikh War.

Answer: - (a. The British annexed the territory between the Beas and Satluj.
(b. The Lahore kingdom was to pay a war indemnity of 1.5 crore rupees.
(c. The Sikh army was reduced in strength.
(d. A British Resident was appointed at Lahore

Question: - 3. Describe briefly the battle of Sabhraon.

Answer: The battle of Sabhraon was the last decisive battle of First Anglo-Sikh War. It was fought on February 10, 1846. Lord Hugh Gough and Lord Harding were commanding the British forces. On the other hand Lal Singh and Teja Singh were commanding the Sikh army. Sham Singh Attariwala fought bravely. Lal Singh and Teja Singh ran away from the battle field. Ultimately the Sikhs were defeated and suffered heavy casualties.

Question: - 4. Describe briefly the battle of Chillianwala.

Answer: The battle of Chillianwala was an important battle of Second Anglo-Sikh War. Lord Hugh Gough was commanding the British army. He was waiting for more military assistance to face the forces of Sher Singh. Well before Chattar Singh could reach Hugh Gough attacked the forces of Sher Singh at Chillianwala on January 13, 1849. In this battle the Sikhs fought with great determination and their artillery took a heavy toll. The British lost 695 soldiers including 132 officers in the battle.

Question: - (5) Describe briefly the main causes of Second Anglo Sikh War.

Answer: -

- The Sikhs were defeated in the First Anglo-Sikh War, so they wanted to take revenge for this.
- The British maltreated Maharani Jindan, her insult infuriated the Sikhs.
- Diwan Mulraj raised the banner of revolt against the British.
- Lord Dalhousie became the new Governor-General of India. He wanted to annex the Punjab to British Empire.

Question: - (6) What were the consequences of the Second Anglo-Sikh War?

Answer: -

- On March 29, 1919, Punjab was annexed the British Empire.
- Maharaja Dalip Singh was dethroned. It was decided to give him annual pension of fifty thousand pounds and sent to England.
- The famous Kohinoor diamond was taken away from him and was presented to Queen Victoria.
- The British occupied the whole of India.

Question: - (7) Explain the Treaty of Bhairawal.

Answer: - A British Resident appointed by the Governor General would stay in Lahore. The Administration of the Lahore Kingdom would be run by a council of Regency of eight Sardars till the time Maharaja Dalip Singh was a minor. The council of Regency would look after the administrative work on the advice of the British Resident. Maharani Jindan was disassociated from the Kingdom.

Question: - (8) Why did the British not Annex Punjab to their Empire after the First Anglo Sikh War?

Answer: - Although the Sikhs were defeated in First Anglo Sikh War but still the Sikh soldiers were camping at Lahore, Amritsar, Peshawar, etc. The British did not want to fight with those soldiers. Lord Harding did not want to increase the expenditure by annexing Punjab. The Sikh Kingdom was a buffer between Afghanistan and the British Empire. Lord Harding wanted to enter into such a treaty with the Punjabis which could weaken them.

Question: - (9) What do you know about Maharaja Dalip Singh?

Answer: - Maharaja Dalip Singh was the last Sikh ruler of the state of Lahore. He was a minor at the time of first Anglo-Sikh war. Therefore, according to the Treaty of Bhairawal in 1846, a Councils of Regency was established to run the administration of Lahore. It was to run the administration till the maturity of Maharaja Dalip Singh. The Sikhs lost the Second Anglo Sikh War, as a result, Maharaja Dalip Singh was dethroned and given a pension of fifty thousand pound.

Question: - (10) What do you know about Maharani Jindan?

Answer: Maharani Jindan was the Queen of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. She was mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh. When Dalip Singh became the new king of Punjab, Maharani Jindan was appointed his guardian. She played a dominant part in the affairs of Lahore Darbar till its annexation by the British in 1849. After the defeat of Sikhs in First Anglo-Sikh War, the Rani was maltreated by the British

Resident. She was removed from the Regency Council and exiled to Banaras. The Second Anglo-Sikh War led to the annexation of Punjab. Rani was kept as prisoner at Banaras. She managed to escape to Nepal. The British allowed her to stay in Nepal.

Question: - (11) What do you know about Bhai Maharaj Singh?

Answer: Bhai Maharaj Singh was a famous saint of Naurangabad. He was the disciple of saint Bhai Bir Singh. He was in favour of independence of Punjab. Bhai Maharaj Singh intensified his activities against the British when he came to know that Diwan Moolraj had raised a standard of revolt against them at Multan. He himself took leading part in all the battles of second Anglo-Sikh war. He died in Singapore jail on July 5, 1856.

SOURCE/CASE BASED QUESTIONS

1. Sultan-ul-Quam Nawab Jassa Singh Ahluwalia was born at the village of Ahlu, in Lahore district of Punjab, (Majha region), in the year 1718. Ahlu village was established by his ancestor, Sadda Singh, a disciple of the sixth Sikh Guru, Guru Har Gobind Ji. Hence, the name Ahluwalia (meaning from Ahluwal). His forefathers were landlords who were rewarded four villages Ahlo, Hallo, Toor, Chak for their bravery in war. At the tender age of 4, Jassa Singh's father, Sardar Badar Singh passed away (1723 A.D). There after his mother moved them to Delhi where they stayed and performed Kirtan of the highest order. Mata Sundri Kaur ji was much pleased with the young Singh and bestowed upon him great blessings. After seven years in Delhi, at the age of 12, Jassa Singh and his mother moved back to Punjab at the insistence Jassa Singh's uncle – however not before Mata Sundri Ji would make a prophecy – that Jassa Singh would become a ruler of men.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions: -

1. Where was Nawab Jassa Singh born?
2. Who established the village Ahlu?
3. What title was conferred upon Jassa Singh Ahluwalia?
4. What was the name of the father of Jassa Singh?
5. How long did Jassa Singh Ahluwalia stay in Delhi?
6. Why Jassa Singh Ahluwalia stayed at Delhi?

2. Farukh Siyar ordered all the governors of North India that Banda Singh should be killed or arrested. He taunted the Governor of Lahore, Abdul-Samad for his inability and sent his own forces for his help. After an eight-month siege, the fortress town of Gurdas Nangal fell to the Mughals in 1715. The brave army fought as much as they could, till constant attacks from the enemy. Banda Singh Bahadur was captured and put in an iron cage. The remaining Sikhs were also captured. They were brought to Delhi in a procession with the 780 Sikh prisoners, 2,000 Sikh heads hung on spears. They were put in the Delhi fort and pressured to give up their faith and become Muslims. On their firm refusal, all of them were ordered to be executed. A hundred Sikhs were put to death daily. Banda Singh's son was seated on his lap and killed with a knife and his own body being torn to pieces with red hot irons.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions: -

1. Who ordered the martyrdom of Banda Singh Bahadur?
2. Who was Governor of Lahore?
3. Which was the last battle fought between Banda Singh Bahadur and the Mughals?
4. How many Sikh prisoners were with Banda Singh Bahadur in the procession?
5. Where was Banda Singh Bahadur martyred?
6. Analyse the causes of assassination of Banda Singh Bahadur's son.

3. After the death of Gulab Singh Bhangi, his son Gurdit Singh became the ruler of Amritsar. He was a minor. So all the power of that kingdom was in the hands of his mother Mai Sukhan. In 1805, Maharaja Ranjit Singh found an excuse to conquer Amritsar. He sent a message to Mai Sukhan that he should hand over the JamJama cannon to her. He also demanded Lohgarh fort from him. Mai Sukhan turned down the Maharaja's demands. Maharaja Ranjit Singh, already ready for battle, attacked Amritsar and besieged the fort of Lohgarh. Sada Kaur and Fateh Singh Ahluwalia sided with Maharaja Ranjit Singh in this campaign. As a result, Maharaja Ranjit Singh captured the forts of Amritsar and Lohgarh. Mai Sukhan and Gurdit Singh were given a jagir for their livelihood. Akali Phula Singh of Amritsar joined Ranjit Singh's army with 2000 Nihang Singhs.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions: -

1. What was the name of Gurdit Singh's father?
2. Who was Mai Sukhan?

3. Which cannon did Maharaja Ranjit Singh ask for from Mai Sukhan?
4. Which fort was demanded by Maharaja Ranjit Singh from Mai Sukhan?
5. Who supported Maharaja Ranjit Singh during the attack on Amritsar?
6. Describe the circumstances due to which Jagir was given to Mai Sukh?

4. In 1837, Lord Auckland, the Governor General of India, was alarmed by Russia's growing influence in Afghanistan. He also felt that Dost Mohammad was establishing friendly relations with Russia, the enemy of the British. Under these circumstances, Lord Auckland wanted to replace Dost Mohammad with Shah Suja (former ruler of Afghanistan, a British pensioner) as ruler of Afghanistan. There was a treaty between Singh and Shah Suja, called the Tripartite Treaty. Accordingly, Shah Suja, the future ruler of Afghanistan, accepted the rights of Maharaja Ranjit Singh over all the territories (Kashmir, Multan, Peshawar, Attock, Derajat, etc.) which he had conquered from the Afghans. Maharaja Ranjit Singh did not accept a condition of the treaty that during the Afghan war he would allow the British to advance through his constituency. This caused a great rift between the British and Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On June 4, 1839 Maharaja Ranjit Singh died. According to historians, the Tripartite Treaty was a diplomatic defeat for Ranjit Singh.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:

1. Who was the Governor General of India in 1837 A.D.?
2. Whom did Lord Auckland want to make ruler of Afghanistan?
3. What is meant by Tripartite Treaty?
4. Did Maharaja Ranjit Singh accept this treaty?
5. Why Maharaja Ranjit Singh did not accept this treaty?
6. When did Maharaja Ranjit Singh die?
7. Analyse the circumstances due to which Tripartite Treaty was signed.

5. The Sikhs under the command of Banda Singh Bahadur soon embarked on a career of conquest and within a few months of his arrival in the Punjab dislodged the Mughal power from the Cis-Sutlej territories. Samana, Shahabad and Sadhaura were among the first important places to fall to Banda Singh Bahadur who occupied the fort of Mukhlisgarh to the North-East to Sadhaura to make it his capital. He next moved in the direction of Sirhind whose governor, Wazir Khan, came out to meet him with a large force and an innumerable host of Muslim crusaders. The battle was fought on the plain of Chapper Chiri on May 12, 1710. The cold blooded murder of the young sons of Guru Gobind Singh associated with the town and its governor was still fresh in the memory of the Sikhs. They made so strong and sweeping an attack that the enemy could not stand against them. Wazir Khan was killed in the battle and the capital of Sirhind was occupied on the third day.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:

1. In whose command Sadhaura was conquered?
2. Where was Mukhlisgarh situated?
3. Who was governor of Sirhind in 1710?
4. When was battle of Chapper Chiri fought?
5. In which battle was Wazir Khan killed?
6. Analyse the causes of battle of Sirhind.

6. Five battles took place—Mudki (December 18, 1845), Ferozshahr (December 21, 1845), Baddowal (January 21, 1846), Aliwal (January 28, 1846) and Sabraon (February 10, 1846). The Sikhs fought with their usual spirit of courage, chivalry and patriotism and came very close to victory at some decisive moments. But the last minute desertions and treacheries of the Poorbias and Dogras saved the British many a desperate situation and eventually enabled them to claim success after the battle of Sabraon, The British troops marched upon the Sikh capital, arriving there on February 20. Two days later a portion of the royal citadel was garrisoned by English regiments. A treaty was signed at Lahore on March 9, followed by another on March 11, which secured the British a few more territorial concessions. The British troops were to remain in Lahore till the close of the year. But a fresh treaty (Bharowal, December 16, 1846) was foisted on the Darbar, extending the British lease up to September 4, 1854 - the day Maharaja Duleep Singh was to attain the age of 16. The resident at Lahore now ruled on behalf of the minor King with "full authority to direct and control all matters in every Department of the State."

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:

1. How many battles were fought during first Anglo Sikh War?
2. When was first Anglo Sikh War fought?
3. How many treaties were signed at Lahore?
4. Write the name of treaty signed after the treaty of Lahore.
5. Who was the last Maharaja of Punjab?
6. Describe the reasons of defeat of Sikhs in first Anglo Sikh War?
7. Why Treaties were signed after first Anglo Sikh War?

7. Guru Gobind Singh had, before his death, reclaimed at Nanded an ascetic Bairagi, Madho Das, converting him to his faith with the name of Banda Singh and reluming him with Promethean fire to continue his struggle for freedom of the Punjab from under the oppressing yoke of the Mughals. The Sikhs under his command soon embarked on a career of conquest and within a few months of his arrival in the Punjab dislodged the Mughal power from the Cis-Sutlej territories. Samana, Shahabad and Sadhaura were among the first important places to fall to Banda Singh who occupied the fort of Mukhlis-garh to the North-East to Sadhaura to make it his capital. He next moved in the direction of Sirhind whose governor, Wazir Khan, came out to meet him with a large force and an innumerable host of Muslim crusaders. The battle was fought on the plain of Chapper Chiri on May 12, 1710.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:

1. Who was Madho Das?
2. Where was Madho Das met Guru Gobind Singh?
3. Write the name of the capital of Banda Singh Bahadur.
4. Where was capital of Banda Singh Bahadur situated?
5. Who was Wazir Khan?
6. Why Madho Das was converted to Banda Singh after meeting with Guru Gobind Singh?

8. While the Buddha Dal was comparatively more stationary, the Taruna Dal was always on the move, spreading into the Bari Doab and going further afield up to Hansi and Hissar. This renewed energy of the Dal, alarmed the government and led to the confiscation of the Jagir in 1735. Persecution of the Sikhs began again and thousands of them must have fallen under the executioner's sword. Among them was Bhai Mani Singh, a revered Sikh saint and scholar of the time, who had to pay with his life for his efforts to bring the Sikhs together at Amritsar. He was martyred at Lahore on November 15, 1737.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:

1. Write the name of the Dal which was more stationary?
2. Write the name of the Dal which was always on the move?

3. Who was Bhai Mani Singh?
4. When was Bhai Mani Singh martyred?
5. Where was Bhai Mani Singh martyred?
6. Analyse the differences between Buddha Dal and Taruna Dal.

9. Disagreement over village Mowran: - Village called Mowran was situated in Nabha state. This village was given to Maharaja Ranjit Singh by Jaswant Singh, ruler of Nabha. The Maharaja gave this village to Dhanna Singh. In 1843 A.D., the ruler of Nabha, Raja Devendra Singh became angry with Dhanna Singh. He took back village Mowran from Dhanna Singh. The Lahore government opposed it but the Britishers favoured the ruler of Nabha who was under their protection. The Sikhs did not like this act.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:

1. In which state was the village Mowran situated?
2. Which ruler gave Mowran village to Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
3. To whom did Maharaja Ranjit Singh give Mowran village?
4. Who was ruler of Nabha in 1843 A.D.?
5. Who favoured the ruler of Nabha?
6. Describe the conflict of village Mowran.

10. Battle of Ferozeshah or Ferozeshahar, 21 December, 1845 A.D. - After the battle of Mudaki, on 20 December 1845, the British army under John Littler joined the Hugh Gough army from Ferozepur. On 21 December, the British army attacked the Sikh army at Ferozeshah or Ferozeshahr. Lal Singh and Tej Singh were leading the Sikh army in this battle. Sikh soldiers fought the enemy with extraordinary courage and bravery. Sikh artillery destroyed one-third of the enemy's artillery. But at night Lal Singh escaped from the battlefield. Tej Singh, on the other hand, who did not want the victory of the Sikh army, fled from the field despite the arrival of new and fresh Sikh troops. Eventually the British won by a landslide.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:

1. When was battle of Ferozeshah fought?
2. After the battle of Mudaki, the army of John Littler joined whose army?
3. When did British army attack Ferozeshah?
4. Who betrayed the Sikh army in this battle?
5. Who won the battle of Ferozeshah?
6. Why Teja Singh and Lal Singh escaped from battlefield?

11. Battle for Sabroan, 10 Feb. 1846 A. D. - The Sikh army under Tej Singh and Lal Singh encamped at Sabraon. They gave the British thirteen days to defend themselves and did not attack them. When war broke out between the Sikhs and the British, Tej Singh and Lal Singh fled the battlefield as soon as the war broke out. Sham Singh Atariwala fought the enemy till his death. After the conquest of Sabhraon, the British army crossed the Sutlej. The Sikhs did not oppose the advancing army towards Lahore.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:

1. When and where did the battle of Sabroan take place?
2. How many days were given to British to defend themselves?
3. Who was leading the Sikh army?
4. Who betrayed the Sikh army in the battle of Sabraon?
5. Who lost this battle?
6. Why Sikhs did not oppose the advancing British army towards Lahore?
7. Analyse the reasons of defeat of Sikhs in this battle.

12. Bhai Maharaj Singh was a follower of Saint Bhai Bir Singh of Naurangabad. He revolted against the Britishers to save 'Sarkar-E-Khalsa'. The British Resident Henry Lawrence ordered to arrest him. But Maharaj Singh could not be arrested. After the revolt by Mulraj and exile of Maharani Jindan, he gathered hundreds of people under him. On the request of Mulraj, he proceeded towards Multan to help him along with four hundred cavalry soldiers. After some time, due to some misunderstanding he left Mulraj and joined Chattar Singh Attariwala and his son Sher Singh. Chattar Singh Attariwala was appointed the Nazim of Hazara. Captain Abbot was appointed for his help. Abbot's proud behavior made Chattar Singh suspicious of the British. Captain Abbot levelled charges against him that his soldiers had joined hands with the rebellions of Multan. Chattar Singh openly revolted against the British.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:

1. Why did Bhai Maharaj Singh revolt?
2. Who was the British resident then?
3. Who was appointed as nazim of Hazara?
4. Why did Chattar Singh get suspicious about captain Abbot?
5. What charges did captain Abbot level against Chattar Singh?
6. Analyse the contribution of Bhai Maharaj Singh.

13. On April 21, 1846 A.D, a herd of cows blocked the way of an European topchi (gunner). The soldier attacked the cows with his sword. This news enraged the Hindus and the Sikhs. The British Resident Henry Lawrence went to the city to convince the people. People threw bricks on him from the top of their roofs. As a result Henry Lawrence awarded death sentence to a Brahmin. Two men were exiled. Those houses from whose roofs the bricks had been thrown were demolished. After the First Anglo-Sikh War, according to the treaty of Lahore, the number of soldiers in Sikh Army was fixed to 20,000 soldiers in infantry and 12,000 soldiers in cavalry. The Lahore Government was asked to pay twenty two lacs annually to the British Government for the expenditure on the British army. To meet this expenditure, the salary of the army was reduced. So the Sikh soldiers were enraged against the Britishers.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:

1. Why did European topchi attack the herd of cows?
2. Who was British resident then?
3. How did people respond to Henry Lawrence?
4. How many soldiers were fixed in infantry?
5. Why was salary of the army reduced?
6. Explain the treaty of Lahore.

14. The Punjab State was dissolved after the defeat of Sikhs in the Second Anglo-Sikh War on March 29, 1849 on the orders of the Governor General Lord Dalhousie. Maharaja Dalip Singh was dethroned. The Britishers captured the entire property of Punjab including the Kohinoor diamond. Dalip Singh's pension was fixed between four to five lacs. Mulraj was exiled to Kala Pani on the charge of murder of Agnew and Anderson. On December 29, 1849 A.D. Maharaj Singh was also arrested. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and sent to Singapore.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:

1. When was Punjab state dissolved?
2. Who was the Governor General of India then?
3. Whom did British dethrone?
4. Where was Mulraj exiled?
5. What punishment was given to Maharaj Singh?
6. Analyse Maharaja Dalip Singh.