

13. Name the Prime Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
 - i) Diwan Ganga Nath
 - ii) Diwan Mohkam Chand
 - iii) Raja Dhian Singh
 - iv) Raja Maan Singh
14. The head of province was called during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time?
 - i) Kotwal
 - ii) Kardar
 - iii) Subedar
 - iv) Nazim
15. What did Maharaja Ranjit Singh call his government?
 - i) Sarkar-i-Khalsa
 - ii) Khalsa Sarkar
 - iii) Sarkar-i-Aam
 - iv) Aam Sarkar
16. Who was the last Sikh ruler of Lahore state?
 - i) Sher Singh
 - ii) Dalip Singh
 - iii) Pisor Singh
 - iv) Jawahar Singh
17. Who was the Governor General of India at the time of annexation of Punjab?
 - i) Lord Cornwallis
 - ii) Lord Ripon
 - iii) Lord Dalhousie
 - iv) Lord Mountbatten
18. When was first Anglo-Sikh war fought?
 - i) 1839-40 A.D.
 - ii) 1840-41 A.D.
 - iii) 1844-45 A.D.
 - iv) 1845-46 A.D.
19. Who was Lal Singh in Lahore Darbar?
 - i) Prime Minister
 - ii) Foreign Minister
 - iii) Chief Commander
 - iv) Finance Minister
20. Which one of the following was the last battle of the First Anglo-Sikh War?
 - i) Mudki
 - ii) Ferozeshah
 - iii) Baddowal
 - iv) Sabhraon

Section – B

Objective Type Questions

10x1=10

(a) Write the answers of the following questions in one word to one sentence:

1. When was Banda Singh Bahadur born?
2. Which Sikhs were included in Buddha Dal?
3. What do you mean by Jagirdari system?
4. Who was Lal Singh?

(b) Fill in the blanks:

5. The name of Banda Singh Bahadur's son was _____.
6. Nawab Kapur Singh was the founder of _____ Misl.
7. Maharaja Ranjit Singh called his government _____.

(c) True or false :

8. The judicial system in the Punjab of Misl days was not rough and rude.
9. Maharaja Ranjit Singh always had friendly relations with the British.
10. The second Treaty of Lahore was signed on March 11, 1846.

Section – C

Attempt any 5 out of 8 questions. Answer the questions in about 35-40 words. 5x4=20

1. Write a note on the conquest of Samana by Banda Singh Bahadur.
2. Describe the meeting of Banda Singh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh ji.
3. Describe the judicial system of Misl days.

4. What do you know about Gurmata?
5. Write the name of four provinces of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
6. Why was Maharaja Ranjit Singh called Sher-i-Punjab?
7. Describe briefly the battle of Sabhraon.
8. What do you know about Maharaja Dalip Singh?

Section – D

Source based Questions

5x2=10

(a) Battle for Sabroan, 10 Feb. 1846 A. D. - The Sikh army under Tej Singh and Lal Singh encamped at Sabraun. 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 Sabhra, 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:

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| 1. When did the battle of Sabroan take place? | 1 |
| 2. How many days were given to British to defend themselves? | 1 |
| 3. Who was leading the Sikh army? | 1 |
| 4. Who betrayed the Sikh army in the battle of Sabraon? | 1 |
| 5. Who lost this battle? | 1 |

(b) Five battles took place—Mudki (December 18, 1845), Ferozshahr (December 21, 1845), Baddowal (January 21, 1846), Aliwal (January 28, 1846) and Sobraon (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 47 eventually enabled them to claim success after the battle of Sobraon, 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? | 1 |
| 2. When was first Anglo Sikh War fought? | 1 |
| 3. How many treaties were signed at Lahore? | 1 |
| 4. Write the name of treaty signed after the treaty of Lahore. | 1 |
| 5. Who was the last Maharaja of Punjab? | 1 |

Section – E

Attempt any 1 out of 2 questions. Answer the questions in about 100-150 words. 1x5=5

1. Describe the battle of GurdasNangal.
2. What do you know about Maharaja Ranjit Singh as an administrator?