

## 11th History Lesson 14 Questions in English

### 14] Early Resistance to British Rule

1. Which among the following year the Vijayanagar Empire fell?
  - a) 1580
  - b) 1565
  - c) 1555
  - d) 1521
2. The Wodeyar Dynasty move the capital from Mysore to where?
  - a) Hyderabad
  - b) Gingee
  - c) Pullicat
  - d) Srirangapatnam
3. Which among the following year Raja Wodeyar ascended the throne?
  - a) 1570
  - b) 1578
  - c) 1590
  - d) 1600
4. Who was appointed as Dalwai of Wodeyar dynasty in 1760?
  - a) Krishnadevaraya
  - b) Tipu Sultan
  - c) Haider Ali
  - d) Sivaji I
5. Who among the following was the father of Haider Ali?
  - a) Fateh Muhammad
  - b) Tipu Sultan
  - c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
  - d) Sher Shah Suri
6. Which among the following statement is correct?
  - 1) After his father Fateh Muhammad death Haider's soldierly qualities helped him to rise through the military ranks By 1755 Haider Ali had secured a powerful position, commanding 100 horsemen and 2000 infantry men.
  - 2) Haider suppressed an army mutiny in Pune and restored the places of the Mysore kingdom occupied by Mughals. He received the title of "Fateh Haider Bahadur" or "the brave and victorious Lion".
    - a) Only 1
    - b) Only 2
    - c) Both 1 and 2
    - d) None
7. In 1760 Haider allied himself with whom against the English?
  - a) French
  - b) Maratha
  - c) Portuguese
  - d) Arcot Nawab
8. Which Mysore king was poisoned to death in 1770?
  - a) Krishna Raja
  - b) Chamarajendra
  - c) Nanjaraja
  - d) Haider Ali
9. Who got right to collect taxes on behalf of the Mughal emperor from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa?
  - a) Vijayanagar Empire
  - b) British
  - c) Wodeyar
  - d) Nawab
10. Which among the following statement is correct?
  - 1) As the Company was not strong enough, it avoided interfering in the internal affairs of the Indian states. Warren Hastings maintained buffer states to live within a "Ring Fence".
  - 2) The Company was, however, drawn towards the affairs of the Carnatic, due to the successive struggles for its Nawabship. The English traders saw in this a great opportunity to directly interfere in Indian politics.
  - 3) However, there were threats from two strong powers represented by Krishnadevaraya and Aurangzeb.

- a) Only 3  
b) Both 1 and 3  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) All 1, 2 and 3
11. Which among the following was Colonel Forde while conducting the forces from Bengal captured Masulipatnam?  
a) First Carnatic war  
b) First Mysore war  
c) Second Carnatic war  
d) Third Carnatic war
12. Which year colonel Forde captured Masulipatnam while conducting force from Bengal?  
a) 1717  
b) 1759  
c) 1740  
d) 1761
13. In the Third Carnatic war capturing of Masulipatnam led to a treaty with whom, that ceded the Northern Sarkars to the British?  
a) Salabad Jung  
b) Nasir Jung  
c) Chamarajendra  
d) Krishna Raja
14. Which treat legalized the English acquisition of the Northern Sarkars by Mughal Emperors in 1765?  
a) Treaty of Mysore  
b) Treaty of Masulupattinam  
c) Treaty of Allahabad  
d) Treaty of Patna
15. English signed treaty with whom, when English occupied Northern Sarkars in 1766?  
a) Haider Ali  
b) Nizam Ali  
c) Tipu Sultan  
d) Nasir Jung
16. Which among the following statement is incorrect?  
1) Despite the treaty, Nizam came to an understanding with Haider in 1767 and the British therefore declared a war against Nizam. This is called First Carnatic War  
2) An English army from Bombay captured Mangalore and other surrounding places on the West Coast. But Haider succeeded in recovering both. The English made an attempt to capture Bangalore but to no avail.  
a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
17. In which year Haider pounced on Baramahal (Salem district)?  
a) 1768  
b) 1771  
c) 1780  
d) 1774
18. Haider took over both Karur and Erode by defeating whom?  
a) Captain Lipton  
b) Captain Speirs  
c) Captain Winters  
d) Captain Nixon
19. What was the name of Haider Ali's general, who marched on Madurai and Tirunelveli?  
a) Tipu Sultan  
b) Mirza Shah Abbas  
c) Muhammad Khan  
d) Fazalullah Khan
20. Which was the treaty signed between Haider Ali and British in 1769?  
a) Treaty of Thanjavur  
b) Treaty of Madras  
c) Treaty of Mysore  
d) Treaty of Madurai
21. According to Treaty of Madras which was the territory retained by Haider?  
a) Madurai  
b) Tirunelveli  
c) Karur  
d) Erode

22. After the American War of Independence, who had signed a treaty of friendship with America in 1778?
- India
  - Britain
  - China
  - French
23. Which country reach an agreement with America in the year 1779?
- Portuguese
  - Spain
  - Dutch
  - England
24. Who among the following supported the Nizam and the Marathas together?
- England
  - Spain
  - France
  - Dutch
25. Who was to join the force led by Hector Munro, was badly wounded in a sudden attack by Haider?
- Colonel Bailie
  - Colonel Coote
  - Colonel Braithwaite
  - Colonel Munroe
26. When Haider Ali captured Arcot?
- 1778
  - 1780
  - 1788
  - 1772
27. Who was the victor of the Battle of Wandawashi, was sent from Calcutta to besiege Madras by sea on request from Madras government?
- Hector Munroe
  - Lord Cornwallis
  - Braithwaite
  - Eyre Coote
28. Which among the following statement is correct?
- 1) Having scored a victory against Haider, Coote proceeded to Mysore. Haider in the meantime overran the kingdom of Madurai.
  - 2) Hector Munro reached Porto Novo and lost a battle over Haider. Munro narrowly escaped capture.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
29. Who among the following was the son of Haider Ali?
- Muhamad Ali
  - Muhamad Bin Qasim
  - Tipu Sultan
  - Maharana Pratap
30. Who was thoroughly defeated near Kumbakonam by Haider's son Tipu and taken prisoner?
- General Mathew
  - Colonel Baillie
  - Colonel Braithwaite
  - Eyre Coote
31. In order to divert the attention of the Mysore Sultan, an expedition was undertaken by whom to capture Mangalore?
- Colonel Fullerton
  - General Mathew
  - Colonel Lang
  - Hector Munro
32. When Haider Ali died due to cancer?
- 1780
  - 1788
  - 1792
  - 1782
33. Which Treaty was signed at the end of American war of Independence in 1783?
- Treaty of London
  - Treaty of Florida
  - Treaty of Paris
  - Treaty of Washington

34. Who among the following captured both Karur and Dindigal?
- Colonel Fullerton
  - General Mathew
  - Colonel Lang
  - Hector Munro
35. Which treaty was signed by Tipu and British in March 1784?
- Treaty of Mangalore
  - Treaty of Mysore
  - Treaty of Srirangapatnam
  - Treaty of Pondicherry
36. Which governor general wanted to deal with Tipu in a revengeful manner after the treaty of Mangalore?
- Cornwallis
  - Munro
  - Bentinck
  - Macaulay
37. Which two great power supported the British as its allies against Tipu?
- Mughals and Marathas
  - Mughals and Nizam of Hyderabad
  - Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad
  - Arcot Nawab and Mughals
38. Which Treaty was signed by Marathas after First Anglo-Maratha war?
- Treaty of Patna
  - Treaty of Salbai
  - Treaty of Bombay
  - Treaty of Pulicat
39. Which year treaty of Salbai was signed after First Anglo-Maratha war?
- 1790
  - 1777
  - 1780
  - 1782
40. Which year Tipu Sultan send an Embassy to Paris?
- 1789
  - 1790
  - 1787
  - 1784
41. Which French Monarch give vague promises of support to Tipu Sultan?
- Louis XVI
  - Louis XVII
  - Maximilien Robespierre
  - Napoleon Bonaparte
42. Which among the following was treated as a declaration of war on the Company government i.e, reason for third Anglo-Mysore War broke out?
- 1) Tipu's attack on Travancore
  - 2) Tipu's attack on Mangalore
  - 3) Tipu's capture of Cranganore
- Only 1
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Both 1 and 3
  - All 1, 2 and 3
43. Who defeated Tipu's general Husain Ali at Calicut?
- Colonel Fullerton
  - Colonel Hartley
  - Colonel Lang
  - Colonel Hector
44. Which among the following statement is incorrect?
- 1) Cornwallis himself marched from Pondicherry and reached Mysore. On his way he encountered Tipu and defeated him near Vellore.
  - 2) But lack of provisions compelled Cornwallis to retreat. At this juncture the Marathas helped the British in supplying the required provisions.
  - 3) The reinforced army of the Tipu marched from Srirangapatnam and besieged it. Unable to withstand the onslaught of the Tipu forces English offered peace and accepted the terms imposed by Cornwallis.
- Only 3
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Both 1 and 3

45. According to which treaty the Tipu was to give up half of his dominions, pay three crores of rupees as indemnity, and pledge two of his sons as hostages?
- Treaty of Vellore
  - Treaty of Mysore
  - Treaty of Srirangapatnam
  - Treaty of Coorg
46. Which territory was lost by Tipu, whose raja became a feudatory to the Company?
- Coorg
  - Malabar
  - Vellore
  - Barmahal
47. When Tipu's sons returned to Srirangapatnam after their stay at Madras as hostages?
- 1790
  - 1785
  - 1794
  - 1799
48. Which Mysore King died in year 1796?
- Krishnaraja VII
  - Chamaraja IX
  - Narasaraja XI
  - Timmaraja VII
49. Which French colonial Governor of Mauritius helped Tipu to declare war on the English?
- General Macpherson
  - General Malartic
  - General Minto
  - General Auckland
50. In which year Tipu's correspondence with the French Directory and later with Napoleon and his evasiveness in his correspondence with Wellesley led to his declaration of war?
- 1790
  - 1800
  - 1794
  - 1798
51. Which was started in Srirangapatnam and the flag of the French Republic was hoisted to mark the cordiality established between the French and the Sultan of Mysore?
- Jacobin Club
  - Cordeliers Club
  - Feuillant Club
  - The Mountain
52. Which year Tipu sent emissaries to Paris again?
- 1796
  - 1799
  - 1801
  - 1800
53. Which among the following statement is correct?
- 1) Irked by Tipu's alliance with the French Wellesley, now the new Governor General, insisted on a standing army at Mysore under the Subsidiary System.
  - 2) Tipu turned down Wellesley's proposal and the British declared the fourth Anglo-Mysore war in 1799.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
54. Which General stormed Srirangapatnam and defeated Tipu Sultan?
- General Henry Singleton
  - General William Lambton
  - General David Baird
  - General Arthur Wellesley
55. Where sons of the slain Tipu were first interned?
- Mysore
  - Vellore
  - Srirangapatnam
  - Madras
56. Who arrived as a viceroy to Madurai after the decline of Vijayanagar Empire?
- Narasa Nayak
  - Nagama Nayak
  - Tenna Nayak

d) Chinnappa Nayakka

57. Who asserted themselves (Nayakas) as independent rulers of Madurai and Tirunelveli after the decline of Vijayanagar Empire?

- a) Viswanatha Nayak
- b) Krishna Nayak
- c) Tenna Nayak
- d) Narasa Nayak

58. Under whose guidance all the little kingdoms of the former Pandian Empire were classified and converted into 72 palayams?

- a) Chinnappa Nayakka
- b) Narasa Pillai
- c) Ayyakarai Pillai
- d) Ariyanayaga Mudaliyar

59. Who was bound to pay a fixed annual tribute or supply troops to the king (Nayakas) and to keep order and peace over a particular area?

- a) Thalaikayar
- b) Zamindar
- c) Palayakkarar
- d) Nawabs

60. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) In order to enable Palayakkar to perform these duties and attend to other services, a certain number of villages were granted for revenue collection

2) In addition, Palayakkar was presented with several titles and privileges. Palayakkarars had no judicial powers and had no dispensed justice over civil or criminal cases.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

61. The Maravar chieftains held which part of Palayams?

- a) Western part
- b) Eastern part
- c) Northern part

d) Southern part

62. The origin of the Palayakkarar (poligari) system dates back to which year?

- a) 1510s
- b) 1570s
- c) 1530s
- d) 1620s

63. In which Kingdom it is believed that Palayakkarar (Poligari) system was practiced earlier?

- a) Rashtrakuta Kingdom
- b) Kakatiya Kingdom
- c) Chalukya Kingdom
- d) Gupta Kingdom

64. Prior to the enforcement of palayakkar system who collected fees for police work?

- a) Zamindars
- b) Purshas
- c) Talayaris
- d) Nattar

65. Who had borrowed heavily by pledging the villages in several parts of Tamil Nadu, entrusted the task of collecting land revenue arrears to the Company?

- a) Nawab of Arcot
- b) Nawab of Bengal
- c) Nawab of Hyderabad
- d) Nawab of Awadh

66. Who remembered as Khan Sahib, had been employed as commander of the Company's Indian troops?

- a) Farah Khan
- b) Yusuf Khan
- c) Kublai Khan
- d) Mafuz Khan

67. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) At the request of the Nawab, a force of 500 Europeans and 200 sepoy was (1755), ordered to proceed into the "countries of Madurai and Tirunelveli" to assist him.

2) The encroachment of East Indian Company administration into palayakkarar's authority aroused stiff resistance. An expedition was sent to reduce Kattabomman, the palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi but had to be recalled

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

68. What was the name of Nawab's elder brother, who was appointed by the Nawab as his representative in palayakkars territories?

- a) Mafuz Khan
- b) Kubali Khan
- c) Farah Khan
- d) Zayed Khan

69. Mafus Khan along with whom proceeded towards Tirunelveli?

- a) Colonel Baillie
- b) Colonel Sanders
- c) Colonel Carrillo
- d) Colonel Heron

70. While returning from Madurai Colonel Heron was urged to storm which among the following fort?

- a) Fort of Gingee
- b) Fort of Nel-Kattum-Seval
- c) Fort of Alamparai
- d) Fort of Ranjankudi

71. Who among the following is not the Pathan officers of Nawab Chanda Sahib, they commanded the Madurai and Tirunelveli regions?

- a) Mianah
- b) Mudimiah
- c) Wariz Ali
- d) Nabikhan Kattak

72. The three Pathan officers supported Tamil palayakkarars against which Arcot Nawab?

- a) Wariz Ali
- b) Muhamad Ali
- c) Abbas Ali

d) Murshid Khan

73. Puli Thevar won over which ruler with the promise of restoring Kalakkadu?

- a) Ruler of Travancore
- b) Ruler of Cochin
- c) Ruler of Mysore
- d) Ruler of Kozhikode

74. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Nawab, on his side, sent an additional contingent of sepoy to Mahfuz Khan and the reinforced army proceeded to Tirunelveli. Besides the 1000 sepoy of the Company, Mahfuz Khan received 600 more sent by the Nawab.

2) Mahfuz Khan also had the support of cavalry and foot soldiers from the Carnatic. Mafus Khan station his troops near Kalakadu, 1000 soldiers from Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar. In the battle of Kalakadu, Puli Thevar's troops were trounced.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

75. The organized resistance of the palayakkarars under Puli Thevar gave an opportunity to whom to interfere directly in the affairs of Tirunelveli?

- a) Marathas
- b) British
- c) French
- d) Pallavas

76. Which among the following the name of Yusuf Khan before converted to Islam?

- a) Ondiveeran
- b) Oomaithurai
- c) Maruthanayagam
- d) Sundaralingam

77. Under whom Yusuf Khan joined the company of sepoy in 1752?

- a) Clive
- b) Wellesley

- c) Bentinck
- d) Cornwallis

78. Yusuf Khan defeated whom and captured Solavandan?

- a) Tipu Sultan
- b) Haider Ali
- c) Muhamad Ali
- d) Fath Muhamad

79. As one in charge of administration of Madurai and Tirunelveli regions Yusuf Khan encouraged which Industry?

- a) Dairy Industry
- b) Weaving Industry
- c) Sugar Industry
- d) Cement Industry

80. Yusuf Khan rebelled because the English ordered him to serve whom?

- a) Nayakas
- b) Mughals
- c) Nawab of Arcot
- d) Sultans

81. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) From 1756 to 1763, aided frequently by Travancore, the palyakkarars of Tirunelveli led by Puli Thevar were in a constant state of rebellion against the authority of the Nawab

2) Yusuf Khan who had been sent by the Company would not venture to attack Puli Thevar unless the big guns and ammunition from Tiruchirappalli arrived.

3) As the English were involved in a war with the French, as well as with Haider Ali and Marathas, big guns arrived only in September 1760. Yusuf Khan began to batter the Nerkattumseval fort and this attack continued for about two months

- a) Only 1
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

82. Which among the following fort of Puli Thevar did not come under the control of Yusuf Khan?

- a) Nerkattumseval
- b) Alamparai
- c) Vasudevanallur
- d) Panayur

83. Which among the following Territory did not switch loyalty from palayakkar to British?

- a) Cochin
- b) Travancore
- c) Seithur
- d) Uthumalai

84. Which year Yusuf Khan was hanged?

- a) 1770
- b) 1782
- c) 1764
- d) 1758

85. Who was send by British, that he laid siege and captured Nerkattumseval in 1767?

- a) Captain Nixon
- b) Captain Campbell
- c) Captain Randleman
- d) Captain Lipton

86. Who was the daughter of Chellamuthu Sethupathy, the raja of Ramanathapuram?

- a) Jhansi Rani
- b) Velu Nachiyar
- c) Kuyili
- d) Mangammal

87. Who was the Raja of Sivagangai to whom Velu Nachiyar was married?

- a) Muthu Vadugar Periyadayar
- b) Oomathurai
- c) Chinnamaai
- d) Alagumuthu Cone

88. Under whose protection Velu Nachiyar lived when her husband was killed by Nawab Forces?

- a) Haider Ali
- b) Tipu Sultan
- c) Marudhu Brothers



- d) Chinnamalai
89. Who among the following helped Velu Nachiyar to organized an army?
- Krishna Nayaker
  - Viswanatha Nayaker
  - Gopala Nayaker
  - Tirumalai Nayaker
90. Which year Rani Velu Nachiyar fought the British with military assistance from Gopala Nayaker and Haider Ali and won the battle?
- 1789
  - 1777
  - 1792
  - 1780
91. Who among the following doused herself in oil, set herself alight, and walked into the storehouse of British?
- Udaiyaal
  - Vellachi Nachiyar
  - Kuyili
  - Mangammal
92. Who among the following was the adopted Daughter of Velu Nachiyar, who to detonate a British arsenal, blowing herself up along with the barracks?
- Vellai Nachiyar
  - Udaiyaal
  - Mangammal
  - Menaga
93. With whose help Velu Nachiyar recaptured Sivagangai and was again crowned queen?
- Kattabomman
  - Ondiveeran
  - Marudhu Brothers
  - Chinnamalai
94. After ascending the throne who was appointed as adviser by Velu Nachiar?
- Chinna Marudhu
  - Periya Marudhu
  - Chinnamalai
  - Ondiveeran
95. Who was the husband of Vellachi Nachiyar who became the king of Sivagangai state due to compromise formula of the Englishmen?
- Chinna Marudhu
  - Vengan Periya Udaya Thevar
  - Ariyanayaga Thevar
  - Ondiveeran
96. Who was the Palayakarrar of Panchalamkurichi?
- Oomaithurai
  - Ondiverran
  - Chinnamalai
  - Kattabomman Nayak
97. Who among the following was the father of Veera Pandiya Kattabomman?
- Eswara Kattabomman Nayak
  - Jagaveera Kattabomman Nayak
  - Sundaralinga Kattabomman Nayak
  - Paari kattabomman Nayak
98. Veera Pandiya Kattabomman was born in which year?
- 1789
  - 1761
  - 1790
  - 1777
99. In 1798, who wrote to Veera Pandiyan in his characteristic arrogance?
- Collector Nixon
  - Collector Lipton
  - Collector Jackson
  - Collector Clarke
100. Which among the following statement is correct?
- Collector Jackson wanted to send an expedition to punish Veera Pandiyan and the Madras administration agreed.
  - The Company had already withdrawn its forces from Tirunelveli to be employed in the war against Haider Ali of Hyderabad, and did not desire to risk a conflict in the far south at this juncture.

3) It directed the collector to summon the Palayakkarar at Ramanathapuram and hold a discussion

- a) Only 3
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 1 and 3
- d) Both 2 and 3

101. Where did Jackson despatched order to meet veera pandiyan in 1798?

- a) Tirunelveli
- b) Madurai
- c) Madras
- d) Ramanathapuram

102. Which among the following statement is Incorrect?

1) When Jackson halted at Chokkampatti, Sivagiri, Sattur and Srivilliputhur to receive tribute from the Palayakkarars, Veera Pandiyan sought an interview but was told that he could meet the collector only at Ramanathapuram.

2) Despite this humiliation, Kattabomman followed the Englishman for twenty-three days over 400 miles through the latter's route and reached Ramanathapuram on 19 September.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

103. Who was the minister to stand before the arrogant collector with Veera Pandian?

- a) Sivasubramania Pillai
- b) Periya Udaya Thevar
- c) Ariyanayaga Pillai
- d) Ondiveeran

104. Who among the following was killed in the clash in Ramanathapuram between British and Kattabomman?

- a) Lieutenant Nixon
- b) Lieutenant Jackson
- c) Lieutenant Clarke
- d) Lieutenant Ralph

105. Who had issued a proclamation, inviting the palayakkarar (Kattabomman) to submit to the authority of the Company?

- a) Edward Thomas
- b) Edward Clive
- c) George Parish
- d) Edward Elton

106. Who was appointed collector in the place of Jackson, who was eventually dismissed from service?

- a) T. V. Stonehouse
- b) C. T. Longley
- c) A. J. Stuart
- d) S.R. Lushington

107. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) However, Kattabomman remained reconciled. At this time Marudu Pandiyan of Sivaganga along with Gopala Nayak of Madurai and Yadul Nayak of Erode, was engaged in organising a Confederacy against the British.

2) Kattabomman also established contact with the Sivagiri palayakkarar. While Panchalamkurichi was situated in an open plain and appeared vulnerable, the strategic location of the fort of Sivagiri at the foot of the Western Ghats and the formidable barriers around it rendered it eminently suited both for offensive and defensive operations.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

108. Who issued orders from for the advance of forces from Trichirapalli, Thanjavur and Madurai to Tirunelveli in 1799?

- a) Lord Clive
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) Lord Wellesley
- d) Lord Bentinck

109. Who led Veera Pandiyan, the son of the Palayakkarar of Sivagiri and other allied chiefs towards the west?

- a) Gopala Nayak
- b) Yadul Nayak
- c) Kumaraswami Nayak
- d) Krishna Nayak

110. Which among the following regions palayakkar didn't join in fight against British due to the efforts of Marudu brothers?

- a) Thirumudugundram
- b) Nagalapuram
- c) Kolarpatti
- d) Powalli

111. On 1 September 1799 who served an ultimatum directing Kattabomman to see him at Palayamkottai?

- a) Major Nixon
- b) Major Pennington
- c) Major Bannerman
- d) Major Thomas

112. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) On 1 June 1799 Kattabomman, attended by 500 men, proceeded to Sivaganga. At Palayanur Kattabomman held deliberations with Marudu. Subsequently, joined by 500 armed men of Sivaganga, Kattabomman returned to Panjalamkurichi.

2) Kattabomman's fort, 500 feet long and 300 feet broad, was constructed entirely of mud. The Company forces cut off the communications of the fort. The English ordered for the arrival of more troops.

3) Kattabomman's forces fought gallantly and successive attacks were repulsed. Colonel Pennington recorded in his memoirs the gallantry of Kattabomman's soldiers.

- a) Only 3
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Only 1
- d) Both 2 and 3

113. Who captured Kattabomman from the jungles of Kalapore and handed him over to the enemy?

- a) Yadul Nayak

- b) Jagavirama Venkateshwara Ettaa
- c) Vijaya Ragunatha Tondaiman
- d) Muthu Jagavira Rama

114. In which regions clash Kattabomman's minister Sivasubramonia Pillai was taken prisoner?

- a) Kadalgudi
- b) Kalarpatti
- c) Nagalapuram
- d) Palayamkottai

115. Where Veera Pandiya Kattabomman was tried before an assembly of Palayakkarars on October 16?

- a) Nagalapuram
- b) Tirunelveli
- c) Palayamkottai
- d) Kayatar

116. Which among the following statement is Incorrect?

1) By the treaty of 1822 the Arcot Nawab had authorized the Company to collect the Kaval and Desakaval

2) This affected the Kaval chiefs in both the Palayakkarar and non-palaykkaar territories.

3) The aggrieved kavalkarars and their chiefs had joined the palayakkarars in their fight against the Nawab and the Company.

- a) Only 1
- b) Both 2 and 3
- c) Both 1 and 3
- d) Only 3

117. Where Vella Marudu and Chinna Marudu had taken over the administration from Periya Udaya Tevar?

- a) Ramanathapuram
- b) Tirunelveli
- c) Sivagangai
- d) Madurai

118. Who was the daughter of Periya Udaya Tevar?

- a) Velu Nachiyar
- b) Vellachi Nachiyar

c) Mangammal

d) Kuyili

119. Which temple in the heart of the then Sivagangai forest became the rallying point of the rebels?

a) Maheshwarankoil

b) Kalayarkoil

c) Malaikoil

d) Alagarkoil

120. Who was the brother Veera Pandiya Kattabomman?

a) Ondiveeran

b) Umathurai

c) Chinnamalai

d) Kangeyan

121. Who was released by Nawab Mohammad Ali and enthroned him as the Setupati of Ramanathapuram?

a) Shevatha Thambi

b) Muthuramalinga Thevar

c) Muthu Karuppa Thevar

d) Muthuswami Thevar

122. Who among the following was the son of Chinna Marudhu?

a) Muthuswami Thevar

b) Chinnamalai

c) Ondiveeran

d) Shevatha Thambi

123. When both the Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram forces joined together under the command of Shevatha Thambi, the son of Chinna Marudu?

a) 1801

b) 1788

c) 1797

d) 1812

124. Who collected a force and defeated Shevatha Thambi near Mangudi?

a) Captain George Parish

b) Captain Arthur Cotton

c) Captain Winter Botham

d) Captain William Blackburn

125. Which raja of Thanjavur stood firmly by the British in fight against Marudhu Brothers?

a) Ekoji

b) Serfoji

c) Sivaji

d) Shahaji

126. What was the dominant currency in use at the time of arrival of European traders?

a) Pagoda

b) Carolina

c) Sisarupa

d) Kushan

127. Who was recognised by the Company as the legitimate ruler of Sivagangai?

a) Periya Udaya Tevar

b) Padmattur Woya Thevar

c) Muthu Karupu Thevar

d) Periya Pandiya Thevar

128. Under whose command the company marched through Manamadurai and Partibanur the forces occupied the rebel strongholds of Paramakudi?

a) S. H. Wynne

b) A. J. B. Atkinson

c) P. A. Agnew

d) G. Banbury

129. Where the Marudhu Brothers was captured in 1801?

a) Samanar Hills

b) Singampunary Hills

c) Kalrayan Hills

d) Kurangani Hills

130. Where Chinna Marudu and his brother Vellai Marudu were executed?

a) Fort of Tiruchirappalli

b) Fort of Tirunelveli

c) Fort of Tuticorin

d) Fort of Tirupattur

131. How rebels were banished to Penang in Malaya in April 1802 after Marudhu Brothers defeated?

a) Ninety-two

b) Seventy-three

c) Sixty-one

d) Eighty-seven

132. Which among the following region doesn't come under Kongu country?

a) Karur

b) Salem

c) Dindigul

d) Theni

133. Who among the following trained Theeran Chinnamalai?

a) French

b) British

c) Haider Ali

d) Puli Thevar

134. Who among the following did not forged alliance with Chinnamalai to fight against company?

a) Joni Jon Kahan of Attur Salem

b) Kumaral Vellai of Perundurai

c) Muthu Kangeyan of Tiruchengode

d) Gopal Nayak of Virupatchi

135. In his bid to launch an attack on the Company's fort in Coimbatore (1800), Chinnamalai tried taking the help of whom?

a) Puli Thevar

b) Tipu Sultan

c) Marudhu Brothers

d) Umathurai

136. Which among the following battle chinnamalai did not fought by Chinnamalai?

a) The 1801 battle on Cauvery banks

b) The 1802 battle in Odanilai

c) The 1803 battle of Dharapuram

d) The 1804 battle in Arachalur

137. During the final battle, Chinnamalai was betrayed by whom?

a) Umaiyar

b) Nallapan

c) Kanaga Rathinam

d) Nasir

138. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) Vellore Revolt 1821 was the culmination of the attempts of the descendents of the dethroned kings and chieftains in south India to throw of the yoke of the British rule.

2) The organizers of an Anti-British Confederacy continued their secret moves, as a result of which no fewer than 3,000 loyalists of Mysore sultans had settled either in the town of Vellore or in its vicinity.

3) Thus, the Vellore Fort became the meeting ground of the rebel forces of south India. The sepoys and the migrants to Vellore held frequent deliberations, attended by the representatives of the sons of Tipu.

a) Only 1

b) Only 3

c) Both 1 and 3

d) Both 2 and 3

139. Who designed and introduced under his direct supervision a new model turban for the sepoys?

a) General Thompson

b) General Agnew

c) General Hudleston

d) General Parish

140. Which among the following statement is Incorrect?

1) The most obnoxious innovation in the new turban, from the Indian point of view, was the leather cockade. The cockade was made of animal skin.

2) Cow skin was anathema to Muslims, while Lower caste Hindus shunned anything to do with the cow's hide.

3) To make matters worse the front part of the uniform had been converted into a British flag

a) Only 2

b) Both 1 and 2

c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

141. When the first incident (regiment at Vellore refused to wear the new turban) of revolt occurs in Vellore?

- a) January 1806
- b) May 1806
- c) January 1807
- d) December 1806

142. Who ordered a band of the 19th Dragoons (Cavalry) to escort the rebels, against whom charges had been framed, to the Presidency for a trial?

- a) Col. Lushington
- b) Col. Eden
- c) Col. Parker
- d) Col. Fancourt

143. The Court Martial tried How many privates (a soldier of lower military rank) for defiance?

- a) 44
- b) 18
- c) 36
- d) 21

144. Which Governor general also believed that the 'disinclination to wear the turban was becoming feebler?

- a) Dalhousie
- b) William bentinck
- c) Viscount Canning
- d) Charles Cornwallis

145. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) During the night of July 9, it was later known that the English officer on duty did not go on his rounds and asked one of the Indian officers to do the duty and Jameeder Sheik Kasim, later one of the principals accused, had done it.

2) The leaders of the regiment who were scheduled to have a field day on the morning of 10 July, used it as a pretext to sleep in the Fort on the night of 9 July.

3) The Muslim native adjutant contrived to post as many of his followers as possible as guards within the Fort.

- a) Only 2

b) Both 1 and 2

c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

146. Which princes of Tipu family was suspected to have played a key role in the revolt?

- a) Jamal-ud-din
- b) Jameeder Sheik Kasim
- c) Qutb-al-din
- d) Muizuddin Bahram

147. Which among the following statement regarding Vellore revolt is incorrect?

1) At 4:00 a.m. on 12 July, the sentry at the main guard informed Corporal Piercy saying that a shot or two had been fired somewhere near the Nawab barracks

2) Fire was set to the European quarters. Detachments were posted to watch the dwellings of the European officers, ready to shoot anyone who came out.

3) A part of the 1st regiment took possession of the magazines (place where gun powder and ball cartridges stored). A select band of 1st Regiment was making their rounds to massacre the European officers in their quarters.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) None

148. Who in the 16th native infantry was passing outside the Vellore Fort when he heard the firing?

- a) Major Agnew
- b) Major Coates
- c) Major Armstrong
- d) Major Steve

149. Which officer of the English regiment sent off an officer, Captain Stevenson of 23rd, to Arcot with a letter addressed to Colonel Gillespie?

- a) Major Marriott
- b) Major Coates
- c) Major Harcourt
- d) Major Blakiston

150. Which among the following statement regarding Vellore revolt is incorrect?

1) The letter reached Arcot, some 25 km away, at 6 a.m. Colonel Gillespie set out immediately, taking with him a squadron of the 19th dragoons under Captain Young, supported by a strong troop of the 7th cavalry under Lieutenant Woodhouse.

2) Colonel Gillespie instructed Colonel Agnew to follow him with the rest of the cavalry, leaving a detachment to protect the cantonment and to keep up the communication.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

151. Under whose direction the fort gate was blown open with the galloper guns of the 19th dragoons?

- a) Lieutenant Gillespie
- b) Lieutenant Agnew
- c) Lieutenant Marriott
- d) Lieutenant Blakiston

152. Who resisted the attempt of the dragoons to kill Tipu's sons?

- a) Colonel Harcourt
- b) Colonel Marriott
- c) Colonel Skelton
- d) Colonel Kennedy

153. Who was appointed to the temporary command of Vellore on July 11?

- a) Colonel Harcourt
- b) Colonel Kennedy
- c) Colonel Woodhouse
- d) Colonel Gillespie

154. Where the Mysore Princes were ordered to send according to the Commission of Inquiry?

- a) Madras
- b) Bombay
- c) Calcutta
- d) London

155. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) In the early days of revenue farming system, the peasantry was oppressed by the revenue contractors and company officials who imposed high revenue demands and collected them forcibly.

2) The peasants sent a petition to the Company's government asking for redress. But when their appeal for justice went unheeded, they organized themselves and resorted to direct action. They attacked the local cutchery, looted gain stores and refused to pay revenue.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

156. Who were the descendents of Arab traders who had settled in this region and had married the Malabar women?

- a) Mappillas
- b) Dheevera
- c) Bestha
- d) Mallabi

157. Which year the British took over Malabar?

- a) 1777
- b) 1781
- c) 1792
- d) 1808

158. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The traditional system provided for an equal sharing of the net produce of the land by the janmi (holder of janmam tenure), the kanamdar (holder of kanam tenure), and the cultivator.

2) The British system upset this arrangement by recognising the British as absolute owners of land, with right to evict tenants, which did not exist earlier.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

159. Arrange the following incident (Revolt against British) in chronological order

- 1) Kulathur
  - 2) Manjeri
  - 3) Mattannur
  - 4) Great Rebellion
- a) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
  - b) 3 – 1 – 4 – 2
  - c) 4 – 2 – 3 – 1
  - d) 1 – 3 – 4 – 2

160. Who among the following tribes inhabited in Chotanagpur and Singbhum region of Bihar and Orissa?

- a) Kukis
- b) Nagas
- c) Kols
- d) Angamis

161. Raja of which region caused the uprising of Kols by leasing several villages to the non-Tribals?

- a) Raja of Singbhum
- b) Raja of Chotanagpur
- c) Raja of Satpura
- d) Raja of Susunia

162. The Kols of Sonepur and Tamar took the initiative in organizing a revolt against whom?

- a) Bangarus
- b) Thikadars
- c) Polais
- d) Marakeyar

163. When Sonepur pargana of Chotanagpur was raided, plundered and burnt down by a body of seven hundred insurgents?

- a) 1800
- b) 1888
- c) 1863
- d) 1831

164. Who the leader of Kol insurrection was killed in a pitched battle?

- a) Shaheed Veer Singh
- b) Alluri Seetha Ram
- c) Buddha Bhagat

d) Kanhu Murmu

165. Who among the following inspired the revolt of Kols surrendered on 19 March 1832?

- a) Birsa Munda
- b) Bhindrai Manki
- c) Kanhu Murmu
- d) Alluri Seetha Ram

166. Which Tribes also called Manji, lived scattered in various forest regions of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa?

- a) Munda Tribes
- b) Khasi Tribes
- c) Santhal Tribes
- d) Angami Tribes

167. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) Santhal were gradually driven to a desperate situation as tribal lands were leased out to non-Santhal zamindars and moneylenders. To this was added the oppression of the local police and the European officials engaged in railroad construction.

2) This penetration of dikus (outsiders) completely destroyed their familiar world, and forced them into action to take possession of their lost territory.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

168. Which year several thousand Santhals, armed with bows and arrows, started an open insurrection "against the unholy trinity of their oppressors?"

- a) 1881
- b) 1855
- c) 1804
- d) 1799

169. In which Battle many of the Manjis were dressed in red clothes?

- a) Battle of Maheshpur
- b) Battle of Rajmahal
- c) Battle of Dhanbad



d) Battle of Jamtara

170. Who led the revolt after the arrest of Santhal leader Sidhu?

- a) Birsa Munda
- b) Alluri Seetha Ram
- c) Kanoo
- d) Gaidinliu

171. Which among the following statement regarding Santhal revolt is incorrect?

1) Several thousand peasants raided on Thomas Elton's weaving factory and pillaged. This invited brutal counter-insurgency measures; the army was mobilized and Santhal villages were burnt one after another with vengeance

2) According to one calculation, out of thirty to fifty thousand rebels, fifteen to twenty thousand were killed before the insurrection was finally suppressed

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

172. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The rebellion (ulgulan) of the Naga tribesmen led by Birsa Munda, occurred during 1888-1890. Mundas were a prominent tribe in the Andhra Pradesh region.

2) During the British rule their system of common land holdings was destroyed. Jagirdars, thikadars (revenue farmers) and moneylenders grabbed the land owned by them.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

173. Which year Birsa Munda was born?

- a) 1882
- b) 1890
- c) 1874
- d) 1899

174. Where the Munda women were indiscriminate slaughtered?

- a) Ambapani
- b) Sail Rakab
- c) Sirhe
- d) Lakshipur

175. Which year Birsa Munda died in Ranchi?

- a) 1900
- b) 1914
- c) 1921
- d) 1898

176. Which Adjutant General of the Bengal army in a pamphlet titled The Making of the Bengal Army remarked, 'a military mutiny...speedily changed its character and became a national insurrection'?

- a) Colonel Dawson
- b) Colonel Fytche
- c) Colonel Mallesan
- d) Colonel Frankland

177. Who described the Great Rebellion 1857 'as largely a real war of independence'?

- a) Derek Keene
- b) Edward John Thompson
- c) Stefan Goebel
- d) Ian Archer

178. Who in his The War of Indian Independence, published in 1909, argued that Great Rebellion war of independence, much like the American War of Independence?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Vallabhbhai patel
- d) V. D. Savarkar

179. Who annexed Oudh and Jhansi by employing Doctrine of Lapse?

- a) Cornwallis
- b) Bentinck
- c) Robert Clive
- d) Dalhousie

180. When Inam Commission was appointed by Bombay government to enquire into the cases of "land held rent-free without authority,"?

- a) 1830

b) 1850

c) 1852

d) 1849

181. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The rate of land revenue was heavy when compared with former settlements. Prior to the British, Indian rulers collected revenue only when land was cultivated. The British treated land revenue as a rent and not a tax.

2) Muslims depended largely on king's private service. Before the Company's rule, they had filled only less honourable posts in former governments. As commandants of cavalry some of them received high incomes.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

182. The abolition of which language in the law courts and admission into public service by examination decreased the Muslim's chances of official employment?

a) Arabic

b) Persian

c) Sanskrit

d) Hebrew

183. Which year the Lex Loci Act was passed permitting converts to Christianity to retain their patrimony?

a) 1850

b) 1872

c) 1863

d) 1883

184. Which among the following was considered as the interference in religious beliefs?

a) The abolition of sati

b) Legalization of remarriage of Hindu widows

c) Prohibition of infanticide

d) All the above

185. Which animal fat was used in the greased cartridges that led to revolt?

a) Goat

b) Cow

c) Sheep

d) Hen

186. Where the rebellion first began as a mutiny?

a) Meerut

b) Barasat

c) Barrackpore

d) Brahmapur

187. Who his officer in January 1857 and a mutiny broke out there?

a) Tatya Tope

b) Mangal Pandey

c) Nana Saheb

d) Ashfaqulla Khan

188. Whose statue on the Mount Road, Madras angered the Indian nationalists?

a) Neill

b) Canning

c) Jackson

d) Canning

189. Who was proclaimed as emperor by rebels in 1857?

a) Bahadur Shah II

b) Nana Saheb

c) Shah Alam II

d) Khan Bahadur Khan

190. Who proclaimed himself the viceroy of the Emperor of India?

a) Kunwar Singh

b) Nana Saheb

c) Shah Alam II

d) Khan Bahadur Khan

191. Who was enthroned at the age of 22 at Jhansi in year 1857 ?

a) Jhalkaribai

b) Rani Durgavati

c) Laxmi Bai

d) Mangammal

192. Who led the rebels in Kanpur in 1857?

a) Tatya Tope

- b) Sivaji  
c) Nana Sahib  
d) Mangal Pandey
193. Which general defeated Nana Sahib the day after the massacre?  
a) Henry Havelock  
b) David Baird  
c) John Shore  
d) Warren Hasting
194. Who among the following seized Kanpur but it was soon recovered by Campbell?  
a) Tantia Tope  
b) Sivaji  
c) Damodar Rao  
d) Mangal Pandey
195. The Lucknow residency, defended by whom fell into the hands of rebels?  
a) Hendry Havelock  
b) Hendry Lawrence  
c) John Lawrence  
d) John Nicholson
196. Who was sent by John Lawrence to capture Delhi succeeded in capturing Delhi?  
a) John shore  
b) John Nicholson  
c) John Adam  
d) Robert Napier
197. The talukdars of Awadh joined with whom in Lucknow to fight against British?  
a) Jhalkaribai  
b) Rani Durgavati  
c) Laxmi Bai  
d) Begum Hazrat Mahal
198. Who led the fight of sepoys from Oudh against the British forces and seized control of Lucknow?  
a) Kunwar Singh  
b) Bajji Rao II  
c) Raja Jailal Singh  
d) Ram Prasad Bismil
199. Who was the son of Begum Hazrat Mahal declared as ruler of Oudh?  
a) Ajmad Ali Shah  
b) Birjis Qadra  
c) Bakht Khan  
d) Kunwar Singh
200. Who besieged Jhansi and defeated Tantia Topi early in April?  
a) Hugh Rose  
b) Hendry Somerset  
c) George Brown  
d) William Mansfield
201. In July 1858 who announced the suppression of the "Mutiny" and restoration of peace?  
a) Hastings  
b) Cornwallis  
c) Bentinck  
d) Canning
202. Where Bahadur Shah II was exiled after declared guilty?  
a) Penang  
b) Rangoon  
c) Fiji  
d) Manila
203. Where a Royal Durban was held on November 1, 1856?  
a) Patna  
b) Delhi  
c) Madras  
d) Allahabad
204. Who among the following was the first Viceroy of India?  
a) Lord Canning  
b) Lord Mountbatten  
c) Lord Hastings  
d) Lord Wellesley
205. Which among the following statement is correct?  
1) Hereafter India would be governed by and in the name of the British Monarch through a Secretary of State. The Secretary of State was to be assisted by a Council of India consisting of fifteen members.

2) The new council of 1861 was to have Indian nomination, since the Parliament thought the Legislative Council of 1853 consisted of only Europeans who had never bothered to consult Indian opinion and that led to the crisis.

3) The Doctrine of Lapse and the policy of annexation will continue to exist. A general amnesty (pardon) to be granted to the rebels except those who directly involved in killing the British and their friendly subjects

- a) Only 2
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 1 and 3
- d) Both 2 and 3