

10th Social Science Lesson 2 Questions in English - History

2] Early Revolts Against British Rule In Tamilnadu

1. Who was the first person to resist the east India Company's territorial extension policy?
 - a) Puli Thevar
 - b) Velunachiyar
 - c) Ondiveeran
 - d) Jagavira Pandya Kattabomman
2. Who were defeated by the East India Company in the Carnatic wars?
 - a) The French
 - b) The Dutch
 - c) The Portugal
 - d) The Mughal Emperors
3. Which led to the Vellore revolt in Tamil Nadu?
 - a) Carnatic wars
 - b) Plassey war
 - c) Palayakkarar war
 - d) Mysore war
4. Which of these are referred as Palayam?
 - a) A Domain
 - b) A little Kingdom
 - c) A Military Camp
 - d) All the above
5. In which Kingdom Palayakkarars system was practiced initially in south India?
 - a) Kakatiya Kingdom
 - b) Vijayanagara Kingdom
 - c) Salukya Kingdom
 - d) The Nayakas
6. Who introduced the Palayakkarar system in Tamil Nadu?
 - a) Viswanatha Nayaka
 - b) Arcot Nawab
 - c) Chenniappa Nayakar
 - d) Tipu Sultan
7. Assertion (A): Palayakkarar refers to the holder of a little Kingdom as a feudatory to a greater Sovereign.
Reasoning (R): Palayam was given for valuable military services provided by any individual.
 - a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
 - b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
 - c) A is True but R is False.
 - d) Both A and R is False.
8. Choose the correct statements regarding the Palayakkarars
 - i) The Palayakkarar were free to collect revenue in their territory.
 - ii) Their Administration duties were called as Padikaval or Arasu Kaval.
 - iii) Palayakkarars were against the Nayakas rulers to establish their superiority.
 - a) i only
 - b) i and ii only
 - c) iii only
 - d) all the above
9. How many blocs were created by the Nayak Rulers in Tamil country?
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 3
 - d) 5
10. Which of this place were under the western Palayam of the Nayak rulers?
 - a) Sattur
 - b) Singampatti
 - c) Ettayapuram
 - d) Nagalapuram

11. Assertion (A): During the 12th century the Palayakkars dominated the Tamil Country.

Reasoning (R): They functioned as the feudatories under the respective Kings.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

12. Which of these Palayams were given to the East India Company by the Arcot Nawab for collecting the revenue?

a) Southern Palayam

b) Western Palayam

c) Eastern Palayam

d) None of the above

13. Who was leading the British company army to capture Madurai in 1755?

a) Colonel Heron

b) Colonel McKerras

c) Lt.Elly

d) Lt.Popham

14. Who were supporting the Tamil Palayakkarar against the Arcot Nawab?

a) Mianah

b) Nabikhan Kattak

c) Mudimiah

d) All the above

15. Which of the Palayams did not join the Puli Thevar confederacy against British?

a) Sivagiri Palayakkarar

b) Panchalamkurichi Palayakkarar

c) Ettayapuram Palayakkarar

d) All the above

16. Choose the Incorrect statements.

i) The British people succeeded in getting the support of Pudhukottai Raja.

ii) Hyder Ali supported Puli Thevar against British.

iii) Hyder Ali had a conflict with the Marathas.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) None of the above

17. Who was fighting against Puli Thevar in the Kalakadu battle?

a) Mahfuzkhan

b) Mohamed Ali

c) Hyder Ali

d) Nabikhan Kattak

18. Choose the correct sentences.

i) Carnatic cavalry and foot soldiers supported the Mahfuzkhan army.

ii) The Travancore soldiers joined the Puli Thevar forces in Kalakadu.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) both i and ii

d) None of the above

19. Who was supporting Puli Thevar in Tirunelveli against the Arcot Nawab?

a) The French troops

b) Raja of Travancore

c) Ramanathapuram Raja

d) Pudhukottai Raja

20. Who was sent by the British Company to fight against Puli Thevar?

a) Yusuf Khan

b) Ali Ahamed

c) Mahfuzkhan

d) Nawab of Arcot

21. Which of this force was against the company at the time of Palayakkarar war?

a) The French

b) Hyder Ali

- c) Marathas
d) All the above
22. Assertion (A): Yusuf Khan was not prepared to attack Puli Thevar initially.
Reasoning (R): The English forces were fighting with French and Hyder Ali.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
23. Which of the forts of Puli Thevar was captured by Yusuf Khan?
a) Nerkattumseval
b) Panayur
c) Vasudevanallur
d) All the above
24. What was the reason for the collapse in the unity of Palayakkarar?
a) Capture of Pondicherry by the Company
b) Puli Thevar lost his major Forts to Yusuf Khan
c) Hyder Ali was not supporting Puli Thevar.
d) The British Company captured Travancore.
25. When was Yusuf Khan hanged by the Company administration for treachery?
a) 1764
b) 1769
c) 1755
d) 1780
26. What were the other names of Yusuf Khan?
a) Khan Sahib
b) Marudhanayagam
c) Both a and b
d) Mohammed khan
27. When did Nerkattumseval fort was recaptured by Puli Thevar?
a) 1756
b) 1764
c) 1731
d) 1752
28. Who defeated Puli Thevar in the year 1767?
a) Captain Campbell
b) Yusuf Khan
c) Captain Heron
d) Mahfuzkhan
29. Who was leading one of the army of Puli Thevar against Company?
a) Ondiveeran
b) Kattabomman
c) Velunachiyar
d) Gopala Nayak
30. Choose the correct statements regarding Velunachiyar.
i) Velunachiyar was the only daughter of Raja Sellamuthu Sethupathy of Pudhukottai.
ii) Velunachiyar was trained in her martial arts like valari and stick fighting.
iii) She is also an expert in Horse riding and archery.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) all the above
31. Under whose commandership the Arcot Nawab army attacked Kalaiyar Kovil palace?
a) Lt. Bon Jour
b) Captain Heron
c) Captain Campbell
d) None of the above
32. Who was protecting Velunachiyar after the death of Muthu Vadugar?
a) Marudhu brothers
b) Kattabomman
c) Gopala Nayakar
d) Sellamuthu Sethupathy

33. Name the military chief who requested help of Hyder Ali on behalf of Velunachiyar

- a) Thandavarayanar
- b) Oomathurai
- c) Ondiveeran
- d) Chinna Marudhu

34. Assertion (A): Velunachiyar wrote a requesting letter to Hyder Ali conveying her strong determination to fight the English.

Reasoning (R): Hyder Ali was impressed by her courage and provided her with the military assistance.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

35. Which Palayam was under the control of Gopala Nayakar?

- a) Sivagangai
- b) Virupachi
- c) Sattur
- d) Nerkattumseval

36. Where did Gopala Nayakar had a fierce fight with the British forces?

- a) Virupachi
- b) Dindugal
- c) Aanamalai hills
- d) Manaparai

37. Who was the Inspiration of Gopala Nayakar?

- a) Hyder Ali
- b) Tipu sultan
- c) Puli Thevar
- d) Kattabomman

38. Which of these places were recaptured by Velunachiyar with the help of Hyder Ali?

- a) Sivagangai

- b) Virupachi
- c) Ramanathapuram
- d) Nerkattumseval

39. Assertion (A): Velunachiyar was the first female ruler to resist the British power in India.

Reasoning (R): Velunachiyar was crowned as Queen of Sivagangai with the help of Marudhu brothers.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

40. What was the name of the unit of women soldiers led by Kuyili?

- a) Velunachiyar
- b) Udaiyaal
- c) Vellanachiyar
- d) None of the above

41. Choose the correct statements.

- i) Kuyili was a Queen of Sivagangai.
- ii) Udaiyaal was a faithful friend of Velunachiyar.
- iii) Kuyili is said to have walked into British arsenal after setting herself on fire.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) all the above

42. At what age the Veerapandiya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi?

- a) 25
- b) 30
- c) 35
- d) 20

43. When did the Nawab signed a treaty with the British Company for revenue control of Carnatic?

- a) 1782
- b) 1788
- c) 1789
- d) 1781

44. Choose the Correct sentences.

i) The Company's Administrators James London and Colin Jackson had considered Kattabomman as a man of peaceful disposition.

ii) One-third of the Carnatic revenue was to be allocated for the Nawab and his family.

iii) The Company Collectors humiliated the Palayakkarars and forcibly collected taxes.

- a) i, ii only
- b) ii only
- c) ii and iii only
- d) i and iii only

45. At which place Kattabomman was ordered to meet the Collector Jackson in 1798?

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

46. Who was killed at the escape of Kattabomman from the Ramanathapuram fort?

- a) Collector Jackson
- b) Sivasubramaniam
- c) lieutenant Clarke
- d) Oomathurai

47. Who were present at the Committee which Kattabomman was asked to appear before which of the committee members?

- a) William Brown
- b) John Casamajor
- c) William Oram
- d) All the above

48. Who was appointed as a new collector replacing Jackson?

- a) S.R. Lushington

- b) Clarke
- c) Lord Wellesley
- d) William Brown

49. Marudhu Pandiyar belongs to which region of Tamil Country?

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

50. Who was refusing to join Kattabomman and Marudhu Brothers against Company?

- a) Sivagiri Palayakkarars
- b) Sattur Palayakkarars
- c) Madurai Palayakkarars
- d) Sivagangai Palayakkarars

51. Who issued the order for the English army against Tirunelveli?

- a) Lord Curzon
- b) Lord Clive
- c) Lord Wellesley
- d) Lord Curzon

52. Choose the correct Statements.

i) Marudhu Pandiyar of Sivagangai lead a confederacy against the British.

ii) Yadul Naik was in charge of the Anamalai.

iii) Kattabomman tried to influence Sivagiri Palayakkarars to join the confrontation with the English.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

53. Who was the commander in charge of the British troops against Panchalamkurichi?

- a) Major Bannerman
- b) Colonel Heron
- c) Captain Campbell
- d) None of the above

54. Who was acting as a messenger of British Company to Kattabomman?

- a) Oomathurai
- b) Ramalinganar
- c) Sivasubramaniam
- d) Marudhu Brothers

55. Which region kings betrayed Kattabomman?

- a) Pudhukottai
- b) Ettayapuram
- c) Both a and b
- d) Ramanathapuram

56. At which of these places Sivasubramanian was executed?

- a) Kayathar
- b) Nagalapuram
- c) Tirunelveli
- d) Sivagangai

57. Choose the Incorrect statements.

i) Kattabomman escaped to Pudhukottai after escaping from Panchalamkurichi.

ii) Kattabomman did not admit his charges levelled against him.

iii) Kattabomman was hanged in Kayathar near Tirunelveli.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

58. What is the significance of the year 1800 as per the British records?

- a) First Palayakkarar War
- b) Vellore Sepoy's Mutiny
- c) Second Palayakkarar war
- d) Kattabomman Revolt

59. In which place the Palayakkarars started an uprising against British?

- a) Sivagangai
- b) Coimbatore

c) Madurai

d) Tirunelveli

60. Who were all involved in the Second Palayakkarar war against the British Company?

- a) Kerala Verma of Malabar
- b) Gopala Nayak of Dindugal
- c) Krishnaappa Nayak of Mysore
- d) All the above

61. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation against the Company?

- a) Marudhu Brothers
- b) Velunachiyar
- c) Gopala Nayak of Dindugal
- d) Kattabomman

62. Assertion (A): The English demanded the Marudhu Pandiyar to hand over Oomathurai and Sevathaiah.

Reasoning (R): Colonel Agnew and Colonel Innes marched against Sivagangai on their refusal.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

63. What was the Capital of the Marudhu Brothers?

- a) Sivagangai
- b) Siruvayal
- c) Sattur
- d) Srirangam

64. Choose the correct statements

i) The Marudhu brothers issued a proclamation in the year 1801.

ii) Many Palayakkarars refused to join the Marudhu Brothers against the British Company rule.

iii) British reinforcements from Malaya, Bengal and Ceylon were rushed against the Palayakkarars.

iv) The British Company followed Divide and rule policy made the Palayakkarars to Unite against the Company.

a) i, iii, iv only

b) i, iii only

c) ii, iii, iv only

d) i, iv only

65. When Sivagangai was annexed with the British Company?

a) 1800

b) 1801

c) 1803

d) 1802

66. Where was the Marudhu brothers executed by the British Commanders?

a) Panchalamkurichi

b) Kayathar

c) Tirupathur Fort

d) Vellore Fort

67. Which was considered as a landmark event in the history of Tamil Nadu?

a) Marudhu brother's rebellion

b) Velunachiyar War

c) Palayakkarars War

d) Carnatic Wars

68. Which of these ended the Palayakkarar system in Tamil Country?

a) Carnatic Treaty of 1801

b) Disbandment of the Palayakkarar armies

c) Abolition of all forts in Tamil Country

d) All the above

69. Choose the Correct statements

i) Dheeran Chinnamalai birth name was Theerthagiri.

ii) He was involved in resolving local issues in the Kongu region.

iii) Kongu region was under the control of Mysore Sultan

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

70. Name the Tipu's Diwan who was threatened by Theerthagiri?

a) Mohammed Ali

b) Afsal Khan

c) Yusuf Khan

d) Akbar Ali

71. Where the Diwan forces attacked Dheeran Chinnamalai?

a) Noyyal river bed

b) Mysore

c) Chennimalai

d) Bhavani river

72. Where the Dheeran Chinnamalai built a fort to fight against British?

a) Odanilai

b) Mysore

c) Chennimalai

d) Tarapuram

73. When and where was the Dheeran Chennimalai and his brothers was hanged?

a) Sankagiri Fort, 1805

b) Odanilai, 1801

c) Coimbatore, 1807

d) Chinnamalai, 1805

74. Assertion (A): Dheeran Chinnamalai launched guerrilla attacks and evaded capture from the British.

Reasoning (R): In spite of all the Tactics the English forces prisoned Dheeran Chinnamalai in Sankagiri Fort.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

75. Which was acquired as the revenue districts as the conclusion of Tipu's war with the British Company?

a) Salem

b) Tiruppur

c) Tarapuram

d) Coimbatore

76. By which of the war Coimbatore was annexed to the Company's Administration?

a) Anglo-Maratha War

b) Anglo-Mysore war

c) Carnatic war

d) Palayakkarar war

77. Match

A. Yusuf Khan i) Mysore

B. Commandant Syed - ii) Panchalamkurichi Fort

C. Dhoondaji - iii) Puli Thevar

D. Colin Macaulay - iv) Velunachiyar

a) iv, iii, i, ii

b) i, iv, iii, ii

c) ii, i, iii, iv

d) iii, iv, i, ii

78. When the Raja of Thanjavur gave his rights of his region to the Company?

a) 1788

b) 1787

c) 1798

d) 1762

79. Assertion (A): The Treaty of 1801 made the Arcot Nawab transferred his administrative powers to the Company.

Reasoning (R): The British suppressed the Palayakkarar and charged the Arcot Nawab with disloyalty and forced a treaty on him.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

80. State the causes of Vellore Revolt

i) The kings and feudal chieftains continued to deliberate the actions of the Company Government.

ii) Tipu Sultan sons and his family members were prisoned in Vellore fort.

iii) The new experiments in Land tenure caused many sepoy's families to economic straits.

iv) The Social and religious sentiments of the sepoy's were subjected to humiliation by the British Officers.

a) i, iii, iv only

b) ii, iii only

c) iii, iv only

d) All the above

81. Who notified the new military regulation which was the trigger for the Vellore revolt?

a) Sir John Cradock

b) Colonel McKerras

c) Major Armstrong

d) Colonel Fan court

82. What were the new rules followed by the new military regulations of the Company?

a) Soldiers must not wear any caste marks or ear rings in uniform.

b) The new turban was introduced and clean shave with uniformity in moustache were to be followed.

c) A leather cockade with animal skin was given to the sepoy's.

d) All the above

83. Who was the first victim of the outbreak of sepoy's on 10th July, 1806?

- a) John Cradock
- b) Colonel Fan court
- c) Colonel MeKerras
- d) Colonel Clarke

84. Assertion (A): Colonel MeKerras of the 1st regiment was killed by the Indian Sepoy's.

Reasoning (R): On July 10, 1806 the Indian sepoy's of 1st and 23rd Regiments raised their standard of revolt.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

85. Name the Officers who belonged to the Majesty's battalion?

- a) Lt. Elly
- b) Major Cootes
- c) Lt. Clarke
- d) Colonel MeKerras

86. Who informed the sepoy revolt in Vellore to the Colonel Gillespie?

- a) John Cradock
- b) Lt.Popham
- c) Major Cootes
- d) Colonel Fan court

87. Colonel Gillespie belongs to which of the Cavalry commandant?

- a) Arcot
- b) Ginjee
- c) Vellore
- d) Tiruchirappalli

88. Choose the Incorrect statements.

i) The Commander Young reached the Vellore fort with a squadron of cavalry.

ii) The rebels of sepoy's announced Fateh Hyder as their new ruler.

iii) The Fish flag of the Mysore Sultan was hoisted inside the Vellore Fort by the rebels.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) None of the above

89. What were the consequences of the Vellore revolt?

- a) Tipu's sons were sent to Calcutta.
- b) Col.Gillespie was rewarded with 7000 pagodas
- c) The Military regulations were withdrawn.
- d) All the above

90. Assertion (A): The Vellore revolt was considered as a Failure attempt by the Indian Sepoy's.

Reasoning (R): There was no immediate help from the outside or any civil rebellion following the mutiny.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

91. When the exact outbreak of the Indian sepoy's happened in Vellore Fort?

- a) 10th June, 1807
- b) 12th July, 1801
- c) 10th July, 1806
- d) 10th June, 1805

92. Who took the responsibility for the Vellore Revolt?

- a) Sir John Cradock
- b) General Agnew
- c) William Bentinck
- d) All the above

93. Which was considered as the immediate trigger for the Vellore revolt?

- a) The Indian sepoy's were paid very low salary.
- b) The Introduction of a new military regulation.
- c) The Imprisonment of Tipu's Son.
- d) The Indian soldiers were not promoted.

94. Name the Indian Subedars who were involved in organising the Vellore revolt?

- a) Sheik Adam
- b) Jamedar Sheik Hussain
- c) Sheik Hamid
- d) All the above

95. Assertion (A): The Vellore revolt is compared with the Great Rebellion of 1857.

Reasoning (R): The Sepoy's Mutiny of Vellore confined to Vellore fort itself.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.